



# SOUTH SUDAN

Consolidated Appeal 2013



United Nations



## 2013 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL FOR SOUTH SUDAN

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://unocha.org/cap>. Full project details, continually updated, can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.

Cover photo: A Sudanese refugee from Blue Nile State treats her malnourished child with therapeutic milk at a feeding centre in Upper Nile (UNICEF/Brian Sokol)  
For additional information, please contact [ochasouthsudan@un.org](mailto:ochasouthsudan@un.org)










# SOUTH SUDAN

Consolidated Appeal 2013



States, state capitals and major settlements in South Sudan



-  Country Capital
-  Undetermined boundary\*
-  State Capitals
-  Abeyi region\*\*
-  Populated place
-  International boundaries
-  Rivers
-  State boundaries
-  Lakes



The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of and physical, political boundaries or feature names by the United Nations or other collaborative organizations. UN OCHA and affiliated organizations are not liable for damages of any kind related to the use of this data. Users noting errors or omissions are encouraged to contact [imusouth@un.org](mailto:imusouth@un.org).

\*\* Final status of Abyei area not yet determined.

# CONTENTS

Preface . . . . .	2
Foreword . . . . .	3
Executive summary . . . . .	5
Humanitarian dashboard. . . . .	6

## 2012 IN REVIEW 8

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## 2013 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN 12

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Needs analysis. . . . .	12
Planning scenarios. . . . .	15
Humanitarian strategy . . . . .	16
Strategic objectives . . . . .	17
Criteria for selecting and prioritizing projects . . . . .	19

## CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS 20

---

Coordination and common services. . . . .	20
Education . . . . .	22
Emergency telecommunications. . . . .	26
Food security and livelihoods . . . . .	28
Health . . . . .	32
Logistics . . . . .	35
Mine action. . . . .	38
Multi-sector (refugees and returnees) . . . . .	41
Nutrition . . . . .	44
Protection . . . . .	48
Shelter and non-food items . . . . .	52
Water, sanitation and hygiene . . . . .	55

## ANNEX 59

---

Strategic objectives 2012 . . . . .	60
Cluster objectives 2012 . . . . .	63
Financial requirements 2013. . . . .	76
Donor funding 2012 . . . . .	90
Assessment reference list . . . . .	94
Endnotes . . . . .	97
Acronyms . . . . .	99

# PREFACE

From the Government of South Sudan

The Consolidated Appeal for 2013 is the product of the combined work of the Government and the humanitarian community to address the priority needs of the people of South Sudan, and direct aid in the most timely and effective way possible.

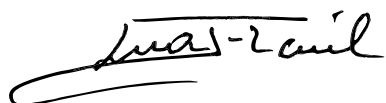
On behalf of the Government of South Sudan, I extend my gratitude to the humanitarian community – the national and international NGOs, the UN family and donors – who have worked together to complete this process. I also wish to thank the aid workers who work tirelessly to improve the lives people in South Sudan, in some of the most remote and challenging areas across the country's ten states.

Many achievements have been made in a number of areas. Soon after independence, South Sudan was formally admitted into the UN General Assembly and then joined the African Union. The new nation took immediate steps to establish its structures, including the formation of the National Legislative Assembly. With independence also came the responsibility to provide for our citizens. The Government launched the South Sudan Development Plan, followed by a series of more specific plans to ensure core functions of government exist and work. A key priority for the Government now is to facilitate the operating environment for humanitarian operations, and ensure a close link between emergency relief and development.

While concrete strides have been made in many areas, the first sixteen months of statehood have not come without challenges. Decades of conflict have deeply affected the development of our young state. A legacy of protracted civil war has meant that it will be some years before the Government has the capacity to provide sufficient basic services to meet the needs of the country's people. South Sudanese returning from Sudan require support in building new lives, communities affected by violence need emergency relief, and Sudanese continue to flee across the border in search of refuge in our country. High food prices are driving many households into destitution, and millions of South Sudan's people will remain food insecure. The human consequences are our call to action.

We will provide assistance to the most vulnerable communities based on the strong partnership between the Government of South Sudan and the humanitarian community. We look forward to establishing new ways of working to enable people in South Sudan to gain control over their own destiny and be at the forefront of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and socio-economic development.

Our joint efforts will meet urgent needs and guide South Sudan towards peace and prosperity.



His Excellency, Joseph Lual Achuil Lual  
Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management

# FOREWORD

Pledging commitment to the people of South Sudan

July 2013 will mark two years since the Independence of the Republic of South Sudan and the country's admission to the United Nations as the world's newest state. While this period has been marked by notable achievements, the humanitarian situation remains fragile. Many challenges confront almost 4.6 million of the estimated 12 million people living in South Sudan.

The shutdown of oil production in January 2012 resulted in austerity measures adding to hardship for many people. However, landmark agreements between South Sudan and Sudan signed in September marked a positive turn. It is anticipated that the resumption of oil production will result in an improved economic environment for 2013, and the reopening of cross-border trade will improve the livelihoods of the people of South Sudan. It is hoped that oil revenues can result in more provision of basic services of health, education and social welfare, building resilience and reducing reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Aid agencies are providing lifesaving assistance to refugees leaving Sudan, and arriving in Unity and Upper Nile states. As of 31 October 2012 more than 175,000 people had fled to South Sudan, and the Humanitarian Country Team envisages up to 150,000 new arrivals in the year ahead.

Up to 4.6 million people will remain in need of food or livelihoods support in 2013. Contributing factors include the insufficient harvest in 2012, high commodity and fuel prices, continued refugee arrivals, violence-related displacement inside the country, and seasonal flooding.

Inter-communal violence in Jonglei in December 2011 drove the humanitarian community to respond to the urgent needs of 170,000 people. While displacement was lower in 2012 than in 2011, a very welcome trend, partners remain concerned at possible outbreaks of violence in Jonglei and other areas of the country.

South Sudanese continue to return from Sudan, and aid agencies are on hand to help an expected 125,000 people in transit or reaching their homeland. New partnerships will need to be formed to ensure the successful reintegration of South Sudanese in the areas to which they choose to return.

The Consolidated Appeal for 2013 reflects the humanitarian community's collective commitment to reducing suffering, providing protection, and boosting the resilience of the most vulnerable people in South Sudan. 114 non-governmental organizations and UN agencies working in close coordination with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, as well as with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, have come together and require US\$1.16 billion to attend to the most urgent needs.

The underlying causes of suffering necessitate collective and sustained humanitarian preparedness and response throughout 2013. The Government and partners are working closely to maintain an enabling environment for humanitarian action: this is vital not only because it saves lives and protects people; humanitarian action must also empower people and their communities, boost disaster risk reduction and contribute to future development.

As humanitarians we pledge to remain engaged with South Sudan in its early years of statehood. We look forward to continuing this historic journey with the people and Government of South Sudan.



Toby Lanzer  
Humanitarian Coordinator





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## NEEDS REMAIN HIGH

Humanitarian needs remained consistently high throughout 2012 due to unresolved political issues between South Sudan and Sudan, and the legacy of decades of conflict. Needs are expected to remain high for key vulnerable groups. However, positive political developments towards the end of 2012 may improve food security and economic conditions for people in South Sudan into 2013, with the signing of breakthrough agreements on oil, trade and security arrangements with Sudan.

While aid agencies anticipated many of the challenges faced in 2012, some far exceeded expectations and exacerbated the humanitarian situation. Most notable was the arrival of more than 175,000 refugees fleeing conflict in Sudan's South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, with a quadrupling of the initially anticipated number of 40,000 people. The number of people in need of food assistance doubled from 1.2 to 2.4 million due to a deterioration in food security. 2012 also saw the large-scale displacement of more than 170,000 people due to internal violence, and 132,000 South Sudanese who returned from Sudan in need of humanitarian aid. Furthermore, the challenges faced by the Government of South Sudan in providing basic services, combined with austerity as a result of oil shutdown early in 2012, meant that humanitarian partners increasingly became the provider of first-resort.

## ACCESS CHALLENGES PERSIST

South Sudan is one of the most challenging environments in which relief organizations work. Rains and seasonal flooding make more than 60 per cent of the country inaccessible for over half of the year. Incidents of harassment and commandeering of assets by state and non-state actors have further impeded access.

## AID AGENCIES STEP UP

Against the backdrop of these challenges, humanitarian operations continued and scaled up in 2012. Thirty separate relief operations were underway across 51 of the nation's 79 counties by November. As of October, food security and livelihoods partners had supported more than 2.1 million people; more than 700,000 malnourished children had been given nutritional treatment; health partners had carried out 2 million consultations; nearly 55,000 conflict- and natural disaster-affected, and returnees households had received essential household items; and about 664,000 people had improved access to potable water. In many cases humanitarian partners exceeded original planning targets as they stepped up to meet increased needs. Donors contributed US\$724 million<sup>1</sup> as of 31 October to CAP 2012, equivalent to 62 per cent of requirements.

## REFUGEE AND FOOD INSECURITY NEEDS HIGH

Humanitarian needs will remain high in South Sudan throughout 2013, though the scope of vulnerability and assistance will shift. Without a resolution to the conflict in Sudan's South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, more people will likely seek refuge in South Sudan. Food insecurity is expected to affect up to 4.6 million people in 2013, with about 2.3 million in need of direct food assistance. Though these numbers remain close to 2012 levels, they anticipate a slight stabilization in food insecurity in 2013, which

## HUMANITARIAN PLANNING 2013



could be enhanced by the reopening of the border between South Sudan and Sudan. Humanitarian partners expect lower numbers of South Sudanese to return home from Sudan than in previous years - up to 125,000 people. A reduction in people displaced by internal violence as compared to 2011-2012 is also expected, though concerns remain in flashpoint states.

## FOCUS ON PREPAREDNESS

The challenging operating environment of South Sudan continues to require innovative, time-bound strategies such as prepositioning stocks and core pipeline support, improving emergency response and protection, increasing livelihoods support and resilience, and improving coordination. The provision of life-saving humanitarian aid will continue, alongside preparedness measures, mitigation against future shocks, national capacity strengthening, and establishing links to development, with the ultimate aim of empowering people and their communities to move beyond day-to-day survival.

## A BILLION DOLLARS TO MEET NEEDS

This year's Consolidated Appeal comprises 273 projects by 114 partners, coordinated by 10 clusters, who require \$1.16 billion to address urgent humanitarian needs in South Sudan. While requirements for 2013 are slightly lower than in the 2012 mid-year review, the continuing refugee crisis and high food insecurity drive needs, calling for large-scale action.

# HUMANITARIAN DASHBOARD

Key 2013 planning figures, needs and funding indicators

## KEY PLANNING FIGURES 2013



4.6 million  
people in need



3.3 million  
people targeted overall



2.3m people  
to receive food assistance



350,000  
refugees in South Sudan



200,000  
newly internally displaced



125,000  
returnees from Sudan



1.16 billion  
US\$ funding required

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

A legacy of civil war and chronic underdevelopment - compounded by tensions with Sudan, the rapid arrival of refugees and economic volatility - impact severely on the new state's ability to provide basic services, rendering communities vulnerable to the effects of insecurity, displacement, food shortages, disease and seasonal flooding.

## KEY DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS



**Political tensions** between South Sudan and Sudan continue to have humanitarian consequences.



**Food insecurity** remains high and is compounded by natural disasters, as well as economic volatility.



**Refugee arrivals** from Sudan could increase rapidly during the year and strain humanitarian capacity.



**Internal conflict** continues to result in new displacements in hotspot areas such as Jonglei.



**Government capacity** to deliver basic services remains low and constrained by fiscal austerity even when oil revenue returns in 2013.



**Operating environment** remains challenging and costly. Partners are working to address logistical, operating and bureaucratic constraints.

## REQUIREMENTS 2013 (\$M)

FSL	421	↻
MS	264.7	↑
H	88.4	↓
NUT	81.5	↻
WASH	76.5	↓
LOG	60.6	↻
PRO	58.8	↻
EDU	32.9	↻
MINE	31.9	↓
NFI	22.3	↻
CCS	15.7	↻
ET	2.8	↻

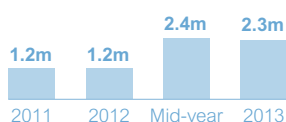
## PEOPLE TARGETED

MINE	3.3m	
NUT	3.2m	↓
WASH	2.9m	↻
H	2.9m	↻
FSL	2.3m	↻
PRO	1.8m	↑
MS	615'	↻
NFI	409'	↓
EDU	219'	↓

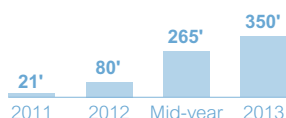
## KEY PLANNING TRENDS <sup>A</sup>



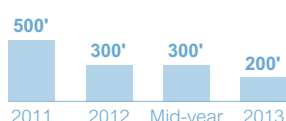
Food/livelihood assistance



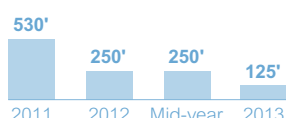
Refugees in South Sudan



Newly internally displaced



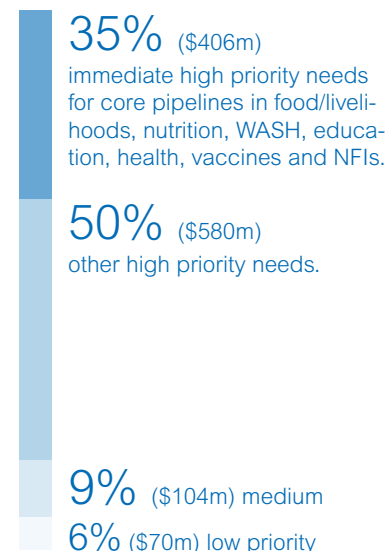
Returnees from Sudan



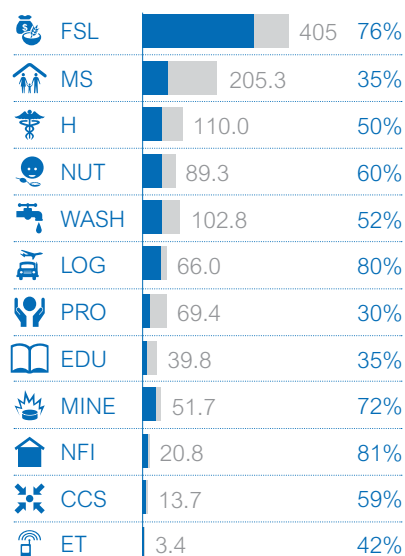
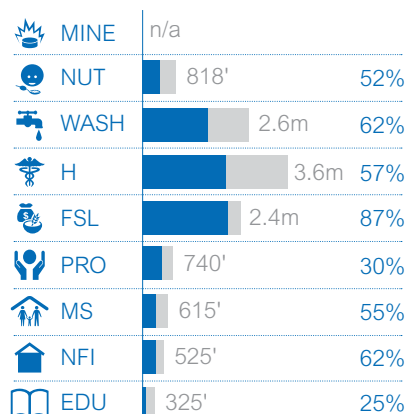
## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2013

- 1 Prepare for and respond to emergencies** on time.
- 2 Maintain front-line services** in hotspot areas.
- 3 Assist and protect refugees** and host communities.
- 4 Protect people** affected by crisis.
- 5 Support returns** in a voluntary, safe and sustainable manner.
- 6 Increase resilience** of households suffering from recurrent shocks.
- 7 Improve the operating environment** for UN agencies and NGOs.

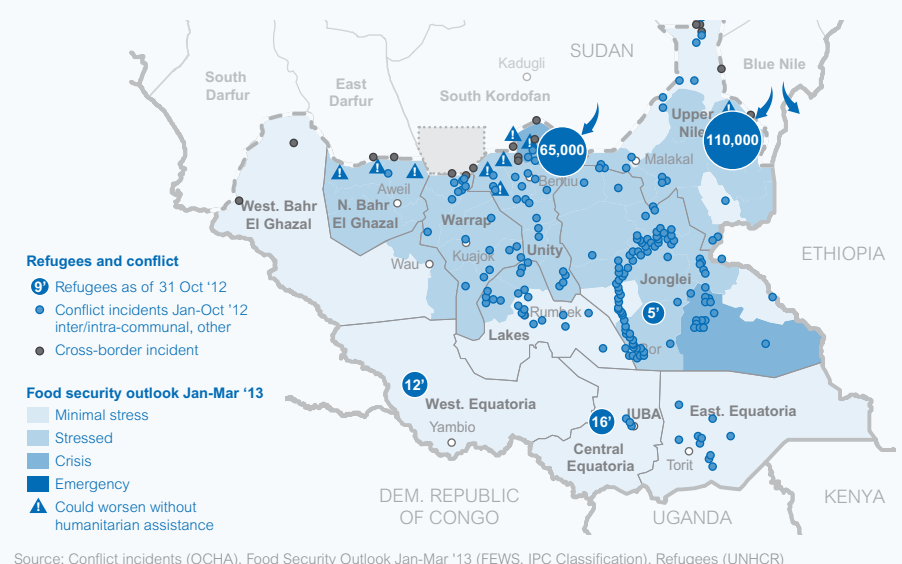
## FUNDING PRIORITIES 2013



Sources: (A) Mid-Year Review, Consolidated Appeal 2011, Consolidated Appeal 2012, Mid-Year Review, Consolidated Appeal 2012 (B) fts.unocha.org (31 Oct); (C) Clusters (30 Sep); (D) Clusters (30 Sep); (E) OCHA, UNHCR, WFP (31 Oct); (F) - (1) Statistical Yearbook 2011 (NBS Oct '12); (2) 2008 Population + returnees + population growth + refugees (OCHA); (3) 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census (2008); (4) ibid.; (5) ibid.; (6) ibid.; (7) GDP Estimate, South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, Aug '11); (8) ibid.; (9) National Baseline Household Survey (2009).

REQUIRED/FUNDED '12 <sup>B</sup>TARGETED/REACHED '12 <sup>C</sup>RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS 2012 <sup>D</sup>

- Food/livelihoods:** 87% of 2.4m targeted people reached.
- Multicluseter:** 100% of 205,000 refugees assisted.
- Health:** 100% of disease outbreaks investigated within 48h.
- Nutrition:** 90% of 80,000 targeted severely acutely malnourished children treated.
- WASH:** 88% of 1.1m targeted acutely vulnerable provided with improved water source.
- Logistics:** 90% of 822 access, transport, storage requests met.

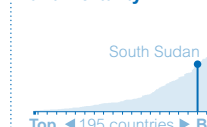
CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY AND REFUGEES <sup>E</sup>KEY BASELINE INDICATORS <sup>F</sup>

Area (square kilometers) <sup>1</sup>	644,329
Population (2008) <sup>3</sup>	8.26m
Population estimate (for 2013) <sup>2</sup>	11.8m
Population below 18 years <sup>4</sup>	51%
Rural population as share of total <sup>5</sup>	83%
Average household size <sup>6</sup>	6
Gross domestic product (estimate) <sup>7</sup>	\$13bn
GDP per capita (estimate) <sup>8</sup>	\$1,546
People living below poverty line <sup>9</sup>	50.6%
Ease of intern'l trade (of 183 countries) <sup>10</sup>	181
Share of arable land under cultivation <sup>10</sup>	4.5%
Live expectancy (years) <sup>11</sup>	42
Maternal mortality (per 100,000 births) <sup>12</sup>	2,054
Infant mortality (per 1,000 births) <sup>13</sup>	75
Child mortality (per 1,000 births) <sup>14</sup>	105
Children under 2 years fully immunized <sup>15</sup>	6.3%
Births attended by skilled personnel <sup>16</sup>	19.4%
Adult literacy (15+ years) <sup>17</sup>	27%
Net enrolment in primary education <sup>18</sup>	44.4%
Net enrolment in secondary education <sup>19</sup>	1.6%
Households using improved sanitation <sup>20</sup>	7.4%
Househ. w/ impr. drink. water sources <sup>21</sup>	68.7%

THE WORLD'S BOTTOM 5% <sup>G</sup>

South Sudan ranks lower than almost any other country

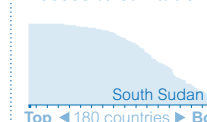
## Infant mortality



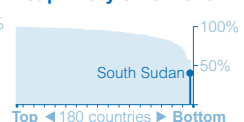
## Maternal mortality



## Access to sanitation



## Net primary enrolment

FRAGILE ECONOMIC CONTEXT <sup>H</sup>

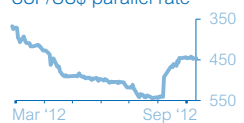
## Sharp price increases

Consumer price index



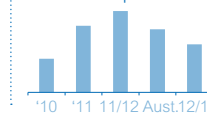
## Volatile exchange rate

SSP/US\$ parallel rate



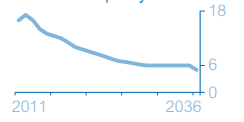
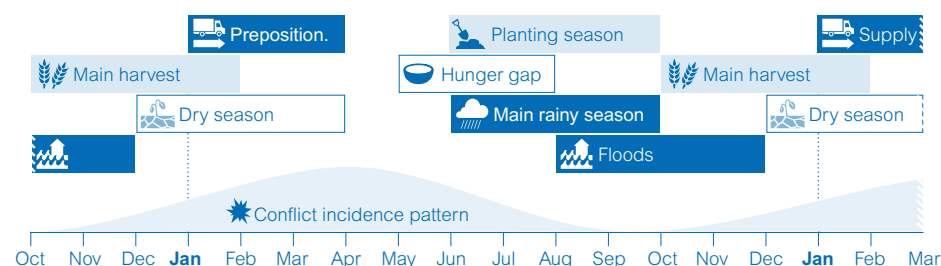
## Fluctuating Gov't budget

SSP million per month



## Shrinking oil revenue

SSP billion per year

CRITICAL SEASONAL EVENTS <sup>J</sup>

Sources: (F cont.) (10) WFP ANLA 2011/12; (11) South Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS, 2010); (12) SHHS (2006); (13) SHHS (2010); (14) ibid.; (15) ibid.; (16) ibid.; (17) Statistical Yearbook 2011 (NBS, Oct '12); (18) Education Management Information System (2011); (19) ibid.; (20) SHHS 2010; (21) ibid. (G) UN Statistics Division mds.un.org, SHHS 2010. (H) National Bureau of Statistics (CPI), World Bank High Frequency Survey (FX rate), Ministry of Finance (Budget), World Bank (oil revenue projection). (J) WFP, FEWS, OCHA.

# 2012 IN REVIEW

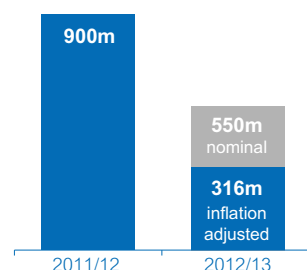
Refugee arrivals, food insecurity and internal violence increased humanitarian needs in 2012

## CHANGES IN CONTEXT

Some of the challenges facing South Sudan were anticipated in the most likely planning scenario developed for the CAP 2012, while other challenges far exceeded expectations, worsening the humanitarian situation. In several areas, some of the worst-case scenario triggers occurred, such as heightened food insecurity and en masse refugee arrivals from Sudan.

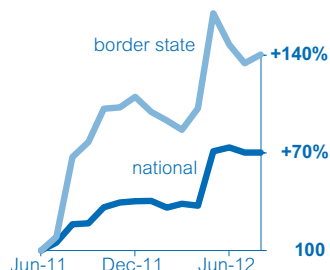
Many of the long-standing drivers underpinning South Sudan's protracted crisis remained intact throughout 2012. Austerity measures resulting from the oil shutdown in January, which had accounted for 98 per cent of Government revenue<sup>2</sup>, added pressure to many people's lives. Political tensions over unresolved Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues between South Sudan and Sudan characterized the new state's first year of independence, including border demarcation, oil transit fees and the fate of the contested Abyei area. African Union-mediated negotiations between the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan continued haltingly throughout the year, but crucially managed to forge key agreements in September, including restarting oil production between the two states.

**Government spending**  
Spending per month (SSP)



Source: Approved Government Budget 2012/13, National Bureau of Statistics (Oct 2012)

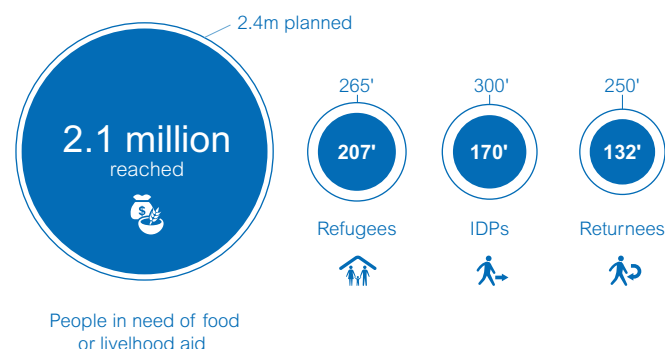
**Consumer prices (inflation)**  
Price changes since June 2011



## FOOD INSECURITY DETERIORATED

The number of food insecure people rose sharply in 2012. Erratic rains, insecurity, inflation and border closures between South Sudan and Sudan contributed to rising food insecurity. The national grain deficit was 474,000 metric tons (MT), about 60 per cent higher than the deficit the previous year. As a result of these factors, the number

**Key humanitarian planning figures and actuals in 2012**  
Target people and those reached as of Sep 2012



of people requiring food assistance doubled from 1.2 million to 2.4 million people. As of September, food security and livelihoods partners had reached 2.1 million people with food assistance.

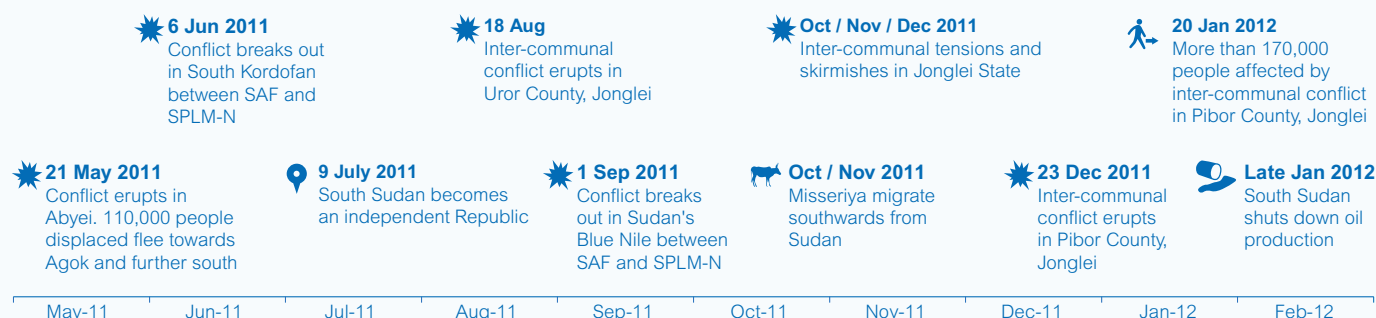
Slight improvements were identified in August, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis. The food security situation improved marginally at the end of the traditional lean season in the northern border areas, largely due to a reduction of insecurity and displacement along the border with Sudan. In Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap and most of Western Bahr el Ghazal the situation eased somewhat, due to a reduction in conflict, and consequently fewer people uprooted from their homes and livelihoods. Food security will remain a priority in 2013, and food security and livelihood partners predict that 2.3 million people will require food assistance.

Severe malnutrition persisted at high levels, strongly impacting children's development. The main contributing factors were food insecurity, disease, lack of access to primary healthcare, a lack of clean water and sanitation, and poor infant feeding practices. Admissions for severe acute malnutrition rose to 71,500 by 30 September, compared with 67,200 admissions for all of 2011.<sup>3</sup>

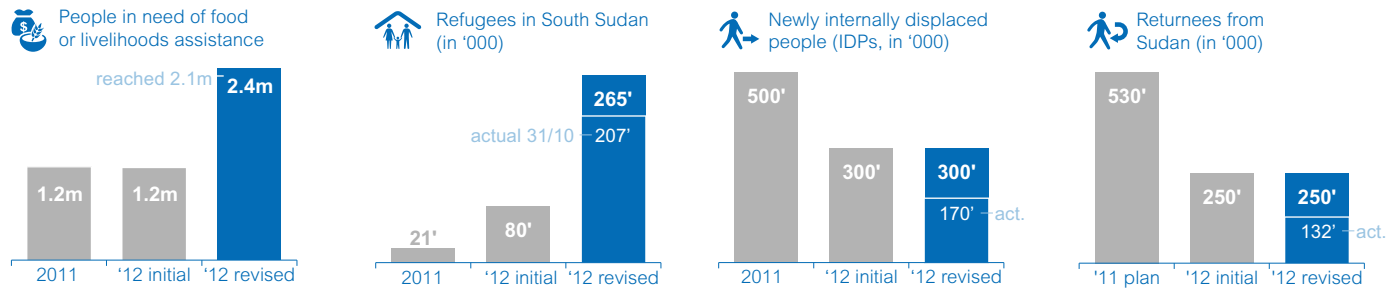
## SUDANESE FLED TO SOUTH SUDAN

The arrival in South Sudan of more than 175,000 Sudanese refugees fleeing fighting and reported food shortages in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states quadrupled the original planning

## TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS IN 2011 AND 2012



## Trend of key humanitarian planning figures



Source: Consolidated Appeals 2011/2012/2012 Mid-Year Review, OCHA.

estimate of 40,000 new arrivals. Seven settlements, in remote and hard-to-reach locations, were established in Upper Nile and Unity states to host the majority of refugees. Recurring insecurity in the border areas heightened concerns about the safety of Yida camp, located close to the border and hosted about 65,000 people.

Malnutrition, shortage of water and diseases presented major challenges. Midway through the year, aid agencies battled with increasing cases of acute watery diarrhea and an outbreak of hepatitis E. Hygiene, health and nutrition programmes were scaled up to contain the crisis. The rainy season restricted aid delivery by road and lifesaving relief had to be airdropped to refugees.

## INSECURITY DROVE VULNERABILITY

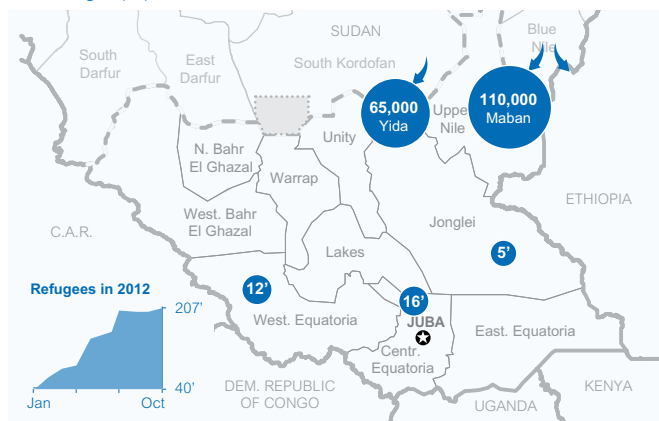
While significantly lower than in 2011, insecurity continued to cause displacement and had a serious impact on the situation, with

inter-communal violence, attacks by non-state armed actors, and cross-border hostilities with Sudan affecting communities across the country. Inter-communal fighting was most prominent in the first half of the year, particularly in Jonglei State, continuing a spiral of retributive attacks from 2011 and affecting about 190,000 people. A lull in fighting followed as the Government, international partners and church groups pushed for peace between the fighting communities. A Government-led civilian disarmament campaign in March reduced clashes, but human rights abuses, allegedly by the South Sudan army, were reported by human rights groups.<sup>4</sup>

Humanitarian actors recorded 237 conflict-related incidents with humanitarian consequences,<sup>5</sup> with more than 1,320 people killed. About 170,000 people were newly uprooted from their homes. During the third quarter, displacement reduced significantly, due to the onset of the rainy season, a cessation of fighting along the border with Sudan and a reduction in inter-communal violence. Non-state armed groups continued to

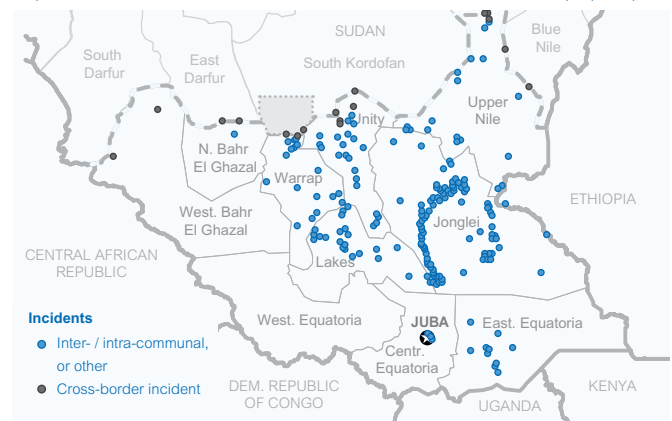
## Refugees in South Sudan

Total refugee population as October 2012



## Conflict incidents in 2012

Reported intra-/inter-communal, cross-border and other incidents (Sep '12)



**Mar / Apr / May 2012**  
Border clashes between South Sudan and Sudan displaced about 20,000 people

**May / June 2012**  
Most unauthorized security forces pull out of Abyei

**Jun / Jul 2012**  
Arrivals of refugees to South Sudan pick up

**Aug / Sep / Oct / Nov 2012**  
Inter-communal tensions and skirmishes in Jonglei state

**March / April / May**  
Pre-positioning of emergency supplies in field hubs ahead of rainy season

**April / May**  
Rainy season begins

**UN 24 May 2012**  
UN Security Council passes resolution 2046

**9 Jul 2012**  
First anniversary of South Sudan's independence

**27 Sep 2012**  
Addis Ababa agreements signed

**Oct 2012**  
About 260,000 people affected by seasonal flooding

Mar-12 Apr-12 May-12 Jun-12 Jul-12 Aug-12 Sep-12 Oct-12 Nov-12 Dec-12

Map sources: Refugees (UNHCR); Conflict incidents (OCHA)



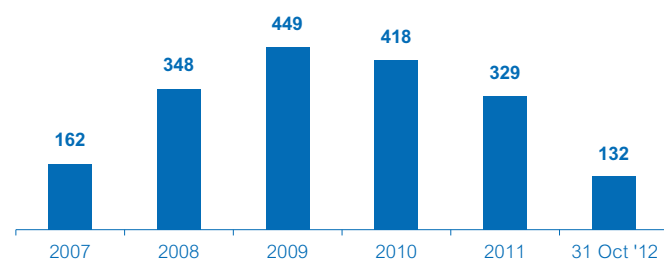
operate in some of the main areas of displacement. Refugee and returnee arrivals - including in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile - placed already vulnerable people at greater risk. Insecurity also restricted humanitarian access at times in 2012, especially in areas bordering Sudan and in Jonglei state.

## FEWER RETURNS THAN EXPECTED

About 132,000 South Sudanese returned from Sudan in 2012,<sup>6</sup> with the largest number of concentrated in the border states of Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, and Upper Nile. This number was about half of what was expected. The reasons may include a lack of Government-organized returns, insecurity along the Sudan-South Sudan border, closure of most entry points into South Sudan, slow progress on the creation of appropriate conditions for sustainable return (e.g. reintegration support and land allocation issues), or a natural slowdown in returns. In parallel, the number of people stranded at entry points or closer to destination stood at over 20,000.

### Returnees from Sudan

Number of people per year (in '000)



Source: Emergency Returns Sector

South Sudan and Sudan reached a framework agreement in September on the status of each others' nationals. According to the 'Four Freedoms' agreement, nationals of each country will enjoy the freedoms of residence, movement, economic activity, and property ownership in the other's state. According to the Emergency Returns Sector, some 38,000 South Sudanese are registered in and around Khartoum having expressed willingness to return immediately. About 3,500 people are reportedly in Kosti. While the impact of the agreement remains to be seen, it is quite likely that people remain in Sudan as their status is clarified.

## ABYEI DISPLACED BEGAN TO RETURN

The majority of the estimated 110,000 people who fled fighting in the contested Abyei area in May 2011 remained displaced, although conditions for their safe return improved with the departure of most state security forces from Abyei in May. According to

the International Organization for Migration (IOM), up to 11,000 people from the Dinka Ngok community returned north of the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River as of August, primarily due to improvements in the security situation.<sup>7</sup>

The majority of those verified by IOM intended to stay in Abyei should conditions remain safe and stable, though families are generally split, with the majority leaving their children and vulnerable family members within areas such as Agok. The delivery of humanitarian aid to Abyei continued primarily from South Sudan, due to limited access via Sudan. The lack of a civilian Abyei Administration, and the existence of landmines and unexploded ordnance, may inhibit more significant returns.

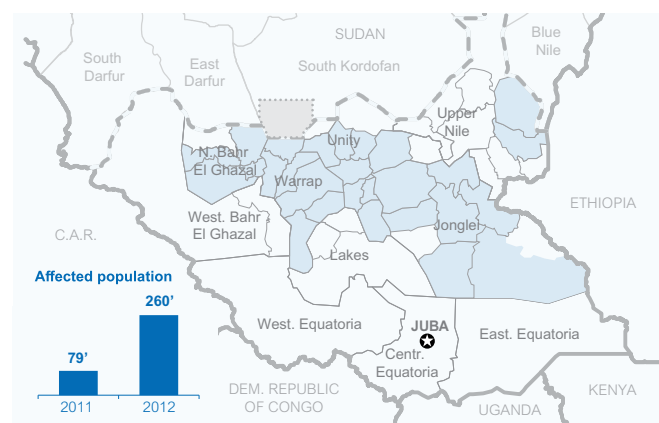
## FLOODS STRETCHED LOCAL CAPACITY

Flooding was reported in all 10 states, with the heaviest hit being Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Warrap. Flooding affected at least three times as many people as in 2011, and double the number of countries. By the end of October, floods had impacted some 260,000 people, the large majority in Jonglei.

Impassable roads made it increasingly challenging to respond to affected communities. The impact on communities was both short-term (destruction of shelter, loss of assets, temporary displacement) and longer-term (crops destroyed). Response to flooding was still ongoing in early November.

### Flooding in 2012

Countries and number of people affected (in '000)

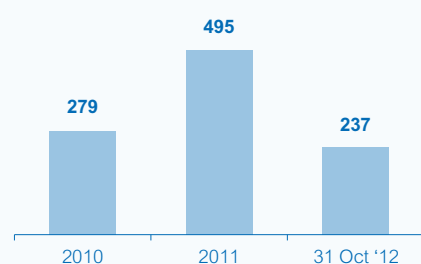


Source: Humanitarian assessment teams (Oct 2012)

## TRENDS IN CONFLICT, DEATH AND DISPLACEMENT

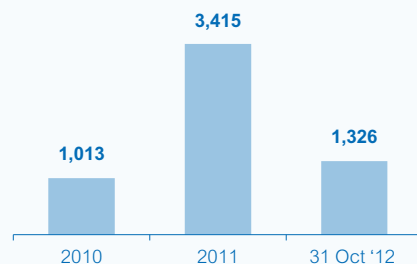
### Conflict incidents

Communal, cross-border, other armed attacks



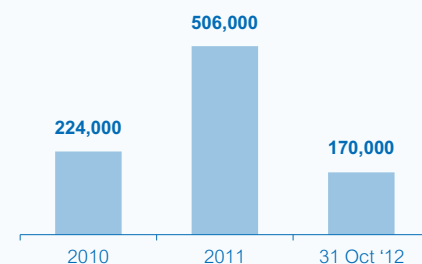
### Conflict-related deaths

Related to communal, cross-border, other attacks



### Displacement

Due to communal, cross-border, other attacks

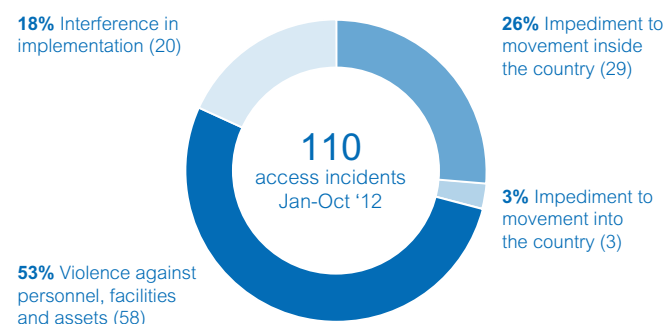


Sources: Returns chart: Emergency Returns Sector; Conflict/death/displacement charts Inter-agency assessment teams and local authority reports (September 2012)

## ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

Interference with humanitarian operations in 2012 occurred at a rate similar to 2011, with 99 incidents recorded in which the South Sudan army or Government actors reportedly committed violent acts against humanitarian personnel or assets, or restricted the ability of humanitarians to reach people in need. Unknown or other armed actors accounted for another 11 incidents. As in 2011, the commandeering of vehicles and harassment at checkpoints remained the most common challenge. The number of schools occupied decreased from a peak of 16 in March to 3 by the end of October.

### Access incidents by category



Source: Data compiled by OCHA from organizations working in South Sudan

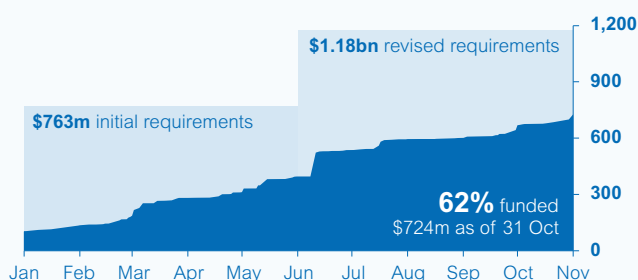
As regulatory structures to facilitate the work of humanitarian actors continued to be developed, the effectiveness of response remained challenged by a lack of clarity and bureaucratic impediments. For example, from January to June over 40 per cent of work permit applications took longer than 3 months to process, and in the most recent survey period (May to July), nearly 1 in 4 applications took longer than 6 months to process. By contrast, fewer than 1 in 6 applications were completed in less than 1 month, while at the start of 2011 almost half were completed in under a month. Regulations and procedures were unclear, contradictory or inconsistently applied across organizations.

## AUSTERITY DEEPENED VULNERABILITY

The shutdown of oil production at the start of the year had serious economic implications for South Sudan. An austerity budget announced in July aimed at reducing expenditure to make up for the loss of oil revenues, saw the revised budget tightened by 33 per cent, from SSP 8 billion in 2011/12 to SSP 6.6 billion for 2012/13. The impact of austerity was felt across the country, with inflation peaking at 75 per cent and the South Sudanese pound at one stage depreciating by 40 per cent.<sup>8</sup> Food and fuel price increases forced households into further destitution. Prolonged austerity will worsen food security, increase poverty, raise child mortality and reduce school attendance.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2012

### REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING



### REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING BY CLUSTER (IN \$)

Food security / livelihoods	405	76%
Multi-sector	205.3	35%
Health	110.0	50%
Water, sanitation, hygiene	102.8	52%
Nutrition	89.3	60%
Protection	69.4	30%
Logistics	66.0	80%
Mine action	51.7	72%
Education	39.8	35%
Shelter / non-food items	20.8	81%
Coordination	13.7	59%
Emergency telecoms	3.4	42%

### REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING BY PRIORITY (IN \$)

High	950	63%
Medium	125.4	55%
Low	99.9	25%
Unspec./CHF unalloc.		33m

### REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING BY ORGANIZATION (IN \$)

United Nations agencies	861	64%
International NGOs	280.7	48%
National NGOs	35.3	17%
Unspec./CHF unalloc.		0.1m

### FUNDING BY CHANNEL VS TOTAL FUNDING (IN \$)

Bilateral funding	724	81%
Pooled (CHF, CERF)	724	19%

Source: OCHA, Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org) as of 31 October 2012. For more detailed funding information see annex.

# NEEDS ANALYSIS

Refugee arrivals and persistent food insecurity offset a decline in overall needs

## SCOPE OF CRISIS AND NEEDS

The crisis in South Sudan will continue to require a significant multi-sector response by partners throughout 2013. Priority areas are Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr-el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, due to food insecurity and conflict-related displacement. Central Equatoria State will face challenges with the arrival of more returnees preferring to settle in Juba rather than return to their area of origin, and with national health services dependent on insecure funding, as long-term funding streams are delayed.

## BACKDROP TO HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Over half of South Sudan's population lives below the national poverty line of 73 South Sudanese pounds per month.<sup>9</sup> The country has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world (2,054 per 100,000 live births);<sup>10</sup> putting the lives of more than 2.2 million women of child-bearing age in jeopardy. Under half of children are enrolled in primary school, and less than two per cent are enrolled in secondary education.<sup>11</sup> These factors have a major impact on the vulnerability of communities, undermining the ability of households to cope or rebuild their lives in the wake of natural or man-made disasters.

The return of close to 1.8 million South Sudanese from Sudan since February 2007 has also strained communities' abilities to cope. They often arrive to locations with virtually no social services, or where economic opportunities to support their integration are limited.

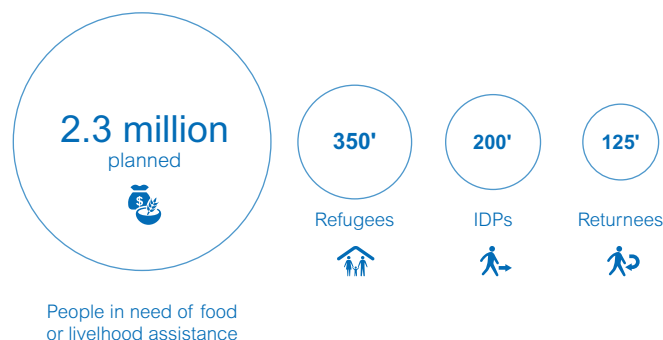
A lack of healthcare also underpins the humanitarian situation. Healthcare coverage across the country is poor, with only 40 per cent of people able to access healthcare within in a 5 kilometre radius.<sup>12</sup> Health Cluster partners provide at least 60 per cent of countrywide services and consultations.<sup>13</sup> Against this backdrop, a number of key factors drive the humanitarian situation:

## FOOD INSECURITY PERSISTS

In planning for 2013, food security and livelihood partners predict that food security will remain a priority, and that 2.3 million people will need assistance. The continued arrival of Sudanese refugees

## Key humanitarian planning figures for 2013

People targeted (in '000)



and persisting high food prices will contribute to keeping food insecurity high. In 2012, erratic rains, insecurity, refugee and returnee arrivals, inflation and border closures doubled the number of people requiring emergency food assistance from 1.2 million to 2.4 million. While the situation eased somewhat in August, largely due to a reduction of insecurity and displacement, about 1 in 10 people are expected to remain severely food insecure in 2013. In addition, 110,000 people affected by the conflict in Abyei and 675,000 refugees, returnees and displaced people will require food assistance.

## REFUGEES ARRIVE EN MASSE

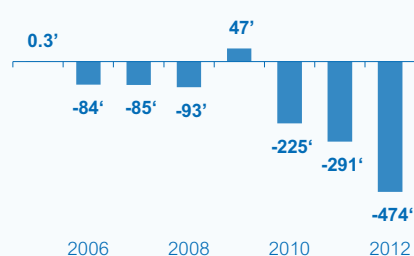
Sudanese refugees in Unity and Upper Nile states will continue to need support in 2013. With no progress on ensuring unhindered access for humanitarian assistance inside Sudan to people affected by conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, humanitarian partners expect the arrival of up to 150,000 people, bringing the total refugee population to 350,000.

Addressing the high malnutrition rates, responding to disease outbreaks and continuing to improve the water and hygiene situation in refugee settlements will remain key priorities for humanitarian partners. The remote location of the refugee camps also necessitates timely prepositioning of food and other relief items to ensure efficient humanitarian responses throughout the rainy season.

## FOOD INSECURITY, REFUGEES AND CONFLICT

### Persistent and deteriorating cereal deficit

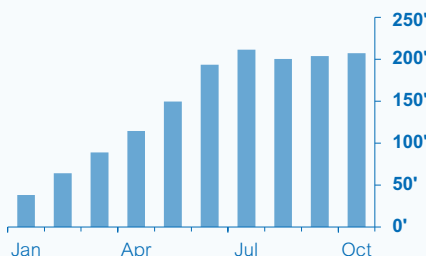
Deficit (in '000 MT)



Source: FAO/WFP CFSAM (2005-2012)

### Rapid refugee arrival

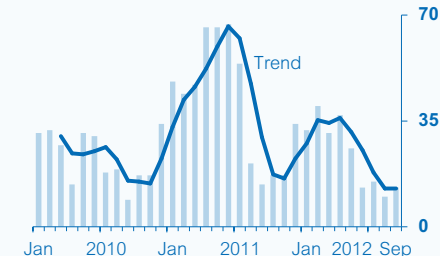
Total refugee population per month (in '000)



Source: UNHCR (Oct 2012)

### Recurring conflict

Number of conflict incidents per month (2010-12)



Source: Inter-agency assessments/ local authority reports



## INTERNAL VIOLENCE CAUSES DISPLACEMENT

Recurrent inter-communal fighting and attacks by non-state armed actors is likely to destabilize communities in multiple locations, disrupting agriculture, livelihoods and education, and increasing reliance on emergency relief. With about 170,000 newly displaced people due to insecurity between January and October 2012, and an even larger number of people affected by inter-communal violence in Jonglei between December 2011 and February 2012, humanitarian partners will need to be ready to respond rapidly whenever insecurity spikes. For 2013, it is anticipated that 200,000 newly displaced people will require assistance. Jonglei, where recent fighting between the national army and non-state armed actors highlighted ongoing tensions, is likely to see further violence-related displacement. Humanitarian partners will also respond to ongoing needs of the 110,000 people who were displaced from Abyei in May 2011, including those that have started to return.

## CHALLENGING OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

South Sudan is a vast territory, with many communities living in remote, hard-to-reach areas. The poor state of transport infrastructure and seasonal flooding render many areas impassable during the rainy season, when up to 60 per cent of the country is cut off from road access. The import and export of goods is more cumbersome and costly than almost anywhere else. In 2012, interference by the South Sudan army, state authorities and non-state armed actors in humanitarian activities continued, with at

### ACCESS

**60%**

area cut-off from road access in rainy season

### INFLATION

**+75%**

price increases between July 2011 and July 2012

least 110 incidents reported by humanitarian organizations as of October. Partners anticipate that similar access restrictions may persist in 2013. Aid agencies will work with the Government to resolve bureaucratic impediments and develop regulatory structures to facilitate the work of humanitarian organizations.

## POLITICAL TENSION WITH SUDAN

The relationship between South Sudan and Sudan is likely to remain volatile, and gains made in resolving outstanding Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues could be at risk. In 2012, tensions along the border spiked in March - April with clashes and aerial bombardments along the border. About 20,000 people were displaced in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Unity states by the fighting, and remained in need of humanitarian aid towards the end of the year. In May, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution condemning the violence and hostilities, and warned of sanctions if hostilities did not cease and negotiations did not resume under the auspices of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel.

## PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED IN 2013

**11.8m people\***  
population estimate  
for 2013

**4.6m in need**  
people who are food  
insecure, affected by  
conflict and disaster,  
or lack the most  
basic services

**+ 200,000**  
newly displaced  
**+ 110,000**  
Abyei-affected  
**+ 125,000**  
returnees  
**+ 350,000**  
refugees

**3.3m targeted**

**3.3 / 3.2 million**  
demine / nutrition

**2.9 million**  
water, sanitation,  
hygiene, health

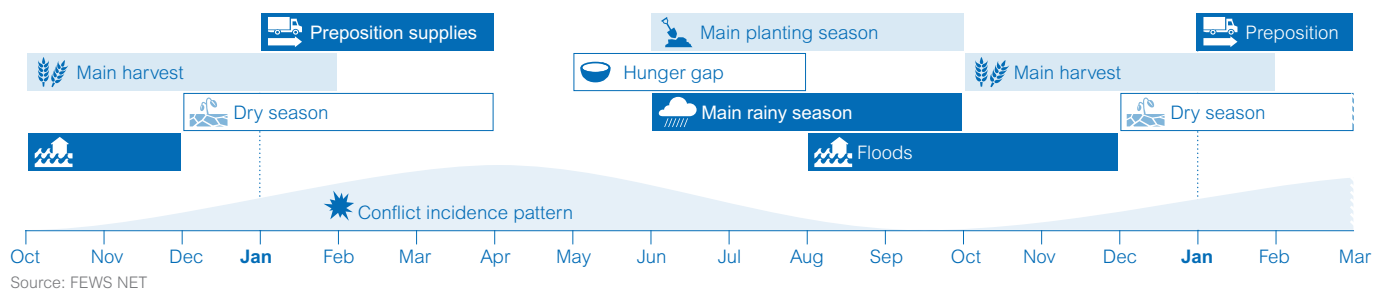
**2.3 million**  
food/livelihoods

**1.8 million**  
protection

**615,000**  
multi-cluster  
**409,000**  
shelter/NFIs  
**219,000**  
education

\* Estimate for people living in South Sudan based on census result of 2008 (8.26m), returnees (1.79m) and population growth (2.052% annually, 1.2m) since then, + expected refugee population (0.35m), Abyei-conflicted displaced (0.11m) and new returnees (0.125m).

## TIMELINE OF CRITICAL SEASONAL EVENTS



On 27 September, the Presidents of South Sudan and Sudan reached agreements in Addis Ababa on oil, trade and security. The demilitarization of the border area paved the way for trade to resume between the two states, and is likely to improve food security and lower prices, especially in border areas. The resumption of oil production will kick-start South Sudan's economy.

## LOW GOVERNMENT CAPACITY

Challenges faced by the Government in establishing basic services and institutions after decades of civil war means that aid agencies are likely to providers of first resort for many people in South Sudan in 2013. Government capacity remains low, even more so following the shutdown of oil production and fiscal austerity measures. Many Government institutions, especially at state level, lack the capacity, skills and resources to adequately provide frontline services, develop social safety nets or increase the resilience of the population. Rule of law is weak at every level. The justice system remains skeletal, particularly outside state capitals, and the country faces massive security sector reform challenges. Serious ethno-political violence demonstrates deep rifts between communities, exacerbated by an absence of state authority at the local level, and a proliferation of small arms. Furthermore, capacity gaps exist in disaster prevention, preparedness and response.

## FRAGILE ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economic outlook for 2013 is fragile as the effects to budget tightening and high prices will only fade slowly. The shutdown of oil production immobilized 98 per cent of the Government's

revenue source in January. Subsequent austerity measures were felt throughout the economy. The closure of the border with Sudan has compounded the problems. Over the course of 2012, the South Sudanese pound depreciated by up to 40 per cent. Sharp prices hikes also ensued. In July 2012, consumer prices were nearly 75 per cent higher than at independence. In some northern states, the increase was as high as 170 per cent. Subsequent food and fuel shortages have affected people in South Sudan and strained the humanitarian operation.

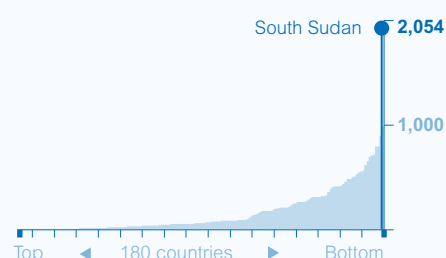
While the Addis Ababa agreements may signal a positive turn in the economic outlook for 2013, oil production and revenues have yet to resume and the borders enabling vital trade between South Sudan and Sudan remain largely closed. Prices are likely to remain high and austerity will persist during large parts of 2013.

In the longer term, South Sudan's economy remains highly dependent on oil and in need of diversification to make growth sustainable. Oil reserves are likely to have already peaked, with reserves predicted to drop from 16 SSP billion per year in 2011 to about 8 SSP billion per year within ten years, based on current reserves and prices. If revenues from oil decrease substantially over the next decade, it is crucial that investments in economic growth and social services are undertaken now to protect society slipping back into hardship.

## BASELINE INDICATORS AMONG THE WORLD'S BOTTOM 5%

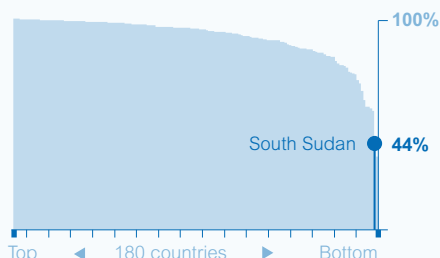
## Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births

South Sudan compared to other countries



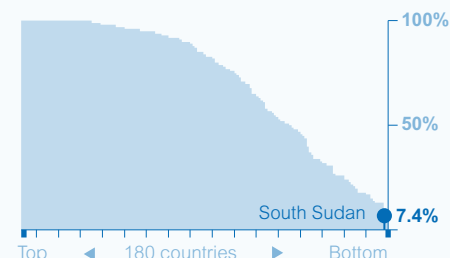
## Net primary enrolment

South Sudan compared to other countries



## Access to improved sanitation facilities

South Sudan compared to other countries



Source: Global statistics - MDG Progress Report 2012, UN Statistics Division. South Sudan figures: SHHS (2010)

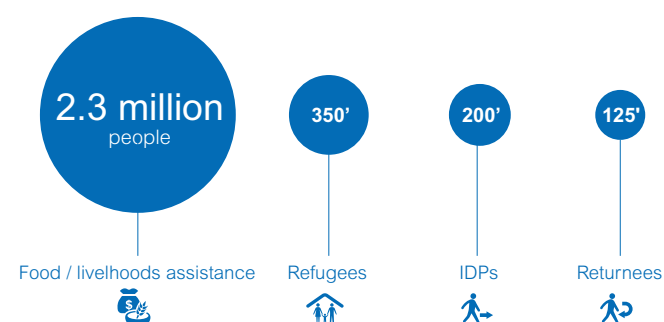
# PLANNING SCENARIOS

Conditions identified for the most-likely and worst-case humanitarian scenarios

## MOST-LIKELY SCENARIO

The most-likely scenario forms the basis through which clusters cost their requirements for 2013.

- Tensions with Sudan and inside South Sudan result in violence and displacement because of unclear borders, flashpoints in Blue Nile and South Kordofan, a lack of clarity on Abyei, and seasonal inter-communal violence. An estimated 200,000 people are newly displaced by inter-communal, violence by non-state armed actors and border violence.
- The humanitarian situation continues to be characterized by food insecurity, with 2.3 million people requiring food assistance. Sudanese refugees continue to arrive, bringing the total refugee population to 350,000. Up to 125,000 people return from Sudan.
- Government capacity to deliver basic services remains low, while a volatile economic climate exacerbates existing socio-economic strains.



## TRIGGERS

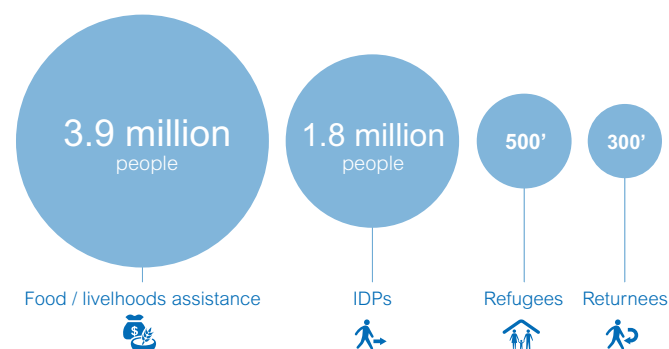
The following conditions have triggered the most likely humanitarian planning scenario for 2013.

- South Sudan – Sudan dialogue continues but does not resolve all pending issues
- Dialogue on resolving inter-communal issues continues with mixed results
- Disarmament campaigns continue with intermittent success
- Mixed results for reintegration of non-state armed actors
- Conflict continues in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states
- Agreement on conditions for return of Abyei displaced people
- Parts of the border between South Sudan and Sudan re-open
- Easing of austerity measures imposed mid-2012 moderately stabilize economy
- Seasonal flooding occurs at normal levels

## WORST-CASE SCENARIO

The worst-case scenario forms the basis through which clusters develop the South Sudan contingency plan.

- Political tensions between South Sudan and Sudan remain high with no political breakthrough on pending issues, and a rescinding of some previous agreements.
- Severe economic strain leads to widespread social tension. Oil production shutdown and border closures between South Sudan and Sudan close off key commercial corridors, causing price hikes, fuel shortages and inflation.
- Massive displacement from increased inter-communal and cross-border conflict is coupled with a large sudden arrival of returnees and refugees from Sudan, into insecure and inaccessible areas. Insecurity prevents harvesting, increasing food insecurity.



## TRIGGERS

The contingency plan is implemented if several of the following conditions are triggered, and affect large numbers of people.

- South Sudan and Sudan relations deteriorate sharply
- Oil production fails to resume
- Austerity measures continue
- Reintegration or disarmament of non-state armed actors fails
- Conflict and food insecurity intensifies in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states
- South Sudanese in Sudan are persecuted prompting them to return en masse
- The border between South Sudan and Sudan remains closed
- Unusually intense flooding occurs
- Humanitarian space is tightened by regulatory frameworks
- Local government and military commanders increasingly act autonomously

# HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

Seven strategic objectives to guide humanitarian strategy and action in South Sudan

Humanitarian action in South Sudan is guided by seven overarching objectives jointly defined by humanitarian partners and reflected in the cluster response plans. Detailed cluster objectives and strategies can be found in the cluster response plans below.

For 2013, humanitarian partners have refined their strategic objectives. The response to the refugee crisis is now included to reflect the en masse arrival of people fleeing from Sudan. The drive to facilitate the operating environment for humanitarian work has been given greater emphasis.

## KEY STRATEGY ELEMENTS

- Prepare for and respond to emergencies on time by prepositioning supplies via core pipelines, securing alternative supply chains, upgrading access routes, mapping at-risk communities, building partner capacity, mobilizing logistics, conducting multi-agency assessments and monitoring delivery.
- Maintain frontline services in hotspot areas until other delivery, regulatory, and funding mechanisms are in place, linking short-term action to longer-term goals.
- Assist and protect refugees and host communities. For example, new refugee settlements will be opened in various

locations in Unity and Upper Nile to mitigate the pressure on host communities and local resources. Particular emphasis will be placed on ensuring the civilian nature of refugee sites.

- Protect people affected by crisis by mitigating the effects of violations related to violence or displacement. Improving child protection and combatting gender-based violence will be key priorities.
- Support returns in a voluntary, safe and sustainable manner. For example, by collecting, analyzing and disseminating data on movements of returnees, and helping to build the foundation for their reintegration in South Sudan.
- Increase resilience of households suffering from recurrent shocks that make people vulnerable to food insecurity. For example, by better combining food assistance, agricultural and livestock support so that South Sudan will be able to feed its people in the longer term.
- Improve the operating environment by monitoring interference in humanitarian action, advocating with the state and military authorities, and building state capacity. For example, by contributing to the establishment of regulatory frameworks for humanitarian agencies, and supporting the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and other relevant government agencies in enhancing coordination.

## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

### GENDER

Gender inequality remains a major concern in South Sudan. It is driven largely by customary practices that perpetuate inequality, translating into human rights violations, social exclusion and limited opportunity. A lack of disaggregated baseline data poses challenges in developing more accurate gender analysis. Cycles of displacement drive vulnerability at the household level and result in an increasing number of female-headed households. There is a fragmentation of households, demoralization and trauma, inter-generational mistrust, and discrimination against the people displaced and youths, sometimes leading to destructive coping strategies such as sex-work. South Sudan has some of the widest gender disparities in education. According to the 2011 UNESCO Global Monitoring report,<sup>14</sup> girls face extreme difficulty entering and staying in school. A young girl in South Sudan is three times more likely to die in pregnancy or childbirth than to reach grade 8. In 2013, humanitarian partners will be able to draw on a dedicated gender advisor to support their work.

### HIV AND AIDS

South Sudan has a HIV prevalence of around 3 per cent among the adult population. Populations most at risk of HIV infection include refugees, internally displaced people, soldiers, truck

drivers, sex workers, women and young girls. Only about 8 per cent of people living with HIV are currently on treatment. Use of HIV services is low due to high stigma and discrimination among communities, limited physical access to services, lack of human and financial resources, and a weak healthcare system. UNAIDS works to strengthen prevention and response to HIV, including helping to integrate HIV actions across key clusters, and linking to the national AIDS response.





### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Environmental degradation is one of the drivers of conflict in parts of South Sudan, where competition over natural resources is high. In addition, humanitarian activities are undertaken in the context of a vulnerable natural resource base, including forests. Failure to address the degradation and depletion of these resources weakens aid delivery and community resilience, and hinders early recovery. Through support from UNEP, partners will integrate environmental considerations into humanitarian planning in 2013. They will be supported in understanding the environmental context, assessing projects, mitigating negative environmental impacts and enhancing projects where possible, with emphasis on sustainable responses. The environmental marker will be piloted in 2013.

1

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1







### Prepare for and respond to emergencies on time

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
 Road access maintained to key areas defined by Logistics Cluster	Access to critical roads 80% of year	Logistics Cluster reports
 Key airstrips open for fix-wing aircraft	Access to critical airstrips 80% of year	Logistics Cluster reports
 Percentage of prepositioned core pipelines complete	90%	Core pipeline reports
 Number of Government staff receiving emergency response training	350	OCHA reports

2

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2




### Maintain frontline services in hotspot areas

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
 Number of medical consultations	2,854,700	Health Cluster reports
 Percentage of acutely malnourished boys and girls treated in therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes	SAM 109,345 (70% coverage) MAM 235,671 (50% coverage)	Nutrition Cluster reports
 Number of people provided with access to an improved water source	1,510,000	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster reports
 Number of people provided with access to an improved sanitation facility	650,000	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster reports
 Number of school-aged emergency-affected children and youth attending learning spaces	219,412 children (89,959 girls and 129,453 boys)	Education Cluster reports
 Number of households with access to appropriate shelter solutions, including non-food items	68,220 households (NFI kits) 27,680 households (emergency/transitional shelter)	Shelter and NFI Cluster reports

3

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3




### Assist and protect refugee and host communities

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
 Number of refugees assisted	350,000	Multi-sector reports
 Percentage of refugees with access to protection and lifesaving assistance	100%	Multi-sector reports
 Under-5 mortality rate	Less than 2 per 10,000 people per day (emergency threshold)	Multi-sector reports

4

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4



### Protect people affected by crisis

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
 Number of policies, practices and procedures modified in accordance with protection principles	6	Protection Cluster reports
 Number of people benefitting from promotion and assistance to access civil status documentation	200,000	Protection Cluster reports
 Number of m² of land released for socio-economic activities following assessment and/or clearance by mine action partners	5,400,000m²	Mine Action Sub-cluster reports

5

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5




### Support returns in a voluntary, safe and sustainable manner

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
 Number of returnees and Abyei conflict-affected people assisted	125,000 (returnees), 110,000 (Abyei conflict-affected)	Multi-sector reports
 Number of Government staff trained	500	Multi-sector reports

6

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6



### Increase resilience of households suffering from recurrent shocks

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
 Number of people receiving food and non-food assistance	At least 2.3 million people supported with food security responses	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster reports
 Percentage decrease in level of food insecurity among households	20% reduction in food insecurity	FSL reports
 Number of people supported with food assistance, cash transfers, fishing kits, seeds and tools	At least 1,000,000 people supported by food production activities	FSL reports

7

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7

### Improve the operating environment

Indicator	Target	Monitoring method
 Number of access-related incidents	110	OCHA access database
 Percentage of issues involving government successfully resolved	30%	OCHA access database



## CRITERIA FOR SELECTING AND PRIORITIZING PROJECTS

UN and NGO cluster coordinators defended their strategies to an advisory panel comprised of the Humanitarian Coordinator, two donors, two NGO representatives and two UN agency heads. Strategies were adjusted and approved based on feedback from the panel. Each cluster shared the final strategy with cluster partners to guide the development of project submissions. Through this process, clusters avoided overlap of project submissions by different agencies and assured complementarity, avoiding requests by multiple agencies for funding the same operational response.

Projects proposed for inclusion in CAP 2013 were based on criteria agreed by the Inter-Sector Working Group and OCHA. Projects underwent two levels of review before being approved for inclusion. During the first review, clusters analyzed all proposed projects to determine if they met the minimum requirements (see below). Projects must contribute directly to the emergency humanitarian operation in South Sudan. Projects that support only longer-term development goals were not considered. If projects met the minimum requirements, they were submitted to a second level of review and prioritized as immediate high, high, medium or low priority. A peer review panel drawn from cluster members scored each project against three standardized review criteria, plus at least one cluster-specific criteria which reflected the cluster's priorities, and the gender marker.

### MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Projects were required to meet all the criteria below to be eligible for inclusion in the consolidated appeal for 2013:



- The project contributes directly to the cluster's objectives.
- The project is evidence-based.
- The organization participates in coordination mechanisms.

### PRIORITIZATION

Projects that fulfilled the minimum requirements review are analyzed by the cluster peer review panel using the following criteria, and assigned a score from zero to five for each criteria listed below. The peer review panel ensured each appealing organization has the capacity to implement its proposed actions.

- The project targets the most vulnerable people based on documented needs.
- The project targets under-served geographical areas.
- The project budget and timeline are feasible and realistic.
- The project meets one cluster-specific criteria.

### CLUSTER-SPECIFIC PROJECT CRITERIA

Cluster	Criteria
 Common Services and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must target priority needs of partners:</li> <li>• Access restrictions</li> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Capacity-building</li> <li>• Coordination support</li> <li>• Feasible and realistic budget and timeline</li> </ul>
 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes plans for surge capacity or education of dedicated staff in emergencies</li> <li>• Includes plans to lead the cluster at county, state or national levels</li> <li>• Includes mention of the INEE Minimum Standards and Monitoring</li> <li>• Includes plans for inter-cluster work or cross-cutting issues</li> </ul>
 Emergency telecoms	n/a
 Food Security and Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in cluster coordination and project in line with cluster objectives and strategy</li> <li>• Links relief, recovery and development</li> </ul>
 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in cluster coordination and project in line with cluster objectives</li> </ul>
 Logistics	n/a
 Mine Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project targets areas with highest levels of landmine/ERW threats</li> </ul>
 Multi-sector (Returns and Refugees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency returns: Project focuses on transport assistance, in-transit assistance, tracking and monitoring</li> <li>• Refugees: Projects for which budgetary provision is not made under the UNHCR project sheet. Non-core pipelines. NFIs and other materials are budgeted under the refugee operational projects</li> </ul>
 Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization should have an appropriate range of nutrition responses, taking into consideration the organization's capacity, and the need and participation in the cluster</li> </ul>
 Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project demonstrates capacity to implement, support and/or inform emergency protection response</li> </ul>
 Shelter and NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project demonstrates commitment to quality intervention (including post-distribution monitoring, and awareness of cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment, and conflict sensitivity)</li> <li>• Organization has a good reporting record</li> </ul>
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization's emergency response capacity or plan, and participation in cluster coordination</li> </ul>



# CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS

Translating strategic objectives into concrete action in South Sudan

## COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES



### NEEDS ANALYSIS

Robust coordination mechanisms are essential at national and state level to ensure emergency preparedness and response, information analysis and dissemination, access monitoring and advocacy, resource mobilisation and funding disbursement.

Strong coordination is required to effectively prepare and respond to the humanitarian consequences of violence and flood-induced displacement, large refugee arrivals, high food insecurity, disease outbreaks and returnee arrivals. In 2013, some 200,000 people are expected to be newly displaced, the refugee population may grow to 350,000 and more than 2.3 million will receive food and livelihoods support. Humanitarian space and access could be increasingly threatened by ongoing interference from the national army and non-state armed actors. The Common Humanitarian Fund, which was established in February 2012, will remain vital for flexible, rapid in-country funding. The ability of national NGOs to access funding is likely to remain limited.

### SUPPORTED ORGANIZATIONS

The primary target group is 155 INGOs, some 300 NNGOs and 20 UN agencies, all operating in South Sudan.

### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The common services and coordination cluster response plan will contribute to Strategic Objectives 1 and 7. The key priorities are to:

- Improve coordination, and facilitate effective emergency preparedness, humanitarian response and increased government responsibility in humanitarian action
- Provide quality information to humanitarian actors to ensure response is evidence-based
- Facilitate safe and timely access to people in need

Emergency preparedness and response of the humanitarian operation will be strengthened through support to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Humanitarian Coordination Forum, the Inter-Sector Working Group, clusters and cluster working groups, through analysis and reporting of the humanitarian situation. Contingency planning, inter-agency assessments, analysis and response will be facilitated to ensure efforts are complementary and based on quality information and analysis. National NGOs will be supported in building their capacity and becoming more involved in the humanitarian architecture. Technical support is crucial to strengthen the Government's ability to eventually take over from external actors in humanitarian response.

The management of pooled humanitarian funding will ensure that priority needs are addressed, through the rapid disbursement of funds based on a robust prioritization of needs by part-

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

#### BASIC INFO

 People in need	475 organizations
 People targeted	475 organizations
 Funds required	\$13.7 million
 Funds per person	\$4
 Projects	5
 Cluster lead agency	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) NGO Secretariat
 Government partner	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM), Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)
 Contact info	Cathy Howard: howard1@un.org

#### CLUSTER GOAL

Improve the operating environment by monitoring interference in humanitarian action, advocating with the state and military authorities, and building state capacity.

ners. Pooled funding will also ensure projects contribute to the overarching strategic objectives and cluster-specific strategies. A strong monitoring and reporting mechanism will ensure that information is collated for future funding decisions. The cluster will focus on information management, including the collection, mapping, analysis and dissemination of reliable data in relation to humanitarian issues.

The cluster will negotiate humanitarian access with the Government and other actors, and facilitate safe and timely access to people in need. Guidance will be provided to humanitarian partners on how to manage access constraints. The Humanitarian Access Working Group is the key resource for tracking access impediments, and advocating an enabling environment for humanitarian action to Government and other actors. The access database provides up-to-date information on humanitarian interference from which key advocacy messages will be determined. A strong evidence base will underpin advocacy with relevant Government authorities. This is particularly important given the number of incidents of both conflict and humanitarian interference in 2012, totaling some 237 conflict incidents and 110 incidents of interference, which is expected to continue in 2013.

Training of relevant Government partners will be carried out, to promote emergency preparedness and response. This will include building technical capacity such as database management and analysis, and support in the development of a desk at the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to facilitate the work of NGOs.



**CLUSTER OBJECTIVES**

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Mobilize and coordinate appropriate timely humanitarian assistance in response to assessed needs	<b>1</b> Effective emergency preparedness and humanitarian response facilitated	Percentage of humanitarian coordination meetings held according to agreed schedule	80%
		Number of RRC and MHADM staff trained	At least 300
		Percentage of humanitarian incidents assessed by humanitarian actors within two weeks of initial report	90%
	<b>2</b> Quality information provided to humanitarian actors to ensure response is evidence-based	Number of maps distributed	At least 12,000
		Number of Humanitarian Bulletins published	52
	<b>3</b> Facilitate safe and timely access to people in need	Number of humanitarian access constraint reports published	4
		Percentage of access incidents addressed with relevant authorities, to contribute to increased access	At least 40%

**COVERAGE BY STATE**

State	Coordination partners	#
Central Equatoria	UNICEF, UNDSS, OCHA, NGO Forum, RedR UK	5
Eastern Equatoria	UNICEF, UNDSS, OCHA, NGO Forum	4
Jonglei	UNICEF, UNDSS, OCHA, NGO Forum, RedR UK	5
Lakes	UNICEF, UNDSS, OCHA, NGO Forum, RedR UK	5
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	UNICEF, UNDSS, OCHA, NGO Forum, RedR UK	5
Unity	UNICEF, UNDSS, OCHA, NGO Forum, RedR UK	5
Upper Nile	UNICEF, UNDSS, OCHA, NGO Forum, RedR UK	5
Warrap	UNICEF, UNDSS, OCHA, NGO Forum	4
Western Bahr el Ghazal	UNICEF, UNDSS, OCHA, NGO Forum	4
Western Equatoria	UNICEF, UNDSS, OCHA, NGO Forum	4



## EDUCATION

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

South Sudan ranks at the bottom of global education indicators. Only 44 per cent of children are enrolled in primary school. Secondary school figures are even worse, with 1.6 per cent enrollment.<sup>15</sup> Conflict, natural disasters and displacement compound these low rates. More than 55,900 school-aged children were affected by emergencies in 2012, with Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile the most impacted states.

Teacher capacity in South Sudan is exceptionally low, with only 44 per cent of teachers having completed primary school education.<sup>16</sup> In Unity and Jonglei, the states most vulnerable to emergencies, the ratio of pupils to qualified teachers is 413:1 and 218:1, far exceeding the national average of 198:1.<sup>17</sup> These figures highlight the critical need for emergency-specific teacher training. Emergency life-skills, education on landmine awareness, HIV prevention, protection principals, and hygiene and health messages are particularly critical.

The occupation of schools by people displaced, returnees and armed forces seriously impacted access to education for thousands of children in 2012. Thirty-three schools were occupied during the year, affecting over 28,200 pupils across nine states. School buildings were also attacked during conflict. For example, 13 schools were burnt down in Jonglei State during inter-communal violence at the start of 2012.

Emergency education data and qualitative analysis show a gender disparity in educational access. Girls are less likely to attend temporary learning spaces than boys, and fewer female teachers are trained as part of emergency response programming. Children with disabilities, numbering 1.4 million, are more vulnerable in emergency situations.<sup>18</sup>

### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The cluster aims to ensure that children and youth affected by emergencies have access to quality, lifesaving conflict-sensitive education. The cluster response plan will contribute to Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. Key priorities are to:

- Increase access to protective temporary learning spaces by children and youth affected by acute emergencies

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

#### BASIC INFO

People in need	286,400
People targeted	219,400
Funds required	\$32.9 million
Funds per person	\$150
Projects	28
Cluster lead agency	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Save the Children
Government partner	Ministry of Education
Contact info	Maria Paradies: edclusterjuba@gmail.com

#### CLUSTER GOAL

Ensure that children and youth affected by acute emergencies have access to quality lifesaving education.

#### KEY TARGET

Indicator	Target
Percentage of pre-school and school-aged emergency affected children and youth attending learning spaces	70% (219,400) of 286,400 children

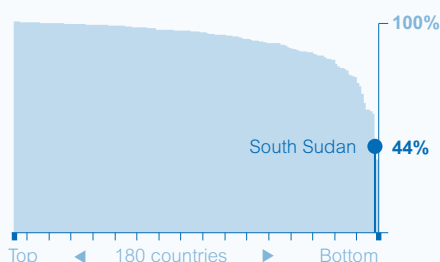
- Supply emergency teaching and learning materials to ensure continuity of relevant education during and after acute emergencies<sup>19</sup>
- Deliver lifesaving messages and psycho-social support to children and youth affected by emergencies
- Ensure disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness measures are mainstreamed into medium- and long-term educational recovery and development policies and programmes

The cluster will focus on the provision of quality and timely conflict-sensitive education responses in acute emergencies by ensuring children and youth have access to safe learning spaces, and providing emergency-specific teacher training and support. In 2013, the cluster aims to ensure that risk reduction and emergency preparedness are mainstreamed into recovery and basic service provision programmes.

### AT THE BOTTOM OF ALL CLASSES

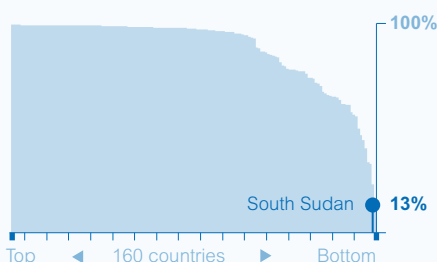
#### Few children in primary school

Net primary enrolment rate (top/bottom countries)



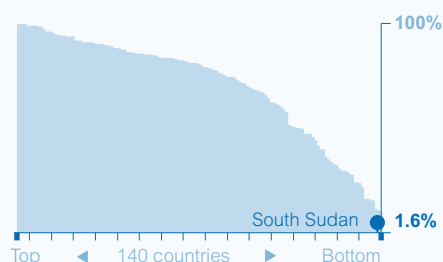
#### Few young women literate

Women's literacy (15-24 yrs) (top/bottom countries)



#### Almost no children in secondary school

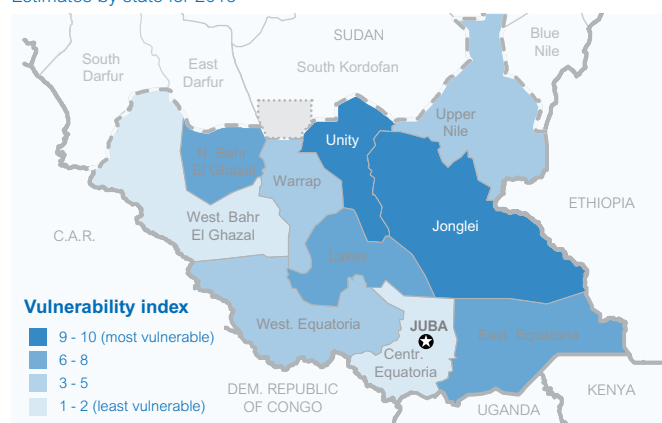
Net secondary enrolment rate (top/bottom countries)



Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)

**Education in emergencies vulnerability index**

Estimates by state for 2013



Response will target emergencies as they arise, while paying particular attention to disaster-prone areas, including Jonglei, Lakes, Unity and Upper Nile states.

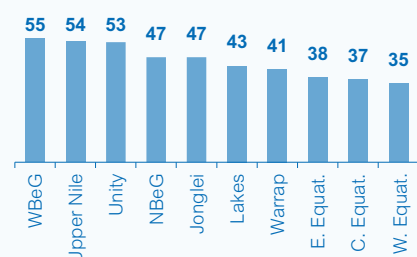
To address the lack of capacity in some of the most emergency-prone areas, surge response teams will be promoted to rapidly assess and support quick implementation of response plans during crises. Emergency preparedness and response will continue through the management of the core pipeline. Increased emphasis will be placed on strategic prepositioning at county-level hubs, support for government and partner storage capacity, and standardized monitoring systems.

The South Sudan Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies will be disseminated to improve programming quality. Maintenance and strengthening of the cluster's information management system will continue, ensuring that the impact of emergencies is recorded, and reporting of responses strengthened.

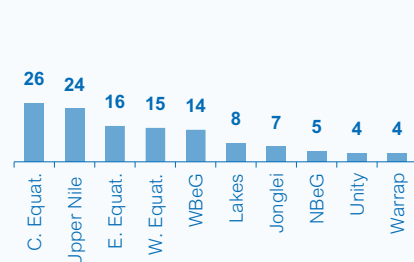
Supporting the development of gender- and disability responsive-education in emergency programmes will be a key focus. Girls will be targeted to attend temporary learning spaces, women will be included in training events, and a targeted approach will be prioritized for boys and girls in the provision of psycho-social support and lifesaving messages.

**EDUCATION IN SOUTH SUDAN****Low all around: net primary enrolment**

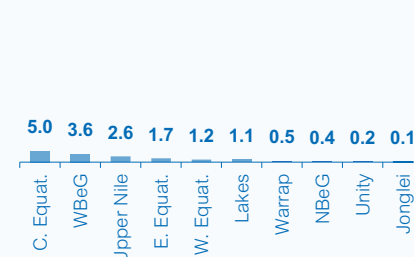
Net primary enrolment rate by state (in %)

**Even lower: young women's literacy**

Women's (15-24 years) literacy by state (in %)

**Hardly visible: net secondary enrolment**

Net primary enrolment rate by state (in %)



Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Increase access to protective temporary learning spaces by children and youth affected by acute emergencies	<b>1</b> Safe and protective learning spaces established or rehabilitated for children	Percentage of children and youth reporting feeling safe and protected in emergency-affected environments	80% positive response <sup>20</sup>
	<b>2</b> Learning opportunities provided for emergency-affected children and youth	Percentage of required temporary learning spaces or rehabilitated schools available	1,000 temporary learning spaces = 70% required spaces <sup>21</sup>
	<b>3</b> Safe water sources and separate sanitation facilities constructed for boys and girls	Percentage of children and youth reporting feeling safe and protected in emergency-affected environments	80% positive response <sup>22</sup>
	<b>4</b> Advocate, report and respond when schools are occupied by armed forces	Percentage of occupied schools vacated by armed groups	80% of previously occupied schools vacated
<b>2</b> Supply emergency teaching and learning materials to ensure continuity of relevant education during and after acute emergencies	<b>1</b> Emergency teaching/learning materials procured and prepositioned at state and country level	Number and percentage of school supplies and recreation materials distributed to emergency-affected children, youth and teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,000 school-in-a-box (SiaB), or 70% of required<sup>23</sup></li> <li>• 3,000 recreation kits, or 70% of total requirement<sup>24</sup></li> <li>• 2,000 blackboards, or 90% of total requirement<sup>25</sup></li> <li>• 1,097 training tools, or 70% of total requirement<sup>26</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>3</b> Deliver lifesaving messages and psycho-social support to children and youth affected by emergencies	Number and percentage of teachers in emergency-affected areas trained on life skills and psycho-social support	2,220 teachers (12% women), or 70% of total requirement <sup>27</sup>
<b>3</b> Deliver lifesaving messages and psycho-social support to children and youth affected by emergencies	<b>1</b> Rapid training or orientation of teachers and parent-teacher associations in emergency-related life-skills and psycho-social support conducted	Percentage of teachers who use training materials and apply psycho-social and lifesaving principles in their teaching	60% of trained teachers
	<b>2</b> Teachers trained and supported to implement the training once an emergency occurs	Percentage of teachers in emergency-affected areas trained on life-skills and psycho-social support	2,200 teachers (12% women), or 70% of total requirement
	<b>2</b> Emergency education mainstreamed into basic education service programming	Percentage of basic service provision funding that mainstreams education in emergencies	60% of projects
	<b>3</b> Risk reduction analysis tools and contextualized minimum standards are available and used widely at state levels	South Sudan risk reduction strategy policy is complete	4 states, priority to the most vulnerable
		Number of education actors provided with contextualized minimum standards	80 actors in all 10 states
<b>4</b> Ensure disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness measures are mainstreamed into long-term educational development policies and programmes	<b>1</b> Emergency education integrated into sector planning and preparedness systems	Percentage of teachers in emergency-affected areas trained on life-skills and psycho-social support	2,200 teachers (12% women), or 70% of total requirement
	<b>2</b> Emergency education mainstreamed into basic education service programming	Percentage of basic service provision funding that mainstreams education in emergencies	60% of projects
	<b>3</b> Risk reduction analysis tools and contextualized minimum standards are available and used widely at state levels	South Sudan risk reduction strategy policy is complete	4 states, priority to the most vulnerable

## PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

Category	People affected / in need			People targeted in cluster projects		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Host community	48,600	70,000	118,600	34,000	49,000	83,000
Returnees	19,200	27,600	46,700	13,400	19,300	32,700
People displaced by conflict	17,200	24,700	41,900	12,000	17,300	29,400
Abyei conflict-affected	6,600	9,500	16,200	4,600	6,700	11,300
Refugees	25,800	37,200	63,000	25,800	37,200	63,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,400</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>286,400</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>129,400</b>	<b>219,400</b>

**COVERAGE BY STATE**

State	Education partners	#
Central Equatoria	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, NRC, IBIS, ARDI	6
Eastern Equatoria	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, AVSI, ARDI	5
Jonglei	UNICEF, SC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, Plan, INTERSOS, NHDF, FH, CRADA, PCO, HCO, UNYMPDA, CDAS, SALF, UNWWA, DORD	16
Lakes	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, IRC, Plan, SC	6
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	UNICEF, SC, UNHCR, UNESCO, IRC, NRC, AMURT International, FH, CRADA	9
Unity	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, Mercy Corps, IRC, INTERSOS, IBIS, UNIDO	8
Upper Nile	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, INTERSOS, NHDF, FH, UNKEA, SSUDA	8
Warrap	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, Mercy Corps, NRC, ADRA, AMURT International, PCO, CDAS	9
Western Bahr el Ghazal	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO	3
Western Equatoria	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO	3



## EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

South Sudan has extremely weak telecommunications infrastructure and relies on mobile phone providers with limited coverage around state capitals. Fuel shortages in field locations affect the availability of network coverage when generators for network towers are not running.

The availability of commercial two-way satellite ground station providers (VSAT) is limited, with many NGOs forced to use internet service providers from outside the country. Recent regulations by the Ministry of Telecommunications and Postal Services indicated that the Government is working with the International Telecommunications Union to regulate and restrict the use of internet service providers from abroad. If this is introduced hundreds of NGOs will be directly affected.

Telecommunication access in the field during emergencies is critical for a coordinated humanitarian response, and for the safety and security of humanitarian staff. Many deep field locations lack basic security telecommunications features such as access to mobile telephone networks. Despite the achievements made by the cluster during 2012, there is a need to strengthen the coordination and response to emergencies as conflict and poor infrastructure still render many locations remote.

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) operates on behalf of the humanitarian community using Very High Frequency/High Frequency (VHF/HF) radio bandwidth. Should the Government change frequencies for humanitarian actors operating in South Sudan approximately 10,000 devices would be affected.

### SUPPORTED ORGANIZATIONS

The cluster is providing common telecommunications services to 155 INGOs, 152 NNGOs and 20 UN agencies operating across all ten states.

### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The aim of the cluster is to provide emergency security telecommunications, communications centre (COMCEN) and IT services to enable humanitarian actors to better coordinate assessments, rescue and relief operations independent from public infrastructure. As a service cluster, ETC contributes directly to all strategic objectives, improving the operational and security environment for humanitarian staff and assets. The key priorities are to:

- Maintain frontline services to the humanitarian community by providing radio communications independent from public infrastructure, with coverage in the ten state capitals

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT


#### BASIC INFO

 People in need	327 organizations
 People targeted	327 organizations
 Funds required	\$2.8 million
 Funds per person	\$0.80
 Projects	1
 Cluster lead agency	World Food Programme (WFP)
 Government partner	Ministry of Telecommunication and Postal Services
 Contact info	Haidar Baqir: southsudan.etc@wfp.org

#### CLUSTER GOAL

Provide emergency security telecommunications, communications centre (COMCEN) and IT services to enable humanitarian actors to better coordinate assessments, rescue and relief operations independent from public infrastructure.

#### KEY TARGETS

Indicator	Target
 Percentage of user organizations indicate efficient and timely response and services	50%

- Respond to emergencies by establishing telecommunications infrastructure and services in new sites as needed
- Provide standardized Information Communication and Technology (ICT) platforms, training and procedures to avoid duplication and ensure cost-effective services
- Provide reliable data and voice connectivity to humanitarian organizations in key operational hubs for enhanced coordination and implementation of emergency response

The cluster will provide training to national ICT staff to increase capacity to respond to emergencies. It will implement the Humanitarian Internet Service Provider project to lower operating costs for humanitarian agencies, and provide reliable voice and data connectivity services in key operational hubs (state capitals) until local internet service providers are available. The cluster will have standby capacity and equipment to respond at least three new emergency locations, able to provide temporary data and voice connectivity during the initial stages of a sudden onset crisis. The cluster will maintain security telecommunications by providing 24/7 radio rooms in all state capitals. It will coordinate with the Ministry of Telecommunications and Postal Services, and seek clarity on implementation measures and bylaws surrounding the newly established 2012 National Telecommunications Bill.

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Maintain frontline services to the humanitarian community responding to emergencies by providing radio communications independent from public infrastructure, with coverage in the ten operational areas	<b>1</b> Minimum equipment and trained radio operators available in 24/7 radio rooms, and coverage of the VHF radio-network expanded	Percentage of common operational areas covered by 24/7 radio rooms and security telecommunications systems	100%
	<b>2</b> A minimum of two operational repeater channels (one UN and one NGO) in each operational area provided	Percentage of common operational areas covered by 24/7 radio rooms and security telecommunications systems	100%
	<b>3</b> Additional VHF repeaters deployed in operational areas to reduce congestion at peak periods	Percentage of common operational areas covered by 24/7 radio rooms and security telecommunications systems	100%
	<b>4</b> Staff movement, emergency communications channels and daily radio checks by communications centre monitored as per UN MOSS requirement	Percentage of common operational areas covered by 24/7 radio rooms and security telecommunications systems	100%
<b>2</b> Prepared to respond to emergencies by establishing telecommunications infrastructure and services new sites as needed	<b>1</b> Contingency plan established and stock for three new emergencies strategically prepositioned	Percentage of users reporting delivery of the service as satisfactory and within satisfactory timeframe	80%
	<b>2</b> Data services, security telecommunications and backup power for humanitarian actors connected to ETC data network established as emergencies arise	Percentage of emergency areas covered	80%
<b>3</b> Provide standardized ICT platforms, training and procedures to avoid duplication and ensure cost effective services	<b>1</b> HF/VHF radio training by qualified radio trainer provided to all humanitarian staff	Number humanitarian staff members trained on ETC services usage and implementation/maintenance	400 humanitarian staff and 24 IT technicians trained
<b>4</b> Provide reliable data and voice connectivity to humanitarian organizations in key operational hubs, for enhanced coordination and implementation of response to emergencies	<b>1</b> Reliable voice and data services, and power supply for aid agencies to be connected to the Humanitarian Internet Service Provider data network established	Number of locations implemented	3
	<b>2</b> Necessary license for implementation provided in liaison with MoTPS	Number of locations implemented	3

## ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

Category	Targeted
UN agencies	20
International NGOs	141
National NGOs	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>

## COVERAGE BY STATE

State	Partners	#
All states	WFP	1



## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

Similar to 2012, over 4.6 million people will remain food insecure in 2013. Multiple factors undermine food security in South Sudan, including insufficient food availability at national level as projected in the annual cereal deficit,<sup>28</sup> poor agricultural productivity, natural disasters,<sup>29</sup> and weak commodity markets. These factors are compounded by poor resilience of households experiencing displacement, asset loss and poor access to basic services. Consequently, moderately and severely food insecure people will remain on the brink of crisis.<sup>30</sup>

For the past three years, over 10 per cent of the population has been severely food insecure. Another 30 per cent has been moderately food insecure.<sup>31</sup> At least 1.2 million people have received seasonal food assistance each year, and more than 2.1 million people in 2012 (as of September). Over 300,000 conflict-affected and returnee households have been supported with farming inputs to re-enter agricultural production. However, for the most part this assistance is not accompanied by support to people's livelihoods and their capacity to produce their own food.

Animal diseases and livestock mortality continue to erode livelihoods, food security and coping capacity of over 70 per cent of pastoral households, putting over 2 million livestock at risk. Diseases such as contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, peste des petits ruminants, anthrax and hemorrhagic septicemia are endemic. Suspected cases of animal-to-human transmission of anthrax and rabies have been reported since March 2011, and an outbreak of east coast fever in cattle spread from Central and Eastern Equatoria in 2010, to Jonglei and Lakes in 2011.

Cross-border migration of nomadic livestock further increases the risk of disease epidemic occurrence with related mortality, and causes violence due to the reduced availability of pasture and water. Disease outbreaks cause severe mortality in livestock herds due to existing weakness in the systematic disease reporting, detecting and response capacity. Veterinary infrastructure and service delivery to control and contain these diseases are insufficient. The current system of 30 cold chain facilities is overstretched. Movement and prepositioning of vaccines within South Sudan has been poor because of limited infrastructure at field level, and a lack of trained personnel.

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

#### BASIC INFO

People in need	4.6m
People targeted	2.31 million
Funds required	\$421m
Funds per person	\$183
Projects	52
Cluster lead agencies	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP)
Government partner	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
Contact info	Mtendere: mtendere.mphatso@fao.org Andrew: andrew.oderu@wfp.org

#### CLUSTER GOAL

Provide emergency response to address the impact of short-term shocks on people's lives and livelihoods, while increasing the long-term resilience among households affected by recurrent shocks.

#### KEY TARGETS

Indicator	Target
Number of people receiving food and livelihood assistance	2.31 million
Percentage decrease in livestock mortality for animals belonging to households	20% decrease
Percentage reduction in households with poor food consumption	20% reduction
Improvement in household coping strategy index among targeted households	20% reduction in households applying high coping
Percentage increase in per capita cereal production among targeted households	20% reduction in food insecurity

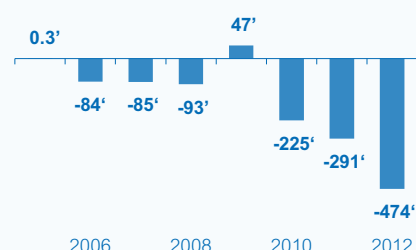
### PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

The cluster estimates that 3.85 million people in rural host communities are moderately and severely food insecure. In addition, some 750,000 returnees, refugees and displaced people will require assistance. Of the combined total 4.6 million people in need, the cluster will target 2.3 million for food and livelihoods support.

### WILL SOUTH SUDAN BE ABLE TO FEED ITSELF?

#### Deteriorating cereal deficit

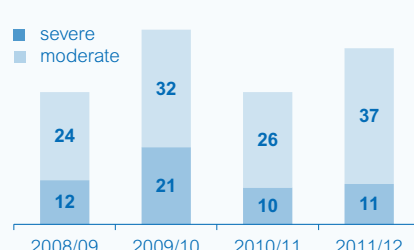
Cereal deficit (in '000 MT)



Source: FAO/WFP CFSAM (2005-2012)

#### Persistent food insecurity

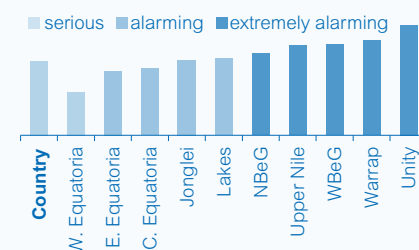
Percentage of food insecure households (%)



Source: ANLA (2008-2012)

#### Alarming hunger index

IFPRI hunger index per state (phase)

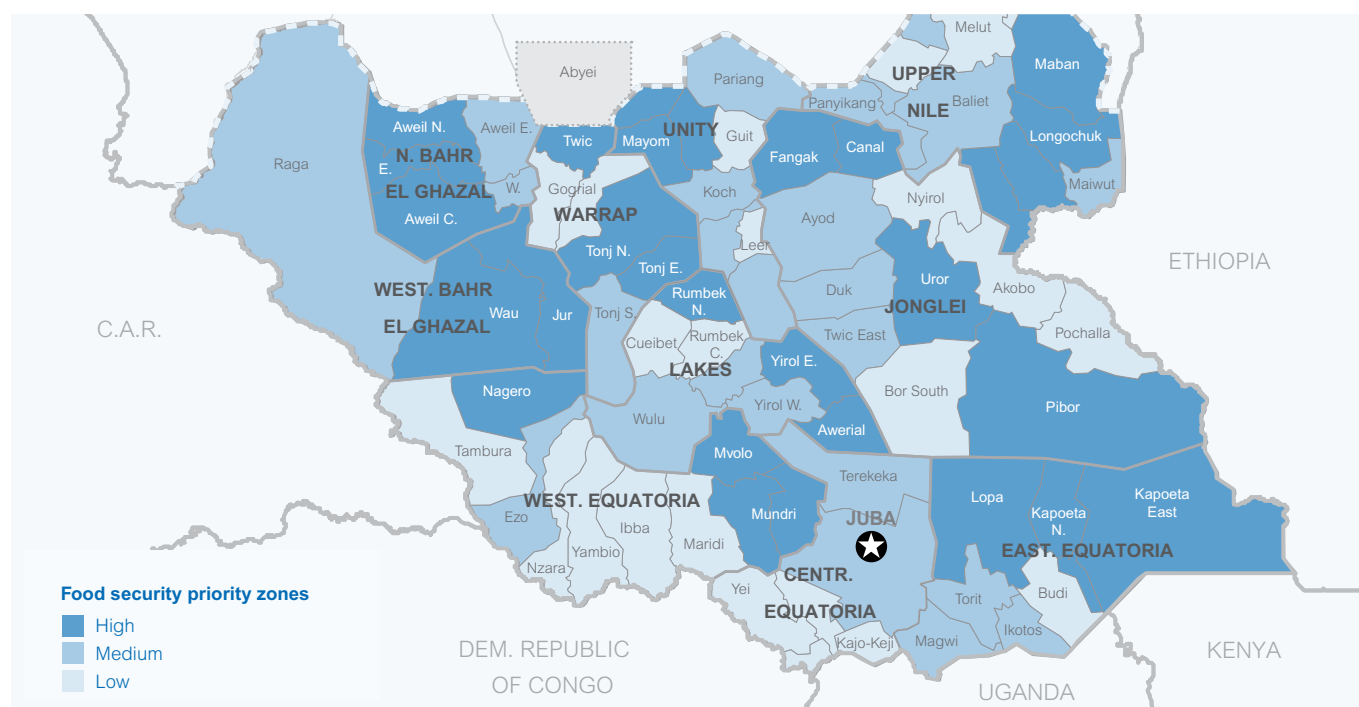


Source: International Food Policy Institute



### Geographical targeting of food assistance

Food security zones for 2012/13 by county



Source: WFP South Sudan, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit (2012)

### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The cluster provides emergency response to address the impact of short-term shocks on people's livelihoods, while increasing resilience among households affected by recurrent shocks. The cluster response plan will directly contribute to Strategic Objectives 1 and 6. The key priorities are to:

- Improve food access through food assistance and safety nets
- Increase food availability through household production and post-harvest handling
- Improve livestock health and contain disease outbreaks to protect livelihood assets and food security of pastoral/agro-pastoral households
- Strengthen response at state-level through gender-disaggregated data gathering, management, analysis and planning

The cluster strategy for 2013 will ensure a programmatic approach comprising food assistance, agricultural and livestock support, within a framework that protects livelihood and assets. At the

same time the strategy will increase resilience of targeted households to respond to food and livelihood insecurity challenges. Food assistance will be used to support lifesaving activities and provide a hunger safety net. Programmes will directly respond to emergencies affecting public healthcare, loss of livelihood assets and rising malnutrition. Livelihood support activities will have a specific focus on diversification and increasing resilience among affected households to reduce the number of people on the brink of crisis, and strengthen their ability to cope with shocks. The cluster will ensure maintenance of reliable and sustained core pipelines for food, agricultural and veterinary supplies. Partners will expand programmes such as food for assets, food for work, direct cash transfer, and use of cash vouchers for delivery of services and supplies to targeted households. Careful planning will be undertaken to ensure proper targeting of men, women, youth and vulnerable groups, such as people living with chronic illnesses including HIV and tuberculosis.

A detailed cluster monitoring and evaluation framework and a partner progress monitoring and tracking database have been

### ABUNDANT AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

#### Only a fraction of arable land is cultivated

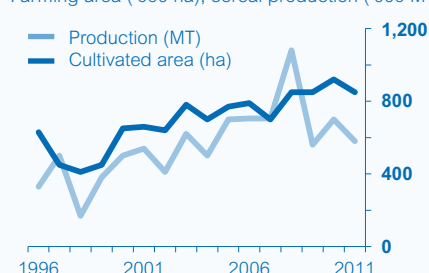
Share of arable land in agricultural use (%)



Source: FAO Land Cover Database (2010)

#### Cultivation not increasing quickly enough

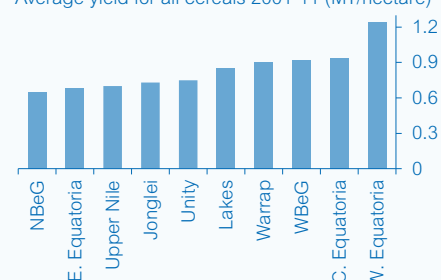
Farming area ('000 ha), cereal production ('000 MT)



Source: FAO/WFP CFSAM (1996-2011)

#### Yields remain low and variable

Average yield for all cereals 2001-11 (MT/hectare)



Source: FAO/WFP CFSAM (1996-2011)

developed. Regular collection, management and analysis of gender-disaggregated vulnerability and response programme information will be built in all cluster projects. Limited funding for the livelihood support component of the food security response

strategy will remain a challenge in 2013. Should the funding situation remain poor, efforts to increase resilience among affected households will be futile.

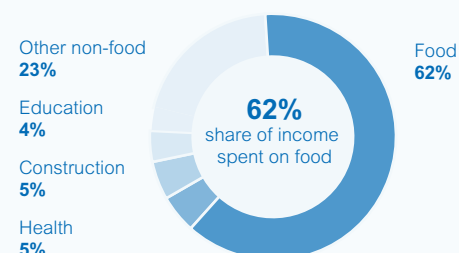
## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Improve food access through food assistance and safety nets	<b>1</b> Conditional and unconditional food assistance to vulnerable households provided and food insecurity safety nets established	Number of people assisted with direct food assistance, conditional and unconditional cash transfers, food for assets, food for work, cash for work	At least 2.3 million people
<b>2</b> Increase food availability through household production and post-harvest handling	<b>1</b> Farm level household support provided for food production and diet diversification	Number of people supported with production inputs, food assistance, conditional and unconditional cash transfers and fishing kits	At least 1 million people
	<b>2</b> Conditional and unconditional cash transfers to enhance production and access to food provided. Small-scale micro-irrigation and income generation activities promoted	Number of people supported with production inputs, direct food assistance, cash transfers and fishing kits	At least 1 million people
	<b>3</b> Appropriate post-harvest handling, food processing and preservation promoted; fishing gear and support in fish processing, preservation and marketing provided	Type and quantity of inputs provided to affected people	At least 1 million people
<b>3</b> Improve livestock health and contain disease outbreaks, to protect livelihood assets and food security of pastoral/agro-pastoral households	<b>1</b> Essential veterinary services and supplies for response to livestock disease emergencies provided	Percentage of animals vaccinated or treated against endemic diseases	At least 80% of animals
	<b>2</b> Carcass and animal waste disposal improved in areas of high population concentration, particularly returnees, displaced people and refugee	Number of people benefiting from improved sanitation and hygiene in areas hosting displaced people, returnees and refugees	At least 300,000 people benefiting from improved sanitation and meat hygiene services
	<b>3</b> Improve animal water and feed availability, livestock redistribution, and commercial and slaughter livestock destocking	Number of animals benefiting from the improved water points	At least 1.4 million animals
	<b>4</b> Spot vaccination of dogs against rabies, and education campaign carried out among population at risk	Number of people benefiting from spot vaccination of dogs against rabies, and education campaign carried out among population at risk	At least 50,000 people in risk areas benefiting from rabies vaccination and education campaign
<b>4</b> Strengthen emergency response at state-level through gender-disaggregated data gathering and analysis	<b>1</b> Gender, geographical and response disaggregated. Partner progress and implementation tracking data maintained for gap analysis	Percentage of cluster partners in CAP providing 3W forms and reporting monthly on their progress	All CAP partners fill 3W forms and report on progress
	<b>2</b> National systems supported in monitoring and analyzing food insecurity	Number of vulnerability maps produced throughout the year, in collaboration with national institutions	At least three IPC maps
	<b>3</b> Effectiveness of cluster and inter-sector coordination mechanisms specifically on addressing malnutrition and protection issues increase	Percentage of cluster partners reporting satisfactory support for coordination of integrated humanitarian response	At least 80% of registered cluster partners indicate satisfaction with information management and sharing

## FOOD SECURITY, LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS

### High share of income spent on food

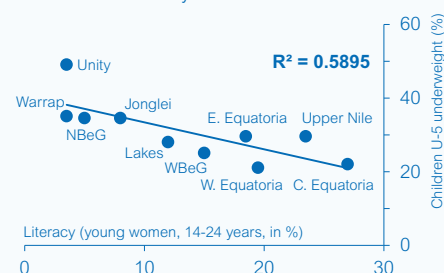
Household expenditure by category (July '12)



Source: ANLA (2012)

### Food security impacts education achievement

Correlation of literacy and malnutrition in South Sudan



Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)

### Poverty and food security related

Poverty and calorie intake of households

Calorie intake	Poor	Non-poor
Less than 2,100 kcal	42%	26%
More than 2,100 kcal	8%	24%
South Sudan	51%	49%

Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)

**PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED**

Category	People affected / in need			People targeted in cluster projects		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Host community	1,848,000	2,002,000	3,850,000	725,000	786,000	1,511,000 <sup>32</sup>
Returnees	60,000	65,000	125,000	60,000	65,000	125,000
People displaced by conflict	96,000	104,000	200,000	96,000	104,000	200,000
Abyei conflict-affected	57,600	62,400	120,000	54,000	66,000	120,000 <sup>33</sup>
Refugees	168,000	182,000	350,000	168,000	182,000	350,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,229,600</b>	<b>2,415,400</b>	<b>4,645,000</b>	<b>1,103,000</b>	<b>1,203,000</b>	<b>2,306,000</b>

**COVERAGE BY STATE**

State	Food security and livelihoods partners	#
Central Equatoria	FAO, WFP, UNHCR, Danchurchaid, GOAL, CAFOD, CRWRC/World Renew	7
Eastern Equatoria	FAO, WFP, UNHCR, IRC, Danchurchaid, NCA, AVSI, IRW	8
Jonglei	FAO, WFP, UNHCR, Danchurchaid, Plan, VSF (Germany), Solidarités, CARE International, VSF (Belgium), ACTED, NHDF, CRADA, PCO, IMC UK, CASI, CMD	16
Lakes	FAO, WFP, UNHCR	3
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	FAO, WFP, UNHCR, TEARFUND, Mercy Corps, IRC, DRC, NRC, SC, Samaritan's Purse, AMURT International, CW, AWODA, ACF - USA, SPEDP, ADESO, WV, FLDA	18
Unity	FAO, WFP, UNHCR, VSF (Switzerland), NPA, Mercy Corps, Solidarités, CARE International, World Relief, ACTED, Mani Tese, UNIDO, PACODES, WV	14
Upper Nile	FAO, WFP, UNHCR, OXFAM GB, CESVI, DRC, VSF (Germany), CARE International, VSF (Belgium), FAR, ACTED, RI, GOAL, UNKEA, WV	15
Warrap	FAO, WFP, UNHCR, Mercy Corps, DRC, NCA, VSF (Germany), VSF (Belgium), NRC, ACTED, GOAL, Intermon Oxfam, IRW, PCO, ACF - USA, WV	16
Western Bahr el Ghazal	FAO, WFP, UNHCR, IMC UK	4
Western Equatoria	FAO, WFP, UNHCR, CAFOD, WV	5



## HEALTH

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

Healthcare coverage across the country is poor, with only 40 per cent of people able to access healthcare within a 5 kilometre radius.<sup>34</sup> The number of people per facility varies throughout the country, from 34,800 people per facility in Eastern Equatoria State to 4,000 people in Western Bahr el Ghazal State.<sup>35</sup> While the SPHERE standard is one consultation per person per year, only one out of five people use a healthcare facility annually.<sup>36</sup> Of the 1,200 functional healthcare facilities, it is estimated that 800 are supported by humanitarian partners.<sup>37</sup> Health Cluster partners provide at least 60 per cent of countrywide services and consultations.<sup>38</sup>

Infant and under five mortality rates are high at an estimated 75 and 105 per 1,000 live births. On average, only 6.3 per cent of children under two years of age are fully immunized. In cases where mothers are not educated the rate is as low as 4.5 per cent. Less than 20 per cent of children complete the three basic immunizations, and routine measles immunization is thought to be lower.<sup>39</sup>

Communicable disease outbreaks in South Sudan are common in all states. Twenty-five measles outbreaks occurred in 2012 as of August, resulting in 1,862 cases and 59 deaths (compared to 25 outbreaks, 1,027 cases and 39 deaths in all 2011). Outbreaks manifested despite nationwide campaigns, reflecting poor access to and coverage of basic healthcare and routine immunizations. Between January 2011 and August 2012, over 8,123 cases of kala azar were diagnosed and treated. Ninety per cent of cases were in Jonglei State's Fangak County. Conflict-related displacement caused the disease to spread to non-endemic areas in Koch and Mayendit counties in Unity State. 2012 also saw continued cases of anthrax in Western Bahr el Ghazal State, hepatitis E in refugee communities in Upper Nile and Unity states, and a rubella outbreak in the Equatorias.

Weak logistical systems, poor infrastructure and environmental access constraints often ruptured drug distribution. An upsurge in malaria cases and improved case reporting showed insufficient stocks of anti-malarials in-country, necessitating emergency procurement of supplies. Health partners are often called upon to assist in procurement, transport and distribution.

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

#### BASIC INFO

People in need	4.6m
People targeted	2.9 million
Funds required	\$88.4 million
Funds per person	\$31
Projects	33
Cluster lead agencies	World Health Organisation (WHO), Merlin
Government partner	Ministry of Health
Contact info	David Mutonga: sshealthcluster@gmail.com Suzanne Averill: sshealthcoordination@gmail.com

#### CLUSTER GOAL

Ensure continuation of basic services in high-risk locations and vulnerable people, as well as emergency preparedness and response.

#### KEY TARGET

Indicator	Target
Number of consultations	2.9 million

The move towards long-term health sector funding mechanisms started in 2012 will continue into 2013. Gaps in support for basic healthcare are anticipated to continue until full implementation is completed.

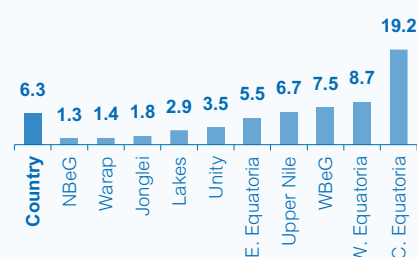
### PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

The Health Cluster estimates that the majority of South Sudan's 4.6 million people in need, including returnees, refugees and displaced people, will require some form of healthcare support. The cluster plans to provide 2.1 million medical consultation to host communities (a minimum of 0.4 consultation per person per year), as well as one consultation per person to 785,000 emergency-affected people. In total, the cluster aims to assist up to 2.9 million individuals with medical consultations and healthcare services in 2013.

### POOR CHILD HEALTH AND EDUCATION

#### Low and varying child immunization

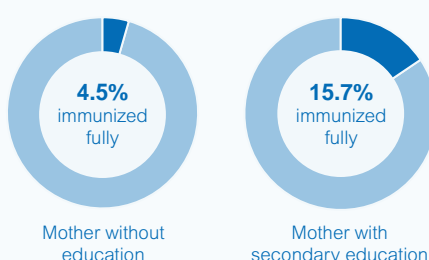
Children 12-23 months fully immunized (%)



Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)

#### Mother's education matters for child

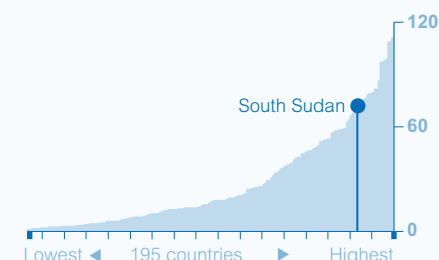
Children 12-23 months fully immunized (%)



Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)

#### Infant mortality among world's highest

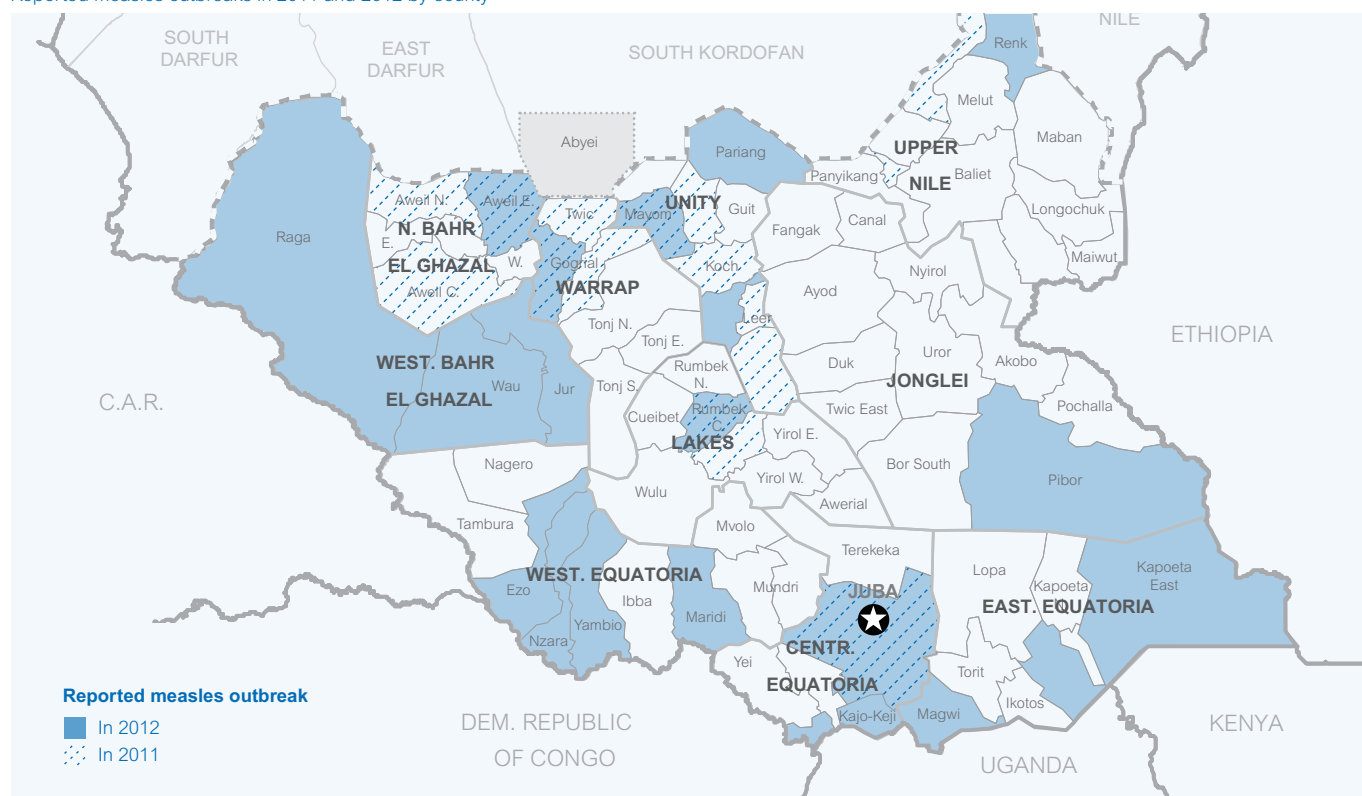
Infant mortality per 1,000 births worldwide



Source: UN MDG Progress Report (2012), SHHS (2010)

### Higher number of counties reporting measles outbreak in 2012

Reported measles outbreaks in 2011 and 2012 by county



Source: Health Cluster South Sudan

### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The cluster sets out to ensure continuation of the basic safety net of health services in high-risk locations and to vulnerable people, and provides emergency preparedness and response. The cluster response plan will directly contribute to Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. The key priorities are to:

- Maintain the existing safety net by providing basic health packages and emergency referral services
- Strengthen emergency preparedness, including surgical interventions
- Respond to health-related emergencies, including controlling the spread of communicable diseases

The cluster will ensure that a basic safety net of health services remains functional and operational during periods where funding gaps are expected to ensue, especially in areas of instability,

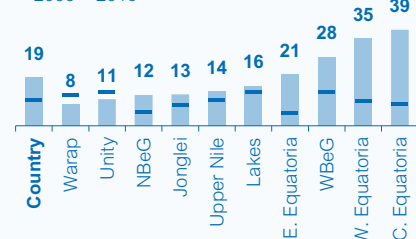
underserved areas and among vulnerable groups. The cluster will also ensure that partners have the capacity to prepare and respond to emergencies. Focus will be placed on training and building skills for epidemic preparedness, surveillance of disease outbreak, case management of such diseases, and key emergency surgical and obstetric interventions. Prepositioning of essential drugs, vaccines and equipment (including diarrhea, trauma and reproductive health kits) should ensure adequate supplies in an emergency. The cluster will support health partners to respond to emergencies and cover critical gaps to ensure complete service delivery, including primary healthcare, health education, surgical interventions and referral and reproductive healthcare in line with the Minimum Initial Service Package. Further emphasis will be placed on addressing cross-sector issues especially those that overlap with nutrition, WASH, protection and NFI clusters.

### UNEVEN PROGRESS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

#### More births attended by skilled personnel

Births attended by skilled personnel 2006/10 (%)

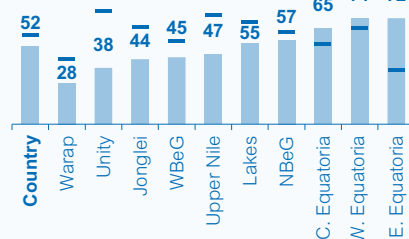
— 2006 ■ 2010



#### Malaria prevention fluctuates at low levels

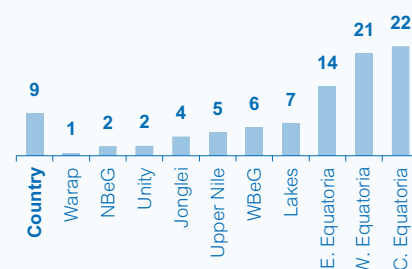
Househ. owning at least 1 mosquito net 2009/10 (%)

— 2009 ■ 2010



#### Low knowledge of health risks

People with compreh. knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)



Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (2006, 2010)

Source: SHHS (2010), NBHS (2009)

Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Maintain the existing safety net by providing basic health packages and emergency referral services	<b>1</b> Basic package of health services including reproductive health, HIV and child survival packages provided	Pregnant women receiving two doses of preventative malaria treatment (IPT)	299,200 people
	<b>2</b> Essential drugs, medical supplies, basic medical equipment, reproductive health and extended immunization programme (EPI) supplies provided	Number of under-5 curative consultations at health facilities	1,421,000 people
<b>2</b> Strengthen emergency preparedness, including surgical interventions	<b>1</b> Partner skills strengthened for epidemic preparedness, surveillance, case management and Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN)	Percentage of key referral hospitals able to perform emergency surgery	90%
	<b>2</b> Essential medical supplies prepositioned, including medical kits, surgical kits and vaccines	Percentage of states prepositioned with emergency drug supply	100%
<b>3</b> Respond to health-related emergencies including controlling the spread of communicable diseases	<b>1</b> Potential outbreaks and other health emergencies assessed and responded to	Percentage of outbreaks investigated in 48 hours	90%
	<b>2</b> Partners skills strengthened for EWARN and case management of epidemic prone diseases strengthened	Number of measles vaccinations given to children under 5 in emergency settings	160,200 vaccinations

## PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

Category	People affected / in need			People targeted in cluster projects		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Host community	1,852,800	2,072,200	3,860,000	988,700	1,071,000	2,059,700
Returnees	60,000	65,000	125,000	60,000	65,000	125,000
People displaced by conflict	96,000	104,000	200,000	96,000	104,000	200,000
Abyei conflict-affected	52,800	57,200	110,000	52,800	57,200	110,000
Refugees	168,000	182,000	350,000	168,000	182,000	350,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,229,600</b>	<b>2,415,400</b>	<b>4,645,000</b>	<b>1,365,500</b>	<b>1,479,200</b>	<b>2,844,700</b>

## COVERAGE BY STATE

State	Health partners	#
Central Equatoria	WHO, UNICEF, MEDAIR, ARC, MAGNA	5
Eastern Equatoria	WHO, UNICEF, MEDAIR, MERLIN, NCA, ARC, CDoT, THESO, MAGNA	9
Jonglei	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, MEDAIR, MERLIN, COSV, CARE International, CMA, NHDF, IMC UK, SMC, WV	12
Lakes	WHO, UNICEF, MEDAIR, CCM, Sign of Hope, CUAMM	6
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, MEDAIR, IRC, IAS, Malaria Consortium, MaCDA	8
Unity	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, MEDAIR, IRC, CARE International, World Relief, MI, THESO, UNIDO	10
Upper Nile	WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, MEDAIR, CMA, RI, GOAL, MI, UNKEA, WV	11
Warrap	WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, MEDAIR, NCA, CCM, CUAMM, MI, THESO, WV	11
Western Bahr el Ghazal	WHO, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, MEDAIR, IMC UK	6
Western Equatoria	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, MEDAIR	4



## LOGISTICS



### NEEDS ANALYSIS

South Sudan has one of the most challenging operating environments. Poor infrastructure and competition for logistics assets weaken the humanitarian response, and seasonal rains affect the majority of the country's extremely limited road network, isolating communities in need.

South Sudan has approximately 10,000 kilometres of gravel road.<sup>40</sup> Less than half of the road network is accessible year-round due to rains, mine presence and damage to bridges. Only about a third of airfields are able to maintain some degree of regular service. Critical roads and airstrips are in urgent need of repair, especially in key pipeline routes such as Juba-Rumbek-Bentiu, Malakal-Maban, Maban-Melut and Juba-Bor-Pibor-Likuangole roads, and airstrips in Yida, Maban and Pibor (serving refugee sites and conflict-prone states).

The majority of ports are located along the White Nile River and its tributaries. Most are in various states of disrepair and suffer from access issues caused by a lack of proper dredging. Increasing tensions and insecurity along the border between South Sudan and Sudan since independence in 2011 have further hampered the movement of humanitarian supplies through traditional north-south corridors. Commercial transport options in South Sudan are often limited, due to insufficient numbers of private companies and a shortage of vehicle maintenance services. Commercial warehousing options across the country are difficult to find, and looting of warehouses is a recurring threat to field operations.<sup>41</sup>

In 2012, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported an average of 6,900 passengers a month to 60 locations in South Sudan. A total of 230 organizations were served up to September 2012, the main clients being international NGOs. UNHAS began flights to Maban and Yida in February to respond to the refugee crisis.

The Logistics Cluster received 544 requests between January and August for movement of cargo compared with 255 requests overall in 2011. By mid-September 2012, the cluster had moved than 8,500m<sup>3</sup> of cargo for 70 different organizations, compared with 5,080m<sup>3</sup> for 66 organizations during the same period in 2011.

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

#### BASIC INFO

People in need	314 organizations
People targeted	314 organizations
Funds required	\$60.6 million
Funds per person	\$18
Projects	4
Cluster lead agencies	World Food Programme (WFP)
Government partner	n/a
Contact info	John Myraunet: john.myraunet@wfp.org

#### CLUSTER GOAL

Provide essential logistical support to the humanitarian community, to facilitate a timely and cost-effective emergency response

#### KEY TARGET

Indicator	Target
Percentage of users satisfied with Logistics Cluster response	90%

### SUPPORTED ORGANIZATIONS

The cluster provides a logistical support capability for humanitarian partners. An estimated 230 organizations benefit from air passenger transport, and 70 organizations benefit from the common transport service for humanitarian cargo. The majority of requests are from NGOs.

### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The goal of the cluster is to provide essential logistical support functions to the humanitarian community to facilitate a timely and cost-effective emergency response. The cluster response plan will directly contribute to Strategic Objective 1. The key priorities are to:

- Provide common logistics services for humanitarian operations
- Provide coordination and information
- Expand physical access for humanitarian organizations into crisis areas

### UNHAS VITAL FOR OPERATIONS IN SOUTH SUDAN

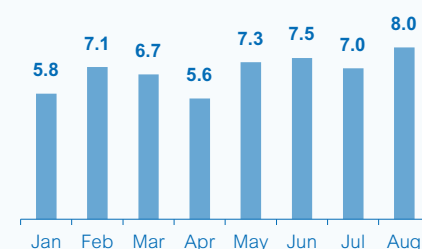
**UNHAS serves more client organizations**  
Number of organizations served in 2011/12



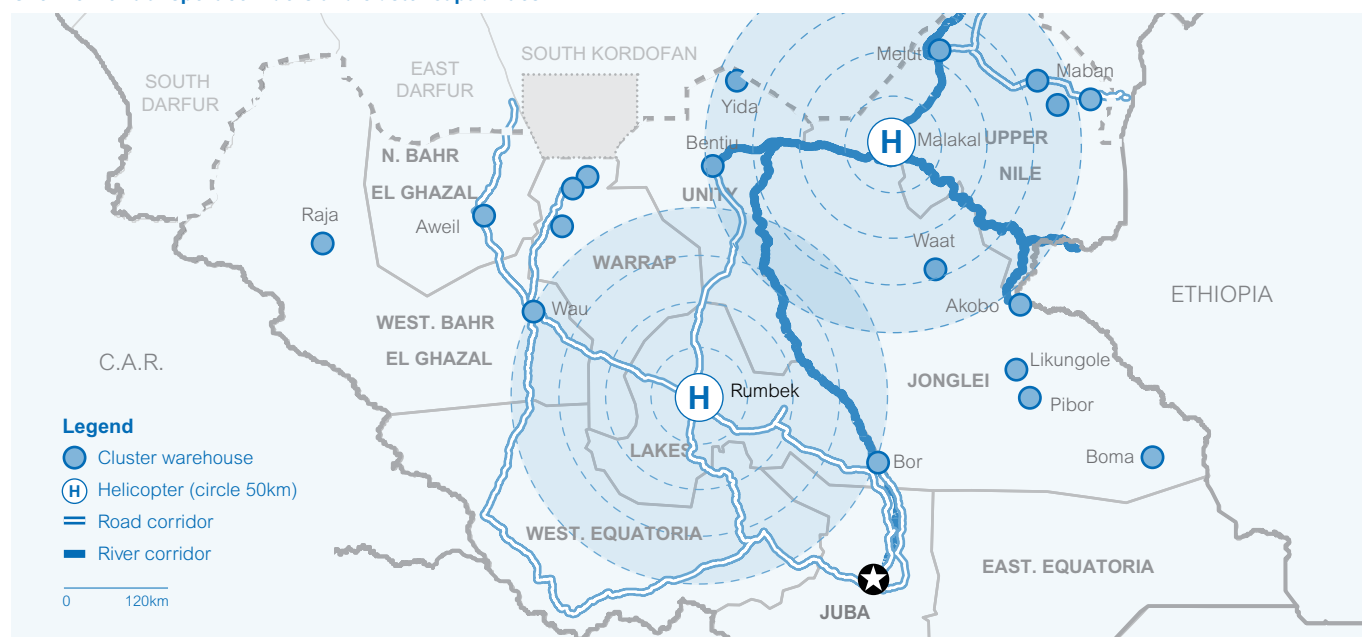
**UNHAS serves the NGO community**  
Client organizations by type in 2012



**UNHAS serves 6,900 passengers per month**  
Passengers by month in 2012



## Overview of transport corridors and cluster capabilities



Source: Logistics Cluster concept of operations (Oct 2012)

The Logistics Cluster focuses on providing coordination and information management services, including mapping, road accessibility studies and civil-military liaison; common transport services to areas with no or limited commercial logistics options; warehousing in key locations for trans-shipment and prepositioning; and road and airstrip repairs.

UNHAS ensures access for humanitarian staff to people in need, particularly to areas inaccessible by road due to insecurity or poor road conditions. The air transport service is also used for emergency evacuation of staff from the field in circumstances of conflict or medical evacuation (58 evacuations January-August 2012). UNHAS regularly reviews its existing fleet and schedule to optimize the use of its air services.

Logistical infrastructure bottlenecks that hamper humanitarian efforts will be addressed through rehabilitation during the dry season, and emergency spot repair of key access roads and airfields during the rainy season. Through UNOPS, the Logistics Cluster plans to strengthen this work in 2013, and to repair infrastructure bottlenecks that affect prepositioning and access to affected people.

The Logistics Cluster will provide a number of common services in partnership with key cluster members, to address marketplace shortfalls of suitable transport and warehousing. The Logistics Cluster has 26 mobile storage units in 17 locations, providing 6,080m<sup>2</sup> of storage space for humanitarian organizations. The cluster will increase warehousing capacity for relief items in key locations across the country, to increase the capacity for prepositioning supplies in the dry season, and trans-shipment of cargo throughout the year.

Transport capacity will be increased to provide a consolidation service for partners to move humanitarian supplies into hard-to-reach areas, including operations in response to the refugee crisis. Areas cut off from road or river access will be reached by air. Logistics information will be shared through regular meetings, maps, customs updates and service snapshots. A purpose-built website will be regularly updated ([www.logcluster.org](http://www.logcluster.org)).

The Logistics Cluster, in consultation with the Inter-Sector Working Group, developed criteria for prioritization of the use of costly helicopter assets to prioritize lifesaving items only. The working group will continue to regularly update its list of lifesaving items.

## KEY SERVICES IN CHALLENGING ENVIRONMENT

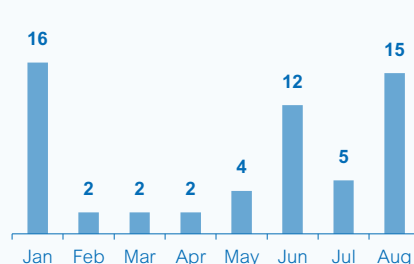
## Logistics Cluster transport volume increases

Volume of cargo dispatched in 2011/12 ('000 m<sup>3</sup>)



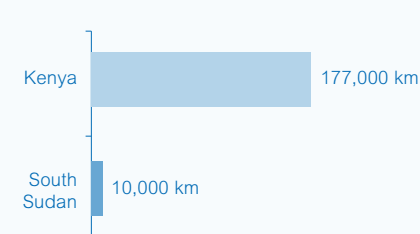
## Logistics Cluster protects staff in need

Emergency evacuations in 2012 (conflict/medical)



## Small road network impacts access &amp; cost

Road network in Kenya and South Sudan (gravel)



Source: Logistics Cluster (Sep 2012)



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Provide common air passenger service	<b>1</b> Passenger transport via UNHAS including emergency/medical evacuations provided	Number of passengers served	75,000 passengers
		Percentage of evacuations successfully responded to	100%
<b>2</b> Provide common logistics transport services to support emergency humanitarian operations	<b>1</b> Common services into crisis areas, and mechanism for prepositioning of emergencies supplies provided	Number of organizations assisted	70
		Number of common service requests successfully fulfilled	800 requests
<b>3</b> Provide coordination and information	<b>1</b> Relevant logistics information provided to partners	Number of coordination meetings held	24
		Number of bulletins, maps and other logistical information produced and shared	100
<b>4</b> Provide access to humanitarian organizations into crisis areas	<b>1</b> Transport networks including roads and airstrips maintained and rehabilitation	Road access open to key areas defined by Logistics Cluster members	Road access available 80% of year
		Key airstrips open for fix-wing aircraft	Airstrips open 80% of year

## ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

Category	Targeted
UN agencies	20
International NGOs	141
National NGOs	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>

## COVERAGE BY STATE

State	Logistics partners	#
Central Equatoria	WFP, UNHAS, IOM, UNOPS	4
Eastern Equatoria	WFP, UNHAS, IOM, UNOPS	4
Jonglei	WFP, UNHAS, IOM, UNOPS	4
Lakes	WFP, UNHAS, IOM, UNOPS	4
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	WFP, UNHAS, IOM, UNOPS	4
Unity	WFP, UNHAS, IOM, UNOPS	4
Upper Nile	WFP, UNHAS, IOM, UNOPS	4
Warrap	WFP, UNHAS, IOM, UNOPS	4
Western Bahr el Ghazal	WFP, UNHAS, IOM, UNOPS	4
Western Equatoria	WFP, UNHAS, IOM, UNOPS	4



## MINE ACTION

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

Mines and cluster munitions were widely used throughout the war. Records of landmines were rarely kept or tended to be inaccurate, making it challenging to define the extent of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination throughout South Sudan. A Landmine Impact Survey carried out from 2006 to 2009 indicated that landmine and ERW contamination was present to varying degrees in all ten states, with the greatest degree of contamination in the Equatoria states.<sup>42</sup>

Military clashes between the South Sudan and Sudan armies in 2012 significantly increased threats of landmines in the northern border areas, posing a serious danger to refugees, returnees and aid organizations.

UN data shows that continuous action over the next six years is needed to address over 700 hazardous areas and minefields across the country. Re-mining activities of non-state armed actors operating in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states pose additional threats.

Between 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012, 109 casualties from landmines and ERW were recorded, with the actual number likely to be higher due to under-reporting.<sup>43</sup> Returnees and displaced people moving across South Sudan are especially at risk, as they are often unaware of the dangers of landmine and ERW contamination. The Mine Action Sub-cluster seeks to strengthen awareness-raising on the rights of landmine survivors, and advocate for improved access to health, rehabilitation, psycho-social and socio-economic services for survivors.

### PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

Priority will be given to surveys and clearance of routes and hazardous areas concentrated in locations with high numbers of refugees, displaced people and returnees, particularly where there has been recent use of landmines and mine accident casualties. Survivor assistance activities will target 6 per cent of the total landmines/ERW victims recorded in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database.

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

#### BASIC INFO

People in need	3.3 million
People targeted	3.3 million
Funds required	\$32 million
Funds per person	\$10
Projects	9
Cluster lead agencies	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Handicap International
Government partner	South Sudan Mine Action Authority
Contact info	Lance Malin: lance.malin@unmas.org Celine Lefebvre: directors@hi-sudan.org

#### CLUSTER GOAL

Reduce the threat and impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war.

#### KEY TARGET

Indicator	Target
Decrease the number and percentage of civilian accidents caused by mines and ERW	50%

### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

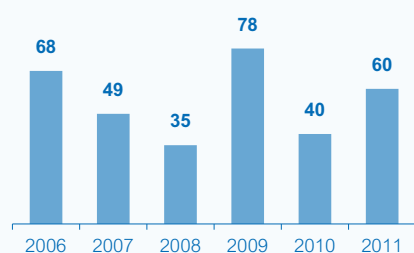
The purpose of the cluster is to reduce the threat and impact of landmines and ERW. The sub-cluster response plan primarily contributes to Strategic Objective 4. The key priorities are to:

- Facilitate free and safe movement for civilians and humanitarian actors through clearance of landmines and ERWs
- Reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW, and facilitate the reintegration of landmine survivors and people with disabilities through mine reduction education and survivor assistance

### MINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

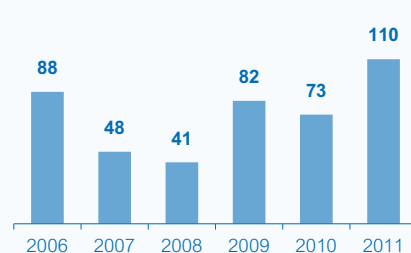
#### Accidents related to mines and ERW

Incidents per year



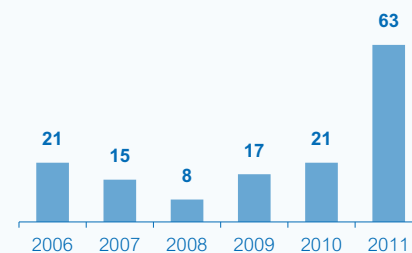
#### People injured by mines and ERW

People per year



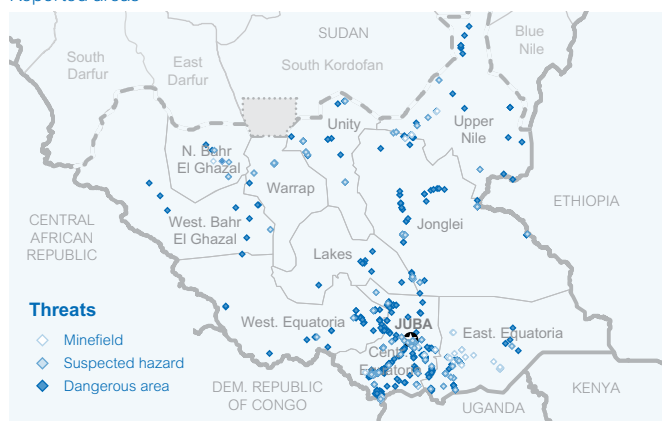
#### People killed by mines and ERW

People per year



### Threats from landmines and ERW

#### Reported areas



Source: UNMAS

- Strengthen the management and operational capacities of national mine action counterparts to deal with emergency aspects of landmine and ERW contamination
- Support to the Government to adopt national legislations and ensure implementation of relevant treaties.

The sub-cluster aims to open over 1,000km of road, address all known explosive ordnance disposals hazardous areas, clear 500 hazardous areas and release 5,400,000m<sup>2</sup> land. Mobile explosive ordnance disposal teams will be deployed whenever necessary. Mine action programming will take into account the different ways in which men and women, boys and girls are vulnerable to landmine/ERW threats.

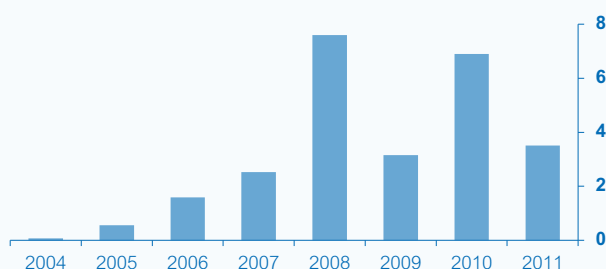
Demining and mine risk education teams will be deployed in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, particularly in areas where there has been recent use of landmines and mine accident casualties. Mine risk education programmes will include community liaison teams and teachers trainings. Programmes will target specifically displaced people and returnees, bringing the number of targeted affected people to 180,000.

Survivor assistance activities will focus on community awareness, provision of basic rehabilitation services, psychosocial support, income generating activities and referral systems. The sub-cluster will prioritize states where survivor assistance needs are of highest concern, including Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity,

Upper Nile, and Western Bahr El Ghazal.

### Thousands of anti-personnel mines found each year

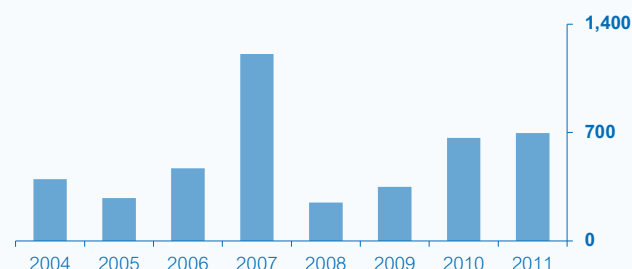
Mines found per year (in '000)



Source: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

### Hundreds of anti-vehicle mines found each year

Mines found per year



## MINE ACTION

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Facilitate free and safe movement for humanitarian operations through clearance of landmines and ERW	<b>1</b> Route surveys, verification and clearance conducted. Landmine /ERW survey and clearance of hazardous areas conducted	Number of kilometres roads surveyed, cleared and verified	1,050 km
		Number of m² of land release for socio-economic activities	5.4 million m²
		Number of hazardous areas released	500 hazardous areas
<b>2</b> Reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW. Facilitate the reintegration of landmine survivors and people with disabilities	<b>1</b> MRE provided to at-risk groups including displaced people and returnees. Peer-to-peer educators within youth groups and various associations trained	Number of individuals reached through mine risk education including at-risk people, humanitarian staff and teachers	180,000
	<b>2</b> Disability awareness and psycho-social support provided, and victim assistance projects implemented including income generating activities and business skills training. Data on landmine victims collected and baseline survey conducted on survivors' needs and rights.	Number of individuals reached through survivor assistance responses	300
		Number of baseline surveys validated by national authorities and incorporated into the National Mine Action Plan	1
<b>3</b> Strengthen the management and operational capacities of the national mine action counterparts to deal with emergency aspects of landmine and ERW contamination	<b>1</b> Capacity strengthening of the National Mine Action Authority and national NGOs	Number of on-the-job trainings provided	50
		Number of tasks managed by SSMAA staff	4
<b>4</b> Support to the Government to adopt the necessary national legislations and ensure implementation of relevant treaties	<b>1</b> Advocacy activities for the ratification of the CCM and CRPD conducted	Round table discussions organized	2
		Working groups sessions organized	2
		Advocacy action plan developed	1

## PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED

Category	People affected / in need			Affected people targeted		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Host community	1,136,900	1,447,000	2,583,900	1,136,900	1,447,000	2,583,900
Returnees	60,000	65,000	125,000	60,000	65,000	125,000
People displaced by conflict	96,000	104,000	200,000	96,000	104,000	200,000
Refugees	168,000	182,000	350,000	168,000	182,000	350,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,460,900</b>	<b>1,798,000</b>	<b>3,258,900</b>	<b>1,460,900</b>	<b>1,798,000</b>	<b>3,258,900</b>

## COVERAGE BY STATE

State	Mine action partners	#
Central Equatoria	UNMAS, HI, Mines Advisory Group, UNMAS, UNICEF, DDG, NPA	6
Eastern Equatoria	UNMAS, Danchurchaid, Mines Advisory Group, UNICEF, DDG, NPA	6
Jonglei	UNMAS, Danchurchaid, Mines Advisory Group, UNICEF, DDG, NPA, SIMAS	7
Unity	Mines Advisory Group, UNICEF, DDG	4
Upper Nile	UNMAS, Mines Advisory Group, UNICEF, DDG, NPA	5
Warrap	UNICEF	1
Western Equatoria	Mines Advisory Group, UNMAS	2



## MULTI-SECTOR

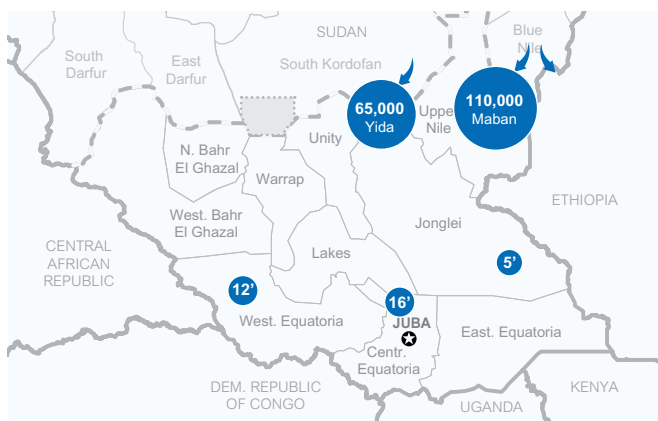
### NEEDS ANALYSIS

Over 175,000 Sudanese refugees had fled to South Sudan as of October 2012, more than quadrupling the original planning figure of 40,000 new arrivals for the year. Refugees arrived exhausted, in poor physical health and with high rates of malnutrition. Disease outbreaks and water shortages presented serious challenges to humanitarian partners.

Refugee sites are located in some of the most remote areas of South Sudan, with limited and basic infrastructure and services. The absorption capacity of local communities and the environment quickly saturated, necessitating the relocation of new arrivals to alternative locations. Continued humanitarian assistance to remote areas and large relocations will be a major endeavor in 2013. Refugees from Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Sudan, over 207,000 individuals as of October 2012,<sup>44</sup> and are expected to remain in South Sudan throughout 2013. Up to 150,000 new refugees from Sudan may seek protection in the course of 2013, including up to 80 per cent women and children. A large number will require specific protection attention and support due to family separation, disability, trauma and violence experienced during their flight. Of the 95,000 South Sudanese refugees located in neighboring countries, some 30,000 may decide to return to South Sudan in 2013.

#### Refugees in South Sudan

Total refugee population as of October 2012



### SECTOR SNAPSHOT

#### BASIC INFO

People in need	615,000
People targeted	615,000
Funds required	\$264.7 million
Funds per person	\$430
Projects	20
Sector lead agencies	United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Government partner	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
Contact info	Gima Wondimu: wondimu@unhcr.org Fabien Sambussy: fsambussy@iom.int

#### SECTOR GOAL

Provide assistance and protection to refugees, returnees and Abyei conflict-affected, and to strengthen the capacity of state actors to cope with the arrival of those people.

#### KEY TARGET

Indicator	Target
Number of returnees, refugees and Abyei conflict-affected people assisted.	615,000

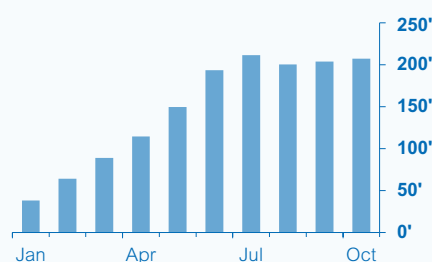
During the first ten months of 2012, over 132,000 South Sudanese returned home. An estimated 230,000 South Sudanese remain in Sudan.<sup>45</sup> It is anticipated that over 125,000 people will return to South Sudan during 2013. While the Government of South Sudan has ended organized return operations, at least 38,000 South Sudanese have been assessed to be awaiting transport at departure points in Khartoum. Additional numbers of returnees remained stranded in various parts of South Sudan and Sudan throughout 2012, due to return corridor closures, insecurity and impassability of roads. As of October 2012, 15,000 returnees were still waiting onward transport in Upper Nile State's Renk.

The absence of a joint operational framework between the governments of South Sudan, Sudan and humanitarian partners has made it difficult to plan for returnee inflows. A Memorandum of understanding stating the conditions of safe and voluntary

## REFUGEE ARRIVALS AND AID RESPONSE

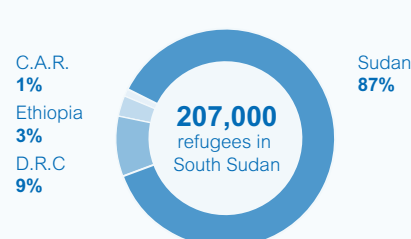
#### Rapid arrival of refugees from Sudan

Total refugee population per month in 2012 (in '000)



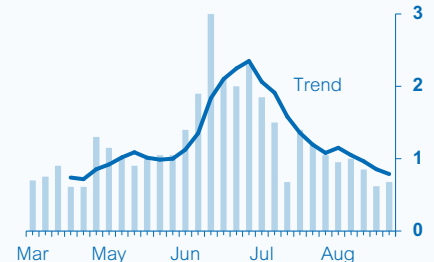
#### Refugees by country of origin

As of 31 October 2012 (in %)



#### Aid scale-up helps curb disease outbreaks

Acute watery diarrhoea cases in Maban (in '000)

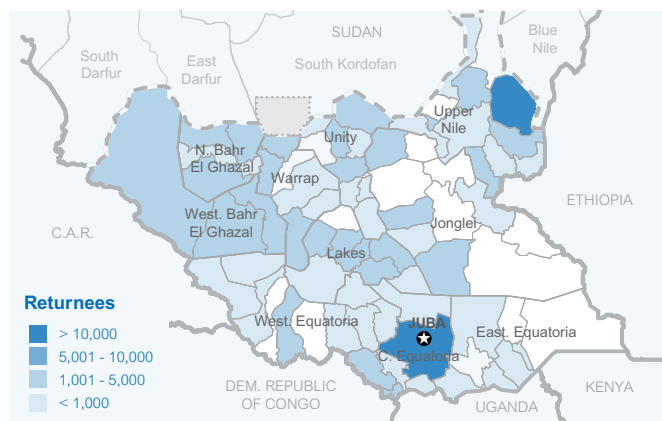


Source: UNHCR (data.unhcr.org)

Source: WHO, Weekly Surveillance Bulletin (2012)

### Returnees and their destination in 2012

Returnees from Jan to Nov 2012 by county



Source: Emergency Returns Sector (2012)

movements signed in February 2012 did not lead to a resumption of government-arranged cross-border returns. The border states of Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap host the largest numbers of returnees. These states are highly impacted by inter-communal conflict, flooding, and a lack of access to basic services. The capacity of host communities in these states is already over-stretched, without adding further pressure of returnee arrivals.

### PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

Some 350,000 refugees, including 150,000 new arrivals from Sudan, are expected to require protection and humanitarian assistance in 2013. Up to 30,000 of the remaining 95,000 South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries are expected to return home, requiring transport, protection and assistance on arrival. The sector will monitor the movement of up to 125,000 South Sudanese returnees expected in 2013, of whom 50,000 will be assisted with onward transport. Up to 20,000 of the 110,000 people who were displaced from Abyei are expected to require direct transport assistance.

### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The sector aims to provide assistance and protection to returnees and refugees arriving in South Sudan, and to strengthen the

capacity of state authorities to cope with the arrival of these people. The sector's response plan will primarily contribute to Strategic Objectives 3 and 5. The key priorities are to:

- Provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in South Sudan
- Monitor and ensure that return movements from Sudan, back to Abyei and from asylum countries, are voluntary, safe and conducted in dignity
- Provide in-transit and onward transport assistance to stranded and vulnerable people within South Sudan

Assistance will focus on the most vulnerable refugees. In addition to the challenge of providing large-scale support in the most remote areas of the country, partners will need to implement more intensive programmes to respond to the increasingly weak physical condition of newly arrived refugees. This is due to months of reported food insecurity and lack of medical care in their homeland since the conflict erupted in 2011. New refugee settlements will be established in Unity and Upper Nile states to mitigate the pressure that large refugee communities create on local resources. Particular emphasis will be placed on ensuring the protection of refugees and the civilian nature of refugee sites.

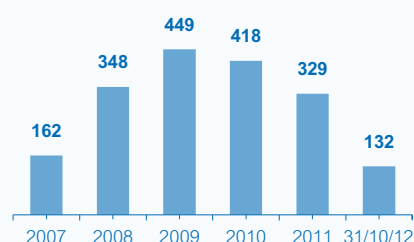
Emergency Return Sector partners will maintain a displacement tracking and monitoring system, designed to analyze and disseminate data on organized and spontaneous movements of returnees. In 2012, the reduction of commercial transport options between South Sudan and Sudan led to bottlenecks, where returnees were stuck in transit for months on end. Sector partners will put special emphasis on ensuring adequate services at transit sites and way stations, to ensure a dignified stay. Onward transport assistance will be organized with focus on areas where returnees have been stranded prolonged periods, due to lack of transport facilities, access or resources.

The Emergency Return Sector has extended its return tracking and monitoring system to the Abyei Administrative Area to monitor the movements of Abyei residents. The sector will prepare for and facilitate the voluntary return of Abyei displaced people to their places of intended destination in Abyei. This will include protection, transportation and en route assistance.

## NUMBER OF RETURNEES DECREASES

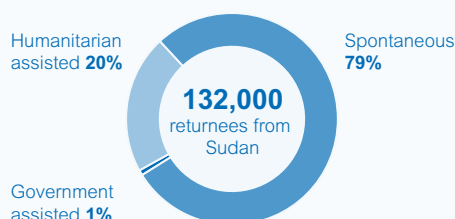
### Decreasing trend of returns

Returnees from Sudan per year (in '000)



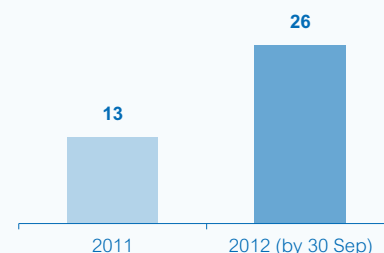
### Majority of returns are spontaneous

Returns by type in 2012 (as of 31 Oct 2012)



### More onward transport assistance in 2012

Returnees transported to final destination (in '000)



Source: Emergency Returns Sector

**SECTOR OBJECTIVES**

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Monitor and ensure that return movements from Sudan, back to Abyei and from asylum countries, are voluntary, safe and conducted in dignity	<b>1</b> A tracking and monitoring network established/maintained and information shared with the humanitarian community	Number of people registered	265,000 (125,000 returnees, 30,000 refugees, 110,000 Abyei conflict-affected)
	<b>2</b> Government staff supported and trained for management of return movements	Number of government staff trained and managing return movements	500 trained
<b>2</b> Provide in-transit and onward transport assistance to stranded and vulnerable people within South Sudan	<b>1</b> Transport services established for stranded returnees, returning refugees and Abyei conflict-affected	Number of returnees, refugees and displaced people receiving transport assistance	55,000 (30,000 returnees, 5,000 refugees and 20,000 Abyei conflict-affected)
	<b>2</b> Transit and reception areas established and provided with en route assistance	Number of transit/reception areas established and provided with en route assistance	12 transit sites established and managed
<b>3</b> Provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in South Sudan	<b>1</b> Multi-sector emergency assistance provided to refugees in established settlements	Incidence of refoulement	None
		Percentage of refugees protected	100%
		Number of refugees assisted	350,000
	<b>2</b> Policy advocacy and direct operational involvement including issuance of identity documents and registration	n/a	n/a

**PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED**

Category	People affected / in need			People targeted		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Returnees	60,000	65,000	125,000	60,000	65,000	125,000
Abyei conflict-affected	52,800	57,200	110,000	52,800	57,200	110,000
Refugees	168,000	182,000	350,000	168,000	182,000	350,000
Returned refugees	14,100	15,900	30,000	14,100	15,900	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>294,900</b>	<b>320,100</b>	<b>615,000</b>	<b>294,900</b>	<b>320,100</b>	<b>615,000</b>

**COVERAGE BY STATE**

State	Multi-sector partners	#
Central Equatoria	UNHCR, IOM, IRC	3
Eastern Equatoria	UNHCR, IOM	2
Jonglei	UNHCR, IOM	2
Lakes	UNHCR, IOM	2
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	UNHCR, IOM	2
Unity	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, MEDAIR, IRC, Solidarités, SC, Samaritan's Purse, ACTED, MI	10
Upper Nile	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, MEDAIR, OXFAM GB, IRC, DRC, HI, LWF, Solidarités, SC, ACTED, RI, GOAL, CAFOD, MI, IMC UK	17
Warrap	UNHCR, IOM	2
Western Bahr el Ghazal	UNHCR, IOM	2
Western Equatoria	UNHCR, IOM	2





## NUTRITION

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

Various forms of under-nutrition have been prevalent in South Sudan for many years: acute malnutrition, reflecting short-term nutritional deficiency; chronic malnutrition, reflecting the long-term effects of poor nutrition; and micronutrient deficiency, a symptom of longer term effects of malnutrition. These nutritional conditions mainly affect children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and other vulnerable groups.

Multiple causes of under-nutrition exist in South Sudan, including seasonality, in which acute malnutrition peaks every year between April and June during the pre-harvest lead period. Other contributing factors include inadequate dietary intake due to food insecurity, and inadequate use of available food resources. Infant feeding practices are insufficient, with levels of exclusive breastfeeding of infants to six months of age as low as 45 per cent.<sup>46</sup> Common childhood illnesses such as malaria, diarrhea and acute respiratory illness, along with micronutrient deficiencies, contribute significantly to acute malnutrition levels.

The results from SMART pre-harvest surveys conducted across 20 counties in five vulnerable states (Jan-Jun 2012) were above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent global acute malnutrition (GAM), ranging from 18 per cent in Tonj South in Warrap State, to 29 per cent in Aweil East in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State.

The impact of increasing numbers of returnees and refugees, and ongoing internal displacement, continues to increase nutritional vulnerability. The presence of refugees in an area also increases pressure on available nutrition services.

Capacity within the Government's Nutrition Department is too low to respond to existing and emerging nutritional needs. Five of ten state Ministry of Health departments do not have a nutritionist working at state level. The capacity to plan, manage and coordinate nutrition responses in county health departments is limited, with many departments having only one or two staff, and few county health departments hiring dedicated nutrition staff.

The anticipated change in donor financing mechanisms for health in 2013 will have significant implications on nutrition. It is likely that there will be a decrease in provision of coverage of child

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

#### BASIC INFO

People in need	4.2m
People targeted	3.2 million
Funds required	\$81.5 million
Funds per person	\$26
Projects	28
Cluster lead agencies	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Action Against Hunger (ACF) US
Government partner	Ministry of Health
Contact info	Syeeda Begum: sbegum@unicef.org Farzana Sherin: nutcluster.ssd@acf-international.org

#### CLUSTER GOAL

Ensure provision of emergency nutrition services in priority states, focusing on high-risk underserved communities and areas where there is food insecurity, high malnutrition, and/or high numbers of displaced people and returnees.

#### KEY TARGET

Indicator	Target
Percentage of severely acutely malnourished (SAM) and moderately acutely malnourished (MAM) children treated in therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes	SAM 70% needs coverage, MAM 50% needs coverage

health services. As a result, nutrition services may discontinue or continue as a vertical intervention at higher operational costs.

### PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

The cluster will provide emergency nutrition services for children under five, and pregnant and lactating women in priority states. It will focus on high-risk underserved communities and areas where high food insecurity exists, and/or high numbers of displaced people, refugees and returnees.

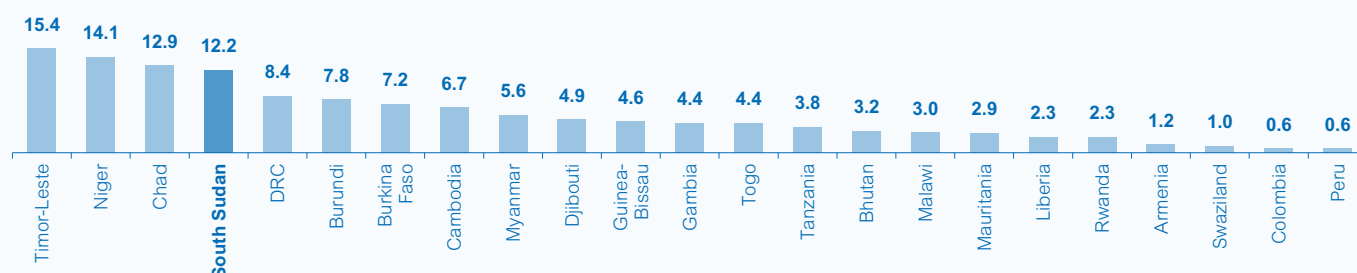
### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The cluster will provide emergency nutrition services in priority states, focusing on high-risk underserved communities, areas with food insecurity or high levels of malnutrition, or a high number

### HIGH RATE OF MALNUTRITION

#### Malnutrition rates in South Sudan are among the world's highest

MDG indicator for severely underweight children under 5 years in selected countries (%)



Source: United Nations MDG Progress Report (2012), South Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)



of displaced people and returnees. The cluster's response plan will primarily contribute to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 6. Key priorities are to:

- Provide services for the treatment of acute malnutrition in children under 5 years, and pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV, tuberculosis, kala azar and other chronic illnesses
- Provide services for prevention of under-nutrition in children under 5 years, and pregnant and lactating women
- Strengthen nutrition emergency preparedness and response capacity
- Strengthen position of nutrition through advocacy

The cluster maintains existing frontline services in vulnerable states and will facilitate expansion into areas where services are currently unavailable. It aims to implement the full spectrum of emergency nutrition services activities; treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); promotion of infant and young children feeding and blanket supplementary feeding programmes in lean period; micronutrient supplementation; de-worming; community mobilization screening; and referral and nutrition education. The cluster will work to enhance micronutrient supplementation and education for maternal nutrition.

The Ministry of Health will be supported to lead nutrition emergency preparedness, assessment and response activities. Efforts will be undertaken to strengthen support to the Ministry of Health and state clusters. UN and NGO partners have been requested to commit and take on state focal positions and fully support these roles. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening county health department capacity to play a leadership role within the cluster, for planning, management and coordination of emergency nutrition response. The establishment of additional teams of NGOs and government staff will contribute to increased capacity to conduct emergency assessment and response.

Emergency preparedness and response will be ensured through the core pipeline, including advance procurement and prepositioning of core commodities for therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes. The cluster will maintain sufficient therapeutic supplies to respond to kala azar outbreaks.

The monthly nutrition reporting system is effective, with over 30 core partners submitting monthly reports on stabilization centers, outpatient, and targeted supplementary and blanket supplementary feeding programme activities. In 2013, the cluster will enhance this reporting system to include all nutrition partners.

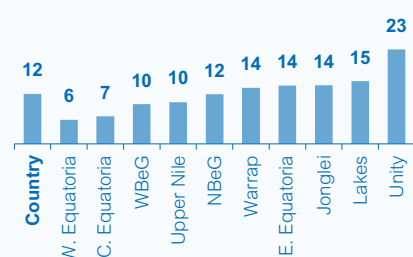
The Nutrition Cluster continues to promote evidence-based programming. Rapid assessment and periodic SMART surveys are used, and are cross-referenced with the Integrated Phase Classification and Food Security Monitoring Systems for programming decisions.

Linkages will be strengthened with the food security and livelihoods, health, and WASH clusters to integrate nutrition with health services, ensure cross referrals between various child health components and nutrition, promote key nutrition messages, and share information and analysis on communicable diseases and nutritional vulnerabilities. Analysis and information-sharing with the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster will ensure that nutrition programme-affected people are targeted for Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster responses.

The cluster will advocate with the government, international agencies and donors on longer term nutrition issues, including financing for frontline nutrition services for 2014 and beyond, the appointment of county health department nutrition focal points, incorporation of nutrition into health training curricula, and finalization of a nutrition policy, and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) guidelines.

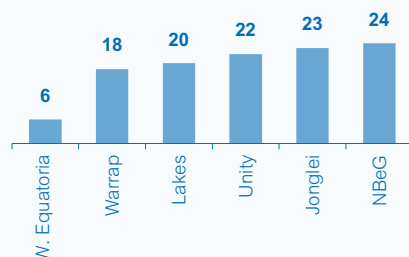
The cluster also addresses cross-cutting issues of gender and HIV and AIDS, through an analysis of the impact of gender on nutrition. Supplementary and therapeutic services will be available for people living with HIV and other chronic illnesses.

**High variation of malnutrition among states**  
Severely underweight children under-5 (%)



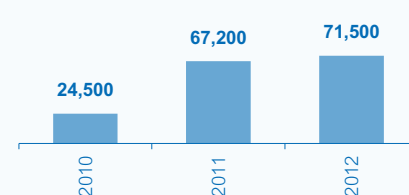
Source: South Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)

**Pre-harvest nutrition surveys 2012**  
Global acute malnutrition rates (%), Jan-Jun '12



Source: Nutrition Cluster (2012)

**More children receive nutrition support**  
Severely acutely malnourished children u-5 treated



Source: Nutrition Cluster (2012)

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Provide treatment of acute malnutrition in children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women, and vulnerable groups including HIV, tuberculosis (TB), kala azar and other chronic illnesses	<b>1</b> Treatment provided for SAM and MAM in children under 5 years, P&LW and other vulnerable groups	Number of acutely malnourished boys and girls under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women treated in line with SPHERE standards	SAM 109,300 (70%) MAM 235,700 (50%)
	<b>2</b> Health workers trained in treatment of SAM and MAM in line with national guidelines	Number of health workers trained in SAM and MAM protocols	2,500
	<b>3</b> Pipelines in place for treatment of SAM and MAM from central to end location	Key core nutrition commodities available for partners according to project cooperation agreement (PCA) and field level agreement (FLA) in place with all partners at all times	3 month therapeutic and supplementary supplies for treatment of acute malnutrition
<b>2</b> Provide services for prevention of under-nutrition in children under 5 years, and pregnant and lactating women	<b>1</b> Micronutrient supplementation provided to children under 5 years and P&W	Number of boys and girls under 5 years, and pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrient supplementation	Under five: 1,966,837 (90%) Pregnant and lactating women: 337,000 (40%)
	<b>2</b> Supplementary foods to boys and girls aged 6-36 months and P&LW provided	Number of boys and girls 6-36 months provided with supplementary products during seasonal hunger period in priority states	275,000 (100%)
	<b>3</b> Pipeline for basic supplementary feeding programmes (BSFP) in place	Key commodities available for partners according to FLAs during lean period and for other emergency responses	Supplies for BSFP in place according to FLAs with all partners
	<b>4</b> Appropriate infant and young child feeding protected, supported and promoted	Number of functional mothers support groups	300
	<b>5</b> Health workers, mothers support groups and community based organizations trained in infant and young child feeding (IYCF)	Number of health workers, lead mothers of mothers support groups and CBOs trained in IYCF	10,000
<b>3</b> Strengthen nutrition emergency preparedness and response capacity	<b>1</b> Cluster coordination meetings and technical working groups convened	Number of states holding regular meetings	8
	<b>2</b> Management and analysis of nutrition information improved	Timely submission and analysis of assessments, monthly reports and nutrition surveys	90%
	<b>3</b> Emergency assessment and response teams supported	Percentage of partners trained on emergency preparedness and emergency response	50%
	<b>4</b> Nutrition partners trained in all aspects of emergency response	Number of emergency assessment and response teams available for deployment	4
	<b>5</b> Active inter-cluster collaboration with food security and livelihoods, WASH and health	Number of joint initiatives undertaken	4
<b>4</b> Strengthen position of nutrition and nutrition policy through advocacy	<b>1</b> Advocate key issues including financing for frontline nutrition services for 2014 and beyond, increased skilled nutrition staffing of Ministry of Health, finalization of nutrition policy, and IYCF guidelines and relevant protocols	Financing for 2014 and beyond secured	25% funding for frontline nutrition services through non-emergency funding mechanisms
		One nutrition staff member appointed to each community health department	25 (in selected high priority counties)
		Nutrition policy and IYCF guidelines finalized	Policy document and guidelines disseminated and used
		Positions on key issues articulated; Shift in policy, practices, positions	Position documents developed and disseminated

**PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED**

Category	People affected / in need			People targeted in cluster projects		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Severely acutely malnourished children under 5 years (SAM)	83,600	87,300	170,900	59,900	62,600	122,500
Moderately acutely malnourished children under 5 years (MAM)	248,000	258,800	506,800	130,800	136,800	267,500
Basic supplementary feeding for children under 5 years (BSFP)	173,400	182,100	355,500	163,600	171,500	335,000
Micronutrient supplements for children under 5 years	1,070,800	1,114,500	2,185,400	963,800	1,033,100	1,996,800
Moderately acutely malnourished (MAM) pregnant and lactating women (PLW)	121,200	3,200	124,300	61,200	3,200	64,400
Basic supplementary feeding (BSFP)	11,800	12,700	24,500	11,800	12,700	24,500
Micronutrient supplements for pregnant and lactating women (PLW)	844,400	0	844,400	337,000	0	337,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,553,200</b>	<b>1,658,600</b>	<b>4,211,800</b>	<b>1,728,100</b>	<b>1,419,900</b>	<b>3,147,700</b>

**COVERAGE BY STATE**

State	Nutrition partners	#
Central Equatoria	UNICEF, WFP, MEDAIR	3
Eastern Equatoria	UNICEF, WFP, MEDAIR, MERLIN, ARC, SC, THESO	7
Jonglei	UNICEF, WFP, MEDAIR, TEARFUND, MERLIN, COSV, CARE International, SC, NHDF, CRADA, IMC UK, HCO, KHI, WV	14
Lakes	UNICEF, WFP, MEDAIR, BRAC, CCM, CUAMM, ACF - USA, KHI	8
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	UNICEF, WFP, MEDAIR, Malaria Consortium, CW, ACF - USA, MaCDA, WV	8
Unity	UNICEF, WFP, MEDAIR, CARE International, World Relief, CW, THESO, UNIDO, WV	9
Upper Nile	UNICEF, WFP, MEDAIR, RI, GOAL, IMC UK, UNKEA, WV	8
Warrap	WFP, MEDAIR, CCM, CUAMM, GOAL, THESO, ACF - USA, WV	8
Western Bahr el Ghazal	UNICEF, WFP, MEDAIR, IMC UK	4
Western Equatoria	WFP, MEDAIR	2



## PROTECTION

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

Internal conflict, inter-communal fighting, border tensions, floods and other natural disasters cause humanitarian protection and human rights concerns impacting specific communities, such as displaced people, refugees and returnees. Human rights concerns highlighted by the South Sudan Human Rights Commission include violations of the right to life and human dignity, torture and forced disappearance, abduction of women and children, and land issues.<sup>47</sup> Many of these concerns are closely linked to vulnerabilities of displaced communities, refugees and returnees.

Conflict incidents accounted for the most concerning protection issues in 2012. By the end of October, 237 conflict-incidents had resulted in 1,326 deaths and the large-scale displacement of over 170,000 people. In addition to death and displacement, protection risks arising from conflict included dispossession of assets and property, physical abuse and forced recruitment. While new displacement may be trending downwards, needs remain high as many people remain uprooted from their homes. Vulnerability increased over the year and national capacity to respond has decreased, as the economy suffered serious shocks.

Children in South Sudan face considerable protection risks, such as separation from families, abduction, recruitment, general violence and psycho-social distress.<sup>49</sup> As of September 2012, child protection agencies had registered 3,156 separated and unaccompanied children. In January alone, 103 children were reported missing or abducted as a result of inter-communal conflict in Jonglei State.<sup>50</sup>

Gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread in South Sudan. An assessment on knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of communities towards GBV in five states showed an overwhelming tolerance and acceptance of violence against women.<sup>51</sup> GBV concerns include domestic violence, sexual abuse of children, sexual assault by security forces and other armed actors, early marriage and a lack of services to survivors.<sup>52</sup> These violations and vulnerabilities are exacerbated in the context of displacement.

An estimated 132,000 South Sudanese returned from Sudan in 2012.<sup>53</sup> Returnees faced risks to their physical safety and human dignity during movements, transit and re-integration.<sup>54</sup> Re-integra-

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

#### BASIC INFO

People in need	2.2 million
People targeted	1.8 million
Funds required	\$58.8 million
Funds per person	\$32
Projects	29
Cluster lead agencies	United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Government partner	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
Contact info	Peter Trotter: trotterp@unhcr.org Siri Elverland: siri.elverland@nrc.org

#### CLUSTER GOAL

Strengthen protection, safety and dignity of crisis-affected people by mitigating the effects of grave violations related to displacement and humanitarian emergencies, by coordinating responses with focus on vulnerable groups.

#### KEY TARGET

Indicator	Target
Number of policies, practices and procedures modified in accordance with protection principles.	6

tion challenges included acceptance in local communities and discrimination in access to land, basic services and civil status documentation. Many returnees had weak links with their original communities due to the length of displacement, or they wished to settle in urban areas where land allocation through the formal system was challenging.

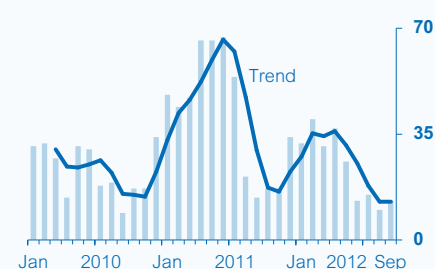
### PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

The Protection Cluster focuses on the needs of the most vulnerable groups in areas most severely affected by ongoing emergencies. In addition to general protection needs, those relating to child protection, gender-based violence, and housing, land and property are prioritized.

### TRENDS IN CONFLICT, DEATH AND DISPLACEMENT

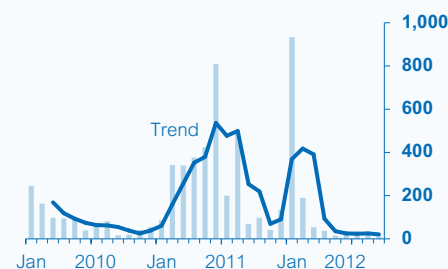
#### Conflict incidents

Conflict incidents per month (Jan 2010 - Oct 2012)



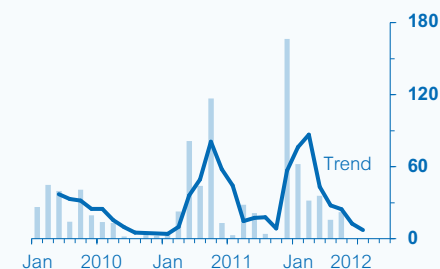
#### Conflict-related deaths

Reported deaths per month (Jan 2010 - Oct 2012)



#### Newly internally displaced people

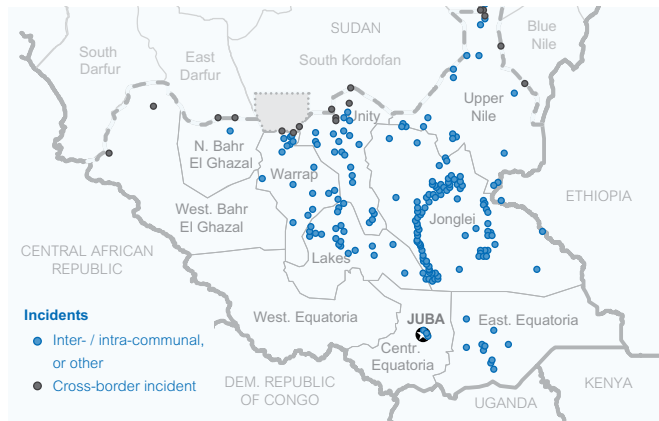
Displacements per month (in '000, 2010 - Oct '12)



Source: OCHA (2012), Trend shows 6-week moving average

### Conflict incidents

Geographic distribution of conflict incidents in 2012



Source: OCHA (2012)

### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The cluster aims to strengthen protection, safety and dignity of crisis-affected people by mitigating the effects of grave violations related to displacement and humanitarian emergencies. The cluster response plan contributes primarily to Strategic Objectives 1 and 4. The key priorities are to:

- Monitor and respond to adverse effects of displacement, return and humanitarian emergencies on affected people. Proactively support early warning systems and conflict reduction initiatives, to prevent further displacement and other negative impacts of conflict
- Provide support to survivors of gender-based violence, strengthen referral systems and increase prevention
- Provide support to children affected by emergencies. This includes reunifying separated, unaccompanied and abducted children, supporting the release and reintegration of children and youth from armed actors, preventing violence against children and providing psycho-social services
- Create conditions conducive to access to land, increased self-reliance and peaceful coexistence for displaced and crisis-affected people, to prevent further displacement and to support of durable solutions

Priority will be given to community protection, gender-based violence prevention, child protection and access to housing, land and property. Cluster partners will focus on key geographical areas where communities are most at risk, including violence and conflict-affected states, areas of high return and transit, and other flashpoint locations hosting displaced and crisis-affected people. Protection partners will focus on strengthening response capacity to new emergencies and displacement, while supporting the protection needs of people who remain uprooted from their homes.

Conflict sensitivity and analysis will be emphasized, enhancing a more protective environment, strengthening early warning systems and rights-based protection advocacy. As the primary responsibility for protection resides with the state authorities, protection partners will enhance the capacity of officials in protection instruments such as human right law, through training and advocacy.

The Gender-based Violence Sub-cluster will continue the rollout of an information management system which records reported incidents of GBV. Efforts will be made to establish survivor-centered response services, including advocacy for the correct use of appropriate forms (Form 8) in reporting GBV crimes. Child protection partners will focus on tracing and reunification of separated, unaccompanied or abducted children, providing children with psychosocial support and assisting them to reintegrate into their families and communities. The Housing, Land and Property Sub-cluster will focus on promoting equal access to land rights, providing direct assistance to displaced people, host communities and other crisis-affected groups.

The Protection Cluster will maintain and build linkages with key stakeholders within the government and civil society, and continue to enhance its interaction and coordination with the UN peacekeeping mission (UNMISS) on the protection of civilians, while maintaining its own humanitarian focus.

#### Conflict incidents by state

Number of incidents in 2012 (by 31 Oct)



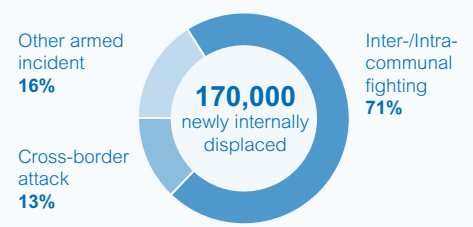
#### Conflict-related deaths by state

Number of people in 2012 (by 31 Oct)



#### Newly internally displaced by cause

Displacements 2012 (by 31 Oct)



Source: OCHA (2012)

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Monitor, respond and reduce the adverse effects of displacement, return and humanitarian emergencies on affected people. Support early warning systems and conflict reduction initiatives to prevent further displacement and other impacts of conflict	<b>1</b> Joint protection assessments of affected and at-risk groups conducted	Number of protection assessment missions carried out	40
	<b>2</b> Community protection and conflict reduction strategies promoted, including early warning systems. Advocacy and response undertaken with authorities to prevent violence and displacement, protect civilians, promote accountability and legal remedies	Number of people benefitting from protection, and assistance to civil status documentation	200,000
<b>2</b> Provide support to survivors of gender-based violence, strengthen the referral systems and increase prevention	<b>1</b> State gender-based violence standard operating procedures finalized and circulated	Number of state standard operating procedures finalized or updated	10
	<b>2</b> Strengthen capacity of actors involved in the gender-based violence referral pathway	Number of trainings delivered to actors involved in referral system	100
	<b>3</b> Gender-based violence community awareness-raising activities carried out, involving men and boys	Number of awareness-raising sessions conducted in communities	1,000
	<b>4</b> Gender-based violence survivors provided with at least one of the following response services: legal, health, psychosocial, shelter	Number of gender-based violence survivors who access at least one multi-sector service	150,000
	<b>5</b> Key actors equipped to provide rapid, effective response to gender-based violence in crisis settings. Incidents of GBV monitored through use of GBVIMS in at least 5 states	Number of actors trained in gender-based violence rapid response	20
<b>3</b> Provide support to children affected by emergencies including reunification of separated, unaccompanied and abducted children, support the release and reintegration of children and youth from armed actors, prevent violence against children and provide psycho-social services	<b>1</b> Family tracing conducted, and separated, unaccompanied and abducted children identified, registered and reunited with their families, or alternative care arrangements found	Number of identified and registered children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured	3,000
	<b>2</b> Children and youth associated with armed forces and groups identified, and released and assisted to reintegrate into their families and communities	Number of children and youth released and assisted to be reintegrated into their families and communities	2,000
	<b>3</b> Psycho-social support and services provided to crisis-affected children	Number of children who receive psycho-social support and services	15,000
<b>4</b> Create conditions conducive to access to land, increased self-reliance and peaceful coexistence for displaced and crisis-affected populations, to prevent further displacement and support of durable solutions	<b>1</b> Advocacy conducted for appropriate legal frameworks	Number of policies and laws modified and/or approved	3
	<b>2</b> Awareness of land and property rights, including capacity development of formal and traditional authorities	Number of people informed about land and property rights	200,000
	<b>3</b> Assistance on access to land provided to people displaced	Number of people displaced with access to land for reintegration	7,000
	<b>4</b> The use of collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms promoted to solve conflicts over access to land and/or natural resources	Number of disputes brought to collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms to address conflicts over land and/or natural resources	200

## PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

Category	People affected / in need			People targeted in cluster projects		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Host community	725,280	785,720	1,511,000	725,280	785,720	1,511,000
Returnees	60,000	65,000	125,000	60,000	65,000	125,000
People displaced by conflict	96,000	104,000	200,000	96,000	104,000	200,000
Refugees	182,000	168,000	350,000	0	0	see multi-sector
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,063,280</b>	<b>1,122,720</b>	<b>2,186,000</b>	<b>881,280</b>	<b>954,720</b>	<b>1,836,000</b>

**COVERAGE BY STATE**

State	Protection partners	#
Central Equatoria	UNHCR, NRC, DDG, NPP, UNFPA, IRC, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, SCA	9
Eastern Equatoria	UNHCR, NRC, CCOC, UNFPA, IRC, UNICEF, NCA	7
Jonglei	UNHCR, NRC, CRADA, UNWWA, NHDF, CCOC, NPP, UNFPA, NPC, CHF International, IRC, SALF, UNICEF, Plan, SC, NCA, UNYMPDA	17
Lakes	UNHCR, NRC, CCOC, NPP, UNFPA, IRC, UNICEF	7
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	UNHCR, NRC, ARC, NPP, UNFPA, IRC, UN-HABITAT, SC	8
Unity	UNHCR, NRC, CCOC, NPP, UNFPA, IRC, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, SC, WV	10
Upper Nile	UNHCR, NRC, ARC, NHDF, CESVI, UNFPA, UNICEF, WV	8
Warrap	UNHCR, NRC, ARC, NPP, DRC, UNFPA, INTERSOS, CHF International, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, WV, NCA	12
Western Bahr el Ghazal	UNHCR, NRC, ARC, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, SC	7
Western Equatoria	UNHCR, NRC, PP, UNFPA, UNICEF	5





## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

The majority of families in South Sudan have few resources, even before conflict or disaster strike. Only 50 per cent of households own a blanket or a mosquito net.<sup>55</sup>

The Shelter and Non-food Items (NFI) Cluster maintains an information management system which documents shelter and NFI needs, and response to those needs. Information from the database is complimented with qualitative data to explain trends and gaps. A vulnerability matrix is used to indicate areas of high-risk for shelter and NFIs, providing guidance on geographical priorities. A further consideration informing geographical and needs targeting is the availability of shelter material. Construction material is seasonally available in rural areas, though quality and quantity varies by location and soil type. Access to areas where material can be harvested may also be limited by insecurity.

Movement of people displaced by conflict is characterized by high mobility, demanding only the most basic of shelter provision and durable household items which families can carry on the move. People displaced by conflict rarely congregate in camp-like situations, with some exceptions linked to the length of displacement (notably those displaced from Abyei, who were not able to return for more than a year and created settlements, and therefore have differing needs). In pastoralist areas, conflict-driven displacement often dovetails with seasonal pastoralist migratory patterns, as both conflict and migration peak during the dry season. In these cases, displacement periods can extend to 2-3 months. A frequent feature of all forms of conflict in South Sudan is the burning of homes and looting of household items. Where this occurs, conflict-displaced people returning home require further emergency or transitional shelter support to rebuild their lives, including framing and roof materials.

People displaced by seasonal flooding may need a basic roofing solution, such as plastic sheeting, and NFIs such as mosquito nets, jerry cans or blankets. Because accessibility to communities is restricted during periods of flooding, properly assessing the extent of need is challenging. Disaster risk reduction strategies are required for people living in flood-prone areas, such as shelter design with improved flood resistance, or mapping of flood-prone areas to inform site selection. This will help break the cyclical provision of NFIs to flood-affected people.

The shelter and NFI needs of returnees differ at the various stages of their journey, and according to whether they are returning to rural, urban or peri-urban locations. Despite the generally high level of ownership of household items and furniture among returnees, it may not be adequate to sustain them for long periods if they become stranded, or once they reach final destination.

Returnees often face challenges at final destination with access to land and basic services, often resulting in them living in protracted informal settlements, in temporary shelters or occupying available structures such as schools. Urban or peri-urban returnees may benefit from sustainable, locally adapted shelter interventions. Responding to the needs of host communities

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT


#### BASIC INFO

 People in need	434,800
 People targeted	409,300
 Funds required	\$22.3 million
 Funds per person	\$55
 Projects	19
 Cluster lead agencies	International Organization for Migration (IOM), World Vision International (WVI)
 Government partner	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
 Contact info	Margo Baars: mbaars@iom.int Morris Kenyi: morris.kenyi@worldvision.ca

#### CLUSTER GOAL

To ensure that displaced people, returnees and host communities have inclusive access to appropriate shelter solutions, including essential non-food items.

#### KEY TARGET

Indicator	Target
 Number of people with access to appropriate shelter solutions and NFIs.	409,300 people for NFIs incl. 166,100 people for shelter.

who are overwhelmed with the burden of displaced people and returnees is essential to avoid creating tensions.

### PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

Based on needs assessments, and taking into account the differences in need entailed by differing contexts, the cluster expects that 85 per cent of people displaced by conflict will need NFI support, and 30 per cent will also require shelter support. Of people displaced by natural disasters, it is expected that 10 per cent will need NFI support, and 5 per cent will need shelter support. Of anticipated returnees in 2013, up to 60 per cent will need NFI support, and 30 per cent will need shelter support during the different stages of their journey. Based on needs assessments in the past years and records of past provision, the cluster assumes that 10 per cent of its total delivery will be targeted to host communities.

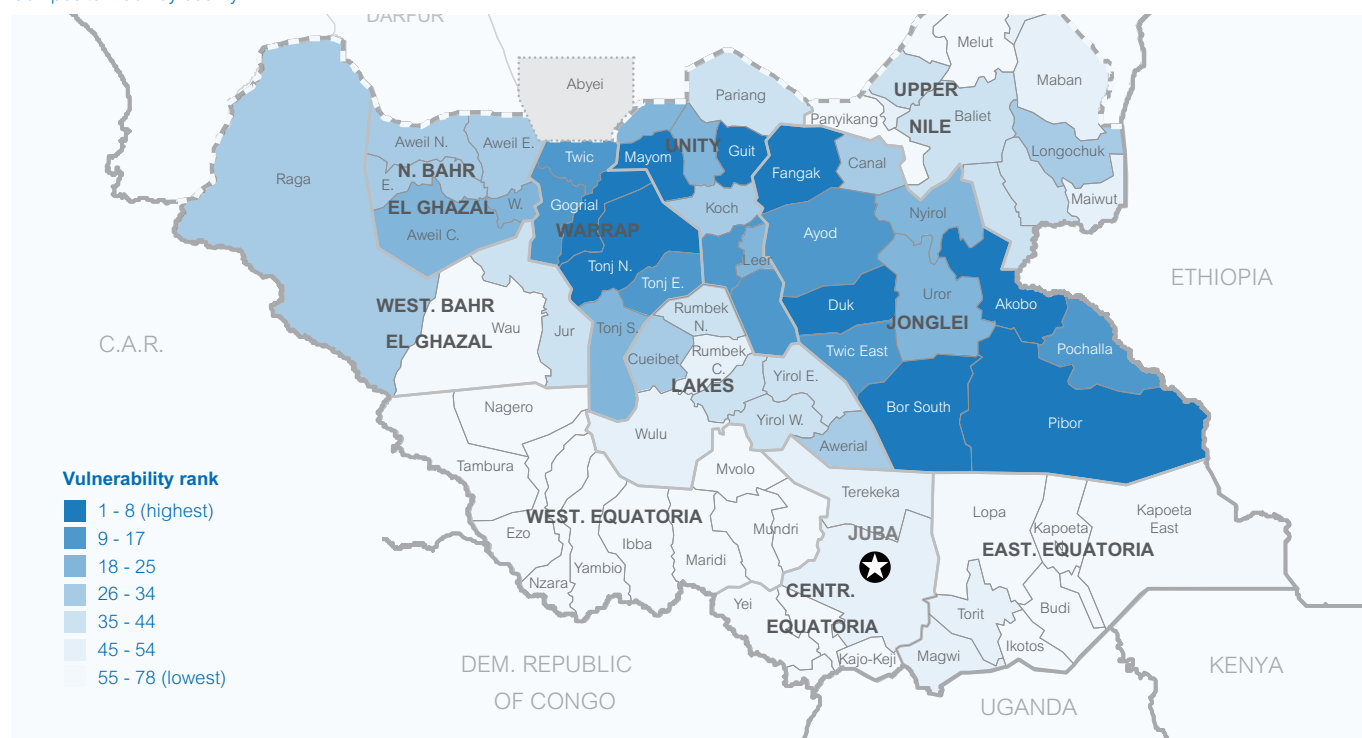
### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The cluster aims to ensure that displaced people, returnees and host communities have inclusive access to appropriate shelter solutions, including NFIs. The cluster response plan contributes to Strategic Objectives 1 and 5. The key priorities are to:

- Ensure timely provision of shelter<sup>56</sup> and basic NFI materials<sup>57</sup> in acute emergencies, including supply, prepositioning, and distribution
- Deliver sustainable, locally appropriate shelter solutions<sup>58</sup>

**Shelter and non-food items vulnerability**

Composite index by county



Source: Shelter/NFI Cluster

The cluster will ensure sufficient supply, transport and prepositioning of a standard package of shelter and NFIs in strategic locations. The decentralized prepositioning strategy employed in 2012 will be replicated in 2013, with more high-risk locations identified in the field, and adequate storage facilities put in place to ensure rapid response to emergency needs.

Response times in emergencies and the quality of assessment and targeting will be improved, in partnership with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Response planning will involve affected communities, and be conscious of gender dynamics by ensuring the inclusion of women and girls. The cluster will attempt to address the needs of priority families with additional services/material support. It will provide training to partners including the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission on methodologies for assessment, verification, targeting and distribution. Post-distribution monitoring will measure effective response.

The provision of standard shelter is considered insufficient to address the particular shelter needs of all the cluster's target groups, notably returnees at final destination. The cluster will provide shelter solutions that offer a greater degree of safety and

protection appropriate to these groups, ensuring host community involvement. It will work closely with the Housing, Land and Property Working Group to advance sustainable shelter solutions for returnees. The cluster will ensure disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness measures are mainstreamed into shelter programming to build the resilience of communities.

The cluster will develop links to early recovery and livelihoods. In South Sudan, cash transfer programming is still in its infancy. However, because key shelter materials in use throughout South Sudan are harvested locally, local markets and merchants will be engaged to produce shelter solutions. Links with local livelihoods as an alternative to in-kind provision of materials will be explored where this can be more cost effective and supportive of local economies, linking with technical networks such as the cash learning partnership.

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Ensure timely provision of shelter and NFI materials in acute emergencies	<b>1</b> Basic NFI kits procured and prepositioned in field hubs	Number of NFI kits procured and prepositioned	68,220 NFI kits
		Number of households with shelter/NFI needs met	68,220 households NFIs, 21,430 households shelter
	<b>2</b> Basic NFI and shelter kit needs assessed, targeted and rapidly distributed	Average time between assessment and distribution starting	14 days
	<b>3</b> Post-distribution NFI monitoring conducted	Number of post-distribution NFI monitoring reports produced	24
	<b>4</b> Deliver additional shelter options as a more sustainable, locally adapted solution	Number of households supported with sustainable and locally adapted shelter options	6,250 households shelter
		Number of post-distribution monitoring reports produced	4

## PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

Category	People affected / in need <sup>60</sup>			People targeted in cluster projects <sup>61</sup>		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Host community	20,696	19,104	39,800	20,696	19,104	39,800
Returnees	60,000	65,000	125,000	62,400	57,600	120,000
People displaced by conflict	104,000	96,000	200,000	98,800	91,200	190,000
Abyei conflict-affected	36,400	33,600	70,000	30,940	28,560	59,500
Refugees <sup>59</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,096</b>	<b>213,704</b>	<b>434,800</b>	<b>212,836</b>	<b>196,464</b>	<b>409,300</b>

## COVERAGE BY STATE

State	Shelter and NFI partners	#
Central Equatoria	IOM, UNHCR, MEDAIR, CARITAS, IRW	5
Eastern Equatoria	IOM, UNHCR, NCA	3
Jonglei	IOM, WV, UNHCR, MEDAIR, CRS, LWF, INTERSOS, SC, PAH, ACTED	10
Lakes	IOM, UNHCR, SC, ACROSS, CARITAS, LCEDA	6
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	IOM, UNHCR, DRC, NRC	4
Unity	IOM, WV, UNHCR, MEDAIR, INTERSOS, SC, CARITAS	7
Upper Nile	IOM, WV, UNHCR, MEDAIR, CARITAS	4
Warrap	IOM, WV, UNHCR, MEDAIR, NCA, ACTED, CHF International, NRC, CRS	9
Western Bahr el Ghazal	IOM, UNHCR, MEDAIR, ACTED	4
Western Equatoria	UNHCR, IOM, INTERSOS, LCEDA	4



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

A lack of safe drinking water, inadequate excreta disposal and poor hygiene practices in South Sudan leaves a large portion of the population at risk of preventable waterborne diseases. Only 69 per cent of people have access to improved drinking water sources. A mere 11 per cent of people treat water to ensure potability and minimize waterborne diseases. Less than 8 per cent of people have access to improved sanitation facilities.<sup>62</sup> More children die from water- and sanitation-related illnesses than from HIV, malaria and tuberculosis combined. Concern over the resurgence of widespread acute watery diarrhea across South Sudan is rife. Communities living along river banks that use unsafe surface water for domestic purposes, and large communities with poor sanitary facilities, are the most affected.

The number of people using one water point ranges from 1,000 to 6,000, and average water collection journeys in underserved areas are up to eight hours. In 85 per cent of cases, women carry the burden of water collection.<sup>63</sup> One-third of existing water points are non-functional due to poor operation and maintenance.

Only 5 per cent of rural households have access to improved sanitation facilities.<sup>64</sup> In eight of the ten states, fewer than 10 per cent of people use improved facilities. Less than half of primary schools - and even fewer health facilities - have access to sanitary latrines and safe water.

Compound the problem of safe water and sanitation access is the presence of other water-related diseases, such as guinea worm,<sup>65</sup> which is endemic in parts of the country. The need for provision of water and sanitation facilities is a critical component of the response to kala azar.<sup>66</sup>

The low levels of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in South Sudan do not come close to meeting global standards, and facilities are further strained in areas hosting displaced, refugees and returnee communities. With limited government capacity, the majority of WASH needs are addressed by humanitarian partners.

### PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

The WASH Cluster will target the most vulnerable people to withstand emergency WASH crises. This includes displaced people,

### CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

#### BASIC INFO

People in need	4.6m
People targeted	2.9 million
Funds required	\$76.5 million
Funds per person	\$27
Projects	45
Cluster lead agencies	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Medair
Government partner	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
Contact info	Jesse Pleger: watsan-southsudan@medair.org

#### CLUSTER GOAL

Increase access to safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene practices among emergency-affected and acutely vulnerable communities.

#### KEY TARGET

Indicator	Target
Number of people provided with access to safe water based on SPHERE standards	2,500,000
Number of people provided with access to an improved sanitation facility based on SPHERE standards	475,000

returnees and refugees, as well as vulnerable host communities, who may have some basic WASH services but little or no ability to absorb excess demand on WASH services.

### CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

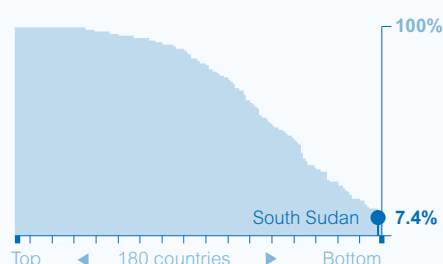
The cluster aims to increase access to safe water, and improve sanitation and hygiene practices among emergency-affected and acutely vulnerable communities. The response plan contributes primarily to Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. The key priorities are to:

- Increase timely and equitable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services to acutely vulnerable communities affected by emergencies, and to maintain stability of access to such services in areas prone to water-related conflict

### LITTLE WATER AND ALMOST NO SANITATION

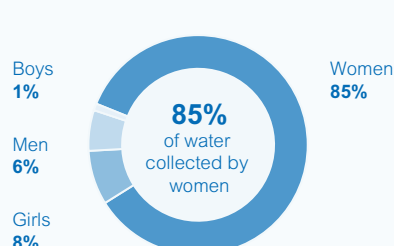
#### Almost no access to sanitation facilities

Access to sanitation facilities (top/bottom countries)



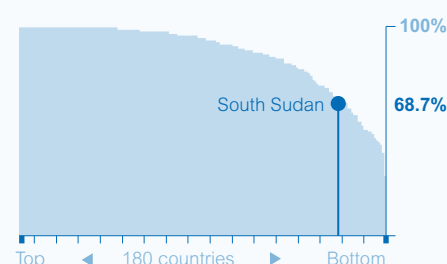
#### Women carry the water burden

Who collects water where no facilities on premise



#### Access to drinking water near the bottom

Access to improv. water sources (top/bottom countries)



- Strengthen acutely vulnerable communities to withstand emergency WASH crises, with a priority on rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure, and supporting operation and maintenance systems
- Facilitate behavior change in acutely vulnerable communities in sanitation and hygiene practice, through improved access to and use of sanitation facilities and targeted hygiene promotion, focusing on women and children

Strengthening system-wide preparedness and capacity is prioritized to respond to humanitarian emergencies through prepositioning supplies and maintaining the core pipeline. Partners will respond to emergencies through the rehabilitation of water systems, construction of new water systems and gender-separated latrines, distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion. The cluster will set quality standards, strengthen information management systems among cluster partners, and guide partners to improve responses.

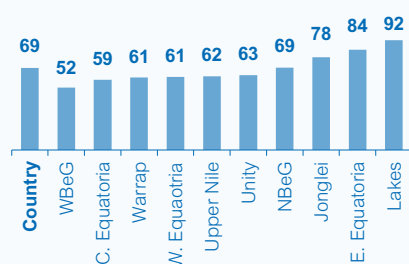
Building resilience and public health in acutely vulnerable communities is also a priority. Water and sanitation facilities will be constructed and rehabilitated, and community-led sanitation improvements mobilized using participatory methodologies such as Community-Led Total Sanitation within acutely vulnerable communities. The WASH Cluster will strengthen acutely vulnerable communities by reinforcing the existing safety net of WASH services. The establishment of water and sanitation committees will empower communities to take more control of

WASH programmes, managing the operation and maintenance of facilities, and demand for improved services. Specific gender needs will be assessed, water points and latrines in safe locations constructed, separate latrines for men and women constructed, and a gender balanced representation in community WASH committees ensured. Conflict sensitivity will be promoted by exploring opportunities to engage in conflict mitigation and its relationship to WASH services. By using an environmentally sensitive approach in construction activities, the cluster contributes towards improving rather than destroying the environment. The particular needs of people living with HIV/AIDS will be addressed in WASH programmes.

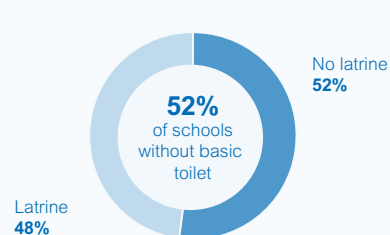
The WASH Cluster will coordinate with the education, food security, health, nutrition and protection clusters to ensure WASH assessments and programmes are integrated, and contribute to broader humanitarian objectives. Schools and health facilities will be targeted for provision of water and sanitation facilities, to help contribute to the education and health response actions by other clusters.

At state level, the WASH Cluster works closely with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, and indirectly with the ministries of health and education. At state level, the cluster works primarily with the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, and Directorates of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation located in other state ministries.

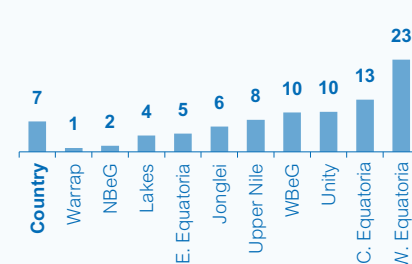
**Access to water between 52% and 92%**  
Access to improved drinking water sources



**Every second school without toilet**  
Percentage of schools with latrine on premise



**Access to sanitation between 1% and 23%**  
Access to improved sanitation facilities



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective	Output	Indicator	Target
<b>1</b> Increase timely and equitable access to safe WASH services to acutely vulnerable communities affected by emergencies, and maintain stability of access in areas prone to water-related conflict	<b>1</b> WASH emergency supplies procured and prepositioned, and basic hygiene kits distributed. Water systems rehabilitated, new water systems and emergency sanitation facilities constructed, and compliance with SPHERE standards reviewed	Number of displaced people, returnees, refugees and host community provided with access to safe water based on SPHERE standards	1 million people
		Number of displaced people, returnees, refugees and host community provided with sanitation services based on SPHERE standards	325,000 people
		Number of displaced people, returnees, refugees and host community reached with hygiene promotion training and/or supplied with basic hygiene kit	200,000 people
<b>2</b> Strengthen acutely vulnerable communities to withstand WASH crises, with priority on rehabilitating existing water infrastructure, and supporting operation and maintenance	<b>1</b> Existing water supply system rehabilitated, and new water supply systems provided and maintained through community based organizations	Number of people provided with access to safe water based on SPHERE standards	1.5 million people
<b>3</b> Facilitate behavior change in acutely vulnerable communities in sanitation and hygiene practice, through improved access to and use of sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion focussed on women and children	<b>1</b> Existing sanitation facilities rehabilitated and provided with separate units for males and females	Number of people provided with access to an improved sanitation facilities based on SPHERE standards that is culturally appropriate, secure and user-friendly	150,000 people
		Number of people receiving hygiene promotion training	5,000 people

## PEOPLE AFFECTED AND TARGETED

Category	People affected / in need			People targeted in cluster projects		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Vulnerable communities	1,905,600	2,064,400	3,970,000	1,043,800	1,131,200	2,175,000
Returnees	60,000	65,000	125,000	60,000	65,000	125,000
People displaced by conflict	96,000	104,000	200,000	96,000	104,000	200,000
Refugees	168,000	182,000	350,000	168,000	182,000	350,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,229,600</b>	<b>2,415,400</b>	<b>4,645,000</b>	<b>1,367,800</b>	<b>1,482,200</b>	<b>2,850,000</b>

## COVERAGE BY STATE

State	Water, sanitation and hygiene partners	#
Central Equatoria	UNICEF, MEDAIR, JEN, CAFOD	4
Eastern Equatoria	UNICEF, MEDAIR, NCA, IAS, IRW, ARDI	6
Jonglei	UNICEF, MEDAIR, CRS, TEARFUND, Plan, IAS, Solidarités, CARE, PAH, ACTED, NHDF, CRADA, IMC UK, ASMP, CMD, CAD, SALF, WV	18
Lakes	UNICEF, MEDAIR, OXFAM GB, RUWASSA	4
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	UNICEF, IOM, MEDAIR, CESVI, TEARFUND, IRC, IAS, NRC, Samaritan's Purse, AMURT, AWODA, ACF - USA	12
Unity	UNICEF, MEDAIR, Solidarités, CARE, INTERSOS, ACTED, THESO, UNIDO, NPC, PACODES	10
Upper Nile	UNICEF, IOM, MEDAIR, OXFAM GB, CESVI, ARC, Solidarités, CARE, ACTED, GOAL, NHDF, IMC UK, SSUDA, WV	14
Warrap	UNICEF, IOM, MEDAIR, NCA, NRC, Samaritan's Purse, ACTED, GOAL, Oxfam, AMURT, IRW, PCO, THESO, ACF - USA, WV	15
Western Bahr el Ghazal	UNICEF, MEDAIR, IAS, IMC UK	4
Western Equatoria	UNICEF, JUH, MEDAIR, CAFOD	4





# ANNEX

# STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2012

Aid agencies review lessons learned and challenges in achieving strategic objectives

1

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

**Prepare for emergencies** by prepositioning supplies, securing alternative supplies routes, upgrading access routes, mapping at-risk communities and response capacity, and building partner capacity to coordinate emergencies. **Respond to emergencies** by conducting multi-agency needs assessments, mobilizing logistics, synchronizing delivery of core pipelines and monitoring service delivery.

Indicator	Target	Achieved 30 Sep		Lessons learned	Challenges
<b>1</b> Percentage of identified transport bottlenecks resolved	75%	50%		Use of boats critical in transporting humanitarian supplies	Insecurity along key transport routes, customs clearance delays, illegal checkpoints, poor infrastructure and seasonal flooding
<b>2</b> Percentage prepositioning completed	80%	70%		Prepositioning in hard-to-reach areas is important as it reduces costs when rains restrict access	Insecurity along routes, customs delays, illegal checkpoints, poor infrastructure and seasonal flooding

2

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

**Reduce food insecurity** by improving the use of innovative safety net delivery modalities.

Indicator	Target	Achieved 30 Sep		Lessons learned	Challenges
<b>1</b> Number of people receiving food and livelihoods assistance	2.4 million	2.1 million (87%)		Technical coordination among food security partners needs to be strengthened, in particular with national systems and response programmes	Resilience-building efforts have been severely impacted by underfunding of livelihoods assistance (25% funded)
<b>2</b> Percentage reduction in food insecurity	20%	No major reduction (FSMS underway)			
<b>3</b> Percentage of animals in target areas vaccinated	70%	55% in some targeted states			No functional livestock disease monitoring/reporting system

3

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3




**Maintaining frontline services** such as health, nutrition, WASH, food security and emergency education in hotspot areas until other delivery, regulatory and funding mechanisms are in place.

Indicator	Target	Achieved 30 Sep		Lessons learned	Challenges
<b>1</b> Pregnant women receiving 2 doses of preventative malaria treatment (IPT)	400,411	49,040 (12%)		Core pipeline and state level clusters are critical to ensure continuity of services	Anti-malarial drug ruptures and gaps in transitional funding led to higher emergency funding needs
<b>2</b> Number of severely acutely (SAM) and moderately malnourished (MAM) boys and girls under 5 years treated in line with SPHERE standards	114,000 SAM	71,500 (63%)		Collaboration with health cluster facilitated expansion of coverage into previously unserved areas.	Coordination challenges as coverage expanded and new partners came on board
	207,000 MAM	68,300 (33%)		Ministry of Health involvement essential for effective response  Prepositioning key to response capacity in Jonglei and Unity	Constrained human resource capacity in Ministry of Health.  Sudden onset emergency response needs to be strengthened
<b>3</b> Number of IDPs, refugees and returnees provided with access to an improved water sources	1.5 million	664,000 (44%)		Critical to plan, fund, procure and manage the core pipeline	Flooding, poor road conditions, shortage of barges and air assets and the presence of landmines restricted access
	1 million	297,600 (30%)			
<b>4</b> Percentage of affected children and youth attending learning spaces	39,100 (70% of 55,900 assessed)	16,400 (42% of target)		Core pipeline education key to ensuring timely response	Shortage of partners focused on emergency-affected children and youth

## 4

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4





**Ramp up support for returnees** by providing timely transport and lifesaving, cost-effective services during transit. Coordinate and advocate with the Government and partners to develop a clear strategy to activate reintegration.

Indicator	Target	Achieved 30 Sep		Lessons learned	Challenges
<b>1</b> Number of returnees registered in final destination	250,000	132,000		Multi-sector response needed to reverse high mortality and malnutrition rates. Importance of securing stockpiles and repairing road ahead of the rainy season	Funding gaps created bottlenecks at entry and transit points. Access restricted during rainy season to most areas hosting high concentrations of returnees/refugees
<b>2</b> Return framework developed and approved by the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan	Return process managed according to return framework	Return framework in place but no organized movements occurred. Four Freedom Agreement signed		Advocacy and engagement with GoS and GoSS needed to ensure conditions met for stay or sustainable returns.	Lack of progress made in securing the reopening of the Sudan-South Sudan border
<b>3</b> Number of stranded returnees who receive onward transport assistance	100,000	26,000		Inadequate transport constrains return to final destinations, resulting in dependency on assistance.	Insufficient funding to assist all stranded returnees with onward transport, creating bottlenecks at entry and transit points

## 5

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5

**Strengthen protection** for at-risk communities by helping to address grave human rights violations, reunify children separated from their families, release children associated with armed groups, and reduce and respond to gender-based violence.

Indicator	Target	Achieved 30 Sep		Lessons learned	Challenges
<b>1</b> Number of joint protection assessments carried out	40 (4 per state)	More than 40		Strategic approach of cluster adapted by focusing on worst-affected areas and most vulnerable groups	Access constraints due to insecurity and poor physical infrastructure
<b>2</b> Percentage of people in six priority states with access to multi-sector response services	50%	13% (45,941 men and women)  Reached out to 32,598 people on GBV issues		Training of frontline responders help address capacity and resource constraints  Protection actors with rapid response teams help address new displacements	Limited number of protection actors and specialists
<b>3</b> Number of identified and registered children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured	2,400	3,156 registered, 762 reunited with their families, 120 placed into foster care families			
<b>4</b> Number of hazardous areas, suspected areas and minefields released to local communities	200	528		Collaboration with UN/NGO partners increased ability to rapidly clear contaminated areas	Insecurity, especially in the northern border states. Mine action assets affected by poor weather conditions

## 6

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6

**Reduce costs and improve the operating environment** by monitoring interference, advocating with state and military authorities, establishing an access working group and developing new ways of engaging with armed groups.

Indicator	Target	Achieved 30 Sep		Lessons learned	Challenges
<b>1</b> Percentage of issues successfully resolved involving government counterparts	80%	23%		Direct action by RRC remained one of the most effective ways of resolving specific incidents  Decrease in military occupation of schools attributed to commitment from South Sudan army leadership and local leaders, as well as consistent advocacy of partners	Intermittent breakdown in command and control structure of South Sudan army
<b>2</b> Functional access working group established at Juba level	1	1		The Civil Military Advisory Group provided practical advice to the HC/HCT and advised best practice on humanitarian civil-military coordination	

## 1

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1

**Improve coordination** by allocating funding for cluster coordination, building the capacity of authorities to coordinate emergencies, and when conditions are ready, linking humanitarian coordination groups with new development structures.

Indicator	Target	Achieved 30 Sep		Lessons learned	Challenges
<b>1</b> Number of Government staff technically training for emergency response	558	165		Importance of involving a wider range of actors, particularly line ministries which have responsibility for disaster preparedness and response	Staff turnover in line ministries
<b>2</b> Establishment of a Government situation room and information hub in Juba	1	0 (concept in development for potential operation in 2013)		Consistent and dedicated support needed, combined with sufficient funding	n/a

# CLUSTER OBJECTIVES 2012

Clusters measure to what extent they achieved their targets



## COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved 30 Sep	
<b>Mobilize and coordinate timely appropriate assistance in response to assessed needs</b>		Percentage of humanitarian partners reporting satisfactory support	75%	n/a	
<b>1</b> Facilitate effective emergency preparedness and humanitarian response	<b>1</b> Support humanitarian coordination mechanisms including HCT, HCF, ISWG and cluster system at the state level	Number of functional coordination mechanisms holding scheduled meetings at central and state level	80% of meetings occur on agreed schedule	More than 80% (bi-weekly HCT and ISWG)	
	<b>2</b> Increase resource mobilization and advocacy, and support strategic use of humanitarian pooled funds	South Sudan CHF established	CHF established	CHF established in early 2012	
	<b>3</b> Provide training, mentoring, protocols and procedures to Government	Number of RRC and MHADM staff trained	558	165 (30%)	
	<b>4</b> Promote use of standardized inter-cluster assessments	Inter-agency rapid assessment tool developed and rolled out in all states	10 states	10 states	
<b>2</b> Provide quality information to humanitarian actors to ensure evidence-based response	<b>1</b> Provide timely information and analysis tools, including regular reports and maps	Number of maps distributed	20,000	9,642 (48%)	
		Number of Humanitarian Bulletins published	52	43 (83%)	
	<b>2</b> Conduct regular planning and review exercises	Countrywide contingency plan developed	2 per year	3 times	
<b>3</b> Facilitate safe and timely access to people in need	<b>1</b> Provide relevant, timely security, and independent advice, information and training to humanitarian actors on security issues	Number of security briefings and reports circulated	200	300 (daily)	
	<b>2</b> Negotiate secure humanitarian access to underserved areas	Percentage success in obtaining access to underserved areas	80%	More than 80%	
	<b>3</b> Advocate with Government regarding humanitarian access interference incidents	Analytical reports on humanitarian access	4	2 (50%)	

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



n/a per cent of partners reporting satisfactory support not yet surveyed (target of 75%).

### Cluster objectives



6 objectives fully and 4 partly achieved as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



59% (\$8.1m) of \$13.7m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.



## EDUCATION

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Children and youth have access to lifesaving education in acute emergencies</b>		Percentage of school-aged emergency-affected children and youth attending learning spaces	39,100 (70% of 55,900 assessed children and youth)	16,400 (42% of target)	
<b>1</b> Increase access to protective temporary learning spaces in emergencies	<b>1</b> Establish or rehabilitate safe and protective learning spaces	Percentage of required temporary learning spaces (TLS) or rehabilitated schools available to emergency-affected children and youth	114 rehabilitated schools	83 TLS/schools rehabilitated (70% of target)	
	<b>2</b> Provide learning opportunities for emergency-affected children and youth across ten states	Percentage of children and youth reporting feeling safe and protected in emergency-affected learning environments	80%	To be reported at the end of year	n/a
	<b>3</b> Advocate report and respond when schools are occupied by armed forces or other groups	Percentage of occupied schools vacated by armed groups	80%	84% (27 out of 32 vacated)	
<b>2</b> Supply emergency teaching and learning materials to ensure continuity of education	<b>1</b> Procure, preposition and distribute teaching and learning materials to emergency-affected schools at state and country level	Percentage of essential school supplies and recreation materials distributed to emergency-affected children, youth and teachers	6,800 school-in-a-box (40 children per box)	2,037 (30% of target), additional 7,015 in stock or enroute	
			3,400 recreation kits (80 children per kit)	166 (5% of target), additional 6,525 in stock or enroute.	
			7,000 blackboards (50 children per blackboard))	0 (0% of target), additional 8,135 in stock or enroute	
<b>3</b> Deliver lifesaving messages and psycho-social support to emergency-affected children and youth	<b>1</b> Conduct rapid training or orientation of teachers and parents-teachers associations in emergency-related life skills and psycho-social support	Percentage of teachers in emergency-affected areas trained on life skills and psycho-social support	390 teachers trained	155 teachers (32% of target)	
	<b>2</b> Trained teachers are supported to implement the training once an emergency occurs	Percentage of trained teachers who use training materials and apply psycho-social and lifesaving principles in their teaching in emergency-affected learning spaces	390 teachers trained	To be reported at the end of year	n/a

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



**42%** per cent or 16,400 of emergency-affected children reached vs full-year target of 39,100

### People reached



**25%** or 81,500 children reached by 30 Sep vs full-year target of 324,500.

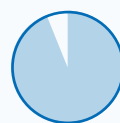
### Cluster objectives



n/a n/a

**1** objective fully and 3 partly achieved, 2 not achieved, 2 not yet reported as of 30 Sep.

### Pipeline status



**94%** of education pipeline items in pipeline, in stock or distributed as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



**35%** (\$14m) of \$40m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.



## EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Provide emergency security telecom and IT services that allow partners to better coordinate response, independent from public infrastructure</b>		Coordinated, timely and efficient emergency telecommunications response under the cluster approach	40% of user agencies indicate that service and response is efficient and timely	90% <sup>67</sup>	
<b>1</b> Maintain and provide radio communications independent from public infrastructure with coverage in all state capitals	<b>1</b> Ensure minimum equipment and trained radio operators in 24/7 radio rooms <b>2</b> Expand coverage of the VHF radio-network <b>3</b> Provide a minimum two operational repeater channels (one UN and one NGO) <b>4</b> Deploy additional VHF repeaters in operational areas at peak periods <b>5</b> Monitor staff movement, emergency communications channels and daily radio checks	Percentage of operational areas covered by 24/7 radio rooms and security telecommunications systems	90%	100%	
<b>2</b> Be ready to respond to emergencies by establishing telecommunications infrastructure and services in new common operational areas as needed	<b>1</b> Establish a contingency plan and prepositioned stock for three new emergencies <b>2</b> As emergencies arise, establish data services, security telecommunications and backup power for aid agencies connected to ETC data network	Percentage of users reporting delivery of the service as 'satisfactory' and within 'satisfactory' timeframe	80%	90%	
<b>3</b> Provide standardized ICT platforms, training and procedures to avoid duplication and ensure cost effective services	<b>1</b> Provide HF/VHF radio training by qualified radio trainer to all humanitarian staff <b>2</b> Liaise with the Ministry of Telecommunications in provision of VSAT, HF and VHF frequencies to UN agencies <b>3</b> Implement new South Sudan HF and VHF call sign and selcall system <b>4</b> Share long-term purchasing agreements for equipment and services with ETC partners	Number of humanitarian staff trained on ETC services usage Number of licenses received Number of operational areas covered n/a	400 humanitarian staff trained 85% of requests submitted license received Ten operational areas fully covered n/a	428 people (9 UN agencies and 108 NGOs across 8 states) 0% licensing procedure not yet available 100% coverage provided in the 10 state capitals n/a	   n/a

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



90% per cent of surveyed users indicate that service & response is efficient and timely vs target of 40%.

### Cluster objectives



4 objectives fully achieved, 1 not achieved as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



42% (\$1.45m) of \$3.42m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.





## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Respond to food security emergencies and strengthen livelihoods of rural and peri-urban communities affected by conflict and disasters</b>		Percentage reduction in severely food-insecure households	20%	No major reduction expected <sup>68</sup>	○
<b>1</b> Improve food availability through food assistance and support for household food production	<b>1</b> Provide food assistance to vulnerable households	Number of people assisted with food, farming support, food processing and diet diversification	2.4 million people assisted	2.1 million people (87%)	●
	<b>2</b> Provision of farm level household support to food production	Percentage decrease in level of food insecurity among households	20% reduction in food insecurity	No major reduction <sup>69</sup>	○
	<b>3</b> Support to food processing and diet diversification	Percentage reduction in household expenditures on food	20% reduction	No major reduction	○
<b>2</b> Increase capacity of households to feed themselves by boosting income generation	<b>1</b> Support to re-/establish livelihoods of vulnerable people	Percentage improvement in household income meeting the cost of standard food basket	20%	1.1% improvement compared to Oct 2011, but worsening of 19% compared to Feb 2011	○
	<b>2</b> Market support ensuring farmer to market linkages				
	<b>3</b> Reduce crop and livestock reliance by supporting fishing practices and fish processing	Number of households supported with assistance	50,000 households	19,550 households (39%)	●
<b>3</b> Improve livestock health and contain disease outbreaks, to protect livelihood assets and food security of agro-pastoral households	<b>1</b> Provision of essential veterinary supplies for response to livestock diseases	Percentage decrease in number and type of reported livestock disease outbreaks	30% decrease in disease outbreaks	An estimated 20-25% reduction	●
	<b>2</b> Expand surveillance for livestock disease outbreaks	Number of animals vaccinated	70% of animals in targeted areas vaccinated	55% of animals vaccinated in some of the targeted states	●
	<b>3</b> Expand use of livestock for food by building capacity for hygienic processing of meat and dairy products	Number of people trained in animal product hygiene and processing	Current outbreaks contained in affected states	Specific disease outbreaks responded to and contained in affected areas	✓
<b>4</b> Strengthen disaster risk reduction and management approach, and gender analysis and planning	<b>1</b> Increase effectiveness of sector and inter-sector coordination mechanisms	Percentage of cluster partners reporting satisfactory cluster coordination	85%	80%	●
	<b>2</b> Improve food security monitoring and reporting at the state level, including gender analysis	Availability of state level food security monitoring reports	Quarterly reporting for all states available	Quarterly reporting available  116 state-based focal points trained	✓
	<b>3</b> Mainstream disaster risk reduction and gender in partner programmes	Number of partners mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and gender	n/a	Database for partner tracking and response analysis developed	n/a

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



**0%** per cent reduction in number of severely food insecure households vs target of 20%.

### People reached



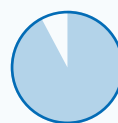
**87%** of 2.1m people targeted reached with food assistance by 30 Sep vs full-year plan of 2.4m.

### Cluster objectives



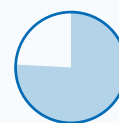
**2** objectives fully achieved, 5 partly, and 3 not achieved as of 30 Sep.

### Pipeline status



**100%** of food and **83%** of seeds & tools pipeline items in pipeline, in stock or distributed as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



**76%** (\$308m) of \$405m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.



## HEALTH

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Ensure continuation of basic services in high-risk locations and vulnerable groups, and countrywide preparedness and response</b>		Number of medical consultations	3.6 million	2.04 million (57%)	
<b>1</b> Maintain existing health service delivery, providing basic health packages and emergency referral services	<b>1</b> Provide a basic package of health services, including essential drugs, medical supplies, basic medical equipment, reproductive health (RH) and immunization (EPI) supplies	Pregnant women receiving two doses of preventative malaria treatment (IPT)	400,400	49,000 (12%)	
	<b>2</b> Strengthen services provided by medical personnel on management of common morbidities and RH	Number of consultation for children under 5 years	1.6 million	804,000 (50%)	
<b>2</b> Strengthen emergency preparedness including trauma management	<b>1</b> Preposition essential medical supplies, including medical and surgical kits, and vaccines	Percentage of states with prepositioned emergency drug supplies	100%	100%	
	<b>2</b> Ensure key health facilities and staff are prepared for emergencies, including trauma and obstetric interventions	Percentage of key referral hospitals able to perform basic lifesaving emergency care	90%	100%	
<b>3</b> Respond to health-related emergencies, including control of the spread of communicable diseases	<b>1</b> Assess and respond to potential disease outbreaks and other health emergencies	Percentage of outbreaks investigated within 48 hours	90%	100%	
	<b>2</b> Strengthen health partners skills for EWAR and case management of epidemic-prone diseases	Number of measles vaccinations given to under-5 in emergency settings	141,000 <sup>70</sup>	461,000	

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



**2.04m** targeted people received medical consultation as of 30 Sep vs full-year plan of 3.6m.

### People reached



**57%** or 2.04m people targeted reached by 30 Sep vs full-year plan of 3.6m.

### Cluster objectives



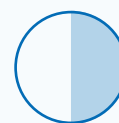
**4** objectives fully achieved, 2 partly achieved as of 30 Sep.

### Pipeline status



**73%** of vaccine, **86%** of health and **47%** of reproductive health items in pipeline, in stock or distributed as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



**50%** (\$55m) of \$110m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.



## LOGISTICS

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Provide essential logistical support to the humanitarian community to facilitate a timely and cost-effective emergency response</b>		Percentage of access, transport and warehousing requests successfully met	80%	90% <sup>71</sup>	
<b>1</b> Expand physical access for humanitarian organizations into crisis areas	<b>1</b> Rehabilitate and/or maintain transport networks including roads, bridges, airstrips and ports as identified by HCT	Percentage of identified transport bottlenecks solved	75%	50% <sup>72</sup>	
<b>2</b> Provide common logistics services to support emergency humanitarian operations	<b>1</b> Provide common services including road transport, river transport and mobile warehousing	Percentage of common service requests successfully fulfilled	100%	92%	
	<b>2</b> Provide relevant logistics information to the humanitarian community	Number of information management products published	52	60	
	<b>3</b> Provide online sharing platform for the exchange of logistics information	Percentage increase of visits to Logistics Cluster website in 2012 compared with 2011	10%	17% <sup>73</sup>	

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



**90%** per cent of access, transport and warehousing requests successfully met vs target of 80%.

### Cluster objectives



**4** objectives fully achieved, 1 partly achieved as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



**80%** (\$53m) of \$66m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.



## MINE ACTION

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Reduce the threat and impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)</b>		Decrease in the number of civilian accidents caused by mines and ERW	50%	90%	
<b>1</b> Facilitate free and safe movement for humanitarian operations through clearance of landmines and ERW	<b>1</b> Conduct route survey, verification and clearance	Number of kilometres of road surveyed, cleared and verified	1,050km	1,503km	
	<b>2</b> Conduct clearance of known and suspected hazardous areas	Number of hazardous areas, suspected hazardous areas and minefields released to communities	200 hazardous areas released	528 hazardous areas released	
<b>2</b> Reduce risk of injury from landmines/ ERW, and facilitate the reintegration of landmine survivors and people with disabilities through targeted mine risk education (MRE) and survivor assistance responses	<b>1</b> Provide MRE to at-risk communities including displaced people and returnees	Number of people reached through MRE including at-risk populations, humanitarian staff and teachers	150,000 people reached	175,200 people reached	
	<b>2</b> Train peer-to-peer educators within youth groups and other associations	Number of people reached through survivor responses	600 people reached	93 people (16%)	
	<b>3</b> Incorporate MRE into school curriculum through teacher training				
	<b>4</b> Provide landmine safety training to humanitarian staff				
	<b>5</b> Implement survivor assistance projects				
	<b>6</b> Data collection on people killed by landmines and survivors				
<b>3</b> Strengthen management and operational capacities of national counterparts and implementing partners	<b>1</b> Provide on-the-job training to the South Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA) and national NGO staff, and develop plan to build national clearance and response capacity	Number of on-the-job trainings provided	50	51	
	<b>2</b> Build capacity of SSDA offices to manage a demining task cycle from issue to archive	Number of tasks managed by SSDA staff with minimal international staff member support	4	0	

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



**90%** decrease in number of accidents caused by mines and explosive remnants vs target of 50%.

### Cluster objectives



**4** objectives fully, 1 partly and 1 not achieved as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



**72%** (\$37m) of \$52m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.

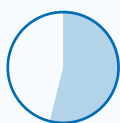


## MULTI-SECTOR (REFUGEES / RETURNS)

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Assist returnees and refugees, particularly the vulnerable and stranded, strengthen the capacity of state actors to protect and assist returnees, refugees and Abyei displaced</b>		Number of returnees, refugees and Abyei conflict-affected people assisted	615,000	340,800 (55%), incl. 132,000 returnees 207,000 refugees, 1,800 returned refugees	
<b>1</b> Support the voluntary, safe and dignified return of South Sudanese from Sudan, refugees from asylum countries and Abyei conflict-affected. Provide onward transport assistance to those in need	<b>1</b> Support refugees returning from asylum countries and returnees	Number of people assisted	250,000 returnees, 35,000 refugees, 110,000 Abyei	132,000 returnees, 1,800 returned refugees, 10,800 Abyei conflict-affected,	
	<b>2</b> Support vulnerable Abyei residents to return home				
	<b>3</b> Establish a return framework in partnership GoSS/GoS/UN	Framework between South Sudan and Sudan for voluntary repatriation in place and activated	Voluntary repatriation framework activated	Bilateral return framework established in February 2012	
	<b>4</b> Provide Government training and support for returns movements	Number of Government staff trained	500 RRC staff trained	500 RRC staff trained	
	<b>5</b> Transport services established for stranded returnees, returning refugees and most vulnerable from Abyei	Number returnees, refugees and displaced people receiving transport assistance	35,000 refugees, 100,000 returnees, 20,000 Abyei conflict-affected people	60,000 newly arrived refugees were transported from the border to refugee settlements	
	<b>6</b> Purchase a barge for more cost effective transport of returnees			26,000 returnees received onward transport assistance, 1,800 returned refugees	
	<b>7</b> Staffing/equipping of transit and reception areas				
	<b>8</b> En route assistance				
<b>2</b> Provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum seekers	<b>1</b> Policy advocacy and direct operational involvement including issuance of identity documents and registration	Incidence of refoulement	None	100%	
	<b>2</b> Multi-sector emergency assistance to refugees in established settlements	Percentage of refugees protected	100%	207,000 refugees	

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



**55%** or 340,800 people targeted reached by 30 Sep vs full-year scenario of 615,000.

### People reached



**55%** or 340,800 people targeted reached by 30 Sep vs full-year scenario of 615,000.

### Sector objectives



**4** objectives fully achieved, 2 partly achieved as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



**35%** (\$71m) of \$205m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.



## NUTRITION

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Provide emergency nutrition services in priority states, focusing on high-risk underserved communities in food insecure areas and/or areas with high numbers of people displaced and returnees</b>		Percentage of severely acutely malnourished (SAM) and moderately acutely malnourished (MAM) most vulnerable children treated in therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes	SAM 70% coverage (80,000 of 114,000 children under-5)  MAM 50% coverage (103,500 of 207,000 children under-5)	63% coverage (71,500 children)  33% coverage (68,300 children)	
<b>1</b> Provide services for treatment of acute malnutrition in children under-5, pregnant and lactating women (P&LW), and other vulnerable groups	<b>1</b> Treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under-5, P&LW, other vulnerable groups	Number of acutely malnourished children under-5, and P&LW treated in line with SPHERE standards	114,000 SAM under-5, 207,000 MAM u-5, 109,000 P&LW MAM	71,450 SAM (63%), 68,300 MAM (33%), 36,000 PL&W (33%)	
	<b>2</b> Training of health workers to treat SAM and MAM in line with national guidelines	Number of health workers trained in SAM and MAM protocols	1,400	1,750	
<b>2</b> Provide services for prevention of under-nutrition in children under-5 and P&LW	<b>1</b> Provide micronutrient supplementation to children under-5 and P&LW	Number of P&LW receiving micronutrient supplementation	300,000	45,600 (15%)	
	<b>2</b> Provide supplementary foods to children aged 6-36 months, and P&LW	Number of children 6-36 months and P&LW provided with supplementary products during hunger periods in priority states	288,000 6-36 months 100,000 P&LW	165,000 (56%) 30,600 (31%)	
	<b>3</b> Protect, promote and support appropriate infant and young child feeding				
	<b>4</b> Train health workers, mother support groups (MSGs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in infant and young child feeding (IYCF)	Number of health workers, lead mothers of MSGs and CBOs trained in IYCF	5,000	8,550	
<b>3</b> Strengthen nutrition emergency preparedness and response capacity	<b>1</b> Convene cluster coordination meetings and convene technical working groups	Number of states holding regular meetings	8	8	
	<b>2</b> Improve management and analysis of nutrition information	Timely submission and analysis of assessment and monthly reports and nutrition surveys	80%	75%	
	<b>3</b> Promote collaboration with FSL, WASH and health clusters	Number of joint initiatives undertaken	4	2 (50%)	
	<b>4</b> Train nutrition partners in all aspects of emergency response	Number of partners trained on emergency preparedness and emergency response	20	7 (35%)	

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



**90%** or 71,500 of 80,000 most vulnerable severely acutely malnourished children treated.

### People reached



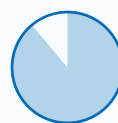
**52%** or 426,000 people targeted reached by 30 Sep vs full-year plan of 818,000.

### Cluster objectives



**4** objectives fully and 5 partly achieved as of 30 Sep.

### Pipeline status



**100%** of health and **83%** of vaccine pipeline items in pipeline, in stock or distributed as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



**60%** (\$53m) of \$89m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.



## PROTECTION

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Mitigate the effects of grave violations on civilians by targeted and coordinated responses, with particular reference to vulnerable groups</b>		Number of policies, practices or procedures modified in accordance with protection principles	6	9	
<b>1</b> Monitor and reduce adverse effects of displacement and humanitarian emergencies on civilians	<b>1</b> Conduct protection assessments of affected and at-risk people	Number of joint protection assessment missions carried out	40	>40	
	<b>2</b> Provide protection advice and assistance in emergencies	Number of major actions relating to grave violations identified, including through assessments	40	>40	
	<b>3</b> Undertake actions with authorities to prevent violence, promote accountability and legal remedies for harm done				
	<b>4</b> Advocate to prevent and address causes of conflict in priority areas of greatest risk				
<b>2</b> Provide support to GBV survivors and improve prevention in six priority states	<b>1</b> Improve quality of multi-sector services through training, preparation of guidelines and increased service delivery	Percentage of people in six priority states with access to GBV prevention and response services and activities	50%	13%	
	<b>2</b> Undertake advocacy campaigns on access to GBV services and survivor rights				
	<b>3</b> Equip key actors to launch and support rapid, effective response to GBV in emergencies				
<b>3</b> Reunite separated, unaccompanied and abducted children with their families. Release children and youth from armed forces and groups. Provide psycho-social services to emergency-affected children	<b>1</b> Separated, unaccompanied and abducted children are identified, registered and reunited after successful tracing of their families	Number of unaccompanied and separated children identified, registered and reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured	2,400	3,156 children registered  762 children reunited with their families, and 120 placed into foster care families  78 released from armed forces/groups	
	<b>2</b> Children and youth associated with armed forces and groups are identified, released and reintegrated into their families and communities	Number of identified children and youth released and assisted to reintegrate into their families and communities	1,500	766 children (51%) and adolescents assisted to reintegrate into their families and communities	
	<b>3</b> Children affected by emergencies receive psycho-social support and services	Number of children affected by emergencies that receive psycho-social support	15,000	7,500 (50%)	

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



**9** policies, practices or procedures modified in accordance with protection principles vs target of 6.

### People reached



**66%** or 491,400 people targeted reached by 30 Sep vs full-year plan of 740,000.

### Cluster objectives



**3** objectives fully achieved, 3 partly achieved as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



**30%** (\$21m) of \$69m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.





## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Goal / objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Provide timely shelter and non-food items (NFIs) to displaced people, returnees, and vulnerable host communities</b>		Number of targeted households assisted with shelter and NFIs items	105,000 households receive 1 NFI kit  25,000 households receive 1 shelter kit	60,500 NFI kits (58%)  4,100 shelter kits (16%)	
<b>1</b> Preposition sufficient shelter and NFIs in key locations across South Sudan	<b>1</b> Procure, transport, and preposition in hubs and field hubs	Number of NFIs and shelter kits procured, transported and stored in partner's warehouses	105,000 NFI kits  25,000 shelter kits	139,300 NFI kits distributed, in stock or en route  23,300 shelter kits distributed (90%), in stock or en route	
<b>2</b> Distribute a basic package of shelter and NFI materials	<b>1</b> Identify and target vulnerable households for distribution of shelter kits and NFIs	Number of NFI kits distributed	105,000 NFI kits distributed to affected households	60,500 kits (58%)	
	<b>2</b> Distribute NFIs/shelter kits based on results from accurate needs assessments	Number of shelter kits distributed	25,000 shelter kits distributed to affected households	4,100 kits (16%)	
		Percentage of female headed households receiving NFIs and shelter items	100% of affected female headed households receive shelter/NFI kits	100% of identified affected female headed households received kits	

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



**58%** or 60,500 of 105,000 targeted households assisted with shelter and NFI items.

### People reached



**58%** or 452,400 people targeted reached by 30 Sep vs full-year plan of 780,000.

### Cluster objectives



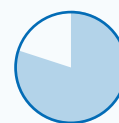
**2** objectives fully and 2 partly achieved as of 30 Sep.

### Pipeline status



**99%** of shelter pipeline items in pipeline, in stock or distributed as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



**81%** (\$16.9m) of \$21m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.

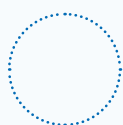


## WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE

Goal /objectives	Output	Indicator	Target	Achieved by 30 Sep	
<b>Increase access to safe water, and improved sanitation and hygiene practices among emergency-affected and acutely vulnerable communities</b>		Proportion of population using an improved water source	60/%	n/a (indicator discontinued)	
<b>1</b> Increase timely and equitable access to safe WASH services to vulnerable people affected by emergencies	<b>1</b> Upgrade existing water points into water yards	Number of internally displaced people, refugees and returnees provided with access to an improved water source	1.5 million	664,000 (44%)	
	<b>2</b> Construction of emergency surface water treatment systems				
	<b>3</b> Rehabilitation of existing water supply systems				
	<b>4</b> Construction of emergency latrines	Number of displaced and returnees provided with access to hygienic latrines, or supplied with basic hygiene kit	1 million	297,600 (30%)	
	<b>5</b> Distribution of basic hygiene kits				
<b>2</b> Strengthen acutely vulnerable communities to withstand emergency WASH crises	<b>1</b> Upgrade of existing water point into water yards	Number of people provided with access to an improved water source	1.1 million	964,600 (88%)	
	<b>2</b> Provision of new water supply systems	Amount of time spent to collect water each day	Less than 30 minutes	n/a	n/a
	<b>3</b> Rehabilitation of existing water supply system				
	<b>4</b> Build capacity of community-based organizations, to operate systems effectively with women constituting 60% of the water management committee				
	<b>5</b> Rehabilitation of existing sanitation facilities	Number of people accessing toilets and washing facilities	600,000	94,500 (16%)	
	<b>6</b> Provide new sanitation facilities in target locations/schools/health centres with separate units for males and females	Percentage of target population able to cite the three key hand-washing times, and soap present in the household	60%	n/a	n/a

## RESULTS AND FUNDING SNAPSHOT

### Strategic goal



n/a indicator for population using improved water sources discontinued.

### People reached



**62%** or 1.63m people targeted reached by 30 Sep vs full-year plan of 2.61m.

### Cluster objectives



n/a n/a

**3** objectives partly achieved and 2 not available as of 30 Sep.

### Pipeline status



**79%** of WASH pipeline items in pipeline, in stock or distributed as of 30 Sep.

### Funding



**52%** (\$53.5m) of \$103m cluster requirements funded as of 31 Oct.



# FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS 2013

Financial requirements by by cluster and organization, project details

## REQUIREMENTS BY CLUSTER

Cluster	Number or Projects	\$ Requirements
Food Security and Livelihood	52	420,984,687
Multi-Sector	20	264,737,112
Health	33	88,400,471
Nutrition	28	81,466,176
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	45	76,471,083
Logistics	4	60,579,382
Protection	29	58,789,316
Education	28	32,875,637
Mine Action	9	31,882,867
Non Food Items and Shelter	19	22,314,618
Coordination and Common Services	5	15,689,755
Emergency Telecommunications	1	2,819,747
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>1,157,010,851</b>

## REQUIREMENTS BY GENDER MARKER

Cluster	2b	2a	1	0	N/A	Total
Food Security and Livelihood		37,644,166	381,772,452	1,568,069		420,984,687
Multi-Sector	11,293,914	229,743,360	19,655,832	4,044,006		264,737,112
Health	4,835,880	80,683,040	2,422,945	458,606		88,400,471
Nutrition		12,712,408	11,345,374	38,643,373	18,765,021	81,466,176
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		62,445,923	11,986,145	2,039,015		76,471,083
Logistics			19,333,585		41,245,797	60,579,382
Protection	780,397	55,539,668	2,469,251			58,789,316
Education	150,000	18,602,792	14,122,845			32,875,637
Mine Action		30,570,692	1,312,175			31,882,867
Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter		20,470,273	1,202,345	642,000		22,314,618
Coordination and Common Services		12,280,279	2,234,570	1,174,906		15,689,755
Emergency Telecommunications			2,819,747			2,819,747
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,060,191</b>	<b>560,692,601</b>	<b>470,677,266</b>	<b>48,569,975</b>	<b>60,010,818</b>	<b>1,157,010,851</b>

## REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION

Organization	\$ Requirements	Organization	\$ Requirements	Organization	\$ Requirements
ACF-USA	10,967,565	FH	1,794,119	PCO	2,494,000
ACROSS	225,965	FLDA	233,769	Plan	1,759,293
ACTED	6,029,280	GOAL	16,709,847	RedR	253,000
ADESO	485,000	HCO	590,000	RI	2,502,655
ADRA	700,000	HI	1,988,290	RUWASSA	515,300
AMURT International	2,344,267	IAS	1,994,232	SALF	1,227,000
ARC	10,474,914	IBIS	290,000	Samaritan's Purse	7,688,162
ARDI	650,000	IMC UK	11,438,676	SC	10,490,958
ASMP	104,000	Intermon Oxfam	2,500,000	SCA	538,775
AVSI	1,910,000	INTERSOS	3,926,347	Sign of Hope	45,000
AWODA	602,257	IOM	60,395,825	SIMAS	1,312,175
BRAC	366,877	IRC	16,363,316	SMC	450,147
CAD	274,000	IRW	1,295,000	Solidarités	11,900,000
CAFOD	3,145,336	JEN	1,859,000	SPEDP	375,000
CARE International	5,949,751	Johanniter	665,000	SSUDA	1,176,000
CARITAS	77,380	KHI	747,691	TEARFUND	3,863,738
CASI	800,000	LCEDA	181,000	THESO	2,113,886
CCM	675,000	LWF	649,928	UNDSS	1,981,570
CCM/CUAMM	2,085,325	MaCDA	1,154,000	UNESCO	700,000
CCOC	513,279	MAGNA	741,629	UNFPA	4,888,480
CDAS	402,000	Malaria Consortium	3,770,682	UNHABITAT	2,568,000
CDoT	2,885,000	Mani Tese	843,106	UNHAS	33,944,769
CESVI	2,736,280	MEDAIR	10,208,821	UNHCR	219,045,253
CHF International	2,857,138	Mercy Corps	3,365,000	UNICEF	88,427,961
CMA	2,720,272	Merlin	6,009,123	UNIDO	2,375,147
CMD	1,266,000	MI	2,851,417	UNKEA	1,975,160
COSV	741,425	Mine Advisory Group	5,094,636	UNMAS	11,418,990
CRADA	3,481,500	NCA	2,047,218	UNOPS	10,000,000
CRS	1,766,629	NHDF	5,022,537	UNWWA	560,000
CRWRC/World Renew	349,830	NP	4,050,000	UNYMPDA	432,082
CW	2,344,735	NPA	7,360,000	VSF-B	715,000
Danchurchaid	4,490,842	NPC	730,065	VSF-G	1,500,000
DDG	3,133,160	NRC	12,245,549	VSF-S	600,000
DORD	400,000	OCHA	11,443,753	WFP	366,010,503
DRC	2,242,845	Oxfam GB	10,019,810	WHO	10,604,040
FAO	40,045,000	PACODES	550,000	World Relief	1,491,627
FAR	791,175	PAH	2,490,900	WV South Sudan	14,412,867
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1,157,010,851</b>

## COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	RedR UK	Improving the impact, safety and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in South Sudan	253,000	SSD-13/CSS/55667	Central Equatoria
High	TEARFUND	South Sudan NGO Forum Secretariat hosted by Tearfund	1,174,906	SSD-13/CSS/55668	Multiple
High	UNDSS	Security support to humanitarian organisations operating in South Sudan	1,981,570	SSD-13/CSS/55665	Multiple
High	UNICEF	Institutional capacity building initiative on emergency preparedness and response for the Government of South Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM)	836,526	SSD-13/CSS/55663	Multiple
High	OCHA	Strengthening humanitarian coordination and services in South Sudan	11,443,753	SSD-13/CSS/55660	Multiple
<b>Total</b>			<b>15,689,755</b>		

## EDUCATION



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	ADRA	Education in emergency for IDPs in Warrap	700,000	SSD-13/E/55460	Warrap
High	AVSI	Improved access and quality education in Eastern Equatoria State through the establishment of an emergency response mechanism among all the stakeholders operating in the education sector	1,500,000	SSD-13/E/55500	Eastern Equatoria
High	FH	Provision of inclusive education in emergency services for girls and boys in the three states of Upper Nile, Jonglei and Northern Bahr-el Ghazal	1,794,119	SSD-13/E/55598	Multiple
High	INTERSOS	Ensuring the right to education for all children affected by emergency in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states through the integration of support system and responsive community action	1,920,511	SSD-13/E/55548	Multiple
High	Mercy Corps	Provision of emergency education in response to conflict and disaster	1,565,000	SSD-13/E/55504	Multiple
High	NHDF	Responding to education in emergencies needs in Akobo and Canal counties in Jonglei State and Ulang and Nasir Counties in Upper Nile State through multi-faceted and timely set of inter-linked activities	1,000,000	SSD-13/E/55551	Multiple
High	PCO	Emergency provision of lifesaving, inclusive and quality education for the acutely vulnerable amongst stranded returnees, IDPs and host-communities in Warrap and Jonglei states of South Sudan	1,064,000	SSD-13/E/55507	Multiple
High	Plan	Provision of education in emergency support for children affected by emergencies in Jonglei and Lakes states, South Sudan	615,543	SSD-13/E/55664	Multiple
High	SC	Safe, protective and quality education for emergency affected girls and boys from returnee, IDPs and host communities	1,436,101	SSD-13/E/55512	Multiple
High	SSUDA	Scaling -up access to lifesaving education in acute emergencies for girls and boys in Upper Nile State	616,000	SSD-13/E/55602	Upper Nile
High	UNESCO	Providing children and youth with emergency lifesaving messages, psychosocial support and peace building skills	700,000	SSD-13/E/55603	Multiple
High (i)	UNICEF	Providing inclusive access to quality lifesaving education for IDPs, stranded returnees, refugees and host community affected by emergencies in South Sudan	5,788,385	SSD-13/E/55519	Multiple
High	UNICEF	Ensuring that children and youth affected by acute emergencies have inclusive access to quality life saving education in a protective environment in South Sudan	2,741,838	SSD-13/E/55554	Multiple
Medium	AMURT	Sustained access to quality education in a safe and secure learning environment for children and youth affected by emergencies in Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states, in South Sudan	881,680	SSD-13/E/55596	Multiple

Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
Medium	DORD	Provision of protective temporary learning spaces and emergency scholastic materials to affected school children in Uror County to ensure continuity of education	400,000	SSD-13/E/55613	Jonglei
Medium	HCO	Providing lifesaving education in emergency in Jonglei State	280,000	SSD-13/E/55600	Jonglei
Medium	IBIS	Education in emergency for children and youth affected by conflict	290,000	SSD-13/E/55601	Multiple
Medium	IRC	Safe, dignified and inclusive access to quality lifesaving education and psychosocial support for boys and girls from emergency-affected IDP, returnee and host communities	700,000	SSD-13/E/55492	Multiple
Medium	UNHCR	Provision of protective learning spaces and delivery of lifesaving messages to stranded returnees, IDPs and host communities affected by conflict and flood or other emergency	1,554,588	SSD-13/E/55605	Multiple
Medium	UNIDO	Preparedness, response and recovery in education emergencies in Unity State	435,792	SSD-13/E/55499	Unity
Medium	UNWWA	Addressing education needs for children in emergency in Nyirol and Uror counties in Jonglei State	350,000	SSD-13/E/55610	Jonglei
Medium	UNYMPDA	Promoting access to protective temporary learning spaces in emergencies and protective learning for children and youths during emergencies in Pibor County in Jonglei State	240,000	SSD-13/E/55550	Jonglei
Low	ARDI	Improving access to quality education during emergency	150,000	SSD-13/E/55485	Multiple
Low	CDAS	Emergency education in Jonglei and Warrap: provision of temporary learning spaces; training on lifesaving messages and psychosocial support to youths and children, supply emergency teaching and learning materials to ensure continuity of education	402,000	SSD-13/E/55488	Multiple
Low	CRADA	South Sudan education in emergency project (SSEEP)	665,000	SSD-13/E/55608	Multiple
Low	NRC	Alternative Education for children, youth, adults and teachers in high return and displacement affected communities in Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Central Equatoria states	4,135,595	SSD-13/E/55626	Multiple
Low	SALF	Emergency Education Response in Pibor, Canal and Fangak counties of Jonglei State	441,000	SSD-13/E/55495	Jonglei
Low	UNKEA	Holistic and inclusive learning friendly emergency education project targeting IDPs and returnees in three counties	508,485	SSD-13/E/55481	Upper Nile
<b>Total</b>			<b>32,875,637</b>		

## EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	WFP	Provision of emergency data connectivity and security Telecommunications to the humanitarian community in South Sudan	2,819,747	SSD-13/CSS/55200	Multiple



## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	ACF - USA	Integrated emergency food security and resilience building program in Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states	3,426,405	SSD-13/F/55153	Multiple
High	ACTED	Agriculture and livestock support to IDPs and host communities	1,611,505	SSD-13/F/55347	Multiple
High	FAO	Empowering farming, fishing and pastoralist communities in South Sudan for resilient livelihoods through enhanced access to appropriate production, post harvest technologies and income generating activities for food and nutrition security	22,000,000	SSD-13/F/55864	Multiple
High (i)	FAO	Improving food and livelihood security of vulnerable host community, returnee, IDP, refugee and pastoral households in South Sudan through increasing access to agricultural, fisheries and livestock inputs and services and strengthening purchasing power	16,845,000	SSD-13/F/56113	Multiple
High	FAO	Strengthening Food security cluster coordination for effective food security and livelihood response	1,200,000	SSD-13/F/56254	Multiple
High	IRW	Enhance resilience of vulnerable households to withstand livelihoods shocks in Tonj North and Magwi counties	575,000	SSD-13/F/55266	Multiple
High	Mercy Corps	Support agricultural livelihoods and productive safety-nets for vulnerable households in Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap states and Abyei Administrative Area	1,800,000	SSD-13/F/55286	Multiple
High (i)	WFP	Food assistance for food insecure and conflict affected populations	321,519,310	SSD-13/F/55863	Multiple
High	World Relief	Food security improvement among vulnerable returnees and IDPs in Koch county in Unity State	296,627	SSD-13/F/55314	Unity
Medium	AMURT	Increasing food production of the vulnerable groups of returnees, IDPs and host community through crop diversification and agriculture inputs support in Northern Bahr el Ghazal in South Sudan	684,055	SSD-13/F/55169	N Bahr el Ghazal
Medium	AVSI	Livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities in Ikotos and Torit Counties in Eastern Equatoria State	410,000	SSD-13/F/55341	Eastern Equatoria
Medium	CARE	Small scale micro-irrigation support to farmer groups in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states	1,628,000	SSD-13/F/55198	Multiple
Medium	CRADA	Emergency intervention to protect livelihoods of pastoralists and agro pastoralists food security, livelihoods enhancement and to build resilience at community level	460,000	SSD-13/F/55831	Central Equatoria
Medium	CW	Improving food & livelihoods security of poor & vulnerable returnees & host population in South Sudan	1,006,470	SSD-13/F/55235	Multiple
Medium	DRC	Integrated food security and livelihood support project in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Upper Nile states	674,300	SSD-13/F/55828	Multiple
Medium	GOAL	Fostering resilience, asset development and livelihood expansion for crisis-affected populations in Agok in Twic County in Warrap State, Juba County in Central Equatoria State and Maban County in Upper Nile	1,460,634	SSD-13/F/55247	Multiple
Medium	Inter Oxfam	Humanitarian food security response in Warrap State	1,500,000	SSD-13/F/55967	Warrap
Medium	Mani Tese	Improve vulnerable household productivity and livelihood in three counties of Unity State (Pariang, Guit, and Rubkona)	843,106	SSD-13/F/55279	Unity
Medium	NRC	Food security and livelihood recovery in South Sudan	2,750,000	SSD-13/F/55246	Multiple
Medium	OXFAM GB	Strengthening the choice and resilience of livelihood options	1,467,495	SSD-13/F/55291	Upper Nile
Medium	Plan	Improve access to agricultural production inputs and services for vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities in Jonglei	376,250	SSD-13/F/55296	Jonglei
Medium	RI	Enhancing food security and livelihood resilience of vulnerable host community and returnees in Upper Nile State( EFSLR)	646,286	SSD-13/F/55300	Upper Nile
Medium	Samaritan's Purse	Food security and livelihoods support to vulnerable returnees, IDPs and host communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State	537,500	SSD-13/F/55307	N Bahr el Ghazal
Medium	SC	Emergency food security and livelihoods support for returnee, IDP and host community households in Northern Bahr El Ghazal State	929,500	SSD-13/F/55312	N Bahr el Ghazal
Medium	Solidarités	Livelihood support to acutely vulnerable populations in rural and peri-urban areas in South Sudan	2,700,000	SSD-13/F/55309	Multiple
Medium	SPEDP	Sustainable food security to save lives and reduce food insecurity among the returnees in Aweil West County – Northern Bahr el Ghazal	375,000	SSD-13/F/55317	N Bahr el Ghazal

For full project details, including the gender and environmental markers, click on the project title or visit [fns.unocha.org](http://fns.unocha.org) or [unocha.org/cap](http://unocha.org/cap). Projects marked (i) are immediate requirements.

Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
Medium	TEARFUND	Food security and livelihoods support to returnees and vulnerable host community to reduce food insecurity and protect livelihoods in conflict and natural disaster affected areas of Aweil centre County	800,951	SSD-13/F/55321	N Bahr el Ghazal
Medium	UNHCR	Food security and livelihood support for returnees, IDPs and host communities	7,370,713	SSD-13/F/55297	Multiple
Medium	VSF (Switzerl)	Protecting and rebuilding livestock assets for enhanced resilience of pastoralists/agro-pastoralists in Unity State	600,000	SSD-13/F/55310	Unity
Medium	VSF (Belg)	Livestock Emergency Response Project (LERP)	715,000	SSD-13/F/55302	Multiple
Medium	VSF (Germany)	Linking emergency and rehabilitation response to build resilience of South Sudanese communities to shocks in Maban, Fashoda, Pibore and Abyei counties in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Warrap states	1,500,000	SSD-13/F/55305	Multiple
Medium	WV South Sudan	Life-saving emergency food security and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations in South Sudan	7,832,787	SSD-13/F/56017	Multiple
Low	ADESO	Harvest Education and Livelihood Promotion (HELP)	485,000	SSD-13/F/55893	NBeG
Low	AWODA	Support project for food production to facilitate returnees' and IDPs' settlement and integration	300,000	SSD-13/F/55195	N Bahr el Ghazal
Low	CAFOD	Recovery, Reintegration & Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	200,000	SSD-13/F/55196	C Equat
Low	CASI	Enhance crop production, community aforestation and promote energy saving stoves as alternative livelihoods among women and youth for peace building within pibor, Uror, Akobo, and Duk counties of Jonglei	800,000	SSD-13/F/55201	Jonglei
Low	CESVI	Support to vulnerable host and refugee communities in Upper Nile through support for improved animal health services (vaccinations, destocking and coordination)	991,349	SSD-13/F/55204	Upper Nile
Low	CMD	Provide timely and equitable agricultural inputs, fishing gears and food assistance to 10,650 vulnerable households in emergency to improve food security and mitigate hunger shocks in Ayod, Nyirol and Uror	766,000	SSD-13/F/55232	Jonglei
Low	CRWRC/ World Renew	Building agricultural production and micro enterprise development capacities of recent returnees from the North in Yei County for sustainable household food supply and income generation	349,830	SSD-13/F/55872	Central Equatoria
Low	DCA	Expanded South Sudan Integrated Rehabilitation and Recovery (E-SSIRAR) Project, Phase IV	2,222,960	SSD-13/F/55240	Multiple
Low	FAR	Improving nutrition, food security, production and markets in Northern Upper Nile	791,175	SSD-13/F/52835	Upper Nile
Low	FLDA	Enhancing agricultural production and gender equity in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State	233,769	SSD-13/F/55954	N Bahr el Ghazal
Low	IMC UK	Improved household food security project in Jonglei and Western Bahr el Ghazal states	2,452,298	SSD-13/F/55253	Multiple
Low	IRC	Strengthening agriculture, incomes and resilience in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria states- (STAIR)	1,200,000	SSD-13/F/55260	Multiple
Low	MaCDA	Food security project in Western Equatoria State	344,000	SSD-13/F/55273	Western Equatoria
Low	NCA	Food Security and Livelihood Development	310,200	SSD-13/F/55163	Multiple
Low	NHDF	Enhancement of food security and livelihoods among IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities in Akobo and Canal counties	665,000	SSD-13/F/55172	Jonglei
Low	NPA	Humanitarian food security and livelihoods in South Sudan	260,000	SSD-13/F/55177	Unity
Low	PACODES	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	250,000	SSD-13/F/53001	Unity
Low	PCO	Emergency lifesaving food security and livelihoods support programme for the most vulnerable; IDPs, returnees and conflict or floods affected host communities in Warrap, Jonglei and Western Bahr el Ghazal	960,000	SSD-13/F/55285	Warrap
Low	UNIDO	Building the capacity of affected households vulnerable to food insecurity and livelihoods in Guit, Mayendit and Leer Counties of Unity	455,212	SSD-13/F/55299	Unity
Low	UNKEA	Strengthen the capacity of the local community on sustainable agricultural production and improve their skills on agri business	406,000	SSD-13/F/52577	Upper Nile
<b>Total</b>			<b>420,984,687</b>		

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## HEALTH



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	CARE	Integrated Emergency PHC Project in Unity and Jonglei states	1,409,160	SSD-13/H/55359	Multiple
High	CCM	Ensuring health emergency response and safety nets to local communities, IDPs and returnees in Twic County in Warrap State	675,000	SSD-13/H/55326	Warrap
High	GOAL	Provision of integrated primary healthcare services for vulnerable population and strengthened health emergency response capacity in Twic County, Agok, Abyei, Ulang, Baliet and Maban counties	9,620,539	SSD-13/H/55405	Multiple
High	IRC	Basic and emergency healthcare in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Unity	5,206,533	SSD-13/H/55421	Multiple
High	MEDAIR	Preparedness and response to health related emergencies in South Sudan and provision of basic healthcare to vulnerable communities	3,437,995	SSD-13/H/55400	Multiple
High	MERLIN	Provision and expansion of community, primary and referral healthcare services in selected counties of Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states	4,646,286	SSD-13/H/55410	Multiple
High	NHDF	Emergency health intervention for vulnerable populations in Canal, Akobo and Fangak counties in Jonglei State	993,600	SSD-13/H/55465	Jonglei
High	RI	Emergency Primary Health Care and Response Project in Maban	467,610	SSD-13/H/55425	Upper Nile
High (i)	UNFPA	Maintaining and scaling up access to quality reproductive health (RH) services for IDPs, returnees, refugees and other vulnerable populations in South Sudan	4,160,880	SSD-13/H/55251	Multiple
High (i)	UNICEF	Support to emergency immunization interventions through provision of vaccines and strengthening cold chain systems to prevent outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases in South Sudan	11,891,351	SSD-13/H/55197	Multiple
High	UNICEF	Strengthen capacity in the prevention and management of common childhood illnesses and delivery of minimum emergency response package of integrated curative and preventive maternal, newborn and child health interventions among the vulnerable communities	6,182,138	SSD-13/H/55319	Multiple
High	UNIDO	Improving on the provision of Basic Health Services and Outreach in Emergencies in Unity State of South Sudan	677,819	SSD-13/H/55648	Unity
High (i)	WHO	Responding to health-related emergencies in populations of humanitarian concern in the Republic of South Sudan	10,604,040	SSD-13/H/55471	Multiple
Medium	CCM	Ensuring health safety nets and EP&R to health needs of host, IDPs and returnees' communities in Greater Yirol (Lakes State) and Greater Tonj (Warrap State)	888,300	SSD-13/H/55330	Multiple
Medium	CUAMM	Ensuring health safety nets and EP&R to health needs of host, IDPs and returnees' communities in Greater Yirol and Greater Tonj	375,025	SSD-13/H/55330	Multiple
Medium	IMC UK	Reduce maternal morbidity and mortality and provision of emergency surgery through support of Akobo County Hospital	1,974,689	SSD-13/H/55433	Jonglei
Medium	IMC UK	Reduce maternal morbidity & mortality and provision of emergency surgery and in patient care through support of Raja Civil Hospital	1,841,127	SSD-13/H/55438	W Bahr el Ghazal
Medium	IOM	Sustaining lifesaving primary healthcare services for vulnerable IDPs, returnees and affected host communities in Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal states	2,426,760	SSD-13/H/54887	Multiple
Medium	MI	Emergency control of malaria and other major vector borne diseases (VBD) among IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities in conflict and flood affected in areas of Warrap, Unity and Upper Nile	1,220,000	SSD-13/H/55464	Multiple
Medium	THESO	Maintaining existing safety nets with provision of emergency health services and controlling communicable and tropical neglected diseases	1,079,340	SSD-13/H/55572	Multiple
Medium	UNKEA	Providing basic primary healthcare packages to vulnerable returnees, host community and IDPs	529,000	SSD-13/H/52572	Upper Nile
Low	ARC	Increase access to quality health services in existing health facilities and emergency referrals in Kajo Keji, Magwi, Malakal, Kapoeta East/South	4,987,713	SSD-13/H/55523	Multiple
Low	CDoT	Maintaining access to basic healthcare services for vulnerable communities in Eastern Equatoria State	2,885,000	SSD-13/H/55646	Eastern Equatoria
Low	CMA	Provision of high-impact health services, emergency referral and health system strengthening assistance in Fangak, Nyirol and Canal counties in Jonglei State and Longochuk County in Upper Nile State	2,720,272	SSD-13/H/55436	Multiple
Low	COSV	Improving life condition of the rural people of Ayod County (Jonglei State) through support of Primary Health Care System	458,606	SSD-13/H/55461	Jonglei

Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
Low	IAS	Curative and emergency health services in Northern Bahr El Ghazal	364,458	SSD-13/H/55473	NBeGI
Low	MaCDA	Integrated lifesaving and capacity building primary healthcare support project in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State	410,000	SSD-13/H/55575	N Bahr el Ghazal
Low	MAGNA	Provision and expansion of emergency health services to combat maternal and child morbidity and mortality in Central/Eastern Equatoria	741,629	SSD-13/H/55652	Multiple
Low	Malaria Consortium	Integrated health systems strengthening for provision of basic package of health services and child survival in Northern Bahr el Ghazal	2,622,505	SSD-13/H/55447	N Bahr el Ghazal
Low	NCA	Provision of basic health care services in Warrap and Eastern Equatoria	566,500	SSD-13/H/55451	Multiple
Low	Sign of Hope	Maintain the existing safety net by providing basic health package and emergency referral services in Rumbek Centre	45,000	SSD-13/H/55501	Lakes
Low	SMC	Health service delivery strengthening of essential primary healthcare in Bor and Duk counties of Jonglei State	450,147	SSD-13/H/55582	Jonglei
Low	World Rel'f	Emergency basic healthcare services project	445,000	SSD-13/H/55510	Unity
Low	WV South Sudan	Improving basic health services and outreach for emergency affected and vulnerable communities in South Sudan	1,396,449	SSD-13/H/55445	Multiple
<b>Total</b>			<b>88,400,471</b>		

## LOGISTICS



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	IOM	Humanitarian common transport services in South Sudan	7,301,028	SSD-13/CSS/55434	Multiple
High	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, SO 200341 UNHAS, South Sudan	33,944,769	SSD-13/CSS/55435	Multiple
High	UNOPS	Emergency Response Unit	10,000,000	SSD-13/CSS/55654	Multiple
High	WFP	Logistics cluster common services in support of the humanitarian community in South Sudan	9,333,585	SSD-13/CSS/53541	Multiple
<b>Total</b>			<b>60,579,382</b>		

## MINE ACTION



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	DCA	Humanitarian mine action in support of development activities	2,267,882	SSD-13/MA/54316	Multiple
High	DDG	Village by village mine action in support of returnees, IDPs, refugees and access for humanitarian actors	2,945,000	SSD-13/MA/55769	Multiple
High	HI	Provision of victim assistance at national, community and individual level in Central Equatoria State	613,000	SSD-13/MA/55517	Central Equatoria
High	MAG	Integrated humanitarian mine action supporting peace, stability, humanitarian and development access in South Sudan	5,094,636	SSD-13/MA/55355	Multiple
High	NPA	Land release and clearance in Greater Equatoria Upper Nile regions	7,100,000	SSD-13/MA/55898	Multiple
High	SIMAS	Support for Mine/ERW clearance, EOD operations and Mine Risk Education (MRE) in Jonglei State	1,312,175	SSD-13/MA/56085	Jonglei
High	UNICEF	Protecting boys and girls in South Sudan from injuries related to landmines and other explosive remnants of war	1,131,184	SSD-13/MA/55463	Multiple
High	UNMAS	Emergency Landmine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Survey and clearance operations throughout South Sudan	11,145,590	SSD-13/MA/55419	Multiple
High	UNMAS	Empowering at risk populations, accident survivors and persons with disabilities through mine risk education and victim assistance	273,400	SSD-13/MA/55427	Multiple
<b>Total</b>			<b>31,882,867</b>		



## MULTI-SECTOR (REFUGEES AND RETURNEES)

Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	GOAL	Integrated primary healthcare, nutrition and food security response for vulnerable refugee communities in Maban County in Upper Nile State	2,668,716	SSD-13/MS/55792	Upper Nile
High	IMC UK	Integrated mental health and psychosocial support and HIV response in Maban County in Upper Nile State	850,147	SSD-13/MS/55795	Upper Nile
High	IOM	Emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded South Sudanese returnees	21,800,000	SSD-13/MS/55806	Multiple
High	IOM	Emergency humanitarian assistance to Sudanese Refugees in Upper Nile State	13,900,000	SSD-13/MS/55804	Upper Nile
High	IRC	Protecting and promoting urban refugees' rights and self reliance through monitoring, referrals, improving GBV prevention, response, training, emergency GBV and RH services in Yida refugee camp	4,008,504	SSD-13/MS/55803	Unity
High	MEDAIR	Multi-sector emergency assistance to refugees' communities in Upper Nile State through the provision of health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene interventions	2,083,147	SSD-13/MS/55798	Upper Nile
High	MI	Emergency control of malaria and other major vector borne diseases (VBD) among refugees in conflict and flood affected areas of Unity and Upper Nile States	1,631,417	SSD-13/MS/55799	Multiple
High	OXFAM GB	Supporting access to water and sanitation for refugees in Maban County in Upper Nile State	6,658,945	SSD-13/MS/55801	Upper Nile
High	Samaritan's Purse	Emergency WASH and nutrition program for vulnerable refugees in Pariang County in Unity State	4,150,000	SSD-13/MS/55819	Unity
High	SC	Support to early childhood development and alternative education for children and young people amongst refugee populations in Upper Nile and Unity states	3,000,293	SSD-13/MS/55817	Multiple
High	Solidarités	Emergency WASH and food security assistance for Sudanese refugees in camps in Maban and Pariang counties	6,000,000	SSD-13/MS/55818	Multi locations
High	UNHCR	Protection of refugees and asylum seekers in South Sudan	168,358,978	SSD-13/MS/55820	Multiple
High	UNHCR	Support to the return of Persons of Concern to UNHCR (returnees and IDPs)	18,306,444	SSD-13/MS/55822	Multiple
High	UNICEF	Provision of emergency WASH, nutrition, education and protection services to refugee communities in Upper Nile and Unity States	4,504,780	SSD-13/MS/55783	Multiple
Medium	ACTED	Diversifying community mechanisms and livelihood opportunities for refugees in Unity and Upper Nile	1,289,564	SSD-13/MS/55786	Multiple
Medium	DRC	Strengthening the protective environment for refugee women and girls	994,423	SSD-13/MS/55790	Upper Nile
Medium	HI	Preventing and reducing suffering of conflict affected population in Maban County	1,375,290	SSD-13/MS/55812	Upper Nile
Medium	LWF	Protection and assistance programme in Batil and Gendrassa refugee camps	449,928	SSD-13/MS/55807	Upper Nile
Low	CAFOD	Emergency assistance for hygiene promotion and food security/ livelihoods among host community and refugees in Maban County in Upper Nile State	2,080,071	SSD-13/MS/55787	Upper Nile
Low	RI	Enhanced community capacity in mitigating natural resources based conflict in refugee camps in Maban County (ECMNRC)	626,465	SSD-13/MS/55802	Upper Nile
<b>Total</b>			<b>264,737,112</b>		

## NUTRITION



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	ACF - USA	Assessment, treatment and prevention of severe and moderate acute malnutrition in Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Lakes states	4,041,160	SSD-13/H/55015	Multiple
High	CARE	Emergency nutrition project in Unity and Jonglei states	1,076,538	SSD-13/H/55019	Multiple
High	CW	Integrated nutrition interventions for malnourished children and women	1,338,265	SSD-13/H/55021	Multiple
High	GOAL	Improving nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women through treatment and empowerment of communities in Twic County and Agok, Warrap State and Baliet, Ulang and Maban counties	712,191	SSD-13/H/55063	Multiple
High	IMC UK	Community based nutrition intervention in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el Ghazal states	2,518,599	SSD-13/H/55043	Multiple
High	Malaria Consortium	Addressing emergency nutrition needs of vulnerable groups in Aweil West and Aweil Centre in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State	1,148,177	SSD-13/H/55140	N Bahr el Ghazal
High	MEDAIR	Provision of emergency nutrition services to vulnerable communities	1,159,783	SSD-13/H/55168	Multiple
High	MERLIN	Provision and expansion of nutrition services in selected counties of Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states	1,362,837	SSD-13/H/55051	Multiple
High	NHDF	Addressing nutrition emergency response of children under five, P&LW, IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable population in Akobo, Canal and Fangak counties in Jonglei State	820,000	SSD-13/H/55067	Jonglei
High	RI	Emergency nutrition response in Maban, Upper Nile State (ENR)	762,294	SSD-13/H/55014	Upper Nile
High	SC	Strengthening nutrition service provision with a focus on capacity building, quality service provision and enhanced coverage	1,844,326	SSD-13/H/55158	Multiple
High	TEARFUND	Lifesaving support to vulnerable populations suffering from malnutrition	219,001	SSD-13/H/55068	Jonglei
High (i)	UNICEF	Support to the nutrition pipeline for emergency therapeutic responses	18,765,021	SSD-13/H/55044	Multiple
High	UNICEF	Expanding partnership for emergency nutrition in underserved counties	4,614,731	SSD-13/H/55041	Multiple
High	UNIDO	Nutritional support for under five children and other vulnerable groups in Mayendit County of Unity State	341,339	SSD-13/H/55194	Unity
High	WFP	Treatment and Prevention of Malnutrition in children less than 5 years, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups	32,337,861	SSD-13/H/55056	Multiple
High	WorldRelief	Community based nutrition support in complex emergency project	750,000	SSD-13/H/55005	Unity
High	WV South Sudan	Emergency response to malnutrition among returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities in South Sudan	2,000,000	SSD-13/H/55154	Multiple
Medium	ARC	Providing services for prevention and treatment of malnourished in children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women in Kapoeta East and Kapoeta South counties in South Sudan	1,212,945	SSD-13/H/55016	Eastern Equatoria
Medium	BRAC	Nutritional support to children, pregnant and lactating women in Lakes	366,877	SSD-13/H/55055	Lakes
Medium	CCM	Enhancing EP&R to nutrition needs of host, IDPs and returnees' communities in Greater Yirol (Lakes State), Greater Tonj (Warrap State)	590,000	SSD-13/H/55145	Multiple
Medium	COSV	Improvement of malnutrition of vulnerable groups of women, pregnant and lactating women, men, children under 5 in Ayod County	282,819	SSD-13/H/55062	Jonglei
Medium	CUAMM	Enhancing EP&R to nutrition needs of host, IDPs and returnees' communities in Greater Yirol (Lakes State) and Greater Tonj (Warrap)	232,000	SSD-13/H/55145	Multiple
Medium	HCO	Provision of integrated emergency nutrition services in northern Jonglei	310,000	SSD-13/H/55038	Jonglei
Medium	KHI	Provision and expansion of emergency nutrition services to combat malnutrition and strengthen local capacity in Jonglei and Lakes states	747,691	SSD-13/H/55135	Multiple
Medium	MaCDA	Lifesaving and capacity building nutrition project in N Bahr el Ghazal	400,000	SSD-13/H/55045	NBeG
Medium	THESO	Provision of emergency nutrition services to areas with high malnutrition rates which are underserved, marginalized with food insecurity	585,046	SSD-13/H/55294	Multiple
Medium	UNKEA	Strengthen the capacity of community to address the root cause of malnutrition and improve the nutrition of children under 5 and P&LW	531,675	SSD-13/H/52569	Upper Nile
Low	CRADA	Treatment and prevention of severe and moderate acute malnutrition in children under 5, P&LW in vulnerable community in Pochalla County	395,000	SSD-13/H/55032	Jonglei
<b>Total</b>			<b>81,466,176</b>		





## PROTECTION

Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	CCOC	Prevention and response to girls and young women at-risk and survivors of GBV	513,279	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55122	Central Equatoria
High	CESVI	Providing support to emergency affected children in Upper Nile State through psycho-social support, prevention and response	831,724	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55130	Multiple
High	CRADA	Child, aged and gender protection in emergencies	940,000	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55148	Jonglei
High	DRC	Enabling community protection and conflict reduction in displaced and returning populations in Abyei	380,482	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55129	Multiple
High	INTERSOS	Strengthening protection and GBV knowledge of IDPs, returnees and host community in Abyei administrative area and Warrap State	528,366	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55138	Multiple
High	IRC	Emergency protection monitoring and strengthening community protection and justice capacity	2,655,631	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55141	Multiple
High	IRC	Improving GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings	2,129,060	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55182	Multiple
High	NHDF	Providing support to GBV survivors and strengthening referral systems to improve prevention in Jonglei and Upper Nile states	698,937	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55120	Multiple
High	NPC	Provide emergency supports to survivors of gender based violence and strengthen referral systems to improve GBV prevention	333,170	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55136	Jonglei
High	NPP	Decreasing violence and increasing the safety and security of civilians affected by violent conflict in South Sudan	4,050,000	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55127	Multiple
High	NRC	Information Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	3,472,150	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55144	Multiple
High	NRC	South Sudan Protection Cluster NGO Co-Coordinator	232,804	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55155	Multiple
High	Plan	Child protection and support to returnees in Jonglei State	247,500	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55160	Jonglei
High	SC	Protection and care of children affected by violence, conflict, displacement and other emergencies in South Sudan	2,274,224	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55167	Multiple
High	SCA	Child protection and psychosocial support to returnees	538,775	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55397	C Equat
High	UNFPA	Enhanced GBV multisector prevention and response, monitoring and coordination in South Sudan	727,600	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55132	Multiple
High	UNHCR	Protection of returnees and IDPs, prevention of Statelessness and protection of Stateless individuals in South Sudan	19,011,520	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55152	Multiple
High	UNICEF	Protection of children affected by conflict and other emergencies	7,327,150	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55147	Multiple
High	UNICEF	Preventing and responding to gender based violence against women, girls and boys in five states of South Sudan (Jonglei, Western Equatoria, Warrap, Unity and Upper Nile states)	2,095,307	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55166	Multiple
High	WV South Sudan	Enhanced protection & psychosocial support for children affected by emergencies and conflict in Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap	1,547,231	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55176	Multiple
Medium	CHF	Improved prevention and support to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) in Jonglei and Warrap State/Abyei	1,207,138	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55139	Multiple
Medium	CRADA	Female counterpart dialogue to enhance community peace building and reconciliation to mitigate resource based conflicts and displacements in conflict hot spot areas of North-Eastern Jonglei	326,000	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55117	Jonglei
Medium	DDG	Conflict reduction sub-cluster coordinator	188,160	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55124	Multiple
Medium	SALF	Protection and SGBV response during emergencies in Fangak and Canal counties of Jonglei State	340,000	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55142	Jonglei
Medium	UNHABITAT	Support to durable reintegration solutions for returnees and IDPs	2,568,000	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55164	Multiple
Medium	UNWWA	Protection of vulnerable and conflict affected children in Bor/Uror	210,000	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55118	Jonglei
High	ARC	Providing assistance and support to survivors of gender based violence and improve prevention in the states of Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Upper Nile	2,955,908	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55119	Multiple
Low	NCA	Faith communities, conflict mitigation and peace building	267,118	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55181	Multiple
Low	UNYMPDA	Strengthening capacity in Ayod county to respond to sexual and gender based violence among displaced women and girls	192,082	SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55399	Jonglei
<b>Total</b>			<b>58,789,316</b>		

For full project details, including the gender and environmental markers, click on the project title or visit [fts.unocha.org](https://fts.unocha.org) or [unocha.org/cap](https://unocha.org/cap). Projects marked (i) are immediate requirements.





## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	ACTED	NFI support and sustainable shelter solutions for vulnerable flood-affected and internally displaced individuals in South Sudan	788,566	SSD-13/S-NF/55612	Multiple
High	CARITAS	NFI and emergency shelter response to disaster affected communities in South Sudan	77,380	SSD-13/S-NF/55599	Multiple
High	CHF	Construction of sustainable shelters for returnees and provision of shelter repair solutions to IDPs and host communities in Abyei administrative area and Warrap State	1,650,000	SSD-13/S-NF/55616	Multiple
High	CRS	NFI and emergency shelter assistance to disaster affected communities in Jonglei State and Abyei administrative area	592,879	SSD-13/S-NF/55604	Multiple
High	DRC	Integrated emergency response and emergency preparedness for returnees, IDPs and host communities	193,640	SSD-13/S-NF/55617	N. Bahr el Ghazal
High	INTERSOS	Prepositioning and management of emergency shelter and NFIs in Jonglei, Unity, and Western Equatoria states including flood disaster risk reduction of pilot areas of Bor	642,000	SSD-13/S-NF/55620	Multiple
High (i)	IOM	Provision of Emergency NFIs and shelter to IDPs, returnees and host community	8,794,800	SSD-13/S-NF/55455	Multiple
High	IOM	South Sudan shelter and NFI cluster coordination	307,650	SSD-13/S-NF/55457	Multiple
High	LCEDA	Distribution of NFI and sustainable local shelter materials for most vulnerable returnees in Yirol, Mundri East/West and Mvolo counties in Lakes and Western Equatoria states	181,000	SSD-13/S-NF/55627	Multiple
High	LWF	Emergency preparedness, response and reintegration in Jonglei State	200,000	SSD-13/S-NF/55625	Jonglei
High	MEDAIR	Emergency assistance to most vulnerable returnees, IDPs and host community members in South Sudan through the timely provision of NFIs and emergency shelter	1,095,994	SSD-13/S-NF/55630	Multiple
High	NCA	NFI and emergency shelter project in Warrap and Eastern Equatoria states	137,500	SSD-13/S-NF/55633	Multiple
High	NRC	NFI and emergency shelter for returnees and IDPs in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states	679,000	SSD-13/S-NF/55429	Multiple
High	PAH	Comprehensive NFI assistance in the most vulnerable areas of South Sudan	436,720	SSD-13/S-NF/55635	Jonglei
High	SC	NFI and emergency shelter support to conflict and flood affected populations of Jonglei, Unity and Lakes states	1,006,514	SSD-13/S-NF/55637	Multiple
High	UNHCR	Provision of transitional shelters to the most vulnerable returnees, IDPs and host communities in all states of South Sudan	4,443,010	SSD-13/S-NF/55638	Multiple
High	WV South Sudan	NFI & ES emergency response and coordination for IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities affected by conflict and natural disasters	642,000	SSD-13/S-NF/55609	Multiple
Medium	ACROSS	Emergency shelters for returnees in Abubu, Rumbek Centre County in Lakes State	225,965	SSD-13/S-NF/55606	Lakes
Low	IRW	Emergency NFI&ES project for returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Central Equatoria State	220,000	SSD-13/S-NF/55623	Central Equatoria
<b>Total</b>			<b>22,314,618</b>		

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
High	ACF - USA	Addressing chronic and acute water, hygiene, and sanitation needs of the population of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states	3,500,000	SSD-13/WS/55874	Multiple
High	MEDAIR	Water, sanitation and hygiene provision in emergency and relief in South Sudan	2,431,902	SSD-13/WS/55987	Central Equatoria
High	NHDF	Provision of emergency safe water, sanitation and hygiene services for IDPs, returnees and acutely vulnerable host communities in Akobo, Canal, Fangak, Nasir, Ulang counties of Jonglei and Upper Nile states	845,000	SSD-13/WS/56146	Multiple
High	OXFAM GB	Improved water, sanitation and hygiene access to conflict and flood affected populations, returnees and host communities in Upper Nile and Lakes states	1,893,370	SSD-13/WS/55933	Multiple
High	Solidarités	WASH assistance to acutely vulnerable and disaster affected populations in South Sudan	3,200,000	SSD-13/WS/55962	Multiple
High (i)	UNICEF	Emergency WASH preparedness and response in South Sudan through the supplies core pipeline	14,034,553	SSD-13/WS/56024	Multiple
Medium	ASMP	Old Fangak Clean Water Project	104,000	SSD-13/WS/55979	Jonglei
Medium	AWODA	Emergency School WASH support Project in Conflict related/vulnerable areas in Northern Bahr-El- Ghazal	302,257	SSD-13/WS/56136	N Bahr el Ghazal
Medium	CMD	Provide timely, equitable and far-reaching WASH services to acutely vulnerable communities in emergency to withstand WASH crisis in Ayod and Nyirol counties of Jonglei State	500,000	SSD-13/WS/55915	Jonglei
Medium	GOAL	Improved access to potable water sources and sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices in vulnerable populations in Twic County and Agok in Warrap State and Ulang, Baliet and Maban counties in Upper Nile State	2,247,767	SSD-13/WS/55991	Multiple
Medium	IAS	Integrated water resource management and hygiene and sanitation project in acutely vulnerable and crisis affected communities in Jonglei, Greater Bahr El Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria states	1,629,774	SSD-13/WS/55922	Multiple
Medium	IMC UK	Improved access to and utilization of safe water supply, environmental sanitation and proper hygiene practices	1,801,816	SSD-13/WS/55923	Multiple
Medium	Intermon Oxfam	Humanitarian WASH response in Warrap State	1,000,000	SSD-13/WS/56138	Warrap
Medium	INTERSOS	Fostering behaviour change in hygiene practices and sanitation providing WASH services to vulnerable communities and emergency affected population in Unity State	835,470	SSD-13/WS/55935	Unity
Medium	IOM	Provision of Emergency WASH assistance for population affected by conflict and natural disasters in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Upper Nile states	5,865,587	SSD-13/WS/55937	Multiple
Medium	IRC	Emergency WASH preparedness and response for IDPs, disaster affected and vulnerable communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State	463,588	SSD-13/WS/55938	N Bahr el Ghazal
Medium	IRW	Provide timely and equitable access to sustainable WASH services to acutely deprived IDPs, returnees and host communities in South Sudan	500,000	SSD-13/WS/55939	Multiple
Medium	JEN	Improved hygiene, sustainable water supply and sanitation for most vulnerable schools and communities of Central Equatoria and contribute to the successful reintegration of returnees through increased community capacity	1,859,000	SSD-13/WS/56145	Central Equatoria
Medium	NCA	Access to water, sanitation and hygiene	765,900	SSD-13/WS/56140	Multiple
Medium	PAH	WASH and EP&R in the most vulnerable areas of South Sudan	2,054,180	SSD-13/WS/56148	Jonglei
Medium	Plan	Improving access to sanitation and hygiene for vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities in Jonglei State	520,000	SSD-13/WS/55951	Jonglei
Medium	Samaritan's Purse	Emergency WASH services provision in the Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal region (Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states)	3,000,662	SSD-13/WS/55964	Multiple
Medium	UNICEF	Emergency WASH preparedness, response and coordination in South Sudan	8,514,997	SSD-13/WS/56027	Multiple

Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement	Project code	Location
Low	ACTED	Strengthening water and sanitation facilities and information management in South Sudan	2,339,645	SSD-13/WS/55901	Multiple
Low	AMURT	Enhancing resilience of emergency-affected returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities in timely accessing safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene facilities in Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states	778,532	SSD-13/WS/55974	Multiple
Low	ARC	Improving access to safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene services for host communities and those affected by acute emergencies in Upper Nile State	1,318,348	SSD-13/WS/55976	Upper Nile
Low	ARDI	Access to safe water for Guinea Worm Endemic communities	500,000	SSD-13/WS/56135	Eastern Equatoria
Low	CAD	WASH in schools in Pibor County	274,000	SSD-13/WS/56137	Jonglei
Low	CAFOD	Supporting equitable access to safe water, improved sanitation and increased knowledge of good hygiene in Dioceses of Yei and Juba	865,265	SSD-13/WS/55983	Multiple
Low	CARE	Emergency WASH response for returnees, IDPs and host communities in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states	1,836,053	SSD-13/WS/55904	Multiple
Low	CESVI	Support to vulnerable communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile through provision of sanitation facilities, clean water, and community mobilization	913,207	SSD-13/WS/55913	Multiple
Low	CRADA	Improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene services for emergency affected populations	695,500	SSD-13/WS/55927	Central Equatoria
Low	CRS	Emergency water and sanitation project for IDPs, returnees and host communities in Uror County	1,173,750	SSD-13/WS/56143	Jonglei
Low	JUH	Providing clean water services and improving hygiene and sanitation conditions at household, community and facility levels in Ezo County, Western Equatoria State	665,000	SSD-13/WS/55907	Western Equatoria
Low	NPC	Increases access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to acutely vulnerable populations affected by emergencies, and to maintain stability of access to such services in areas prone to water-related conflict	396,895	SSD-13/WS/55928	Unity
Low	NRC	Water, sanitation and hygiene in Northern Bahr el GHazal and Warrap states	976,000	SSD-13/WS/56141	Warrap
Low	PACODES	Water, sanitation and hygiene interventions for flood affected communities of Panyijiar	300,000	SSD-13/WS/55944	Unity
Low	PCO	Emergency lifesaving water, sanitation and hygiene promotion project for 10,000 acutely vulnerable conflict and or floods affected; women, men, girls and boys( including those with disabilities) amongst stranded returnees, IDPs and host communities living in Warrap State	470,000	SSD-13/WS/56142	Warrap
Low	RUWASSA	Water, sanitation and hygiene project	515,300	SSD-13/WS/55955	Lakes
Low	SALF	Response to emergency water, sanitation and hygiene needs in Fangak, and canal counties in Jonglei State	446,000	SSD-13/WS/56144	Jonglei
Low	SSUDA	Responding to acute WASH needs of emergency affected children in Upper Nile State	560,000	SSD-13/WS/55966	Upper Nile
Low	TEARFUND	Increasing access to safe water and promoting improved sanitation and hygiene practices	1,668,880	SSD-13/WS/55969	Multiple
<b>Total</b>			<b>76,471,083</b>		

# DONOR FUNDING 2012

Funding for the South Sudan CAP 2012

## FUNDING PER CLUSTER

Cluster	\$ Original requirements (\$)	\$ Revised requirements	\$ Funding	% covered
Food Security and Livelihoods	193,824,974	405,050,403	307,604,293	76%
Multi-Sector	81,061,496	205,255,957	70,886,314	0
Health	101,899,772	109,999,619	54,437,050	0
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	73,097,600	102,746,588	53,528,048	52%
Nutrition	74,176,857	89,293,903	53,296,433	60%
Logistics	52,764,584	66,037,538	52,805,023	80%
Mine Action	49,553,108	51,728,217	37,018,258	72%
Unspecified	-	-	32,930,235	-
Protection	62,990,940	69,422,541	20,998,039	30%
Non Food Items and Shelter	18,759,521	20,820,175	16,848,464	81%
Education	37,781,378	39,815,960	14,077,821	0
Coordination and Common Services	13,131,462	13,707,958	8,094,409	1
Emergency Telecommunications	4,150,813	3,417,768	1,450,625	0
Unallocated CHF & fees	-	-	119,851	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>763,192,505</b>	<b>1,177,296,627</b>	<b>724,094,863</b>	<b>61.5%</b>

## FUNDING PER GENDER MARKER

Cluster	2b	2a	1	0
Coordination and Common Services	-	11,431,834	1,161,325	1,114,799
Education	749,000	30,867,307	8,199,653	-
Emergency Telecommunications	-	-	3,417,768	-
Food Security and Livelihoods	421,000	383,374,480	20,594,395	660,528
Health	1,010,000	88,697,594	19,087,401	1,204,624
Logistics	-	-	21,448,451	44,589,087
Mine Action	-	33,345,270	18,382,947	-
Multi-Sector	-	195,892,940	9,363,017	-
Non Food Items and Shelter	-	20,379,180	380,625	60,370
Nutrition	-	17,830,865	71,463,038	-
Protection	11,205,891	41,342,117	15,822,533	1,052,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	-	76,970,549	23,898,404	1,877,635
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,385,891</b>	<b>900,132,136</b>	<b>213,219,557</b>	<b>50,559,043</b>

## FUNDING PER ORGANIZATION

Organization	\$ Original requirements	\$ Revised requirements	\$ Funding	%
ACF - USA	12,114,001	12,114,001	6,564,727	54%
ACTED	2,350,000	5,727,692	3,666,103	64%
ADRA	16,198,505	16,198,505	2,126,189	13%
AMURT	2,733,655	2,733,655	350,001	13%
ARC	10,865,528	11,115,528	4,234,300	38%
AWODA	316,360	551,275	60,000	11%
BCDA		61,966	53,942	87%
BRAC	975,960	860,465	294,435	34%
CARE Int'l	2,128,221	2,528,221	1,246,864	49%
Caritas Switzerl.	2,654,967	2,004,967	337,748	17%
CCM	791,000	820,000	605,000	74%
CCM/CUAMM	1,300,000	1,800,000	862,750	48%
CCOC	628,440	628,440	-	0%
CCOSS/SPEDP	3,330,000	3,130,000	-	0%
CDAS	760,000	760,000	-	0%
CDoT	2,338,550	2,238,550	650,004	29%
CESVI	790,711	790,711	-	0%
Chr. Aid	1,180,000	1,180,000	-	0%
CMA	983,814	983,814	1,420,065	144%
CMD	500,900	1,955,600	160,004	8%
CMMB	375,200	375,200	-	0%
COSV	1,150,000	1,150,000	718,082	62%
CRADA	2,540,000	2,400,000	401,534	17%
CRS	12,813,588	12,813,588	2,589,515	20%
CW	1,102,552	1,102,552	1,302,652	118%
Danchurchaid	855,803	855,803	-	0%
DDG	3,589,000	3,589,000	556,925	17%
DRC	2,891,832	2,891,832	2,974,111	103%
DWHH	998,641	998,641	998,641	100%
ECO	425,000	425,000	-	0%
ERADA	112,000	112,000	-	0%
FAO	23,142,000	24,960,000	8,616,289	35%
FAR	1,045,810	1,045,810	-	0%
FH	977,809	977,809	383,081	39%
GOAL	9,332,191	15,345,681	8,579,597	56%
HCO	150,000	440,000	-	0%
HDC	771,655	1,134,655	-	0%
HI	-	340,114	177,167	52%
Horn Relief	875,000	722,500	199,746	28%
IAS	5,795,637	2,049,167	-	0%

Organization	\$ Original requirements	\$ Revised requirements	\$ Funding	%
IBIS	732,500	732,500	-	0%
ICCO	210,260	210,260	-	0%
IMC	1,476,194	2,646,526	3,385,537	128%
IMC UK	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	100%
Intermon Oxfam	-	2,212,613	2,533,948	115%
INTERSOS	7,058,133	7,058,133	1,671,563	24%
IOM	69,717,342	74,448,002	52,031,180	70%
IOM/UNICEF/TEARFUND	2,261,270	1,880,763	1,930,502	103%
IRC	8,791,113	8,791,113	5,133,038	58%
IRW	1,106,101	833,943	250,000	30%
JDF	469,154	469,154	-	0%
JEN	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	0%
LCEDA	597,000	310,370	51,743	17%
LHDS	365,000	365,000	-	0%
LWF	936,000	936,000	-	0%
Malaria Consort.	1,058,705	1,058,705	550,000	52%
Malteser Int'l	1,783,000	1,783,000	-	0%
Mani Tese	795,000	795,000	197,838	25%
MEDAIR	7,995,000	7,995,000	7,502,611	94%
Mercy Corps	3,587,500	4,269,500	2,599,711	61%
MERLIN	5,602,173	5,602,173	2,902,114	52%
MAG	5,413,195	5,413,195	3,814,103	70%
NCA	1,846,820	1,846,820	276,405	15%
NHDF	3,702,000	4,604,646	1,916,402	42%
NPA	7,100,000	18,853,400	9,019,351	48%
NRC	5,920,000	5,920,000	7,738,446	131%
NVPF	2,654,668	5,622,930	845,562	15%
OCHA	9,405,393	9,551,071	4,574,582	48%
OXFAM GB	5,187,843	12,728,326	12,728,326	100%
Pact	-	10,435,148	2,000,000	19%
PAH	1,496,482	1,680,467	1,351,352	80%
PCO	3,308,000	3,308,000	493,549	15%
PCPM	177,127	277,127	77,884	28%
Plan	2,626,500	2,626,500	-	0%
PRM	290,254	290,254	-	0%
PSI	1,877,635	1,877,635	-	0%
RAAH	394,685	394,685	-	0%
RI	3,351,306	3,576,629	2,651,665	74%
Samaritan's Purse	4,911,661	5,403,337	2,939,164	54%

Organization	\$ Original requirements	\$ Revised requirements	\$ Funding	%
SC	22,946,898	21,665,557	6,711,190	31%
Sign of Hope	243,000	243,000	-	0%
SIMAS	1,312,175	1,312,175	-	0%
Solidarites	2,134,027	4,115,757	3,200,000	78%
SPEDP	1,230,000	600,000	429,621	72%
SSCCA	575,000	575,000	-	0%
SSUDA	611,000	611,000	542,890	89%
SSWEN	447,700	447,700	-	0%
SSYIM	60,000	60,000	-	0%
Stromme	151,585	151,585	-	0%
SUDRA	800,000	800,000	-	0%
SWA	113,420	113,420	-	0%
Switzerland RC	660,000	660,000	-	0%
TEARFUND	8,984,687	8,984,687	2,684,172	30%
THESO	4,317,264	4,017,620	597,211	15%
UDA	800,000	800,000	-	0%
UNDP		428,000	856,000	200%
UNDSS	350,000	733,325	733,325	100%
UNESCO	-	300,000	300,000	100%
UNFPA	1,010,000	1,010,000	998,029	99%
UNHCR	84,103,620	198,935,064	40,963,648	21%
UNICEF	61,958,156	93,170,872	52,702,254	57%
UNIDO	310,000	404,414	339,280	84%
UNKEA	1,190,480	1,600,380	300,000	19%
UNMAS	31,746,000	31,746,000	24,618,910	78%
UNOPS	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	100%
UNYMPDA	290,000	940,000	-	0%
VSF (Belgium)	635,000	1,435,000	1,635,000	114%
VSF (Germany)	1,131,680	805,780	1,046,004	130%
VSF (Switzerland)	851,460	851,460	247,665	29%
WCDO	874,037	1,972,667	680,652	35%
WCH	222,500	222,500	-	0%
WFP	187,285,130	402,118,394	346,540,136	86%
WHO	19,580,572	20,543,572	10,291,074	50%
World Relief	1,331,851	1,776,851	1,104,488	62%
WVS	11,181,238	10,724,180	9,727,180	91%
Unspecified	-	-	32,930,235	-
Unallocated CHF & fees	-	-	119,851	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>763,192,505</b>	<b>1,177,296,627</b>	<b>724,094,863</b>	<b>62%</b>

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAP 2012

Donor	\$ Funding	% of total
United States	229,751,382	31.7%
European Commission	94,721,977	13.1%
United Kingdom	68,874,878	9.5%
Various (details not yet provided)	65,206,860	9.0%
CERF	40,044,091	5.5%
Unearmarked funds by UN agencies	39,757,208	5.5%
Japan	30,863,163	4.3%
Australia	25,423,156	3.5%
Sweden	19,932,383	2.8%
Canada	17,979,572	2.5%
Denmark	15,826,075	2.2%
Norway	14,562,407	2.0%
Netherlands	12,639,424	1.7%
Germany	9,971,559	1.4%
Italy	8,345,554	1.2%
Private (individuals & organisations)	6,188,901	0.9%
Belgium	5,167,960	0.7%
Switzerland	3,736,182	0.5%
Ireland	3,648,516	0.5%
Finland	2,666,031	0.4%
Spain	2,241,351	0.3%
Luxembourg	2,216,497	0.3%
France	1,406,349	0.2%
Carry-over (donors not specified)	1,352,844	0.2%
Korea, Republic of	1,000,000	0.1%
Others	570,543	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>724,094,863</b>	<b>100%</b>

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (CAP 2012 + OTHERS)

Donor	\$ Funding	% of total
United States	247,601,330	31.3%
European Commission	95,724,441	12.1%
United Kingdom	68,874,878	8.7%
Various (details not yet provided)	65,206,860	8.2%
CERF	40,044,091	5.1%
Unearmarked funds by UN agencies	39,757,208	5.0%
Japan	30,863,163	3.9%
Sweden	29,407,080	3.7%
Australia	25,847,085	3.3%
Denmark	24,224,318	3.1%
Norway	19,126,499	2.4%
Canada	18,982,581	2.4%
Germany	18,441,550	2.3%
Netherlands	12,639,424	1.6%
Italy	8,345,554	1.1%
Finland	6,626,935	0.8%
Private (individuals & organisations)	6,188,901	0.8%
Switzerland	5,927,947	0.7%
Belgium	5,167,960	0.7%
Ireland	3,648,516	0.5%
Luxembourg	3,606,179	0.5%
Spain	2,678,437	0.3%
France	1,406,349	0.2%
Carry-over (donors not specified)	1,352,844	0.2%
Korea, Republic of	1,000,000	0.1%
Others	570,543	0.1%
Czech Republic	212,185	0.0%
Hungary	43,478	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>792,538,536</b>	<b>100%</b>



# ASSESSMENT REFERENCE LIST

Existing and planned assessments, and identification of gaps in assessment information

## EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Cluster	Areas and groups targeted	Lead and partners	Title / subject	Date
Education	Displaced and host community children, youth and teachers in Boma, Jonglei	UNICEF, SC	Rapid education needs assessment	6-9/1/12
Education	Displaced and host community children, youth and teachers Pibor and Likuangole	UNICEF, Pibor County Education Department	Rapid education needs assessment	12-18/1/12
Education	Displaced people, returnees and host community children, youth and teachers in Akobo town, Jonglei	UNICEF, NHDF, Intersos	Rapid education needs assessment	5/3/12
Education	Displaced people, returnees and host community children, youth and teachers in Bunj town in Upper Nile	UNICEF, Mabaan County Education Department	Rapid education needs assessment	28/3/12
Education	Displaced people, returnees and host community children, youth and teachers in Agok town	UNICEF, Save the Children, Mercy Corps	Rapid education needs assessment	3-4/5/12
Education	Displaced people and host community children, youth and teachers in Lakes	Plan, SCISS, SMoE	Rapid education needs assessment	10-12/6/12
ETC	Leer, Unity	ETC Cluster and SC	Leer partners connectivity survey	8/5/12
ETC	Maban, Bentiu, Pibor, Renk	State ETC Cluster Working Group	Needs assessment	3/5/12
ETC	Countrywide	Humanitarian agencies	Emergency telecommunications cluster services feedback survey	30/9/12
ETC	Bentiu/Yida	ETC Cluster	Bentiu/Yida emergency response connectivity survey	4/1/12
ETC	Renk, Upper Nile	ETC, IOM, NGO forum	Renk partners connectivity survey	4/1/12
ETC	Juba, Central Equatoria	ETC, HCR, UNDP, UNICEF	Juba UN agency connectivity survey	30/4/12
ETC	Countrywide	ETC Cluster	Monitoring MoT procedures and required certificates for operations	2/1/12 – ongoing
Logistics	Luri and Kapuri Bridges, Juba-Mundri Road	Logistics Cluster, WFP	<a href="http://www.logcluster.org/ops/ssd11a/assessment-kapuri-and-luri-bridges-120427/view">www.logcluster.org/ops/ssd11a/assessment-kapuri-and-luri-bridges-120427/view</a>	27/4/12
Logistics	Rumbek-Leer-Adok	Logistics Cluster	<a href="http://www.logcluster.org/ops/ssd11a/road-assessment-mission-120422/view">www.logcluster.org/ops/ssd11a/road-assessment-mission-120422/view</a>	20-22/4/12
Logistics	Upper Nile	Logistics Cluster, UNHCR, UNMACC	<a href="http://www.logcluster.org/ops/ssd11a/south-sudan-road-assessment-report-120323/view">www.logcluster.org/ops/ssd11a/south-sudan-road-assessment-report-120323/view</a>	12-17/3/12
Logistics	Pibor airstrip and Pibor-Likuangole Road	Logistics Cluster, UNOPS	Pibor Airstrip and Pibor-Likuangole Road assessment	14/1/12
Logistics	Akobo, Waat, Yau, Mabior airstrips	Logistics Cluster, UNOPS	Akobo, Waat, Yau and Mabior airstrip assessment	5/3/12
Logistics	Renk airstrip and access road to Renk Town	Logistics Cluster, WHO, Sc, IOM	Renk airstrip and road assessment	2/5/12
Logistics	Mangalla Port and access road	Logistics Cluster, OCHA, UNHCR, IOM, Plan, RRC, UNICEF	Mangalla Port and access road assessment	4/5/12
Logistics	Countrywide	Logistics Cluster	Customer satisfaction survey	Sept-Oct/12
Mine Action	Disabled population in Bor, Wau and Torit	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Work, Handicap International, UNMAS	National disability assessment	Jun–Sept/12
Mine Action	Unity	UNMAS	Landmines/ERW accidents and victims	Ongoing 2012
Mine Action	Countrywide	UNMAS and partners	Information Management System for Mine Action	Ongoing 2012

Cluster	Areas and groups targeted	Lead and partners	Title / subject	Date
Mine Action	Malakal and Nasser , Upper Nile, landmines	UNMAO, SSDPA	Data collection on landmines/ERW accidents and victims	Jan-Apr 2010
Mine Action	Countrywide	UNMAS and partners	Landmine impact survey	2006 -2009
Multi-sector	Countrywide	IOM/UNHCR	Rapid needs assessment	2012
Multi-sector	Countrywide	IOM	Village assessment survey	2012
Multi-sector	Renk	IOM	Stranded returnee verification	2012
Multi-sector	Maban	IOM	Returnee verification exercise	2012
Multi-sector	Abyei	IOM	Abyei return survey and verification	2012
Multi-sector	Upper Nile and Unity	UNHCR	Refugee needs assessments	2011- 2012
Multi-sector	State capitals with high number of returnees	UNHCR	Market opportunity surveys	2012
Nutrition	Akobo, Jonglei	SC	SMART Survey	28/4-7/5/12
Nutrition	Nyirrol, Jonglei	SC	SMART Survey	27/3-1/4/12
Nutrition	Twic East, Jonglei	SMOH	SMART Survey	7-22/5/12
Nutrition	Uror, Jonglei	Tearfund	SMART Survey	24/5-1/6/12
Nutrition	Rumbek North, Lakes	BRAC	SMART Survey	20/4-25/4/12
Nutrition	Aweil South, NBeG	ACF-USA	SMART Survey	1/3-7/3/12
Nutrition	Aweil East, NBeG	ACF-USA	SMART Survey	26/4-3/5/12
Nutrition	Aweil Center, NBeG	Malaria Consortium	SMART Survey	7-12/5/12
Nutrition	Apada, NBeG	Malaria Consortium	SMART Survey	24-28/5/12
Nutrition	Aweil West, NBeG	Concern Worldwide	SMART Survey	20-25/4/12
Nutrition	Rubkona, Unity	CARE	SMART Survey	25-31/5/12
Nutrition	Abyei, Warrap	GOAL	SMART Survey	23-27/1/12
Nutrition	Gogrial West, Warrap	ACF-USA	SMART Survey	26/3-5/4/12
Nutrition	Tonj North, Warrap	World Vision	SMART Survey	TBC
Nutrition	Tonj South, Warrap	World Vision	SMART Survey	TBC
Protection	Countrywide	UNHCR/NRC	Protection needs in returnee areas	2012
Protection	Countrywide	Human Rights Commission	1st Annual Human Rights Report	2011/12
Protection	Countrywide, GBV survivors	ARC International	Gender Based Violence in South Sudan 2012	2011/12
Protection	Countrywide, children	UNICEF	MRM factsheet	9/12
Protection	Displaced people, Pibor	UNHCR, Inter-agency	Protection monitoring and rapid protection needs assessment	2-7/1/12
Protection	Abyei town, Noong,Dungop, Wunrok, Awuolnom, Mading Acueng, Agany Acueng	UNHCR, Intersos	Population movement and needs assessment	7-9/12
WASH	Mayom County; people displaced and conflict-affected host communities	Solidarites	WASH needs assessment report	4/3/12
WASH	Pibor County; people displaced and conflict-affected host communities	WASH Cluster, Solidarites,Medair	Summary report Likuangle WASH Assessment	14/1/12
WASH	Renk town; returnees and host community	Oxfam GB	Renk returnee WASH rapid assessment	10/8/11
WASH	Aweil West; flood-affected and returnees	Inter-agency	Aweil West flood assessment report	13 Sep 12

## CURRENT GAPS IN INFORMATION

Cluster	Areas and groups targeted	Subject
ETC	Humanitarian community	Ministry of Telecommunications Act by-laws/implementation plans
ETC	Bentiu, Malakal, Wau, Aweil, Pibor	HISP implementation survey
Logistics	Humanitarian community	Updated information on road, bridge and airstrip damages
Logistics	Humanitarian community	Tax exemption and customs clearing processes
Mine Action	Countrywide	Further assessment of people with disabilities
Multi-sector	Countrywide	The impact of return movement on host community
Nutrition	Unity	Nutrition SMART survey
Nutrition	Western Bar el Gazal	Nutrition SMART survey
Nutrition	Upper Nile	Nutrition SMART survey
Protection	Women, men, boys and girls in Warrap and Unity	Rapid needs assessments in GBV prevention and response
Protection	Children affected by emergencies	Psycho-social assessment
WASH	NBeG, Unity, CES; stranded returnees	WASH status of stranded returnees
WASH	EES, Lakes; guinea worm endemic communities	WASH status of guinea worm endemic communities
WASH	Jonglei; Kala-azar affected communities	WASH status of communities with Kala-azar clinics

## PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Cluster	Areas and groups targeted	Lead and partners	Subject	Date
Logistics	Malakal-Tonga-Pariang-Yida Road	Logistics Cluster	Malakal-Tonga-Pariang-Yida Road assessment	TBD
Logistics	Bentiu-Pariang Road	Logistics Cluster	Bentiu-Pariang Road assessment	TBD
Logistics	Abienhnom-Mayom-Rubkona Road	Logistics Cluster	Abienhnom-Mayom-Rubkona Road assessment	TBD
Logistics	Wau-Tambura Road	Logistics Cluster	Wau-Tambura Road assessment	TBD
Logistics	Akot-Panyjar-Mayendit Road	Logistics Clusters	Akot-Panyjar-Mayendit Road assessment	TBD
Logistics	Yambio-Sakure Road	Logistics Cluster	Yambio-Sakure Roadassessment	TBD
Logistics	Ayod-Waat-Malakal Road	Logistics Cluster	Ayod-Waat-Malakal Road assessment	TBD
Mine Action	Countrywide	UNMAS and partners	Information Management System for Mine Action	Ongoing
Multi-Sector	Six counties	IOM	Village assessment survey	2013
Multi-Sector	Main return areas	IOM, UNHCR	Returnee monitoring	2013
Multi-Sector	Upper Nile and Unity	UNHCR	Refugee needs assessment	2013
Nutrition	Akobo, Jonglei	IMC	SMART survey	December
Nutrition	Ayod, Jonglei	COSV	SMART survey	December
Nutrition	Boma, Jongei	Merlin	SMART survey	December
Nutrition	Pibor, Jonglei	Medair	SMART survey	December
Nutrition	Akobo, Jonglei	SC	SMART survey	December
Nutrition	Uror, Jonglei	Tearfund	SMART survey	November
Nutrition	Tonj, Gogrial, Warrap, Unity	World Vision	SMART survey	November
Nutrition	Rumbek East, Lakes	BRAC	SMART survey	October
Nutrition	Uror, Jonglei	Tearfund	SMART survey	19-30 Nov
Nutrition	Aweil, Apada, NBeG	Malaria Consortium	SMART survey	November
Pro.	Young people in six states	UNICEF, MoSD, partners	Psycho-social assessment	Feb to May
WASH	9 states (exc. W. Equatoria)	TBD	WASH assessment among returnees, guinea worm endemic, kala azar and flood-affected communities	TBD

# ENDNOTES

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. All dollar signs in the document denote United States dollars. Funding for the CAP should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page

## 2012 IN REVIEW

2. Ministry of Finance, Republic of South Sudan (2012)
3. Nutrition Cluster
4. Amnesty International: Lethal Disarmament: Abuses Related to Civilian Disarmament in Pibor County, Jonglei State (2012)
5. OCHA database (31 October 2012)
6. IOM data (January-September 2012)
7. IOM preliminary assessments (2012)
8. National Bureau of Statistics, CPI Index; World Bank High Frequency Survey (2012)

## NEEDS ANALYSIS

9. National Household Baseline Survey (2009)
10. South Sudan Household Health Survey (2006)
11. Education Management Information System (EMIS, 2011)
12. Health Facility Mapping, Ministry of Health (2011)
13. Ministry of Health data compared to Health Cluster (2011)

## COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

14. UNESCO Monitoring Report Policy Paper: Building a better future for an independent South Sudan (2011)

## EDUCATION

15. Sudan Household Survey (2010), based on national education statistics, Ministry of Education
16. Education Statistics for the Republic of South Sudan: National Statistical Booklet (2011)
17. Education Cluster Vulnerability Index, Indicator 7, EMIS (2011)
18. Special needs include poor vision, blindness, partial and complete deafness, learning disabilities and physical impairments. Education Statistics for the Republic of South Sudan: National Statistical Booklet (2011)
19. Minimum requirements including blackboards, school-in-a-box which includes teacher guidance material on psychosocial support and lifesaving messages, recreation kits and tents
20. Conduct focus groups at a selected number of TLS sites – number of children saying 'yes' to safety over number of children asked question
21. Number of spaces needed based on estimates of emergency affected children based on a 100:1 ratio, taking into account double-shifting. It is not expected that all children affected by emergencies will need to be provided with a TLS as appropriate existing structures will be used in some cases
22. Conduct focus groups at a selected number of TLS sites – number of children saying 'yes' to safety over number of children asked question
23. Calculate number of required, supply based on estimate of caseload with a ratio of 1:80. It is not expected that all children affected by emergencies need SiaB.
24. Calculate number of required, supply based on estimate of caseload with a ratio of 1:80
25. Calculate number of required, supply based on estimate of caseload with a ratio of 1:100
26. Calculate number of required training materials based on estimate of caseload with a pupil teacher ratio of approximately 100:1, as well as against expected capacity and funding for the resource
27. Number of required trained teachers based on estimate of caseload with a ratio of 1:100

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

28. CFSAM planned in October-November will help defining the amount of the deficit
29. The region is currently experiencing El Nino which is likely to cause

- prolonged rainfall season and flooding in 2012. This raises possibility of South Sudan experiencing erratic rains in the 2013
30. Specific figures of moderately and severely food insecure households to be confirmed by ANLA taking place in October-November 2012
31. FSMS Round 1-7 Results, WFP
32. This figure is likely to change depending on the ongoing analysis of the results of the CFSAM and ANLA
33. FSL Cluster maintains this figure for Abyei for preparedness

## HEALTH

34. Health Facility Mapping, Ministry of Health (2011)
35. UN and Partners Work Plan for Sudan (2011)
36. Community LQAS Ministry of Health (2011)
37. Health Facility Mapping (2011)
38. Health Sector Development Plan 2012-2016
39. All figures in this paragraph from South Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)

## LOGISTICS

40. Logistics Cluster, Logistics Capacity Assessment (2011)
41. 8 warehouses were looted, but it is believed that the figure is higher if smaller theft is included, OCHA Humanitarian Access Report (January to June 2012)

## MINE ACTION

42. Landmine Impact Survey (2010)
43. UNMAS, IMSMA Monthly Report (July 2012)

## MULTI-SECTOR

44. UNHCR database (4 November 2012)
45. Estimated figures based on Emergency Return Sector, South Sudan/ Sudan analysis (October 2012)

## NUTRITION

46. South Household Health Survey (2010)

## PROTECTION

47. In addition, there are needs among the existing groups of returnees from previous years, in particular those remaining in transit
48. South Sudan Human Rights Commission Annual Report (2011)
49. MRM factsheet South Sudan, UNICEF, August 2012
50. South Sudan Child Protection IMS Database
51. Scott, Jennifer, MD, et al. Gender-Based Violence in South Sudan: An assessment of Inequality (2009-11). American Refugee Committee International and Harvard Humanitarian Institute (2012)
52. Report of the Independent Expert on the Situation of Human Rights in the Sudan, Mohamed Chande Othman, UN Doc A/HRC/18/40, 22 August 2011; and South Sudan Protection Cluster Rapid Needs Assessment Data Analysis (Jun 2011)
53. ERS Weekly Statistical Report, IOM (Jan-Oct 2012)
54. Renk Verification Mission Report, IOM (April 2012) and Rapid Protection Assessment, TTI returnee site, South Sudan Protection Cluster (May 2012)

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

55. Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)
56. Emergency shelter kit agreed by the cluster in 2012 includes bamboo poles, plastic sheet and rope. Tents are also stockpiled for use in appropriate circumstances.
57. Standard NFI kit for South Sudan agreed by the cluster in 2012 includes blankets, sleeping mats, plastic sheet, kitchen set, soap, bucket, jerry can, kanga and mosquito net
58. A wider variety of shelter options will provide a greater degree of protection and safety than the current standard emergency shelter kit. It will include more robust materials than the emergency shelter kit, such as wooden poles, grass or CGI sheets for roofing, depending on context,

and could include improvements to design, or protection and longevity of materials. Emergency to sustainable shelter projects shall include strong technical support to affected people

59. NFI/Emergency shelter supplies for refugees to be provided by UNHCR
60. Calculated based on cluster estimates of people in need that will be reached in 2013 to meet basic NFI needs: 95 per cent of people displaced (conflict 85 per cent, disaster 10 per cent); Abyei displaced 85 per cent; 60 per cent returnees; 10 per cent of total delivery to host community
61. *ibid.*

## **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

62. Sudan Household Health Survey (2010)
63. *ibid.*
64. *ibid.*
65. Guinea Worm Wrap-Up #207, WHO Collaborating Center for Research, Training, and Eradication of Dracunculiasis
66. Integrated Strategy for kala azar (Visceral Leishmaniasis) Prevention and Control in Southern Sudan (March 2011)

## **ANNEX**

### **CLUSTER OBJECTIVES 2012**

67. Based on responses to four questions concerning aspects of ETC services: security telecommunications, internet café, information products/sharing, and user support. Out of total average 21 responses per aspect of services, only one respondent answered "poor"
68. FSMS data analysis is underway. Preliminary findings expected by mid-November 2012
69. *ibid.*
70. This is the minimum target using Ministry of Health EPI estimates of 19% for 6 to 59 months
71. Based on service request forms received and user feedback
72. Several areas were cut-off from one or more modes of transport, especially in areas receiving refugees. Bottlenecks were solved in different ways, e.g. liaison with UNOPS Emergency Response Unit for spot repairs
73. The Logistics Cluster website was established in 2011. The unique visitors in 2012 was 3,145 with 20,373 unique page views

# ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)	DEA	Diakonie Emergency Aid
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development	DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ACROSS	Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan	DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ECO	Environmental Concern Organization
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ECS	Episcopal Church of Sudan (part of the Anglican Communion)
AMURT	Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team	EMIS	Educational Management Information System
ANC	ante natal care	EmNOC	emergency neonatal and obstetric care
ARC	American Refugee Committee	EMOP	emergency operation
ASMP	Alaska Sudan Medical Project	EPI	expanded programme on immunization
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (Association of Volunteers in International Service)	ERADA	Equatoria Rehabilitation and Development Association
AWODA	Aweil Window of Opportunities and Development Agency	ERF	Emergency Response Fund
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	ERW	explosive remnants of war
BSFP	blanket supplementary feeding programme	ES	emergency shelter
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	ESAD	Equatoria State Association of Disabled
CAP	Consolidated Appeal	ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
CAR	Central African Republic	EWARN	early warning and response network
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
CASI	Community Agriculture and Skills Initiative	FAR	Fellowship for African Relief
CBHC	community-based healthcare	FH	Food for the Hungry
CBO	community-based organization	FSL	food security and livelihoods
CCM	Comitato Collaborazione Medica (Medical Collaboration Committee)	FSMS	food security monitoring system
CCOC	Confident Children out of Conflict	FTS	Financial Tracking Service
CC-SS	Catholic Church- Salestian Sisters	GAM	global acute malnutrition
CDAS	Christian Development Action Sudan	GBV	gender-based violence
CDF	Child Development Foundation	GDP	gross domestic product
CDoR	Catholic Diocese of Rumbek	GIS	Geographic Information System
CDoT	Catholic Diocese of Torit	GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation)
CDoW	Catholic Diocese of Wau	GoS	Government of Sudan
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	GoSS	Government of South Sudan
CESVI	Cooperazione e Sviluppo (Cooperation and Development)	HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
CFR	case fatality rate	HCF	Humanitarian Coordination Forum
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission	HCO	Hold the Child Organization
CHAD	Community Hope Agency for Development	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund	HDI	Human Development Index
CMA	Christian Mission Aid	HI	Handicap International
CMD	Christian Mission for Development	HIV/AIDS	human immuno-deficiency syndrome/ acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome
CMMB	Catholic Medical Mission Board	HR	Horn Relief
CMR	crude mortality rate	IAS	International Aid Services
COSV	Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario (Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service)	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement	IBIS	Education for Development (Danish member-based development organization)
CPI	Consumer Price Index	ICCO	Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation
CRADA	Christian Recovery and Development Agency	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	IDP	internally displaced people
CSC	Common Services and Coordination	IEC	information, education and communication
CUAMM	Collegio Universitario Aspirante E Medici Missionari	IMA	Interchurch Medical Assistance
CWEP	Christian Women Empowerment Programme	IMC-UK	International Medical Corps - United Kingdom
DCA	Danish Church Aid	INGO	international non-governmental organization
DDG	Danish Demining Group	IPC	integrated phase classification
		IPT	intermittent presumptive treatment
		IOM	International Organization for Migration
		IRC	International Rescue Committee
		IRD	International Relief and Development

IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide	Solidarités	Solidarités international
ISWG	Inter-sector Working Group	SOP	standard operating procedures
IYCF	infant and young child feeding	SP	Samaritan's Purse
JEN	Japan Emergency NGOs	SPEDP	Sudan Peace and Education Development Programme
JUH	Johanniter –Unfall-Hilfe		
KHI	Kissito Healthcare International	SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
LCA	logistics capacity assessment	SSMAA	South Sudan Mine Action Authority
LCEDA	Loudon County Economic Development Agency	SSP	South Sudan pound
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army	SMART	Standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transition
LWF	Lutheran World Federation	SSHHS	South Sudan Household Health Survey
MAF	Mission Aviation Fellowship	SSUDA	South Sudan Development Agency
MAG	Mines Advisory Group	THESO	The Health Support Organization
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition	TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding programme
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International	TWG	technical working group
MI	Malteser International	UN	United Nations
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MoE	Ministry of Education	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
MoH	Ministry of Health		
MoHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
MRE	mine risk education	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
MSG	mother support group	UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
MT	metric tonne	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
MWRI	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
MYR	mid-year review		
NBHS	National Baseline Household Survey	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial and Development Organization
NFI	non-food item		
NGO	non-governmental organization	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
NHDF	Nile Hope Development Forum	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
NNGO	national non-governmental organization	UNOPS	United Nations Operation for Project Services
NP	Nonviolent Peaceforce	UNKEA	Upper Nile Kala-azar Eradication Association
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid	UNYMPD	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization for Peace and Development
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council		
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UNWWA	Upper Nile Women Welfare Association
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	UXO	unexploded ordnance
OXFAM-GB	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief-Great Britain	U5	under 5 years old
PACODES	Panyirjiar Community Development Services	VA	victim assistance
PAH	Polish Humanitarian Action	VSF	Vétérinaires sans frontières (Veterinarians without Borders)
PCO	Peace Corps Organization		
P&LW	pregnant and lactating women	WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
RH	reproductive health	WFP	World Food Programme
RI	Relief International	WHO	World Health Organization
RoSS	Republic of South Sudan	WR	World Relief
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission	WVI	World Vision International
RUWASSA	Rural Water and Sanitation Support Agency		
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces		
SALF	Standard Action Liaison Focus		
SAM	severe acute malnutrition		
SCA	Support for the protection of rights of Children in South Sudan		
SC	Save the Children		
SCC	Sudan Council of Churches		
SCiSS	Save the Children in South Sudan		
SDRDA	Sudanese Disabled Rehabilitation and Development Agency		
SFP	supplementary feeding programmes		
SiaB	school-in-a-box		
SIMAS	Sudan Integrated Mine Action Service		







OCHA