



**SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS
REVISED FUNDING APPEAL
JANUARY – JUNE 2014**

OVERVIEW

Fighting between factions of the South Sudan armed forces started in the capital Juba on 15 December 2013 and rapidly spread throughout the country.

Since 15 December an estimated 740,000 people have been displaced within South Sudan and over 123,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries (as of 30 January 2014, OCHA). Thousands of people have been killed or wounded in the fighting, while hundreds of thousands have lost their livelihoods and access to basic services.

Displacement patterns remain highly fluid, with one major trend being that large groups of people tend to flee to places where they have family or other social connections. Others have congregated in open areas, with the largest known group, an estimated 84,000 people, in Awerial County, Lakes State.

An estimated 80,000 people, including a significant number of foreign nationals, are seeking protection within UN bases across the country in fear of violence against civilians by armed actors. Many violent crimes against civilians have been recorded, based on actual or perceived community or political affiliation.

650,000

Targeted number of IDPs countrywide to be reached in six months

In the UN bases that are hosting the displaced populations, basic lifesaving services such as food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, primary emergency healthcare, emergency shelter and essential household items are being provided by humanitarian actors despite disrupted access due to continuing insecurity.

\$63 million

IOM resource requirements for the crisis response for six months

The Crisis Response Plan (CRP), launched by the South Sudan Humanitarian Country Team, is appealing for USD 1.27 billion in response to the ongoing crisis between January and June 2014, in order to provide immediate, lifesaving assistance to meet the needs of up to 3.4 million people affected by the crisis within South Sudan. The most urgent needs include camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), shelter, non-food items (NFI), emergency healthcare and emergency WASH services.

The current crisis and its humanitarian consequences have occurred against a backdrop of chronic poverty characterized by inadequate basic services including WASH and healthcare, food insecurity and lack of access to productive assets. Moreover, South Sudan continues to host over 230,000 refugees, 90 per cent of whom live in Unity and Upper Nile states in South Sudan – two states that have experienced heavy fighting in the current context. To meet the immediate needs of this vulnerable group and avoid losing the important gains made in the refugee response in 2012 and 2013, it is vital to continue to provide life-saving assistance and basic services at the refugee camps.

The CRP anticipates that despite the signing of the ceasefire agreement by all parties to the conflict on 23 January, the lack of a longer-term political agreement could possibly lead to renewed hostilities. In the meantime, it is feared that the government's capacity to provide basic services to its people will be further constrained as revenue declines due to various factors such as a decrease in oil production, alienated investments and decreased economic activities, while more resources will be redirected towards military expenditure.

This IOM appeal is developed in line with the CRP and within the framework of the Cluster system, and highlights emergency humanitarian assistance that IOM, as Cluster lead for the Shelter and NFI and CCCM and the Multi-Sector, and as a major actor in the WASH and Health Clusters, proposes to deliver in response to the ongoing crisis between January and June 2014. The appeal is based on the IOM's existing capacity to undertake proposed actions in close consultation with humanitarian partners, focusing on the most urgent needs of the affected populations outlined in the overall South Sudan CRP.

IOM RESPONSE BY CLUSTER

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Over 700,000 people have been internally displaced since the onset of the crisis. The humanitarian community anticipates that this figure will reach 1,000,000 by mid-2014. Given the magnitude of the displacement, the CCCM Cluster was activated in South Sudan for the first time. The Cluster, which is co-led by IOM, UNHCR and ACTED, is working to ensure that assistance is provided to vulnerable populations in displacement sites in an efficient and well-coordinated manner.

In addition to the 1,000,000 people at risk of being displaced by the conflict, another 60,000 people are anticipated to be displaced due to flooding and inter-communal violence during the same period.

The cluster response strategy is based on a planning figure of 650,000, targeting displaced populations that will settle in UNMISS bases, spontaneous settlements or collective centres (approximately 65 per cent of the overall displaced population). The remaining 35 per cent are anticipated to seek shelter with friends and family in host communities.

Cluster Objectives

- CO1:** Camp coordination and camp management structures in place to facilitate the effective and targeted delivery and monitoring of services to displaced persons in displacement sites¹, and provision of durable solutions when possible.
- CO2:** Displaced person registration and profiling carried out in displacement sites, as needed, to facilitate site management, and the delivery of immediate humanitarian services and emergency response in IDP sites.
- CO3:** Humanitarian partners, community leaders and other stakeholders involved in the humanitarian response have improved knowledge of camp management concepts and practices.
- CO4:** Establish humanitarian hubs at key displacement locations affected by the crisis, including Bentiu, Malakal and Bor.

Proposed Response

IOM's proposed response will contribute to all the Cluster Objectives. As the cluster co-lead, IOM is responsible for establishing the framework through which Cluster partners will work in order to achieve cluster objectives. IOM is also leading the information management component of the Cluster, carrying out IDP registration as necessary and monitoring conditions in IDP sites through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The DTM is a global CCCM information management tool designed to gather information on living conditions in IDP sites (i.e. access to basic services, identification of key gaps) and basic demographic information of the DP population. In addition to this, IOM is managing the camp management rapid grants mechanism to provide resources and technical guidance to partners willing and able to assume camp coordination and camp management roles in counties with displacement settlements. As provider of last resort, IOM is also ready to assume these roles where the urgent need is identified and no partner is able to fill this gap.

Lack of sufficient humanitarian space in field locations has also been identified as a crucial barrier to the provision of life-saving interventions. Many humanitarian partners' offices were looted or destroyed in field locations such as Malakal, Bentiu and Bor. Ongoing insecurities further impede their ability to access these areas and repair their offices. Establishing an alternative humanitarian space, within UNMISS bases, has been identified as a key priority in the overall response. The responsibility of establishing and running these humanitarian spaces has been given to the CCCM Cluster for this ongoing response. IOM has taken on the responsibility of setting up these hubs with the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP).

IOM CCCM Response Resource Requirements for Six Months²:

Coordination	6,973,160
Camp Management and establishment of Humanitarian Hubs	11,175,458
IOM Total	18,148,618
% funded	57%
Reference: Cluster total requirements	30,700,000

¹ UNMISS POC areas, spontaneous sites, collective sites.

² This includes grants for implementing partners.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

The humanitarian community estimates that up to 500,000 people displaced by the current crisis will require emergency shelter and essential NFIs during the first half of the year, including IDPs seeking physical protection in UNMISS bases and other displacement settlements, and the most vulnerable host communities. Taking into account security and access constraints and the need of displaced groups, the Cluster targets 360,000 people in immediate need while the prepositioning supplies for an additional 450,000 people will take place during the dry season.

Adequate shelter and essential NFIs, such as plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats and cooking kits, are vital to improving the living conditions of those displaced by the current crisis as well as those whose homes were destroyed and looted during the fighting. Moreover, items such as mosquito nets are essential to reduce the risk of malaria and other diseases in displacement sites.

The Humanitarian Country Team has highlighted support to humanitarian pipelines as a priority for the ongoing emergency response. As the lead of the Shelter and NFI Cluster and the humanitarian core pipeline manager, IOM is appealing for a total of USD 32.8 million in support of its existing shelter and NFI pipeline and related response operations.

Cluster objectives

- CO1:** Timely provision of basic household items to displaced populations in acute situations.
- CO2:** Timely and appropriate provision of emergency shelter solutions to displaced people.
- CO3:** Appropriate provision of basic household items and, if relevant, transitional shelter to the most affected host communities.

Proposed Response

IOM's proposed response will contribute to all Cluster objectives. This response will facilitate the rapid distribution of relief items to crisis-affected populations while ensuring that the most vulnerable are prioritized and that delivery is efficient and targeted. The response also includes the management of the core pipeline, including prepositioning of shelter and NFI supplies at strategic locations prior to the rainy season by June 2014. As most parts of the country are currently inaccessible by road and river due to insecurity, pre-positioning will rely heavily on air transport, which will greatly increase the cost of providing NFI/shelter assistance.

IOM Shelter and NFI Response Resource Requirements:

Core pipeline	24,775,920
Cluster Coordination and Frontline Response	1,180,650
IOM Total	25,956,570
% funded	27%
Reference: Cluster total requirements	42,400,000

HEALTH

As a result of the ongoing crisis, access to essential primary health services is severely curtailed in affected areas. Over 60 per cent of health facilities in the affected areas are reportedly closed, or operating at limited capacity. Major referral hospitals including ones in Bentiu and Malakal are not operational. Areas accommodating large displaced populations are not equipped to provide the needed health response.

The displaced population is at high risk of contracting communicable diseases due to poor sanitation, shortage of safe water, congested living conditions and poor immunity, with young children and pregnant women particularly vulnerable. Malaria, diarrhea and respiratory tract infections have been identified by the Health Cluster as prevalent among the displaced population. Furthermore, the need of addressing specific public health conditions that increase the risk of cholera and/or hepatitis E outbreaks is paramount.

Cluster Objectives

- CO1:** Provide emergency primary health care services for vulnerable people with limited or no access to health services.
- CO2:** Provide emergency response capacity for surgeries, including emergency obstetric care.
- CO3:** Respond to health-related emergencies, including controlling the spread of communicable diseases, transmittable diseases such as HIV, reproductive health care and medical services to survivors of gender-based violence, including mainstreaming of gender and protection into health response activities.

Proposed Response

IOM's proposed response will contribute to CO1 and CO3. IOM, in coordination with the Health Cluster, is presently providing emergency health care services at UNMISS bases in Malakal and Bentiu, where 32,000 IDPs have been registered as of 30 January. IOM health teams comprised of medical doctors, medical assistants, nurses and pharmacists have been quickly deployed to the two sites where no health partners had been present due to the worsening security conditions, while essential medical drugs and supplies have been transported to these sites from IOM's existing stock.

Since the independence of South Sudan, IOM has been providing emergency primary health care services in returnee transit sites and areas hosting a large number of IDPs through mobile and semi-static clinics in partnership with the Ministry of Health.

In support of the Health Cluster's response plan, IOM is appealing for a total of USD 1 million to establish, scale up and maintain its emergency semi-static and mobile clinics in displacement sites and other affected areas.

IOM Health Response Resource Requirements for Six Months:

Frontline Response	1,000,000
IOM Total	1,000,000
% funded	26%
Reference: Cluster total requirements	61,300,000

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

The lack of safe drinking water and poor sanitation expose the affected populations to high risks of preventable waterborne diseases. This is particularly evident in the UNMISS bases which were not equipped to provide adequate WASH services to the large number of displaced people seeking shelter in their premises. As a result, provision of emergency WASH assistance has been highlighted as a priority by humanitarian partners. The poor sanitary conditions in areas where IDPs have gathered pose a major public health risk not only to the displaced population but also to surrounding communities.

Cluster Objectives

- CO1:** Provide emergency water and sanitation, and promote good hygiene among displaced populations.
- CO2:** Ensure provision of safe water supply and improved sanitation, and promote good hygiene within host and chronically vulnerable communities.

Proposed Response

IOM's proposed response will contribute to both Cluster objectives. IOM's WASH response aims to increase timely and equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to affected populations while also supporting the WASH cluster's humanitarian core pipeline. IOM is appealing for USD 13.7 million to provide emergency WASH services including the establishment of water points and sanitation facilities and dissemination of hygiene promotion messages to the affected population. In addition to this, IOM, upon the request of the WASH cluster, aims to support the cluster's humanitarian core pipeline by procuring emergency WASH materials for cluster partners.

IOM WASH Response Resource Requirements for Six Months:

Frontline	5,150,373
Pipeline (supplement Cluster core pipeline)	3,250,000
IOM Total	8,400,373
% funded	15%
Reference: Cluster total requirements	101,900,000



LOGISTICS

Logistics challenges such as physical inaccessibility to hotspot areas due to the limited road network, limited transport options, and high cost for transport are some of the key impediments to efficient and effective humanitarian response experienced by humanitarian partners in South Sudan, in addition to the access constraints due to security conditions. Moreover, during the rainy season, 60 per cent of all roads become inaccessible. In the meantime, many of the humanitarian assets in affected areas were looted and/or damaged. In addition to the immediate delivery of lifesaving relief items to affected populations, humanitarian actors plan to preposition humanitarian supplies at strategic locations by June, before the roads will be in accessible in the height of the rainy season.

Cluster Objectives

CO1: Provide logistics coordination, support and advisory services to the humanitarian community carrying out the emergency response.

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

Proposed Response

IOM's proposed response will contribute to CO1. Since 2010, IOM has been operating the Common Transport Service (CTS), a free-to-user cargo service for humanitarian partners which allows consolidated cargo transport by road, river and air to hotspot locations. IOM, in partnership with the Cluster, proposes to continue the CTS in response to the crisis, which will augment the transport capacity of humanitarian actors in accessing affected populations in difficult-to-reach locations.

Presently a total of 13 CTS trucks are deployed at prioritized locations including Malakal, Maban, Bor, Yida and Juba, and are transporting relief items between warehouses, IDP sites and airports in support of the humanitarian responses.

IOM Logistics Response Resource Requirements for Six Months:

Frontline Response	600,000
IOM Total	600,000
% funded	0%
Reference: Cluster total requirements	44,400,000

MULTI-SECTOR (REFUGEES AND RETURNEES)

South Sudan currently hosts over 230,000 refugees, over 200,000 of whom are located in Unity and Upper Nile states where severe fighting has displaced hundreds of thousands of people. IOM has been a major WASH partner with UNHCR and providing lifesaving WASH services at Doro camp, the largest camp in Upper Nile state, currently hosting over 47,000 refugees.

In 2013, over 98,000 South Sudanese returnees arrived home from Sudan. Multi-Sector partners anticipate that the pace of returns will continue to slow, especially with the current insecurity in South Sudan, while a need remains to clear and prevent bottlenecks for returnees. In Renk, Upper Nile State, for example, over 9,000 returnees remain stranded in four transit sites. Another 700 returnees were waiting for onward transport assistance at way stations prior to the outbreak of the crisis. It is essential that the humanitarian community continues to provide services to these vulnerable groups. It should also be noted that these returnee communities reside in camp-like settlements away from their places of origin and will be extremely vulnerable if active conflict breaks out in the area.

Cluster Objectives

- CO1:** Ensure that refugees and host communities have access to critical life-saving humanitarian assistance in established settlements.
- CO2:** Provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers.
- CO3:** Ensure that stranded returnees continue to have access to critical life-saving humanitarian assistance.

Proposed Response

IOM's proposed response will contribute to CO1 and CO3. IOM's proposed responses under this sector include:

- **Support to Refugees:** The continuation of the emergency WASH services for over 40,000 refugees in Doro camp, Upper Nile state and the provision of transportation assistance for refugees in support of UNHCR's relocation operations.
- **Support to Returnees:** The provision of emergency onward transportation assistance and in-transit humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable stranded returnees, and the continuation of the Displacement Tracking and Monitoring Programme that tracks and monitors movements of returnees, IDP populations across the country and in Abyei.

IOM Multi-Sector Response Resource Requirements for Six Months³:

Refugee Response	6,511,864
Returnee Response	1,316,908
Displacement Tracking and Monitoring	1,300,000
IOM Total	9,128,772
% funded	47%
Reference: Cluster total requirements	136,500,000

³This includes grants for implementing partners to provide services to stranded returnees in transit.

IOM CAPACITY IN SOUTH SUDAN AND RESPONSE TO DATE



IOM offices are based in Juba (Central Equatoria), Malakal (Upper Nile), Renk (Upper Nile), Maban (Upper Nile), Bentiu (Unity), Turalei (Warrap), Wau (Western Bahr El Ghazal), Maluakon (Northern Bahr El Ghazal), and the Abyei Area.

Prior to the outbreak of the conflict, IOM has been the lead agency and the core pipeline manager of the Shelter and NFI Cluster, coordinating humanitarian responses to natural and man-made disasters across the country. IOM has also been the co-lead of the Multi-Sector which addresses humanitarian needs of refugees and returnees, with IOM leading the returnee component including the facilitation of the voluntary movement of returnees to reach their final destinations within the country. IOM has been a core member of the Logistics Cluster, operating the Common Transport Service (CTS) in support of humanitarian responses since 2010. IOM has also been active in the Health and WASH Clusters, providing emergency health and WASH services in priority locations, with emphasis on communities affected by influxes of returnees and IDPs as well as returnee transit sites. Most recently, since the activation of the CCCM Cluster following the large scale displacement as a result of the current crisis, IOM has assumed the co-lead role of the CCCM Cluster.

Since the beginning of the crisis, IOM has been leading the CCCM Cluster response in collaboration with partners and is operating in severely affected areas including Malakal, Bentiu, Bor and Juba. Since the activation of the cluster in December 2013, the cluster has established a national level coordination mechanism in which over 20 partners actively participate. To date, the cluster has identified camp managers at 7 of the largest displacement sites to coordinate the multi-sectoral humanitarian responses for more than 170,000 IDPs staying in these sites. The cluster also actively advocates for the improvement of camp conditions, particularly addressing protection concerns and over-congestion, the issue prevalent in the majority of IDP sites set up in UNMISS bases across the country. IOM is also managing a CCCM grant programme that supports NGO partners to rapidly set up and undertake camp coordination and camp management roles on the ground as needs are identified.

IOM's Displacement Tracking and Monitoring Programme is managing the registration of the displaced population within the IDP sites in prioritized and accessible locations including, but not limited to, Juba, Malakal, Bentiu, Bor and Awerial county and the operation is expanding to reach areas where a large number of IDPs have been identified.

IOM has been appointed as the Upper Nile State WASH focal point and is providing lifesaving WASH services in the UNMISS Malakal base, where over 27,000 IDPs are hosted (30 January). The over-congestion within the Protection of Civilian (PoC) area is raising major public health and protection concerns, with an estimated site density of 2.2 square meters per person – significantly below the Sphere minimum humanitarian standard of 45 square meters per person. The IOM WASH team and partners are accelerating efforts to improve the WASH conditions at the site to prevent the spread of water borne diseases. As of 3 February 157,000 litres of treated water is being distributed daily while nearly 350,000 litres of water collected by IDPs from the river is being chlorinated, bringing the safe water access ratio to 5.5 litres per person per day (treatment plant) and 12.8 litres per person per day (chlorinated). Water storage capacity within the base has been expanded and a water distribution network is being constructed to improve access. On the sanitation front, 285 latrines are functioning, an additional 47 new latrines are under construction, and 48 bathing shelters have been installed. A waste management system has been established and hygiene awareness messaging is carried out daily to promote good personal hygiene practices. IOM has

also recently deployed a WASH team to the UNMISS Melut base in Upper Nile State, which currently hosts 1,000 IDPs (31 January). IOM is working on the distribution of treated water and the establishment and management of sanitation facilities in partnership with UNMISS.

IOM health teams are deployed in the UNMISS bases in Malakal and Bentiu in order to fill a major gap in health care availability at these sites as a result of the evacuation of the health partners from the site and the rapid increase of the IDP populations in need following the severe fighting in these areas. In Malakal, IOM's health team attended to 250-300 patients daily in the first week of operation, with the most common illnesses continuing to be diarrheal diseases, respiratory tract infections and malaria. As a major health actor on the ground following the recent fighting, IOM has taken the lead on health response by providing life-saving primary health care, reproductive health care including antenatal and post-natal care, vaccinations and health promotion. Furthermore, IOM is currently working with partners to coordinate a mass measles and polio vaccination campaign among the IDPs in the UNMISS base in Malakal.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

IOM is part of the Humanitarian Country Team, the lead of Shelter and NFI and CCCM Clusters, and an active member of other clusters including Logistics, WASH and Health. IOM works with a wide network of international and national NGOs and community-based organizations, enabling timely and efficient emergency response in rapid onset emergencies across South Sudan, including areas affected by the ongoing crisis. This close coordination ensures strong information sharing, planning, and application of resources to meet identified priorities.

IOM RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (JANUARY – JUNE 2014)

IOM resource requirements for the crisis response		% funded as of 31 January (including commitments)	[Reference] Total Cluster Requirements as listed in the CRP
Camp Coordination and Management	18.1 M	57%	30.7 M
Shelter and NFI	25.9 M	27%	42.4 M
WASH	8.4 M	15%	101.9 M
Health	1 M	26%	61.3 M
Logistics (CTS)	0.6 M	0%	44.4 M
Multi-Sector (Refugees and Returnees)	9.1 M	47%	136.5 M
Total	63 M	54%	-