

# RESPONSE SOLUTIONS

Flexible and innovative approaches to help crisis-affected people in South Sudan



The situation continues to deteriorate since fighting broke out in mid-December 2013. An estimated 1.3 million people have been forced from their homes, including 310,500 people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Of those displaced within South Sudan, some 88,000 people are sheltering in UN bases. Humanitarian Assistance has already reached up to 1.3 million people. To save lives, prevent famine and avert the loss of another generation, humanitarians are planning to help up to **4 million people by December 2014**. To **scale up** their response, partners have developed **new approaches**.



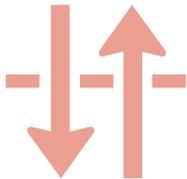
## THE RAPID RESPONSE MODEL

The rapid response model will tackle access and logistical challenges and expand the aid operation in hard-to-reach areas. It applies a multi-sector approach prioritizing **six sectors**: food security and livelihoods, health, nutrition, household items and emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, and protection. **Mobile teams** are deployed to provide aid for limited periods in targeted areas. The model also considers the need to **expand presence** and **strengthen capacities** for sustained response in hard-to-reach areas. Through this innovative approach, aid agencies have so far reached up to 330,000 people in 19 of **41 hard-to-reach locations** since March. If more resources are forthcoming, up to **1.2 million people** will be assisted using the model in conflict-affected states by December. The rapid response will support partners who are already on the ground. They will operate as the 'emergency first providers' by ensuring the **sustainability** of emergency response (medium-long term) while putting in place **exit strategies** for the (short-term) rapid mobile response teams to minimize costs.



## ADAPTING TO EMERGING NEEDS

In order to improve displaced persons sites, partners have scaled up innovative **on-the-job training** for frontline staff to rehabilitate displacement sites and set up **new locations** to mitigate the threat of flooding and disease epidemics. Displaced people are provided with **livelihoods support** including fishing equipment, seeds and essential veterinary drugs to treat common livestock diseases to boost food production during and after the rainy season.



## RETHINKING LOGISTICS

While insecurity has constrained the logistics response, a **new strategy** focuses on establishing new **warehousing** capacity in Juba, **state hubs** and **field locations**. Supplies will be stored for not more than 30 days to minimize the risk of **looting**. Partners will also work with **peacekeepers** who have offered to look after warehouses and provide escorts when requested. Additional **air assets** have been secured to expedite deliveries. **Barge movements** along the Nile and other rivers will be critical during the rainy season. **New corridors** from Ethiopia and potentially from Sudan will be used for large-scale transportation of supplies, vital for scaling up.



## STRENGTHENING ANALYSIS

Population movement working groups will be established in each state to monitor changes in **displacement patterns** and **access to services** within and outside UN bases. The **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification** (IPC) remains a vital tool for assessing the food security situation. In areas with limited access, a tailored approach to **Initial Rapid Needs Assessments** (IRNAs) has been adopted. The outcomes of these tools inform immediate and longer-term **prioritization** of the response in order to maximize the use of scarce resources.



## EXPANDING HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Active hostilities, threats to aid workers and assets and movement restrictions remain major challenges. Access negotiations with parties to the conflict continue, including emphasising respect for **'ground rules'**, International Humanitarian **Law**, the neutrality and impartiality of aid and the rights of affected civilians. The **ceasefire agreement** of 9 May could enable increased access to hundreds of thousands of people in need. Thanks to strong **international engagement** and **fast-track initiatives**, partners are resolving access challenges with authorities and conflict parties **step by step**.



## ENHANCING CIVILIAN PROTECTION

Grave human rights violations, including ethnically and politically targeted attacks on civilians, are rampant. A protection strategy will ensure monitoring, advocacy and response to mitigate the effects of violence within and outside the UN bases, while prioritizing the **most vulnerable groups** such as women and children. Mobile teams will be established to monitor protection risks, concerns and gaps, including the exposure of women and girls to gender-based violence. They will also support communication with beneficiary groups on response operations.