

# South Sudan

## Displacement in Juba



|                                   |              |                 |                      |             |       |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|
| Need for international assistance | Not required | Low<br><b>X</b> | Moderate             | Significant | Major |
| Expected impact                   | Very low     | Low             | Moderate<br><b>X</b> | Significant | Major |

### Crisis overview

As of 16 July, an estimated 12,800 people remain displaced after fighting erupted in Juba over 7–11 July. They are at UN House (6,838), UNMISS Tongping (3,300), Don Bosco Gumbo (1,800), Rajaf village (500), St Joseph Parish Church (100), SSRC Compound (109), and San Francis Pitia school (150): see map page 6 (CCCM 16/07/2016). Humanitarian agencies currently have access, but this is not stable as the ceasefire is fragile and the situation remains tense. Main needs include water, food, health, and protection.

A disagreement at a checkpoint between soldiers of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) and Sudan People’s Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO) prompted the fighting across Juba. An estimated 36,000–42,000 people were initially displaced.

### Key findings

#### Anticipated scope and scale

**Conflict:** The ceasefire is not expected to hold. Fighting is expected to continue and spread across the country. Return to civil war seems increasingly likely.

**Displacement:** As of 16 July, some 12,800 people remain displaced in Juba. The rest of the 36,000-42,000 initially displaced have returned home. Should fighting resume, more waves of displacement are expected.

#### Priorities for humanitarian intervention

- **WASH:** 21 suspected cases of cholera have been reported in Juba teaching hospital and UNMISS Tongping site. Many IDPs are dependent on water distribution.
- **Food** as markets in Juba PoC sites reportedly exhausted stocks. Insecurity and skyrocketing prices restrict access to markets.
- **Health:** A high risk of waterborne diseases due to lack of water and the rainy season increasing the likelihood of contamination and transmission.
- **Nutrition:** SAM is 4.7% among IDPs who have arrived at Tongping UNMISS site since 11 July.

#### Humanitarian constraints

Access can only be maintained as long as the fragile ceasefire holds. Insecurity before the ceasefire heavily impacted humanitarian access and many organisations evacuated their non-essential staff. Looting of vehicles and warehouses hampers response. Movement is reportedly restricted by the SPLA.

### Limitations

It is difficult to determine how the conflict will evolve. The numbers of displaced vary daily. Nutrition levels for most IDP sites are not available. There have been no updates on the situation since 16 July

## Crisis impact

As of 16 July, at least 300 people have died and an estimated 12,800 remain displaced in and around Juba, after fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO) over 7–11 July (IOM 16/07/2016; CCCM 16/07/2016). Approximately 10,100 of the displaced are still with pre-existing IDP populations in UNMISS sites at UN House (6,838) and Tongping (3,300), and around 2,660 are located in churches, hospitals, schools, and other sites (CCCM 16/07/2016; UNICEF 15/07/2016; AFP 15/07/2016). Over 47,000 IDPs were already in UN House before 11 July (CCCM 16/07/2016). As of 16 July, the situation in Juba is quiet, with only sporadic shooting reported. Most of the estimated 36,000-42,000 displaced at the height of the conflict have returned home (UNICEF 15/07/2016; Medair 15/07/2016; OCHA 14/07/2016; CCCM 16/07/2016).

Fighting reportedly erupted after a disagreement at a checkpoint between SPLA and SPLA-IO soldiers, which led to shooting. Deep mistrust between the two groups enabled the situation to escalate, resulting in fighting in and around Juba (BBC 11/07/2016). A ceasefire declared on 11 July is holding as of 18 July (OCHA 14/07/2016; WFP 15/07/2016; AFP 15/07/2016). Riek Machar has pulled his troops back from Juba, as they were severely outnumbered by the SPLA (BBC 11/07/2016).

**WASH:** The most immediate need among the displaced in Juba is reportedly water provision, as many IDPs rely on commercial water distribution (UNICEF 15/07/2016; ECHO 14/07/2016; UNICEF 14/07/2016). 21 suspected cases of cholera have been identified in Juba, indicating an immediate need for adequate water and sanitation (UNICEF 16/07/2016).

UN House, Tongping, St Joseph's, and All Saints Mobile Cathedral sites have received one delivery of water since 8 July. More deliveries are scheduled, yet even if access allows deliveries, the amount of water per person in UN House will still be below emergency standards (OCHA 14/07/2016; CCCM Cluster 14/07/2016). IDPs in UN House are collecting water from holes dug in the ground, although groundwater in PoC sites in UN House is reportedly running low (Shelter Cluster 15/07/2016, CCCM Cluster 14/07/2016). A lack of boreholes at IDP sites may pose a problem if the ceasefire does not hold (OCHA 13/07/2016).

**Food:** Markets at PoC sites in UN House are reportedly out of food, as stocks are exhausted after the arrival of new IDPs (CCCM Cluster 14/07/2016; CCCM 16/07/2016). A 'one-way access' policy at UN House, implemented to improve security, restricts IDPs from leaving the compound in search of food (Shelter Cluster 15/07/2016). Transport networks in Juba have reopened, but reports of looting limit access to markets (WFP 15/07/2016, Save the Children 13/07/2016). A WFP warehouse containing supplies to feed 220,000 people for a month has been looted, although the extent of the theft is unclear (WFP 14/07/2016; AFP 15/07/2016). Prices of food are skyrocketing, as the value of local currency has been falling

since March (ECHO 15/07/2016). Lack of food was cited a main reason for return for many of the thousands of IDPs who returned immediately after the ceasefire (OCHA 14/07/2016).

**Nutrition:** In Tongping, global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children is 18%, and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) 4.7% (UNICEF 16/07/2016)

**Health:** Low water supplies raise concerns for the spread of waterborne diseases (ECHO 14/07/2016). The rainy season also increases the risk of disease (OCHA 11/07/2016). 20 suspected cholera cases have been identified in Juba Teaching Hospital, and one in Tongping (UNICEF 16/07/2016). The first five cholera cases had been reported on 15 July (UNICEF 15/07/2016).

17 deaths have been reported due to illness and injury in UN House since 8 July. The main causes of morbidity communicated by humanitarian actors included: malaria, acute respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhoea, and war wounds (OCHA 14/07/2016). Fever and lower respiratory tract infections were also reported (MSF 13/07/2016).

Health workers have reportedly fled to safety and medical supplies are insufficient to treat all of the wounded (WHO 14/07/2016). The maternity ward at a primary health centre in UN House was hit by shelling (IMC 12/07/2016). Fuel shortages contribute to electricity and water shortages in primary health centres in PoC sites in Juba (IMC 12/07/2016).

**Protection:** Although the ceasefire seems to be holding, sporadic fighting is sometimes reported in Juba. Fear is reportedly a main reason for IDPs to return to their homes, as they are not sure the PoC sites will offer them sufficient protection from armed groups. IDPs reportedly sometimes return to PoC sites at night for protection (ECHO 12/07/2016; OCHA 13/07/2016). In and around UNMISS compounds, eight people were killed and 59 injured in the fighting, indicating armed groups might enter PoC sites should fighting return (UNSC 13/07/2016; OHCHR 12/07/2016).

As of 15 July, 134 missing, separated or unaccompanied children have been registered (UNICEF 15/07/2016)

**Shelter and NFIs:** Civilian houses have reportedly been shelled (Peace Direct 13/07/2016). In UN House sites, recently arrived IDPs occupy classrooms (UNICEF 15/07/2016; UNICEF 14/07/2016; Miraya FM 13/07/2016). People who returned home have found their houses looted, and lost their belongings (MSF 13/07/2016).

**Education:** UN House site classrooms are being used as shelters. Parents are reportedly scared to send their children to school for fear of renewed fighting (OCHA 15/07/2016).

## Vulnerable groups affected

As of 15 July, 134 missing, separated or unaccompanied children have been registered (UNICEF 15/07/2016).

Around 70 people with specific needs were identified in PoC 1 of UN House; they are reportedly also in urgent need of food (CCCM Cluster 14/07/2016).

## Humanitarian constraints

Fighting led to the closure of Juba International Airport; the airport was reopened on 13 July, and the SPLA is reportedly in control. UNHAS has ceased flights (WFP 15/07/2016, UNSC 13/07/2016, IMC 12/07/2016).

Most roads leading to and from Juba remain inaccessible, which limits deliveries (ECHO 15/07/2016).

Many organisations evacuated or temporary relocated non-essential staff when fighting broke out (UNMISS 14/07/2016; Medair 15/07/2016). Most humanitarian assistance was only provided after the ceasefire on 11 July, and its maintenance depends on the ceasefire holding (UNICEF 14/07/2016; ECHO 14/07/2016, IOM 15/07/2016). The SPLM is reportedly limiting humanitarian actors' freedom of movement (UN 13/07/2016).

A WFP warehouse with food was looted, the extent of the looting remains unclear (WFP 14/07/2016). Vehicles are reportedly also subject to looting (WFP 14/07/2016).

As of 16 July the border with Uganda remained largely closed, there have been no reports of it reopening (UNHCR 14/07/2016; ECHO 16/07/2016). Due to the closure, emergency humanitarian supplies procured from Uganda cannot be delivered (WFP 14/07/2016).

## Aggravating factors

### Seasonal information

The rainy season (June–September) is ongoing. Cumulative rainfall has been above average (FEWSNET 13/07/2016). This severely impacts humanitarian access in Juba. The rainy season also often contributes to a peak in waterborne diseases and malaria cases (MSF 31/05/2016; OCHA 11/07/2016).

Under normal conditions, harvesting of maize and sorghum crops would take place in July–August. The planting of the second season crop would take place right after in August–September. With renewed violence this might be jeopardised (FAO 16/07/2016).

## Food security crisis

4.8 million people in South Sudan are severely food insecure, facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes (IRIN 08/07/2016; FEWSNET 15/07/2016; IPC 01/04/2016). Alarming levels of food insecurity are already reported in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity regions, where over 50% and 65% of people face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or higher food security outcomes. In Leer, Mayendit, and Koch counties, Unity state, some 5,000 people face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) outcomes. Further insecurity is likely to push higher numbers of people into Catastrophe outcomes (ACF 09/07/2016; IRIN 08/07/2016; FAO 16/07/2016).

## Economic situation

The South Sudanese pound has depreciated by 90% since December 2015, and inflation is at 300% (Trócaire 08/07/2016). Countrywide fuel shortages countrywide worsened in March 2016, disrupting road movement and trade (FAO 17/03/2016).

## Contextual information

### Conflict between the SPLA and SPLA-IO

A peace deal formed between the SPLA and SPLA-IO was signed in August 2015. This was meant to bring an end to the civil war that began in December 2013.

Leader of the SPLA-IO Riek Machar had resumed his role as Vice President and returned to Juba in April 2016. A Transitional Government of National Unity was set up. However, disagreement persists over the restructuring of South Sudan from ten states into 28, and the number of opposition cantonment sites (BBC 11/07/2016; Sudan Tribune 25/06/2016; Sudan Tribune 01/06/2016).

Before the fighting in Juba, government forces and groups loosely affiliated to the SPLA-IO had engaged in heavy fighting in Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal state. Sporadic fighting has also been reported recently in Leer town, Unity state, and across Greater Equatoria since June. Since fighting broke out in Juba on 7 July clashes have reportedly become more widespread across the country (ECHO 14/07/2016). This indicates that the ceasefire in Juba is unlikely to hold and fighting is likely to escalate throughout South Sudan (ISS 15/07/2016; AFP 07/07/2016; WFP 22/06/2016).

Both Salva Kiir and Riek Machar seem to have had little influence over the outbreak of ethnic fighting in Juba. They were together at a press conference when fighting broke out, and seemingly unable to explain what was happening (African Arguments 11/07/2016). Officers involved in the fighting did not initially obey commands from Kiir and Machar for

a ceasefire (Peace Direct 13/07/2016). Reports are growing that Salva Kiir is losing control over the SPLA to the ruling Chief of General Staff and former governor of Northern Bahr El Ghazal Paul Malong (African Arguments 11/07/2016). Likewise, many SPLA-IO soldiers have followed senior officials other than Machar, although Machar had never wielded as much control over his alliance of forces as Kiir (ICG 12/07/2016; African Arguments 11/07/2016). Such alternative leaders have less incentive to pursue the peace deal, as they benefit from fighting in terms of power and financing (African Arguments 11/07/2016).

Widespread fighting will have severe humanitarian consequences. The number of displaced is expected to increase and civilians will face high extremely high protection risks. In the past, neither side has refrained from entering PoC sites, killing civilians and burning parts of compounds (African Arguments 11/07/2016). Access will be extremely complicated as the rainy season renders many roads inaccessible.

## Past displacement

Currently, some 1.69 million IDPs have been registered, as well as 264,200 refugees (UNHCR 30/06/2016). The majority of IDPs are in Unity state (around 560,000), followed by Jonglei (513,000). Central Equatoria, where Juba is located, already houses 53,500 IDPs (WFP 28/06/2016). UN House, where 7,000 newly displaced were registered, was already hosting 47,000 IDPs (CCCM Cluster 14/07/2016). In addition, Juba is home to around 15,000 refugees (UNHCR 30/06/2016).

Renewed conflict has left several thousand South Sudanese stranded at the Ugandan border, which is closed (ECHO 14/07/2016; ECHO 16/07/2016).

## Stakeholders

Conflict erupted in the ranks of the SPLA in December 2013, after President Salva Kiir accused Vice President Riek Machar of plotting a coup against him in Juba. Within the army, Nuer and Dinka troops clashed (Small Arms Survey 2015).

**SPLA:** After the creation of South Sudan, the SPLA's political branch, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), became the ruling party. The group's leader, Salva Kiir from the Dinka ethnic group, became President of South Sudan. The SPLA is estimated to number 210,000 soldiers (IISS 2013).

**SPLA-IO:** In late 2013, Riek Machar, Vice President and a senior SPLA commander belonging to the Nuer ethnic group, was accused by President Kiir of planning a coup, and removed from his position. This led to the formation of the SPLA-IO and civil war (Small Arms Survey 2015; IASR 2015). Following the implementation of security arrangements as stipulated by the peace agreement, 1,300 troops were installed in Juba in April 2016.

The supposed aim was to create a unified security force. In reality, there has been no attempt to unite the opposing sides (BBC 11/07/2016).

**Other armed groups:** The conflict situation is complex as many armed groups have splintered from the SPLA-IO, and never adhered to the August 2015 peace agreement (Small Arms Survey 2015).

**United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)** recently had its mandate extended until the end of August 2016. UNMISS currently consists of 12,100 troops, and 1,200 police (UNMISS 31/03/2016). It has called for extra troops and more robust capabilities such as attack helicopters. UNMISS is in charge of PoC sites (UNSC 13/07/2016).

## Neighbouring countries' relationship to the conflict

**Uganda:** Traditionally a supporter of the SPLA, Ugandan military convoys crossed into South Sudan on 14 July to evacuate its citizens from Juba. The convoy of around 50 trucks and up to 2,000 soldiers may remain in Juba to aid the SPLA (AFP 14/07/2016).

**Sudan:** Historically, Sudan has supported South Sudan's armed groups in their opposition to the government. If the conflict escalates again in South Sudan, it is likely that Khartoum will renew its support. A number of Sudanese armed groups still operate within South Sudan.

## Key characteristics of Juba

**Demographic profile:** The population of Central Equatoria for 2016 is projected to be 1.5 million: 790,000 male and 727,000 female.

The under-five population is estimated at 320,000; an estimated 523,000 are between 5-20 years old; 39,000 are over 60 years old (Population projections for South Sudan 2015).

An estimated 300,000 people lived in Juba in 2008, this number is likely to be higher due to the influx of migrants and IDPs overtime (City Population 2014). 200,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 31/12/2015).

**Food security** in Central Equatoria: 275,000 Stressed (IPC Phase 2), 260,000 Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and 55,000 Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from May– uly (IPC 01/04/2016).

**Nutrition:** 33,000 children under five and breastfeeding women are in need of nutrition in Juba (HNO 31/12/2015).

**Health:** Infant mortality: 60.3/1,000; Under-five mortality: 92.6/1,000; maternal mortality ratio: 789 per 100,000 live births (World Bank 2015).

**WASH:** 13% of South Sudanese has access to improved sanitation; 85% practise open defecation; 41% have access to safe drinking water (HNO 31/12/2015).

**Lighting and cooking:** Only 1% of South Sudan's population is connected to the electricity grid. More than 96% use firewood and charcoal for household heating and cooking (African Development Bank 10/2012).

**Literacy:** total population 27%; male 40%, female 16% (CIA Factbook 2009 est.)\* This data is prior to independence and covers South Sudan.

## Response capacity

### Local and national response capacity

Beyond the work of local NGOs, there is no significant national response capacity.

### International response capacity

Many international organisations are operational in South Sudan, particularly in Juba. UN agencies, INGOs, and NGOs have already responded to the needs of IDPs in Juba since the 11 July ceasefire (CCCM Cluster 14/07/2016). However, many organisations have evacuated their international and non-critical staff (UNMISS 14/07/2016).

Humanitarian actors put an emphasis on cholera prevention and response, and water delivery (UNICEF 16/07/2016). MSF, ICRC and UNICEF are trucking water, but this is not sufficient. 500,000 liters of water a day are needed in addition to current deliveries (CCCM 16/07/2016).

### Population coping mechanisms

The local population is bringing large quantities of supplies in to UNMISS Tongping (CCCM 16/07/2016).

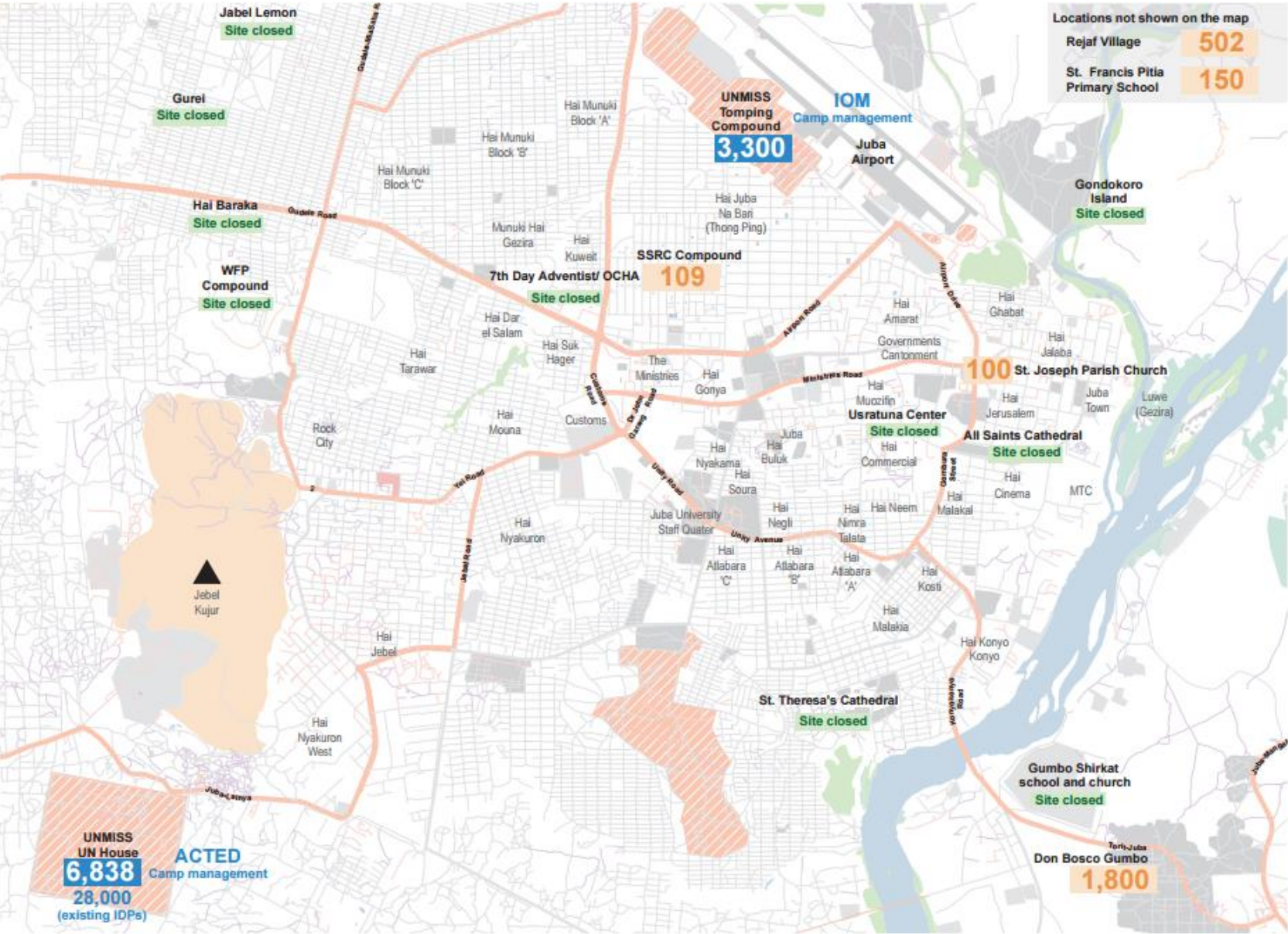
## Lessons learned

- The high turnover of expatriate staff in South Sudan poses security concerns, as relative inexperience and a lack of local knowledge can lead to errors in response in high-risk environments (IRIN 12/07/2016).
- After violence erupted in South Sudan in 2013, many organisations evacuated their staff. When agencies moved back in, they were slow to scale up their operational response in line with humanitarian needs (IRIN 12/07/2016).
- Since independence in 2009, 71 aid workers have been killed and 103 wounded. 64 of killed aid workers were South Sudanese. Local humanitarian workers face significantly higher protection risks due to the ethnic dimension of the conflict (IRIN 12/07/2016).

## Information gaps and needs

- Nutrition levels for most IDP sites are not available.
- IDP figures are dynamic and change on a daily basis.

# Map of July displacement in Juba



Source: CCCM Cluster 16/07/2016