

174

INCIDENTS REPORTED
117 in Q3 2020

56%

INCIDENTS INVOLVING VIOLENCE
50% in Q3 2020

29

STAFF DETAINED
5 in Q3 2020

80

AID WORKERS RELOCATED
16 in Q3 2020

23

OPERATIONAL INTERFERENCES
16 in Q3 2020

25

BUREAUCRATIC IMPEDIMENTS
18 in Q3 2020

OVERVIEW

During the third quarter of 2021, 174 humanitarian access incidents were reported, 56 per cent of which were violence and threats against humanitarian personnel and assets. Over a quarter of the incidents reported occurred in Central Equatoria. Twenty-nine NGO staff were detained for various reasons, including new visa requirements and outstanding court procedures against former staff.

Insecurity forced the relocation of 80 aid workers from Ayod and New Fangak counties in Jonglei State, Nagero and Tambura in Western Equatoria State, and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area.

Looting of supplies significantly impacted humanitarian ability to respond efficiently to people in need. On 8 July, 230 metric tons of assorted critical food items for people in highly food-insecure areas were looted from a UN warehouse in Tonj North, Warrap State. On 15 July, 70 metric tons of food commodities were looted in a roadside attack in Abienhom, Unity. On 21 August, 12.5 metric tons of food supplies were looted in Baggari, Western Bahr el Ghazal.

Youth disrupted humanitarian action in Torit, Renk, Koch, Ulang, Kapoeta and Bentiu in 30 reported incidents. This increasing trend of youth demands, aggression, and at times violence has significant impact on humanitarian space and the ability to operate in an unimpeded manner.

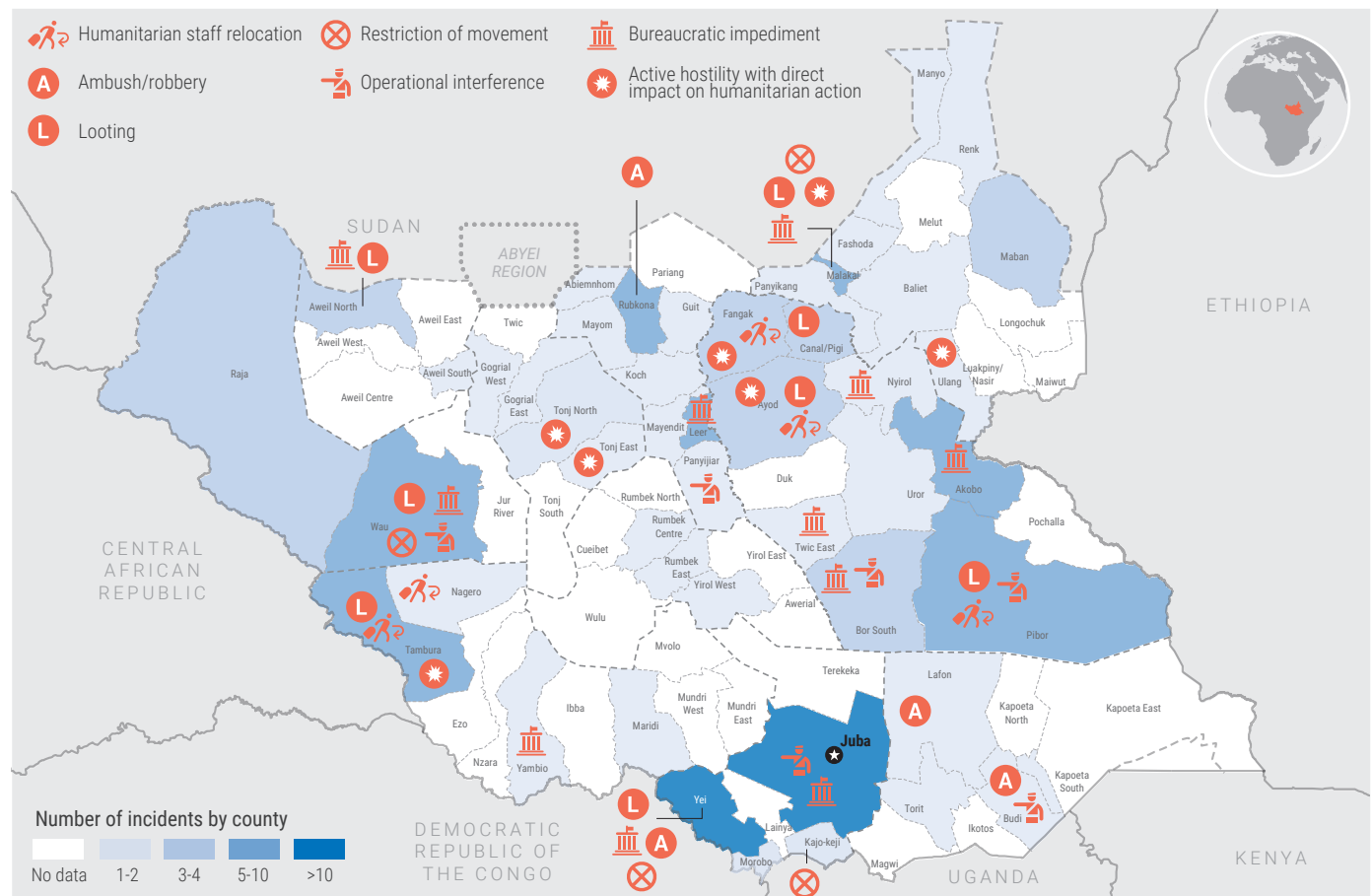
A notable decrease in roadside attacks against humanitarian convoys during the third quarter could be attributed to the limited movement by humanitarians due to heavy rains and floods. Ten ambushes took place in Lafon and Budi in Eastern Equatoria and Yei County. Bureaucratic impediments by the local authorities, ranging from operational interference and illegal taxation, in Panyijiar, Leer and Walgak, have increased.

Humanitarian activities were significantly impacted in Tonga, Atar, Diel and Canal, Tambura, Koch and Mayendit due to insecurity resulting from sub-national violence. Riverine movement along Malakal and Adok port has been challenging, while movements from Malakal to other field locations were suspended, affecting prepositioning and response.

Ongoing sub-national violence in Tambura, Western Equatoria, which displaced more than 80,000 people since June, continues to impact humanitarian operations. In addition to the violence, there were access violations including looting and destruction of humanitarian assets and supplies.

Poor road conditions compounded by heavy rain and floods led to access challenges and slowed the response to the flooded-affected communities in Ayod, Fangak and Canal in Jonglei State.

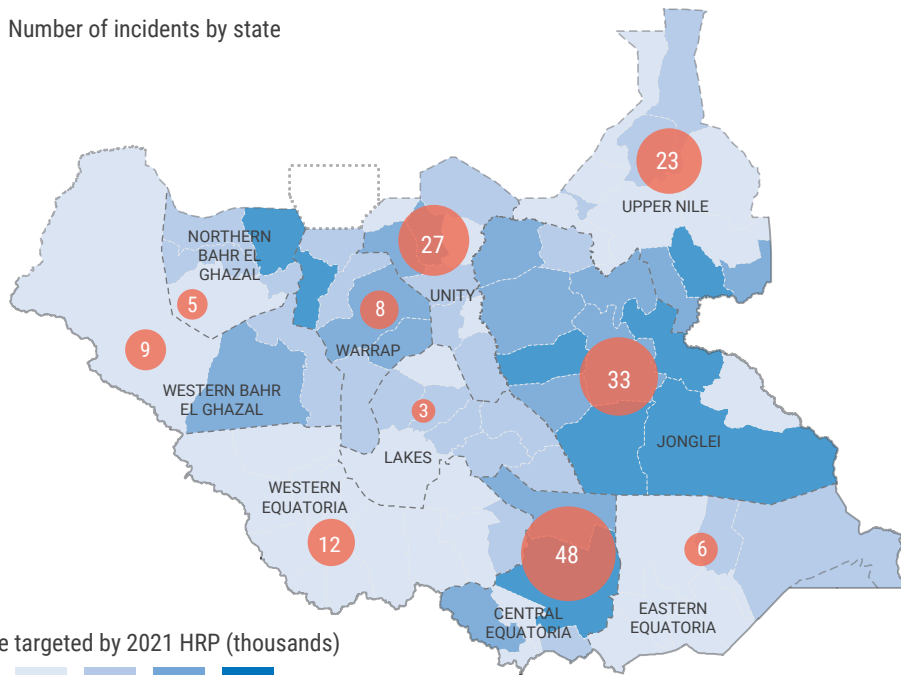
ACCESS INCIDENTS AND KEY CONSTRAINTS



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

AID TARGETING AND ACCESS INCIDENTS

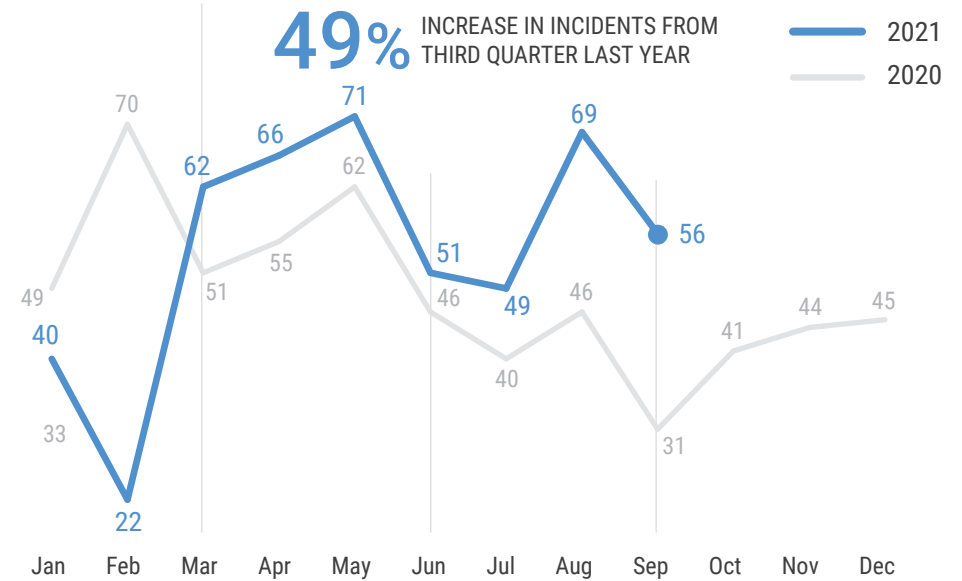
● Number of incidents by state



People targeted by 2021 HRP (thousands)



2020-2021 INCIDENT TREND



The 49 per cent increase in the number of overall incidents reported compared to the same period last year is attributed to a surge in attacks against humanitarian staff and assets and continued active hostilities and sub-national violence, particularly in Central Equatoria and Jonglei.

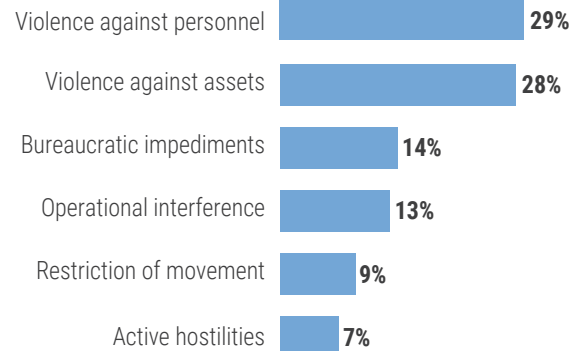
DISEASE OUTBREAK



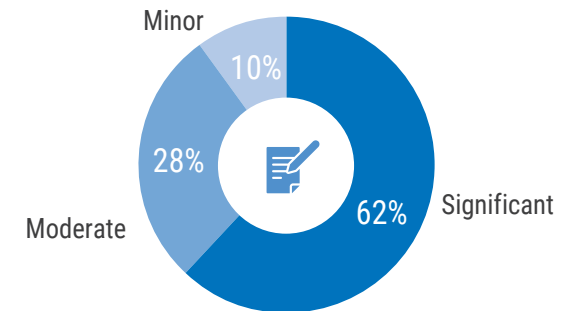
INCREASED TESTING REVEALS INCREASE LEVELS

South Sudan remains on alert for a resurgence of COVID-19 numbers. There has been a decrease in confirmed cases reported in October. The recently rolled out antigen rapid test has not yet revealed any confirmed COVID-19 case. The declaration of an Ebola outbreak in neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo is cause for renewed concern. Health partners are reviewing the May 2021 Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness checklist to ensure adequate preparedness measures.

INCIDENT TYPE



INCIDENT SEVERITY



Significant: Serious incidents causing severe impact on staff, assets or response.
Moderate: Incidents with serious effect on staff, assets or response.
Minor: Incidents of minor severity, without notable impact to staff, assets or response.