The Human Security Crisis in South Sudan: The Role of Office for The Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) from 2019 to 2021

Angelina Ayusari Gandu[1], Hendra Maujana Saragih[2]
Universitas Nasional, Indonesia[1,2]

ABSTRACT
This study aims to analyze and explain the humanitarian crisis that occurred in South Sudan from 2019 to 2021, as a consequence of the prolonged civil war, as well as the role of the Office For The Coordination Of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in efforts to overcome and respond to the humanitarian crisis. In this study, the author uses several concepts and theories, which include the concept of Human Security, the concept of Responsibility to Protect, and the theory of International Organizations. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. The results showed that the humanitarian crisis that occurred in Sudan caused violations of several aspects of human security, which include personal security, community security, political security, economic security, food security, health security, and environmental security. Then in an effort to respond to and overcome the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, OCHA did several things, namely making a policy agenda, providing information, advocating, and providing humanitarian funds for the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan.

Keywords: human security, humanitarian crisis, OCHA, South Sudan

A. INTRODUCTION

Conflict is a phenomenon that often occurs in today's contemporary era. In the study of International Relations, conflicts have occurred centuries ago, involving states or groups of individuals. In this contemporary era, the conflicts that develop are increasingly diverse. One of them is a conflict between the government of a country and one of the community groups in that country or conflict between fellow community groups, which is often referred to as civil war. The civil war that is developing today has become one of the phenomena that continues to be highlighted by the international community. This is because the civil war is no longer a domestic problem of a country, but has also become an international problem, considering that the impact it causes has also become an international problem. One of the direct impacts of a civil war that occurs in a country is a humanitarian crisis.

A humanitarian crisis is a condition where humans do not get their basic rights, such as the right to life, the right to feel safe, to the right to get access to justice and welfare. The African continent is one area that is prone to conflict, especially internal conflicts in the form of civil wars. The African continent consists of countries that are mostly poor countries to developing countries. The conflicts that occur in this continent have resulted in various social problems in their respective countries such as poverty, unemployment, prolonged hunger, child soldiers, human rights violations, the deaths of millions of people each year, which later becomes a humanitarian crisis.

[*corresponding author: angelinagandu1@gmail.com]

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One of the phenomena of civil war that is happening on the African continent today is the civil war that occurred in South Sudan. The civil war that took place in South Sudan is an inter-ethnic civil war. It is known that the beginning of the war occurred when South Sudan was not yet independent and was still part of one Sudan. The inter-ethnic civil war that was created when Sudan was still a single country originated from the government's discrimination against ethnic Africans in Sudan. The ethnic Arab population in Sudan is smaller than the ethnic African population. However, ethnic Arabs are known to have more representation in government (Cahyani, 2017). This domination then led to an imbalance of policies issued by the Sudanese government at that time. Ethnic Arabs are known to be more privileged by the government, through policies that are Islamization and Arabization in Southern Sudan.

In 1955, to be precise before Sudan officially became independent, a civil war took place there. It is known that the first conflict in Sudan occurred, when soldiers in southern Sudan staged an uprising due to political uncertainty (Poggo, 2009). This rebellion sparked the birth of a separatist movement in 1972. At that time, the Anyanya ethnicity, which is an African ethnicity in Southern Sudan, rebelled against the Sudanese government. Not long after, this separatist movement group changed its name to the *Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army* (SPLM/A), which then began to control the southern part of Sudan. Basically, this separatist group is treated fairly and fulfills the need for resources from the government. To counterbalance and fight the rebels, the Sudanese government also formed an army called Janjaweed.

To stop the conflict, the Sudanese government and the rebels then signed the *Addis Ababa Peace Accord* (AAPA) peace agreement (Fahmi, 2012) in 1972. This agreement was signed by SPLM/A and Janjaweed to stop the ongoing conflict in the country. However, this agreement failed to survive which was marked by the outbreak of the second civil war, which occurred in 1983. This second civil war took place from 1983 to 2005. During this civil war, there was a massive humanitarian crisis in Sudan. It is known that the Janjaweed troops carried out genocide or ethnic cleansing in the South Darfur region. Massive crimes against humanity and human rights violations occurred when Janjaweed troops began to kill, rape women, and kidnap children.

According to a UN statement, from 2003 to 2008, the death toll from this civil war has reached 300,000 people. Including civilians who died of disease (DW, 2008). Meanwhile, until the end of 2012, the maternal mortality rate reached 2,050 deaths per 100,000 new births, deaths from malaria reached 44,000 people per year; Deaths from tuberculosis are 228 per 100,000 people, a quarter of children under five and children experience stunted growth due to chronic malnutrition, and the 135 per 1,000 births is the under-five mortality rate (Balikuddembe, 2014).

After various settlement efforts made, in 2010 Southern Sudan decided to hold a referendum on secession from Sudan. This referendum lasted for 6 days from January 9 to

January 15, 2011. However, after officially becoming a new country in July 2011, South Sudan did not easily escape the civil war and humanitarian crisis. After independence became an independent country, war and violence increased in the territory of South Sudan. It is known that two years after independence, this small country was again faced with the problem of civil war. The climax of the war came when President Kiir, who was in office at the time, sacked Vice President Riek Machar, along with his entire cabinet, after accusations of a coup. Since then, South Sudan has been heating up again. War was inevitable between the government army and Machar's army. This war left 1 million South Sudanese homeless from 2013 to 2014. This number then increased further in 2015. Apart from losing their homes, these civilians also had to suffer from hunger and deteriorating health (ConserUSA.org, 2022).

In 2015, the South Sudanese government pursued a peace process through a ceasefire, and re-installed Machar as vice president in 2016. But this did not last long, after fighting broke out again between Machar's forces and government forces. Violence continued to increase during this period, causing heavy losses to civil society. Despite re-signing a peace agreement with the opposition in 2018, the conflict situation in South Sudan continues, albeit on a small scale. But the real impact of the protracted war of the last decades is still there. It is known that in 2019, about 7 million South Sudanese people experienced a hunger crisis, and their safety was not guaranteed. Meanwhile, the war continued until the war broke out again in 2020.

This condition in South Sudan then triggered an international response. One of them is the United Nations, as an organization that cares about world peace, and takes part in efforts to overcome these problems. The United Nations has played a major role in the South Sudan issue for a long time. One of them is through *the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs* (OCHA). OCHA is the UN's coordinating agency for humanitarian affairs. In the issue of the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, OCHA has several times taken an important role, in an effort to overcome the problem of the humanitarian crisis.

B. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

a. *Human Security*

Security is one of the theories that developed in the study of international relations. In simple terms, security from a human point of view is a core value of human life. Being safe means not being distracted by danger or fear. This is in line with the idea of Thomas Hobbes which states that *"without security 'there is no place for industry… no arts, no letters, no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brute, and short"* (Hobbes, 1964). The point is that without security, there will be no life, social problems, and constant fear.

In the study of international relations, security tends to be related to state security or known as old security, namely the security point of view which refers to the state's ability to protect its state from external dangers and threats such as intervention, blockade, invasion, occupation or occupation, and threats from foreign powers or terrorist groups, and to ensure

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the country's domestic stability (Preece, 2011). But in its development, security no longer revolves around state issues alone. This is because the times are developing, the threats and problems that disrupt security are no longer only targeting the state.

In today's contemporary era, security threats tend to occur in civil society. These threats can be caused by many things, such as conflict, military aggression, terrorism threats, human trafficking, human rights violations, to social problems that cause humanitarian crises. According to the *Commission on Human Security*, preserving human life by upholding basic human rights which include human freedom in essence is the definition of *human security community.* Security means creating a political, social, economic, military and cultural environment that together create the foundation for human survival (Commission on Human Security, 2003). Security in this case also means protecting fundamental freedoms which include protection from aggressive threats and potentially dangerous critical situations.

Departing from this understanding, it can be understood that *human security* is one form of effort to protect human life from existing threats and crises that lurk to improve the quality of human life. So basically the concept of *human security* is not centered on state security, but will concentrate on individual security by providing protection and empowerment to the community. This concept emphasizes on providing protection and prevention. *The Commission of human security* stated that the protection would contain strategies to protect the public from threats. So that the role of the state, international agencies and social institutions is needed to provide protection to the community in a systematic, comprehensive, and preventive manner.

The Commission of Human Security explained that *human security* is divided into two parts, which include *freedom from fear* and *freedom from want*. *Freedom from fear* can simply be interpreted as freedom from fear. Broadly speaking, *freedom from fear* can be interpreted as human freedom for basic rights such as freedom of expression, freedom of speech and expression, to freedom to exercise their life and political choices. *Freedom from fear* can also be interpreted as a condition of human security guaranteed by the state to get protection from violence due to conflict, protection from external threats, and protection from various forms of injustice in a country that have the potential to disrupt the security of its citizens (Hanlon & Kenneth, 2016).

The following are the parts that are the focus of the concept of *freedom from fear,* including *personal security* which aims to protect humans from physical threats, terrorism, criminalization, domestic violence, to *child labour*. *Community security* is a form of security against culture and community. As well as *political security*, which includes the protection of human rights. Then *freedom from want,* which is human freedom to get guaranteed security and protection from threats that interfere with survival. The deep focus of this concept includes *economic security* (freedom from poverty and fulfillment of life needs), *food security* (easy access to food), *health security* (easy health services and protection from disease), and *environmental*

security (protection from all forms of pollution) (United Nations *Trust Fund for Human Security*, 2005).

This is also supported by Barry Buzan who stated that every international actor, both state actors and non-state actors, has an obligation to guarantee three types of individual freedom, which include freedom from *fear*, freedom to carry out one's will (*freedom from want)*, and *freedom to maintain dignity* (Hadiwinata, 2017). This concept will be used to explain the problem of the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan from 2019 – 2021. The concept of *human security* is used because it is able to explain the factors in human security that are not fulfilled in the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan.

b. International Organization Theory

According to one expert, Clive Archer, international organizations have several roles, namely: as an instrument (tool/means), namely to reach agreement, suppress conflict intensity, and harmonize actions; as an arena (forum/container), namely to gather, consult, and initiate joint decision-making or the formulation of international agreements; and as actors, that international organizations can also be autonomous actors and act in their own capacity as international organizations and are no longer merely implementing the interests of their members.

c. The Concept *of Responsibility to Protect*

The concept of *Responsibility to Protect* is one of the new concepts that has developed in the study of international relations since the 1990s. Basically, this concept can be defined as internationally agreed norms, which aim to protect citizens from various forms of crime. Broadly speaking, the concept of *responsibility to protect* can be understood as a norm or principle based on a shared understanding that sovereignty is a state responsibility, not merely a state right or *privilege*. There are three (3) main pillars that form the basis for implementing the concept of *Responsibility To Protect,* which was emphasized by former UN Secretary General Ban-ki Moon (A Toolkit on Responsibilities to Protect). The first pillar, namely the state has the responsibility to provide protection for its citizens from various forms of violence and violations such as war crimes, ethnic cleansing, genocide, crimes against humanity, and various other forms of crimes of the same kind.

The second pillar, namely the international community has a responsibility to supply aid to countries that are in a state of humanitarian crisis. The third pillar, namely that every member state of the United Nations has an obligation to provide a timely and decisive response to a condition where the state fails to provide protection to its citizens, from conflicts or humanitarian crises. This step can be taken by the state collectively, the UN organization itself, to regional organizations. Basically, this concept is a moral and political commitment of countries in the world, which are mutually agreed upon as a form of obligation and responsibility for the security of individuals or communities from various forms of violence

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that threaten human life. The implementation or application of this concept is carried out peacefully. However, it is possible to use violence if peaceful means fail.

Evans explained that if a country is *unable* and *unwilling* or unable and unwilling to protect its citizens from a crisis that causes suffering and misery, and is unable and unwilling to stop the conflict or problem causing the crisis, the principle of *responsibility to protect* can be implemented in efforts to overcome the crisis in the country as a form of responsibility of the community and the international community (Evans, 2008).

C.   RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method, where the author describes the data and problems with or through words which will then be linked to the theory used. According to Umar Suryadi Bakry, qualitative research focuses on interactive processes and events, as well as separating theory and data (Bakry, 2015). The data collection method is carried out through in-depth research with data collection techniques through library studies by summarizing various sources of scientific research in the form of books, research journals, and articles related to the topic of discussion.

D.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Humanitarian Crisis 2019 – 2021

The protracted crisis in South Sudan has been going on since the civil war began. This crisis has continued to worsen since South Sudan officially became an independent country. In 2017, the conflict between Sudan and South Sudan became more massive and widespread. According to an Amnesty International report, in 2017, most of the houses, schools and health facilities were destroyed by the rebels. Government soldiers have also carried out several massacres against villagers which were carried out arbitrarily. In 2017, many civilians chose to move to remote places that were not easily accessible. This action is their attempt to avoid the rebels and soldiers who could attack at any time (Amnesty International, 2017).

According to OCHA, there were 1,324 cases of sexual and gender-based violence in the first half of 2017, targeting women and girls, and 19% were against children (OCHA, 2018). In 2017, South Sudan also experienced a food crisis due to the activities of farmers who were stopped because of the war. This caused civil society to suffer from famine that lasted until 2018. Then in 2018, government forces and rebel groups continue to forcibly recruit children. The UN Secretary-General's 2019 report on children in armed conflict documented how 25 children in 2018 were forced to join armed groups, resulting in 7 being killed and 7 being raped. Meanwhile, in 2019, based on a *Human Rights Watch report*, the conflict escalated after the government and the opposition signed a reinvigorated peace accord in 2018.

However, in the midst of implementing the peace accord, fighting broke out again between the army and rebel groups. It is known that in this conflict there were serious

violations against civilians, such as assault, murder, beating, arbitrary detention, torture, sexual violence, looting and property destruction (Human Rights Watch). The same situation occurs regularly from 2020 to 2021. In addition, in 2020, more than 700,000 people were affected by floods, measles outbreaks were confirmed in several areas of South Sudan, and three humanitarian workers died on the mission. Then, in early 2021, the native people of South Sudan will also face the same problem of flooding and prolonged hunger. Declining productivity, reduced job opportunities and increased crime have further exacerbated the crisis in South Sudan (Dessalegn, 2017).
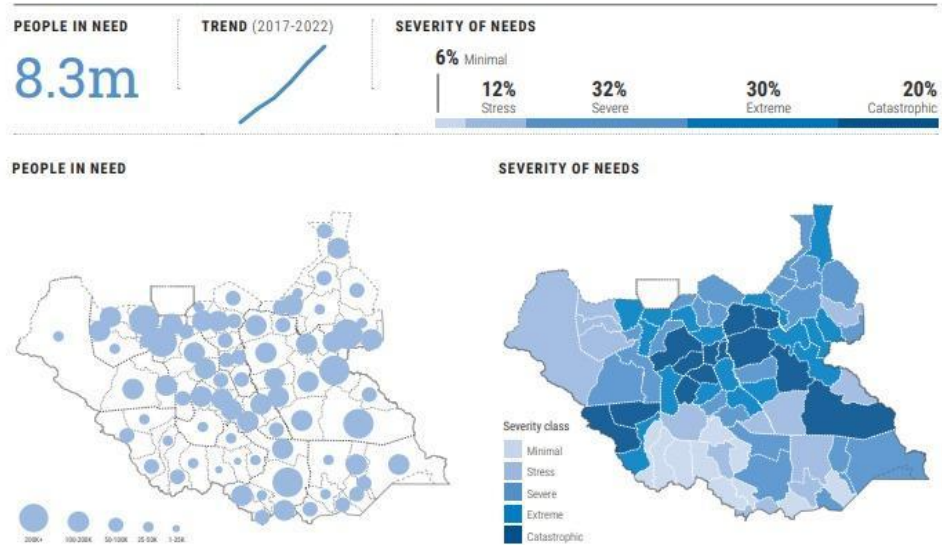
It is known that since January 2020, the humanitarian situation in South Sudan has remained complex, marked by prolonged internal displacement, local conflicts, floods in several areas of the country, the Covid-19 pandemic, currency depreciation, food shortages and malnutrition. New hotspots of violent conflict and civil unrest continued and emerged throughout 2020 (OCHA). This situation was exacerbated by falling government oil revenues, slow progress in implementing peace agreements, flooding, and the COVID-19 outbreak which caused restrictions on movement, disruption of trade and household livelihoods. The crisis has slowed the population's resilience to repeated shocks and stresses and is likely to plunge South Sudan further into a social and economic crisis.

The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) has identified that 66% of the South Sudanese population is in need of humanitarian aid. It is known that 8.3 million People are in need, of which 93% of them are in severe to extreme situations and 200,000 are in disaster situations. More than 1,034,000 people have been affected by the floods since July 2020, generating 481,000 new refugees. People lose their homes and livelihoods, and access to safe food and drinking water, while poor sanitation and health risks increase. According to UNFPA, there is a high rate of maternal mortality occurring during childbirth. The reported cases of COVID-19 were 3,670, including 63 deaths, as of January 14, 2021 (SIDA).

Furthermore, by 2021, OCHA identified 8.4 million people in need of assistance in South Sudan. An estimated 7.24 million people face acute food insecurity from April to July 2021. An assessment of malnutrition rates estimates that 1.9 million people are malnourished, including 1.6 million children under the age of five. In addition to the caseload of 1.71 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) caused by the conflict, 835,000 people in 32 districts have been affected by the floods losing their homes, livestock, crops and livelihoods. Since the outbreak of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013, the United Nations task force on monitoring and reporting gross violations against children has verified more than 13,000 violations including the recruitment and use of 6,340 children. During this period also, a total of 3,806 children associated with the Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) were released from armed groups.

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Figure 1. South Sudan Food Security Report

Source: Office For The Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

The picture above shows that the trend of food insecurity has continued to increase from 2017 to early 2022. There are about 8.3 million people, including refugees experiencing high food insecurity until the beginning of 2022. This data is an increase from 7.7 million people in need in 2021. This problem is spreading almost throughout South Sudan at a rate that is beyond extreme, namely the level of disaster (OCHA).

**Figure 2.** South Sudan Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Report
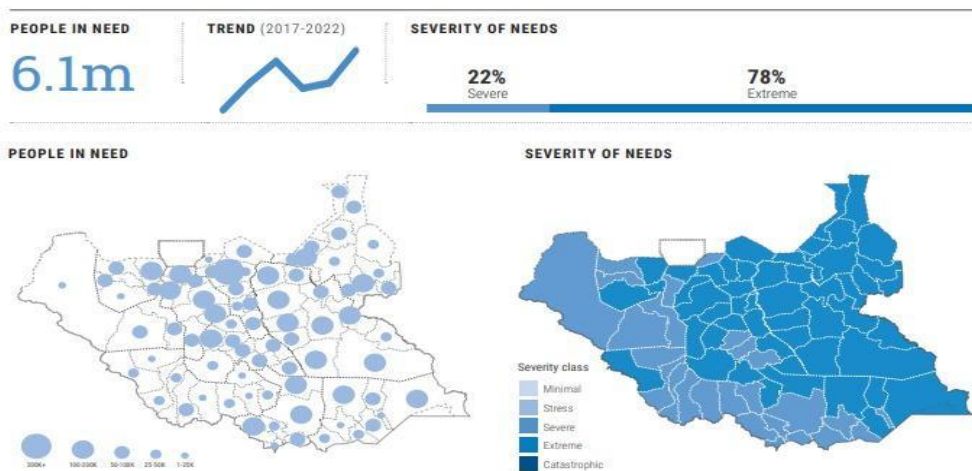
Source: Office For The Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Then in the picture above, it can be seen that the trend of water, sanitation and hygiene problems has worsened from 2017 to 2022, and spread throughout South Sudan at an extreme level. There are about 6.1 million people who experience impaired welfare as a result of insufficient or lack of access to clean water and better sanitation. The worst water, sanitation and hygiene conditions are found in several states such as the Jonglei Nile Basin, Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap, the East Equator area, and North Bahr el Ghazal. The districts classified with the greatest need are Tonj East, Fangak, Panyikang, Canal-Pigi and Twic Timur. It is known that sanitation facilities throughout South Sudan are rare. Overall, 80 percent of households in South Sudan do not access a latrine.

Figure 3. South Sudan Protection Report
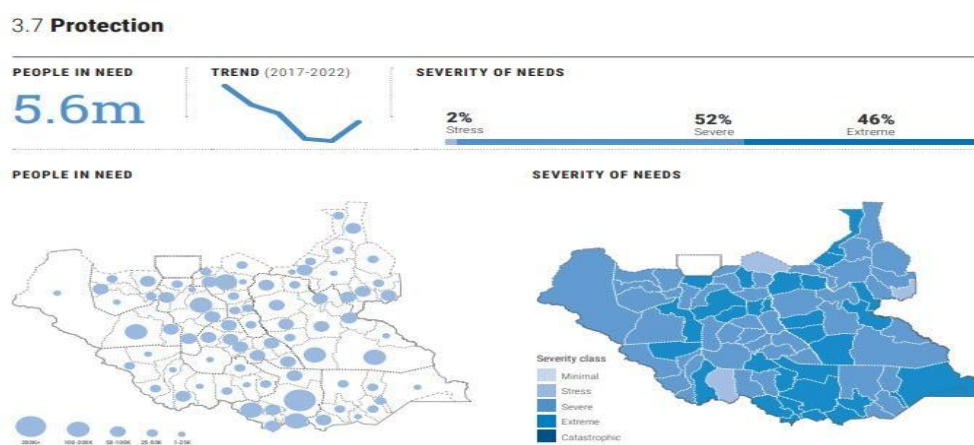
Source: Office For The Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

In the picture above, you can see data showing security problems in South Sudan, where there are 5.6 million people who experience security disturbances and are spread throughout South Sudan at medium to extreme levels. It is known that in 2021, the situation in South Sudan develops into a challenge that combines many factors such as military, economic and natural disasters, which then results in increased displacement of people. In early 2020, the President of South Sudan had announced the formation of a transitional government with representatives from different powers, which gave hope for stabilization by 2021. But this did not last long for failure, as armed violence erupted again in Jonglei and Bahr El Ghazal. the West and continues throughout 2021.

This situation, exacerbated by the shock of the severe climate crisis, resulted in consecutive floods. This condition poses challenges in accessing food, drinking water and other basic needs of the community. The scale and urgency of this problem have also been exacerbated by COVID-19, which adds to the complex situation of South Sudan. It is known that more than 800,000 people have been displaced due to the 2021 floods and as many as 52%

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of this number are children, as well as more than 100,000 people who remain displaced and homeless during the floods. The floods also damaged several critical infrastructures, including more than 50 health care centers, 113 schools and at least 19 women's and girls' friendly spaces in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states.

The conflicts and natural disasters have increased the vulnerability of the community, especially children and women, to various risks such as violence, loss of life, injury, family separation, gender-based violence, to sexual exploitation and abuse. Climate vulnerability and periods of massive conflict have forced many South Sudanese to migrate across borders. According to the data, there were about 2 million people who had to become refugees during this period (UNHCR, 2021). If we review the humanitarian crisis that took place in South Sudan, we will certainly find the fact that almost all aspects of the *human security* of civil society in South Sudan are not fulfilled by the country. *Personal security*, the people of South Sudan were not met during the conflict.

This is because there are physical threats, acts of terror, domestic violence, and *child labor* received by civil society in South Sudan. *Community security* is also not fulfilled through the threat of genocide against the ethnic groups in the country. Then, *political security*, which includes the protection of human rights, has also been massively violated since the beginning of the conflict, starting with murder, gender-based violence, exploitation, sexual harassment, and genocide. Furthermore, *economic security*, which is liberation from poverty and fulfilling the necessities of life, is of course not fulfilled at all. This is shown by data on poverty, which is increasing poverty, massive famine, and losing their homes.

Then *food security* is not met, where the problem of food insecurity spreads to almost all of South Sudan at an extreme level. *Health security* that is not guaranteed by the state and only expects external assistance. However, this was also not fulfilled effectively, considering that many civilians died from diseases that occurred during the war. This is supported by the condition of the country experiencing war, so that people have difficulty in accessing clean water, to poor sanitation conditions. Then the last is *environmental security*, where the state needs to ensure the safety of its citizens from environmental problems, including natural disasters.

However, the facts show that natural disasters, especially the floods that hit South Sudan have added to the long problem for the survival of the people of South Sudan. These environmental problems have added a new long list of crises on a larger scale. The humanitarian crisis in South Sudan shows that the people of South Sudan since the beginning of their country's independence, have never had their right to obtain security, and to avoid various types of threats. Instead of getting security, their rights have been violated through prolonged conflicts that the government is unable to resolve.

This then triggered an international response through various international

organizations, by providing humanitarian assistance to offering peace missions. But in the process too, humanitarian workers can also die. This humanitarian crisis is based on structural problems that should be able to be resolved by the South Sudanese government, if the government is committed to a better life for the country. But Sudan's weak and bad government was unable to achieve this. This is caused by various factors such as corruption, to the lack of integrity of government officials themselves.

The Role of OCHA in the Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan

OCHA has undertaken several of these efforts since it first reached out to South Sudan. This is done, of course, with the aim of overcoming the problem of the protracted humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. In 2019–2021, OCHA has carried out several quite massive humanitarian actions, which include several things, including the first to create a policy agenda. Since carrying out its mission in South Sudan, OCHA has made several major policies, which continue to be implemented every year, namely the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). A Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is a coordinated and strategic response policy developed by a humanitarian organization, in this case OCHA, to meet the acute-level needs of people affected by an emergency or humanitarian crisis (ReliefWeb, 2019).

In 2019, through this policy, OCHA and its humanitarian partners have achieved the target of humanitarian assistance to 5.3 million of the 7.1 million people experiencing crisis in South Sudan. The policies prioritized in the 2019 HRP include prioritizing saving lives by providing timely and integrated multi-sector assistance and services to reduce acute needs among the most vulnerable women, men, girls and boys; protect women, men, girls and boys through the provision of specialized and integrated services; support at-risk communities to promote and maintain their resilience as a result of the stresses of conflict and crisis.

Although since the signing of the reinvigorated peace accord in late 2018 a steady period, humanitarian needs remained high across South Sudan into 2019. The cumulative outcome of years of prolonged conflict, chronic vulnerabilities, and weak essential services left 7.2 million people, who make up two-thirds of the population—need humanitarian assistance and protection. Women and children continue to be the most vulnerable. At the height of the famine season between May and July 2019, nearly 7 million people were estimated to be acutely food insecure. This is the highest number recorded since the conflict broke out in 2013. Acute malnutrition exceeds the global emergency threshold.

Nearly 4 million people remain displaced: 1.7 million of them are internally displaced and 2.2 million are refugees in six neighboring countries. Then in July 2019, South Sudan was hit by severe seasonal flooding. Over the following months, flooding affected more than 908,000 people and destroyed crops on about 74,000 hectares of farmland. The government declared a state of emergency in the affected areas, which were already experiencing high humanitarian needs prior to the flooding. By the end of 2019, more than 5.3 million of the most

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vulnerable people were reached with humanitarian assistance through the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019.

This is an achievement for both OCHA and its humanitarian partners in South Sudan, as it includes more than 4 million people reachable with food security and livelihood support; then nearly 2 million people were assisted with emergency health care services; and more than 1 million people are supported with their respective protection, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene services. More than half of HRP's partners are South Sudanese non-governmental organizations. Humanitarian response is made possible because of donor contributions. It is known that the 2019 HRP is 75% funded, amounting to US$1.1 billion (OCHA).

Meanwhile, in 2020, humanitarian operations through the HRP focuses on three strategic objectives to respond to the needs of the 5.6 million people who are vulnerable as a result of the crisis, including decreasing morbidity and mortality, as well as suffering from protection threats and incidents, facilitating safe, equitable access. Furthermore, authorize unprotected people to recuperate from crises, find a way out for banishment, and build pliability to severe shocks and chronic stresses through targeted programs in specific geographic places.

In January and June 2020, humanitarian organizations under the coordination of OCHA managed to deliver humanitarian aid and health services to nearly 5.1 million people across South Sudan. An increase to 7.6 million from the 5.6 million people originally targeted through the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Achievements of the HRP covered more than 4.1 million people achieved with food assistance and livelihood support; about 2.2 million people assisted with access to clean water and sanitation; more than 1.1 million people provided with health services; and about 800,000 people receiving protection services. It is known that about 611,000 people received basic necessities in the form of household items and emergency shelters; more than 531,000 children and pregnant and lactating women were provided with emergency nutrition assistance; approximately 327,000 people reached through camp coordination and camp management services; and more than 313,000 children are supported with access to education in an emergency. The achievements listed include those achieved through COVID-19 preparedness and response activities. The number of people reached with humanitarian assistance and services varies by geographic location. In Unity, the number of people reached with some types of humanitarian assistance exceeds the targeted population. In Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Bahr El. Western Ghazal, North Bahr el Ghazal and Jonglei, more than 70 percent of the targeted people were reached with assistance and services. At the same time, the East and West Equator saw the lowest numbers of people reached, with about 33 percent and 35 percent of the population targets reached respectively. In June, 253 humanitarian organizations contributed to the achievements presented on the Dashboard. 60

percent of partners are local NGOs (Lokal – NGO). The biggest donors for the 2020 HRP are the United States and Germany.

Then in 2021, OCHA identified 8.3 million people, including refugees, in need of humanitarian assistance across South Sudan. It is known that this number is an increase of 800,000 people from the number of people in need in 2020. It is known that the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2021 will target 6.6 million people in all 78 districts, including one county – Pibor – which is classified under the HNO. are at the disaster level and another 72 districts where humanitarian needs are at extreme levels, and five districts with severe humanitarian needs. Humanitarian operations will be guided by three overarching strategic objectives including reducing morbidity and mortality, protection threats and incidents for the most vulnerable populations at high levels of severity; enable vulnerable people to recover from crises, find solutions for displacement with respect to their rights; and build resilience to shocks and stresses, and ensure security, equity and access to critical cross-cutting, to basic services to enable populations to meet their basic needs in locations of high severity.

The centrality of protection which includes activities to prevent and suppress gender-based violence (GBV) is a center of the humanitarian response. To support the humanitarian development nexus approach, collaboration with development and peace building actors to address drivers of humanitarian needs and adopt a conflict sensitive approach will be undertaken by the humanitarian community. OCHA coordinates a robust response monitoring framework to the Humanitarian State Team (HCT) with evidence to ensure timely, efficient, and fit for purpose responses to meet humanitarian needs. It is recognized that at least $1.68 billion will be needed to implement an extremely focused response plan by 2021 (ReliefWeb, 2021).

This action succeeded in achieving its target by successfully reaching 5.1 million people who received humanitarian assistance and received humanitarian services. This achievement is divided into several clusters, which include food assistance, health, security protection, and education. In addition to carrying out the task of shaping policy, OCHA has also been an active coordinator for international and local humanitarian organizations participating in the humanitarian response in South Sudan. In 2019, there were 105 local NGOs, 67 international NGOs and 11 civil society groups involved in the humanitarian response, and coordinated directly by OCHA. Then in 2020, OCHA will also coordinate 188 local and international NGOs, which will be involved in the humanitarian response in 2021. Meanwhile, in 2021, there will be 170 local and international NGOs involved in the humanitarian response in 2021.

In addition, in carrying out the humanitarian response mission in South Sudan, OCHA also plays a role in being an agent of advocacy and negotiation between the government and donors to continue to support their involvement, especially in making political policies that allow access to humanitarian assistance. OCHA has also worked closely with the government's border agencies, in ensuring security clearance for humanitarian movements throughout South Sudan. It is known that the OCHA-led Civil Military Advisory group will continue to map

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conflict flashpoints to share with UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan), peacekeepers for inclusion in their regular patrols. OCHA's next role is to provide the latest information regarding the development of the humanitarian situation in South Sudan. This has been routinely carried out by OCHA, through the media established by OCHA itself. This is very helpful in disseminating accurate information about the condition of South Sudan. The most recent information on South Sudan comes predominantly from media sources OCHA. In South Sudan, the OCHA office collects and analyzes information to provide an overview of the state of emergency in South Sudan through maps, charts, situation reports, humanitarian bulletins and websites. This information is disseminated through social media, such as the special Twitter account @OCHASouthSu and also through the unocha.org website.

Then in terms of humanitarian aid in South Sudan, OCHA acts as a coordinator in charge of allocating funds provided by donors to humanitarian organizations involved in humanitarian response missions in South Sudan, to then be distributed for the benefit of humanitarian aid. In its role as an international actor, OCHA can carry out targeted and calculated activities with the existence of a system of policies, coordination, information management, advocacy, and financial assistance. As coordinators, international organizations with normative frameworks develop policy agendas to respond to the ever-changing global situation. The policies that have been prepared will serve as a guide for the parties involved in responding to certain situations. In this case, in South Sudan, OCHA carries out its role as a policy maker to deal with humanitarian crises. One of the outputs of OCHA's policy in South Sudan is the *Humanitarian Response Plan*, which is OCHA's annual policy to act in response to humanitarian crises. This policy is launched once a year, which contains various efforts to deal with existing crisis problems, in the form of humanitarian assistance in various sectors such as food, health, security protection, to education, targeting the people of South Sudan, who live in crisis. Then as a movement coordinator, it is necessary to create a structure for action and cooperation between the right parties so that activities are more effective in dealing with a particular situation.

Coordination allows for the development of better programs with a framework within which other organizations can contribute systematically. In the case of South Sudan, OCHA has collaborated with other humanitarian organizations, both international and local, and is trying to coordinate programs and policies that will be implemented to respond to the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. In addition, in this regard, OCHA has also become a means for humanitarian organizations involved in South Sudan, to harmonize actions to achieve common interests, in this case providing humanitarian aid and services in South Sudan.

In addition, OCHA which has been actively providing updates on the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan has played an important role for the world internationally. This neutral information is a trigger for the international community to be more in solidarity with South

Sudan. Then as the main agent in the advocacy process, the role of OCHA becomes important in terms of collective cooperation. In this case, so that the agenda and coordination that has been carried out by OCHA and its humanitarian organization partners can be carried out in the field, support from various parties is needed; both in the form of service and financial support in each of OCHA's response plans, particularly in the case of the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. Then under certain conditions, international organizations can act as parties that regulate the distribution of funding for an activity with a specific purpose. There are usually two types of international organizations concerned with grants; namely organizations engaged in collecting aid funds and organizations whose role is to channel funds through planned mechanisms. OCHA in an effort to overcome the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan acts as an organization that distributes funds through a planned mechanism, to be distributed to its humanitarian partners, which are then distributed into humanitarian aid for the people of South Sudan who are affected by the crisis.

In the humanitarian crisis situation in South Sudan, OCHA and other humanitarian partners have acted as actors carrying out various activities, which are responsive efforts and efforts to overcome the humanitarian crisis that occurred. This effort is carried out as a form of humanitarian organization's responsibility for the humanitarian crisis that is happening in South Sudan. As a humanitarian actor, OCHA has a responsibility to assist and overcome humanitarian problems such as what happened in South Sudan, where the state was no longer able to solve the problem independently. If analyzed from the perspective of the concept of *Responsibility to Protect*, OCHA's actions in South Sudan are a form of intervention by the international community, as a result of the country's inability to overcome the existing humanitarian crisis.

If reviewed again, the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan that has lasted since the beginning of its independence until now shows that the government of South Sudan from the beginning was unable to provide security and protection for its citizens. Instead of providing security, the government of South Sudan actually took part in increasing the escalation of the conflict, which then perpetuated an increasingly extreme humanitarian crisis. On this basis, the international community felt the need to intervene. In particular, the United Nations, which has a mission to create world peace. The United Nations through OCHA seeks to implement its mission of maintaining peace and addressing humanitarian problems, particularly in South Sudan. One of them by assigning OCHA in the country.

E. CONCLUSION

Understanding conflict in the post-Cold War era requires a new set of tools to navigate a world of human insecurity. Human Security is then present as one of the new analytical tools, which is able to explain new security issues such as human security. In South Sudan, the humanitarian crisis at an extreme level has been going on for a long time and has sparked an international response. There are several things that are the main factors in the occurrence of

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the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, including the struggle for power, corruption and impunity, weak institutional capacity and government structure, identity politics, militarization, and the lack of inclusive participation of the state apparatus.

This condition then exacerbated the civil war that had occurred several decades ago. During this civil war, there have been various forms of massive human rights violations. In this conflict, the *human* security rights of the citizens of South Sudan have never been fulfilled and even violated. Starting from the right to feel free from fear to the right to feel free in getting protection from violence due to conflict, to protection from threats that cause crises. Threats - threats every day are always there, coming from the rebels and even from the government. In this crisis, the human security aspects of civil society in South Sudan were not fulfilled by the country.

As part of the international community, the United Nations through OCHA with a mandate adopted from General Assembly resolution 48/182 on strengthening the coordination of UN humanitarian emergency assistance, carries out its responsibilities as an actor, namely an international organization and based on the *Responsibility to Protect agreement* by making response efforts to humanitarian crises. what happened in South Sudan. OCHA's efforts to respond to the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan include setting a policy agenda, coordinating, providing information, advocating, and allocating humanitarian aid.

Based on humanitarian principles, the importance of responding to conditions that affect human survival is the basis of every policy agenda made by OCHA. This is inseparable from the provision of information in the form of reports related to crisis conditions in the field, which is followed by an advocacy process by OCHA. The aim is to attract sympathy from the state, humanitarian organizations, or individuals to actively participate in overcoming the humanitarian crisis that occurred in South Sudan. In addition, the coordination and distribution of relief activities allows OCHA to raise finances for emergency response with the help of relevant organizations; and is used for coordinated response strategies.

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