

South Sudan Crisis

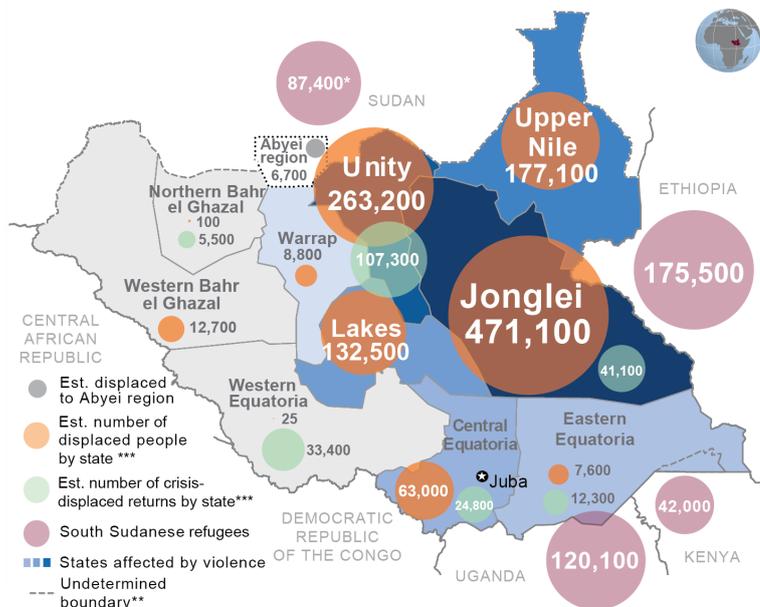
Situation Report No. 46 (as of 24 July 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 18 July to 24 July. The next report will be issued on or around 1 August 2014.

Highlights

- Some 1.1 million people are facing emergency levels of food insecurity.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene partners reported reaching some 400,000 more people in crisis-affected areas in June compared to May, raising the overall number of people reached with some humanitarian assistance to 2.4 million.
- An additional aircraft, able to carry 10 metric tonnes per day, was contracted and dedicated specifically to operations in Bentiu. This frees up other air assets for rapid response operations.



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. **Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. *New arrivals from South Sudan (NOT REFUGEES). ***Verification of the IDP & returned figures is a work in progress. Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 25 July 2014. OCHA South Sudan, 25 July 2014.

3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

2.4 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.1 million

People internally displaced by violence

425,000

People have fled to neighboring countries

* This includes people internally displaced, refugees from other countries sheltering in South Sudan and other vulnerable communities who have received assistance since January 2014. This does not mean that the needs of these people have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

There was notable insecurity in some areas of the country, with fighting in Nassir, Upper Nile State, and in Ayod, Jonglei State. In Mingkaman, Lakes State, a wrestling match on 20 July led to fighting among spectators, and nearby homes of displaced people and host community members were looted. Calm returned in the following days. Elsewhere in Lakes there were reports of tension related to continued fear of cattle raids.

Of some 1.1 million people displaced internally by the crisis, an estimated 95,470 were seeking safety across ten Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites within UNMISS bases, as of 21 July. Some 425,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries.

Health partners were closely monitoring the cholera situation, as well as tracking other disease risks. Partners noted that malaria, acute respiratory infection, and acute watery diarrhea were the highest disease risks in displacement sites, especially during the rainy season.

Communication with communities

Strengthening communication with communities is a global priority for the humanitarian community. In South Sudan, projects to address this issue have been piloted in the Protection of Civilians site in Juba since February and in Malakal and Wau Shilluk in Upper Nile State since July. The projects include twice weekly audio programs, produced by correspondents recruited from the affected communities, which provide relevant and accurate information to explain services and reduce tensions. In Malakal, partners have also set up a centre where people can share issues, which are transmitted to aid agencies. Going forward, priorities include encouraging more two-way communication with communities, and strengthening accountability to people in need, by ensuring that people's voices are heard and effectively acted upon.

www.unocha.org/south-sudan

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Coordination Saves Lives

Humanitarian response

Water, sanitation and hygiene partners reached 400,000 additional people in June as compared to May, thus raising the total number of people reached with some form of assistance since the crisis began to 2.4 million. Food and nutrition partners noted that though famine has not been declared in South Sudan, there is a serious risk of famine developing. Some 1.1 million people are suffering from emergency levels of food insecurity, which is associated with exceptional levels of malnutrition and significant increases in mortality, and an additional 2.4 million face crisis levels of food insecurity. The situation is particularly worrying for people displaced or otherwise affected by violence, who have not been able to plant this year.

Following clashes in Nhialdu, Unity State, where a food distribution for 37,600 people was interrupted by fighting two weeks ago, aid agencies were re-assessing the security situation before returning to the area.

After repairs were completed on the barge pusher, the remaining two humanitarian barges departed Juba port. They were bound for Malakal and Melut in Upper Nile State. The barges since encountered technical difficulties and are currently around 15km north of Juba while these issues are addressed.

Key issues related to operations in and around Bentiu included: the need to assess and respond to needs outside PoC sites, to improve operational conditions in humanitarian hubs for partners working in the sites, and to strengthen community engagement, particularly with women and youth groups. While estimated daily arrivals to Bentiu PoC have fallen somewhat to 20 families per day, the site remains congested, and challenges in tracking arrivals are affecting service delivery planning.

Cholera response

Alongside provision of emergency health support to crisis affected people, partners continued to closely track and respond to the cholera situation. As of 23 July, partners identified a total of 5,141 cholera cases including 114 deaths (CFR 2.2%); an increase of 723 cases and 14 deaths from the previous reporting period. Health partners were closely tracking the situation and health and WASH partners were working to improve water supply, sanitation, and community messaging on risk. Following confirmation of cases in Wau Shilluk in previous weeks, partners are closely monitoring the cholera situation outside Juba city: verification was in progress in Kor Willim, Juba County; Malakal County, Upper Nile State; Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State; Lobonok, Central Equatoria State; and Bol, Upper Nile State.

Rapid response operations in hard-to-reach areas

Rapid response operations continued to reach people in difficult to access areas throughout the conflict-affected states, bringing the total number of people assisted through rapid response modalities since March to 804,700.

804,700

people in hard-to-reach areas assisted by rapid response operations since March

Humanitarian partners completed a rapid needs assessment in Canal/Pigi County, Jonglei State, where people have fled from conflict in different areas and the community is quite diverse. The team identified priority needs as food, health, and livelihoods support. Some 89,000 displaced people and members of the host population are in need, though this number is subject to verification. Humanitarian agencies were planning to launch a multi-sector response.

Other response

An inter-agency assessment team traveled to Rumbek North, Lakes State to assess the needs of some 4,000 people displaced by violence in different areas of the county. Food as well as household supplies will be distributed.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response

- **Reception of new arrivals in Bentiu:** New arrivals to Bentiu fell to an average of 20 families per day. However, challenges in tracking arrivals continued to affect planning for service delivery. The cluster sent a team to Bentiu to support site management in establishing an effective tracking system for new arrivals.

376,510

people supported through registration, site management and monitoring

- **Development works continued in Bor:** Discussions were ongoing with authorities on clearing forest outside the new PoC site. Clearance would help resolve some protection concerns among displaced communities.
- **Biometric registration ongoing in Juba PoC site:** In Juba, partners were implementing a full biometric registration for families in the UN House sites.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Land requisition in Bentiu:** A land requisition document has been drafted by the Bentiu site management team to expedite approval of additional land to expand the site and reduce congestion. The document is to be discussed by the clusters at Juba level.
- **Psychosocial support needs in Bor:** In Bor, partners have highlighted the need for psychosocial support in the displaced community, noting negative coping mechanisms such as alcohol abuse.

Education

Response

- **Rapid needs assessment conducted:** A rapid assessment conducted in Khorfulus Payam in Pigi/Canal County identified some 7,000 children displaced and without access to education. The mission identified 21 closed schools, three of them occupied by displaced people.
- **Children enrolled in school:** 3,174 children and adolescents were enrolled in emergency education in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Upper Nile states. Cumulatively, 167,156 young people (43 per cent girls) were reached by partners against a target of 275,000. Nine children with disabilities (two girls) benefited from education activities this week.
- **Learning spaces opened:** Cluster partners established six emergency learning spaces, serving 963 preschool children. Close to 2,100 primary school children received education supplies in Bor, Jonglei State and Melut, Upper Nile State.
- **Awareness campaigns conducted:** 279 children (139 girls) were reached by awareness campaigns with lifesaving messages about cholera prevention. All schools in Torit were re-opened following a reduction in new cholera infections and partners were scaling up messaging on school attendance.

167,156

children reached with education since the crisis began

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Occupied schools:** 83 schools were occupied (46 by displaced people, 33 by armed forces, and four schools whose status is unknown).
- **Schools were closed:** Around 1,188 schools were closed in the most conflict affected states. A high number of children and adolescents remained out of school due to displacement, the closure of schools, looting or destruction of materials and absence of education officials including teachers. The recent outbreak of cholera in Torit, Eastern Equatoria, also resulted in a temporary closure of all the schools in the county.
- **Teacher salaries were delayed:** At least some of the school closure is related to the inconsistent payment of teachers. Partners are advocating on this issue.
- **Transportation of education supplies:** Difficulty remained in transporting supplies across the border from Ethiopia to support children in Maiwut County, Upper Nile State.
- **Registration and relocation disrupts schooling:** In Malakal PoC a new registration exercise led to a reduction in school attendance. Heavy rains meant that children in the new PoC site faced difficulties in reaching school.

Emergency Telecommunication

Response

- **Communications services provided:** In the last week, partners programmed 45 radios and allocated 45 call signs for partners, for a total of 547 radios programmed for 59 partners in 2014.
- **Technician deployed to Malakal:** A technician was deployed to Malakal to install internet connectivity equipment in the new humanitarian hub and make other upgrades.
- **Technician deployed to Mingkaman:** A technician was deployed to Mingkaman to improve the network and provide on-site user support.
- **Equipment upgraded in Bentiu:** Equipment in Bentiu was upgraded to provide more robust internet connectivity equipment.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Poor connectivity in Bor:** Partners are following up to address the issue.
- **Procurement of equipment:** Procurement of IT and telecommunications equipment is challenging due lengthy import procedures.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Response

- **Update on cumulative food assistance:** As of June, partners reported over 1.3 million beneficiaries were reached by food assistance since the crisis began, while emergency livelihood support was provided to 1.5 million people.
- **Food delivery continued through rapid response mechanisms:** During the reporting period, rapid response teams continued to conduct their registrations and distributions in field. In Ganyiel , Unity State, distributions were on-going for 52,000 people. Registrations continued in Gorwai, Jonglei State and Kodok, Upper Nile State. Distributions also took place in Duk, Jonglei State, for 2,600 people. Registrations were lower than anticipated, possibly due to conflict in the area.
- **Livelihood kits were distributed:** 4,250 emergency fishing kits were released to partners for distribution to people in the Unity State counties of Abiemnhom, Leer and Mayom. In Renk, Upper Nile State, 5,000 vegetable kits and tools were released to partners. In Gogrial East, Gogrial West and Tonj East in Warrap State, 5,580 vegetable kits and tools were released to partners. Finally, 2,500 vegetable kits and tools were released to partners in Juba, Central Equatoria State.
- **Monitoring and evaluation training conducted:** Partners conducted trainings for 13 field monitors in Juba, Wau, Rumbek and Torit.
- **Communication with communities/livestock vaccination campaign:** Partners started a vaccination awareness campaign through Numlau FM radio located in Aweil East County in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. Livestock vaccinations were on-going throughout the state in Aweil East, Aweil North and Aweil Centre.

1.3 million
people reached with food assistance from the start of the crisis until June 2013

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Disruption in Nhialdu due to security concerns:** In Nhialdu, Unity State, one partner organization suspended emergency livelihood kit distributions, due to insecurity. The cluster is exploring solutions for filling this gap.

Health

Response

- **Health consultations continued:** Partners conducted 39,700 health consultations, and have reached 793,000 people with outpatient support since the crisis began.
- **Malaria surveillance continued:** Partners maintained 32 malaria surveillance sites.
- **Reproductive health services provided:** Some 2,300 women received ante-natal care services this week (some 45,600 since the crisis began).
- **Response to cholera and Hepatitis E continued:** Tests confirmed the presence of cholera in samples collected from patients in Kapoeta North and Budi counties, Eastern Equatoria State. Three new cases of Hepatitis E were reported in Mingkaman, Lakes State.
- **Malaria surveillance continued:** 32 malaria sentinel sites remained operational across the country.
- **Reproductive health services provided:** 2,326 women received ante-natal care (45,632 total since crisis began); 423 assisted deliveries and 35 caesarian sections were conducted during the reported period (8,172 and 791 respectively, since the crisis began).

As of 22 July	New cases during reporting period	Cumulative cases since start of crisis
Cholera (country-wide)	487	4,765
Hepatitis E (Mingkaman)	3	63

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Cholera detection hampered by conflict:** Early detection and reporting of possible cases from additional counties is a challenge due to insecurity and displacement of health workers in many locations in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states.
- **Essential medical supplies.** There is a lack of medical supplies to detect and treat patients with malaria.
- **Looting and damage to health facilities:** In some areas insecurity leads to looting of supplies and medicines and damage to facilities. Funding partners and county lead agencies are revising support budgets to assist with this need.



Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 173 metric tonnes (mt) of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 14 organizations to Akobo, Bentiu, Duk, Ganyiel, Gorwai, Gumuruk, Koch, Lankien, Leer, Likongole, Malakal, Mayendit, Pibor, Rumbek, and Yuai.
- **Additional aircraft contracted:** The cluster contracted an additional aircraft dedicated specifically to Bentiu deliveries. The additional aircraft allowed, as of 24 July, the cluster to airlift 10 mt per day to Bentiu via Rumbek. This allowed for the helicopter fleet to focus on other hard-to-reach destinations.
- **Supplies delivered by road:** The Common Transport Service (CTS) fleet continued to provide road transport services in Bentiu, Juba, Malakal, and Rumbek.
- **Barge progress:** The remaining barges bound for Malakal departed Juba on 19 July, however they faced technical difficulties and were only 15 km north of Juba.

173

metric tonnes of supplies
airlifted during the reporting
period

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Poor road access due to rains:** Roads continued to deteriorate and most major roads were impassable. The most recent Access Constraints Map can be found here: http://logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140711.pdf
- **Assessment of Bentiu airstrip:** The assessment has been completed and the report is being finalized. Once available, the key findings will be shared with the humanitarian community.
- **Airstrip conditions:** Due to the deteriorating conditions of airstrips, most locations are only reachable by helicopter which can carry a maximum of two mt per rotation. This impacts the amount of humanitarian supplies that can be delivered on a daily basis.



Mine Action

Response

- **Assessments conducted:** The cluster conducted assessments of land adjacent to the Malakal PoC in order to clear it for use by displaced people for farming. Another team arrived in Mingkaman, Lakes State to conduct inspection for camp extension. There was no evidence of threat by mines or unexploded ordnance. An assessment was in progress in Kebek, east of Nassir in Upper Nile State.
- **Mine strike reported in Eastern Equatoria:** A contractor doing road construction encountered a mine strike. An assessment team will be sent.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- Mine action partners were refused access by armed forces in some areas of Upper Nile and Unity states.



Multisector Response to Refugees and Returnees

Response

- **Distribution of ID cards:** 1,153 refugees from South Kordofan living in Juba received identification cards.
- **Voluntary repatriation:** Partners worked to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of 131 individuals to Ethiopia.
- **Food distributions:** General food distribution of 30-day rations were ongoing targeting 68,400 people in Yida and 13,000 people in Ajoung Thok refugee camps in Unity State. Refugees also received milling vouchers which can be used to mill 75 per cent of their cereal ration.
- **New refugee arrivals:** Some 480 newly arrived refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo were relocated to Ezo, Western Equatoria State. Another group of some 200 arrived in Napere in the same state.

Needs, gaps, and constraints:

- **Security situation:** The prevailing security situation in Unity and Upper Nile states continued to disrupt the delivery of needed materials (NFIs, fuel, spare parts, lubricants, construction items, etc.) from Juba.
- Preserving the humanitarian character of refugee camps remains a protection concern in Unity State.



Nutrition

Response

- **Comprehensive nutrition support continued:** Nutrition support continued at 144 locations with outpatient treatment; 19 stabilization centers; 144 targeted supplementary feeding programs, and 110 blanket supplementary feeding programs.
- **Screenings conducted for children:** 627,140 children 6-59 months were screened for acute malnutrition from January 2014 to date (including 9,561 last week). 42,367 children (6.8 per cent) of these were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 79,288 (12.7 per cent) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- **SAM treatment provided:** 42,378 children 0-59 months were admitted to SAM treatment programmes from January 2014 to date, (including 5.4 per cent admitted as SAM with complications).
- **MAM treatment provided:** 38,761 children 0-59 months were admitted to the MAM treatment programmes from January 2014 to date.
- **Screening conducted for women:** Since the start of the crisis, 116,335 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition and 28,696 (24.7 per cent) were identified with acute malnutrition (MUAC less than 23cm). 12,199 PLW were admitted to acute malnutrition treatment programmes.
- **Blanket supplementary feedings:** 203,866 children aged 6-35 months and 22,054 pregnant and lactating women were enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding programs from January to June (this number is increased following a data audit among partners).

319,258

people reached with nutrition support since the crisis began

Needs, gaps, constraints

- **Bentiu remains a concern:** The nutrition situation in Bentiu is of concern. Partners have increased nutrition and medical screening at the entry gate and additional outpatient therapy sites are established, but their capacity is quickly being exceeded.
- **Nutrition effects of cholera outbreaks:** Cholera outbreak poses additional concern for nutrition partners. Partners continue to work in Wau Shilluk to scale-up out patient therapy capacity.



Protection

Response

- **Advocacy:** Protection partners updated on the protection situation in South Sudan to the All Parliamentary Group (APG) in the United Kingdom.
- **Protection activities in Mingkaman:** In Mingkaman, Lakes State, partners conducted daily monitoring at the port for movements of displaced people between Bor and Mingkaman and for new arrivals; site patrols in the new sites identified protection concerns related to the relocation process. Partners also advocated on behalf of displaced people on housing, land and property issues, and supported the establishment of a collaborative dispute resolution mechanism.
- **Child protection and reunification:** As of 24 July, 73,353 children were reached through protection programming, including 4,468 children registered as unaccompanied, separated or missing in the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS). To date, family tracing and reunification (FTR) efforts have reunified 319 children (7 per cent) with their care-givers.
- **Gender-based violence strategic plan developed:** GBV Sub-Cluster key partners held a two-day workshop to develop a GBV strategic plan to address the sexual and gender-based violence issues related to the conflict.

Needs, gaps, constraints

- **New population movements increase vulnerability in hard-to-reach areas:** New movements of people affected by conflict resulted in large concentrations of people in hard to reach areas with no services, including unaccompanied and separated children with psychosocial support needs. This increases the risk of children being associated with armed forces and armed groups.
- **Protection within PoCs and other displacement sites:** Limited support options for GBV survivors remains a challenge in all PoCs and displacement sites, where there are insufficient services in psychosocial support and case management. For example, two national NGOs in Mingkaman stopped operations because of low funding, which will have a heavy negative impact on GBV response.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response

- **Distribution of household items was ongoing:** Household items were being delivered in Koch, Bentiu PoC, and Bor PoC (with plans to expand to Bor town).
- **Assessment missions conducted:** Assessment of shelter/household item need was conducted in Yuai, Jonglei State.
- **Shelters constructed** at Juba UN House site, while monitoring of shelter conditions and support continued to be provided at the Juba Topping site. Shelter construction continued at Mingkaman, with sandbags provided to the worst rain affected areas of the Bor PoC.

625,720

people reached with household items of which

210,840

received shelter assistance

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Ground works need to be completed at PoC sites:** Response in PoCs remained slow in some areas due to site and ground works that need to complete before full shelter response can be underway.
- **Logistics of moving supplies:** The movement of stock from the central warehouse has delayed response in several locations, sometimes for weeks.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response

- **WASH Provision in PoC sites and other settlements:** Partners maintained emergency WASH service provision in Protection of Civilian sites and other displacement sites. Since the start of the crisis, partners have reached close to 2.4 million people with support of some kind - of these, 2.09 million were in emergency-affected areas. Between May and June, the number of people reached increased by 422,800 people.
- **Progress against emergency standards:** As the reporting period, global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres per person per day) were achieved in 25 sites – an increase of one site since last week. Sanitation coverage (at least one latrine per 50 people) was achieved in 15 sites – four more sites since last week.
- **Scale up continues in Bentiu PoC site:** The water supply was at 9.6 litres per person per day or 17.6 litres per person per day, if 40 litres per household are treated with purification tablets (this is not an increase from last week but rather a re-calculation). Sanitation indicators were at one latrine per 76 people. There was a gap of 274 latrines to reach emergency SPHERE standards (1 latrine per 50 people). Hygiene promotion awareness campaigns were on-going, with community members continuing to go door to door with key messaging.
- **Ongoing cholera response:** A cholera response was ongoing in Juba, Kodok/Lul, Torit and Wau Shilluk.

2.4 million

people reached with WASH assistance.

Location	WASH Cholera Response
Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State	Disinfection points at entry and exit points were in place. Safe water was being provided to some 39,000 displaced people, and distribution of jerry cans is ongoing. Hygiene promotion activities continued, with 100 open defecation trenches constructed, and the construction of 700 latrines began.
Malakal, Upper Nile State	Disinfection points at entry and exit points were in place. Safe water continued to be provided to the PoC population, with the new water treatment plan in town increasing safe water available there, including to the local hospital. A hygiene promotion campaign and mass sensitization was ongoing in both areas, alongside soap and jerry can distribution.
Torit town, Eastern Equatoria State	Two new boreholes were being constructed, and 22 hand pumps were being repaired. 200 volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion, and there were targeted distribution of purification tablets. WASH activities were ongoing with partners in Lopa-Lafon and Kapoeta North, Eastern Equatoria State, as well.
Kodok, Lul, Upper Nile State	Safe water was being provided to displaced people and the host community, with WASH support as well as disinfection.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

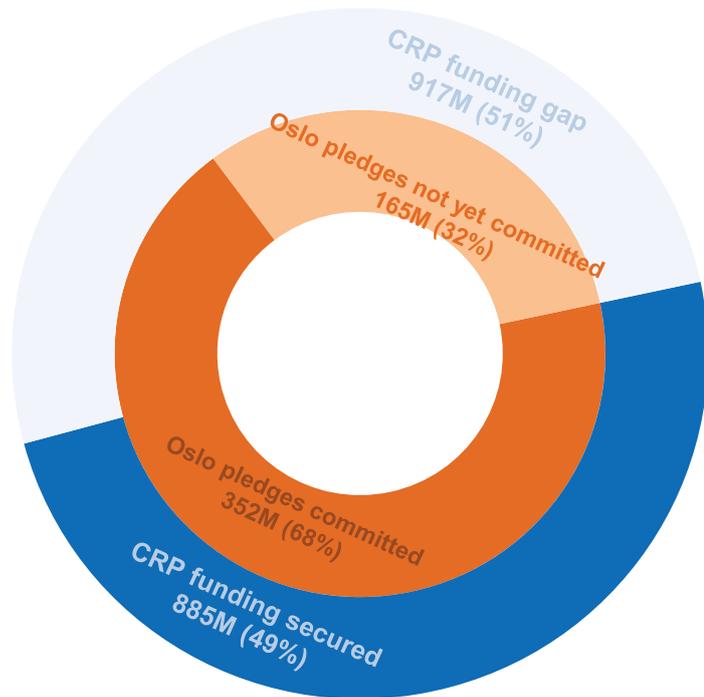
- **Funding for scaling up response in PoCs:** Funding is needed to scale up (pre-positioning of pipeline supplies and increased front line services) activities in order to mitigate against cholera and other potential water borne disease outbreaks and ensure continuation of services in POCs and settlements in major sites where SPHERE standards are not yet met.
- **Funding needed to scale response in hard-to-reach areas:** Funding is needed to ensure deployment of mobile teams into remote rural locations where many displaced people have not yet been reached with WASH services in the wake of a potential nutritional crisis; equally, committed funding for the months ahead is essential to ensure continued service provision in well-established sites.
- **Personnel:** Additional qualified WASH personnel (within agencies and the cluster coordination team) able to coordinate and implement quality WASH programs in an insecure crisis context are needed on the ground.

Funding

South Sudan's Crisis Response Plan (<http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-crisis-response-plan-2014>), which appeals for US \$1.8 billion to address the minimum aid effort required to prevent a catastrophic deterioration of the humanitarian situation within South Sudan, is 49% funded, leaving a funding gap of \$916 million as of 25 July.

In support of the CRP, the Common Humanitarian Fund has allocated \$37 million through the reserve allocation mechanism to support rapid response in hard to reach areas of the country. In addition, the second round standard allocation for 2014 is approaching completion and will channel \$34.5 million to the Health, Nutrition, Protection and WASH clusters. Additional donor contributions of \$20 million are urgently needed to avoid delays in disbursements to implementing partners.

Of the \$516 million pledged at the Oslo conference in May for humanitarian response in South Sudan a total of \$352* All figures in millions of US \$. Source: FTS as of 25 July 2014 million has been translated into firm commitments, equivalent to 68% of the amount pledged.



Background on the crisis:

Conflict broke out in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, on 15 December 2013 and quickly spread to several other states. Within weeks, thousands of people had been killed or wounded in the violence, and hundreds of thousands displaced from their homes. Despite the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement on 23 January 2014 and a recommitment to the peace process on 9 May, fighting between Government and opposition forces has continued, especially in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. The crisis has led to a serious deterioration in the food security situation, and some 3.9 million people will face alarming levels of food insecurity by August 2014.

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