

South Sudan Crisis

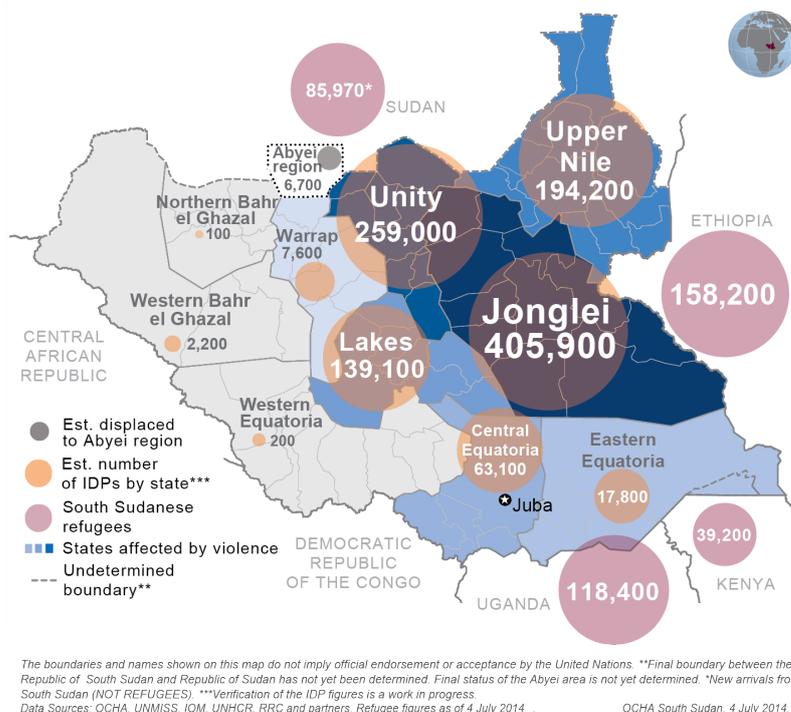
Situation Report No. 43 (as of 3 July 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 27 June to 3 July. The next report will be issued on or around 11 July 2014.

Highlights

- Cholera continued to spread, with partners concerned about a possible outbreak in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State where 246 suspected cases were reported in only 72 hours.
- Over 400,000 people have fled into neighbouring countries, including over 158,000 people in Ethiopia.
- For the first time since December, a humanitarian barge departed Juba on 29 June with supplies for conflict-affected communities in Upper Nile and northern Jonglei states.
- Rapid response operations reached another 74,700 people during the week, bringing the total number of people assisted in hard-to-reach areas to 714,300.



3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

1.9 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.1 million

People internally displaced by violence

401,800

People who have fled to neighbouring 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

The security situation became more tense over the week, with clashes and military mobilization in and around Bentiu in Unity State and in several locations in Upper Nile State.

The number of people who have fled South Sudan to seek refuge in neighbouring countries increased to over 400,000. Of these, 158,000 have gone to Ethiopia, where aid agencies reported that 1,500 people arrive weekly. All in all, the conflict has uprooted over 1.5 million people from their homes.

Response efforts continued to scale up. Of the 1.9 million people reached with some form of assistance since the start of the year, around 714,300 have been assisted through rapid response operations in hard-to-reach areas since mid-March. Addressing acute food insecurity, malnutrition and life-threatening diseases including cholera and malaria remained top priorities.

Cholera outbreak spreads further

Partners remained concerned about the spread of the cholera outbreak which was first declared on 15 May. Though initially largely confined to Juba County, the disease has spread, with outbreaks or alerts reported in nine of 10 states. As of 2 July, 2,613 cases have been reported, with 63 deaths. The case fatality rate - i.e. the number of deaths per reported cases - was 2.4 per cent. This is above the emergency threshold of 1 per cent. The outbreak was spreading fast in Torit, the state capital of Eastern Equatoria State. A major alert was also issued by health partners in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State, where 246 suspected cases, including seven deaths, have been reported in only 72 hours. Eleven suspected cases were also reported in the UN base in Bentiu, where poor sanitary conditions increased the risk of the disease spreading.

SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS TIMELINE

Dec-13	<p>15-22 December Fighting breaks out in Juba and spreads to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states</p> <p>27 December 67,000 people seek refuge in UN bases in first 12 days of conflict</p> <p>31 December Partners launch a Crisis Response Plan to assist up to 628,000 people affected</p>
Jan-14	<p>9 January 10,000 people are estimated to have been killed in the conflict, according to the International Crisis Group</p> <p>20 January In just over one month, the number of displaced people has exceeded 500,000</p> <p>23 January Cessation of hostilities agreement signed but fighting continues</p>
Feb-14	<p>3 February Aid agencies call for US\$1.27 billion to assist 3.2 million people by June</p> <p>11 February The Emergency Relief Coordinator declares South Sudan a "Level 3" emergency</p> <p>18 February Fighting resumes in Malakal</p>
Mar-14	<p>7 March First rains in Juba cause flooding in UN bases, increasing the risk of disease</p> <p>13 March EU and US envoys warn of a possible famine later in the year</p> <p>26 March Over one million people are displaced within or outside South Sudan</p>
Apr-14	<p>14-18 April Hundreds die during a massacre in Bentiu and an attack on the UN base in Bor</p> <p>26 April - 6 May Senior US and UN officials visit Juba to call for peace</p> <p>29 April The Humanitarian Coordinator calls for a "Month of Tranquility" which is agreed by conflict parties on 5 May</p>
May-14	<p>9 May Salva Kiir and Riek Machar sign agreements to resolve the crisis</p> <p>11 May Ceasefire violations in Unity and Upper Nile states</p> <p>15 May A cholera outbreak is declared in Juba</p> <p>20 May Donors meet in Oslo and pledge \$600 million to the South Sudan aid operation</p>
June-14	<p>14 June Partners issue a revised Crisis Response Plan requiring \$1.8 billion to assist 3.8 million people by December</p> <p>14 June Over 1.5 million people are displaced within or outside South Sudan</p>

Humanitarian response

The scale-up of aid operations in the UN base in Bentiu continued. Following reports of eleven suspected cholera cases, a cholera treatment centre was established in the site. Sanitation services increased, and there is now one latrine for every 109 people - still well below the emergency SPHERE standard of one latrine to 50 people. To address severe food insecurity in neighbouring areas, a multi-sector response was launched to assist 15,000 people in Nhialdiu, Rubkona County, 42 kilometers south-west of Bentiu. Initial reports from the team on the ground indicated that the food security situation in the area was worrying.

Rapid response operations reached another 74,700 people during the week, taking the total number of people in hard-to-reach areas assisted through various rapid response mechanisms since March to 714,300. In addition to Nhialdiu, Unity State, new response operations began for over 50,000 people in Leer County. Registration and delivery of supplies also started in Jikmir, Upper Nile State. A rapid assessment team visited Gorwai in Ayod County, Jonglei State on 28 June, finding displaced people from Ayod town dispersed among the local population, citing food as their highest need. Further investigation will be required to verify numbers and fully understand needs. In Ayod town, food was distributed to 46 families found to still be living in the town.

In response to the cholera alert in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State, where some 39,000 displaced people are sheltering, health partners deployed additional staff. WASH agencies set up oral rehydration stations and handwashing stations and scaled up hygiene promotion and distribution of soap and hygiene kits. Water chlorination and sanitation coverage was also increased.

For the first time since the start of the current crisis, humanitarian barges left Juba to carry key supplies along the Nile to Malakal and Melut in Upper Nile State. The first barge departed on 29 June and will be joined at the staging point in Mangalla by three more on 4 July before continuing northwards.

The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict visited South Sudan from 22-27 June to address the use of children by armed forces in the conflict. Child protection partners estimate that 9,000 children have been recruited to participate in fighting since December 2013. During the Special Representative's visit, the Government of South Sudan recommitted to an action plan signed in 2012 to end the use and recruitment of children in the armed forces.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response:

- In the Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Unity State, which hosts about 40,500 people, plot demarcation and allocation in the new PoC 5 area was finalized. 130 latrines were constructed; clinic boreholes finalized and a pump test conducted. A mobile clinic is being constructed in PoC 4. UNMISS is repairing interior roads that have been affected heavily by the floods and were fencing six out of 10 sewage ponds near the PoC. Around 70 foreign nationals living in Bentiu were assisted with passage to Sudan.

376,510

People reached with camp management services

- In the Bor PoC site, Jonglei State, 13 families were relocated to the transit site and 30 families were relocated to higher ground because of flooding in the last week. Charcoal was procured for distribution.
- In the Malakal PoC, around 11,500 displaced people have been relocated to the new PoC site and 99 per cent of tents have been installed.
- In Juba, 106 displaced people were relocated during the week from Topping to the new PoC 3 site. Since movement started on 7 June 672 people have relocated. The majority of infrastructure is still under construction which is affecting provision of services.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In Bentiu, land allocation for new arrivals is of primary concern as an influx of people is expected in the coming days. A contingency plan for an influx 14,000 people is underway and partners are seeking to extend the PoC (PoC 6). The cluster is working closely with WASH to increase response and construct more latrines and conduct hygiene promotion programs.
- In Bor, heavy rains this week submerged shelters in around three blocks of the camp. Some families were relocated but most people are still living in up to two feet of water. Sandbags were provided as a temporary measure and plastic pallets were placed to raise common areas. UN peacekeepers are on site to excavate additional tranches to ease drainage.
- In Malakal, there is urgent need to decongest camps to reduce risks related to flooding.
- In Juba, Mahad collective center is experiencing internal community tension to the extent that CCCM partners have discontinued services. Partners in the site are working with the RRC and CCCM cluster in Juba to resolve matters quickly and resume provision of services inside the site.
- In Eastern Equatoria, poor road access to Melijo during the rainy season is still a deterrent for providing basic services to displaced people.

Education

Response:

- Since the start of the crisis, partners have reached 141,870 children, 43 per cent of whom are girls, with education activities.
- Cluster partners established eight new emergency learning spaces and repaired four more during the week. They provided emergency education services for 880 preschool children and 4,700 primary school students. Some 150 teachers and members of parent-teacher associations were trained on psychosocial support and school management respectively.
- Some 4,870 children (including 2,400 girls) benefited from awareness campaigns on lifesaving messages.
- Education emergency supplies were distributed to around 2,760 students (940 girls) in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, and Unity state.

136,100

People reached with education activities

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Occupation of schools remained a major concern. Some 78 schools were occupied by different armed actors and displaced communities. Of the occupied schools, 42 are used by displaced people, 33 by armed forces, and the status of four is unknown. Vacation of these schools is urgently needed. The issue was raised with authorities during the visit of the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict.
- In total, around 1,188 schools remain closed in the three most affected states. A high number of children and adolescents remain out of school due to displacement, school closures, the looting or destruction of materials and the absence of education officials and teachers.
- Secondary students in Juba and Malakal PoC sites and in Renk and Melut are completing their first week of exams. Unfortunately, 151 students (25 girls, 126 boys) in Bentiu PoC were not able to sit them due to heightened insecurity and limits on humanitarian activities in the PoC due to the high number of new arrivals.

Emergency Telecommunication

Response:

- Shared internet connectivity services were available at 15 locations across Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap states and the Abyei area.
- Nine of these sites are Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) installations and the other six are inter-agency services provided by ETC partners.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Procurement of telecommunications equipment continues to be challenging as lengthy import procedures and the volatile security situation frequently cause significant delays.
- An increase in the number of humanitarian workers operating in Bentiu is straining the ETC internet connectivity networks currently in place. Additional equipment will be deployed to expand bandwidth and provide the humanitarian community operating there with better services to support their operations.


Food Security and Livelihoods
Response:

- During the reporting period, partners completed distributions through rapid response mechanisms for over 100,000 people in Mewut, Nyal, Pagak, Panyakang/Mandeng, and Wau Shilluk.
- In Adok, Koch, and Nhialdu in Unity State, rapid response partners increased coverage in severely conflict-affected areas and reached over 90,000 people at the time of reporting. Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSFP) for children under 5 is also being conducted to help prevent moderate acute malnutrition.
- During the reporting period, around 2,650 families in Malakal, Upper Nile State, received emergency livelihood kits. Some 1,650 families in Ogod Payam in the same state received emergency livelihood crop inputs, and 1,000 families received emergency livelihood fishing kits. Partners are currently distributing emergency livelihood fishing kits in Fashoda, Manyo, Melud, and Renk counties.
- Some 1,060 families in Aweil South County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State and 3,475 families in Aweil Centre County were reached with seed inputs, including internally displaced and flood-affected people.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Delays in delivery of inputs and food continue to hamper response. Pipeline supplies still have not reached Awerial from Juba, causing a major gap in veterinary services for displaced people and local residents there.
- Road transportation continues to be an issue with security incidents and cases of trucks being interrupted en route to deliveries.


Health
Response:

- Partners conducted 51,000 consultations this week, reaching a cumulative of around 607,900 outpatient consultations since the beginning of the crisis.
- Fixed and mobile health services were expanded into new Protection of Civilians (PoC) areas in Bentiu and a cholera treatment centre was established.
- Nine cholera treatment centres were operational: Juba Teaching Hospital, Gurei, Tomping PoC in Juba, UN House PoC in Juba, Kajo Keji Civil Hospital, Yei Hospital, Gumbo, Nyakuron West and Torit Hospital.
- Over 30 malaria sentinel sites were operational across the country.

1.5 million

People reached with medical interventions

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- A new cholera outbreak alert was reported from Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State, with 246 suspected cases, including seven deaths. Health partners are conducting investigations, case management and surveillance.
- Eleven suspected cholera cases have been reported from the Bentiu PoC site, with one associated death. Surveillance is ongoing and samples have been taken for confirmation.
- Pre-positioning of supplies for the cholera response is ongoing but stocks should be replenished. Partners are mobilized to begin cholera treatment units in Idali and Okwinykibul in Eastern Equatoria State. Diarrhea kits are being sent to Eastern Equatoria State and Wau Shilluk to support the response.


Logistics
Response:

- Over 94 metric tonnes (mt) of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 11 humanitarian organizations to Bentiu, Koch, Malakal, Nhialdiu, Pibor, Rumbek, and Yuai. The Common Transport Service (CTS) fleet continued to provide ground transport services in Bentiu, Juba, Malakal and Rumbek.

94

Metric tonnes of relief cargo transported during the week

- The Logistics Cluster, on behalf of the WASH Cluster, secured three rotations on the UNMISS Mi26 to deliver 36mt of urgently needed supplies to Bentiu. The first two rotations took place on 1 and 2 July; the last rotation will take place on 7 July. With the Bentiu response prioritized by the ICWG, the cluster also continued to airlift cargo to Rumbek and transport it onwards to Bentiu via helicopter.
- The first humanitarian barge movement of the year departed Juba for Malakal and Melut on 29 June. The cluster will follow the progression of the barges which will influence future plans regarding river movements.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Several organizations have advised of the need to transport prefabs to Malakal. Due to the size of the prefabs and other bulky items, a special aircraft will need to be contracted for this delivery, which will be conducted on a cost-recovery basis. The airlift is planned to take place on 4 July.
- Roads continue to deteriorate due to the rainy season, the most recent Access Constraints Map can be found here: http://logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140627.pdf
- The cluster is working with partners to conduct an assessment of the Bentiu airstrip, which is in poor condition, to determine what type of spot repairs can be done in addition to a longer term plan.

Multi-Sector

Response:

- Biometric registration of 142 refugees expressing their willingness to be repatriated to Ethiopia was completed.
- In Yei County, Central Equatoria State, food was distributed to refugees in Lasu for the month of June between 23 and 27 June.
- In Western Equatoria State, multi-sector partners conducted a field visit to assess the situation of about 500 asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who had arrived in Ezo County, as a result of activities by the Lord's Resistance Army. Given that the asylum seekers settled themselves on the land in direct proximity to the border, where they continue to be exposed to LRA threat, partners plan to relocate this group to a safer site.

237,660

Refugees reached with multi-sector response

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Multi-sector partners still face constraints in pre-positioning food in Upper Nile State due to the inability to use river transport due to ongoing insecurity. While this may be resolved shortly as river transport become possible, the only means of delivering supplies is currently by airdrops.

Nutrition

Response:

- Across the country, 256 locations had operational outpatient treatment programmes, including 27 with stabilization centres, 149 with targeted supplementary feeding programmes and 91 with blanket supplementary feeding programmes.
- A third outpatient treatment (OTP) site was opened in the Bentiu PoC during the week. This will help to relieve the pressure on the two OTPs in the site, where 848 children suffering from SAM are currently receiving treatment. Another two OTPs will be set up in the PoC next week.
- Since January, over 597,300 children aged 6 to 59 months have been screened for acute malnutrition, including around 8,540 in the past week. Some 41,300 (6.9 per cent) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and around 78,100 (13 per cent) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- Over 41,300 children between 0 and 59 months were admitted to SAM treatment programmes from January 2014 to date, including 2,290 (5.5 per cent admitted as SAM with complications). To date, 69 per cent of these children were discharged as cured; 7 percent died and 23 per cent defaulted from the programme. The proportion of defaulters is high, mainly due to the high rate recorded in January (49 per cent) due to insecurity and displacement.
- Close to 37,100 children between 0 and 59 months were admitted to MAM treatment programmes from January 2014 to date. By the end of May, 74.1 per cent were cured, none died and 19.5 per cent defaulted.
- Over 106,800 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) have been screened, with some 26,800 (25 per cent) identified with acute malnutrition. Around 11,300 of these women were admitted to acute malnutrition treatment programmes.
- Over 52,200 children between 6 and 35 months and 18,500 PLWs were enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding programmes between January and May 2014.

160,432

People reached with nutrition programmes

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The nutrition situation continues to be of great concern in Leer County, Unity State, where more than 2,000 children are receiving treatment for SAM. A nutrition assessment, based on SMART methodology, has just been completed for Leer and the results are currently being finalized.
- The Nutrition Cluster is concerned about potential serious deterioration of the nutrition situation in Wau Shilluk following the recent suspected cholera outbreak. Given that a high proportion of cholera cases are children, the impact on nutritional status could be considerable. Partners on the ground are planning a mass malnutrition screening to determine the severity of the situation.

 **Protection****Response:**

- As of 3 July, 69,000 children have been reached with child protection programming, representing 51 per cent of the target for the first six months of the year. The shortfall in reaching the target is largely due to under-funding. Indeed, the projects that have received adequate funding have reached around 94 per cent of the targets for the January-June period.
- As of 27 June, 3,974 children were registered as unaccompanied, separated or missing in the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS).
- Case management and health care for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) was ongoing in Bor, Juba, Malakal, and Mingkaman. GBV messages and dignity kits were distributed to 8,430 women and girls in the UN Tomping base in Juba. GBV sensitization on seeking health care within 72 hours continued. So far, 1,924 people (1,539 women and 385 men) in Juba, Lologo, Malakal and Mingkaman have been reached by this approach. Focus group discussions and on-the-job training for social workers on this issue were ongoing.

395,000

People reached with protection activities

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Many verified incidents of grave child rights violations were attributed to recruitment of children by armed groups. An international campaign on 'children not soldiers' has been launched by protection partners to eliminate use of children by armed forces in eight countries by 2016, including South Sudan.
- Insufficient health and psychosocial services and safe options for survivors of GBV in several displacement sites are causing gaps in referral pathways for people exposed to violence.

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items****Response:**

- In Akobo, Jonglei State, a shelter and household item needs assessment was done.
- In Pibor town, Jonglei State, household items were distributed to 500 families.
- In Leer, Unity State, around 6,600 families received household items.
- In Melut town, Upper Nile State, shelter kit distribution started for 7,000 families.
- In Mingkaman, 1,800 shelters were constructed on the new site allocated for displaced people relocating from the town. The target is to construct 7,500 shelters for the most vulnerable displaced families.

619,730

Displaced people reached with household items

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- A major constraint is moving stock from the national warehouse to field locations. Moving items in sufficient quantity to deep field locations is delayed. In addition, response within the PoC sites is constrained until ground work improvements are completed within the sites.
- Delays at the Nimule border crossing with Uganda have delayed the arrival of several truckloads of household items in Juba. Additional stock has been ordered from international supplies, but more will be needed soon to prevent a pipeline break.
- Fluidity of population movements continues to be a constraint on delivery as some people are not sure where they will spend the rainy season, and more robust shelter support can only be provided once that decision is made.
- Stronger shelter needs assessments are required, as not all internally displaced persons require shelter (some are hosted or have other forms of shelter).

 **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Response:**

- Partners continued WASH services in Protection of Civilians (PoC) areas and other displacement sites. Since the start of the crisis partners have reached over 1.9 million people in over 55 sites.

- As of 3 July emergency standards for water supply (15 litres per person per day) were being achieved in 21 sites. Sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) had been achieved in nine sites. Keeping up the rate of latrine construction to match the rate of latrines being taken out of use is making the task of scaling up coverage challenging.
- A major cholera response was ongoing in at-risk communities across the country, including distributions of soap, oral rehydration salts and other materials, hand-washing stations, solid waste collection and hygiene awareness-raising. WASH agencies also supported cholera treatment centers. In Torit, partners have responded to the cholera outbreak by intensifying hygiene promotion. In Wau Shilluk, oral rehydration points have been established; additional hygiene promoters trained; soap and hygiene kits distributed; and hand-washing stations set up. Water chlorination activities and sanitation coverage is being increased.
- The scale up of WASH activities was ongoing in the Bentiu PoC. A sixth borehole was drilled on 3 July, which together with an additional bladder and installation of taps will increase water supply by 100,000 litres per day. Sanitation coverage has improved to one latrine per 109 people, with a gap of 498 latrines to reach the emergency SPHERE standard of one latrine for every 50 people.

1.9 million

Conflict-affected people reached with WASH services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

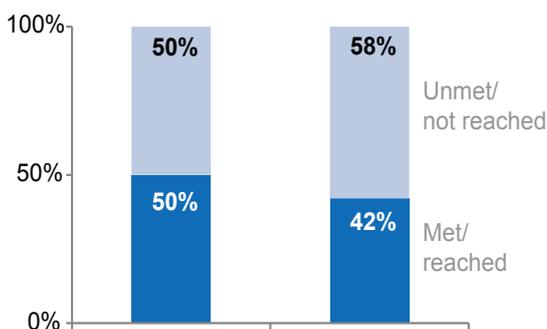
- More funding is needed to scale up activities to mitigate against cholera, other potential waterborne disease outbreaks and ensure continuation of current services in sites where standards are not yet met. Funds are also needed to ensure deployment of mobile teams to remote locations where many displaced people have still not received assistance.
- 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

The South Sudan Crisis Response Plan was 42 per cent funded as of 3 July, leaving a shortfall of around US\$1.04 billion. The funding level has remained largely unchanged for the past month and additional funds are urgently needed to address the deteriorating situation.

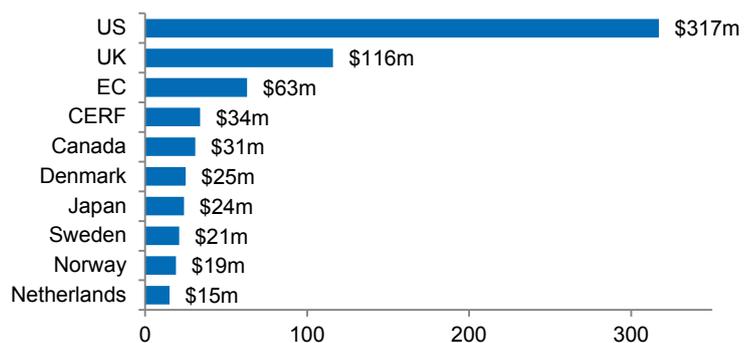
Of the pledges made at the Oslo Conference in late May, around 49 per cent - some \$313 million - had been converted into contributions.

People reached compared to funding received



Funding status as of 3 July 2014. Source: www.fts.unocha.org

Top 10 donors to the Crisis Response Plan



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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