

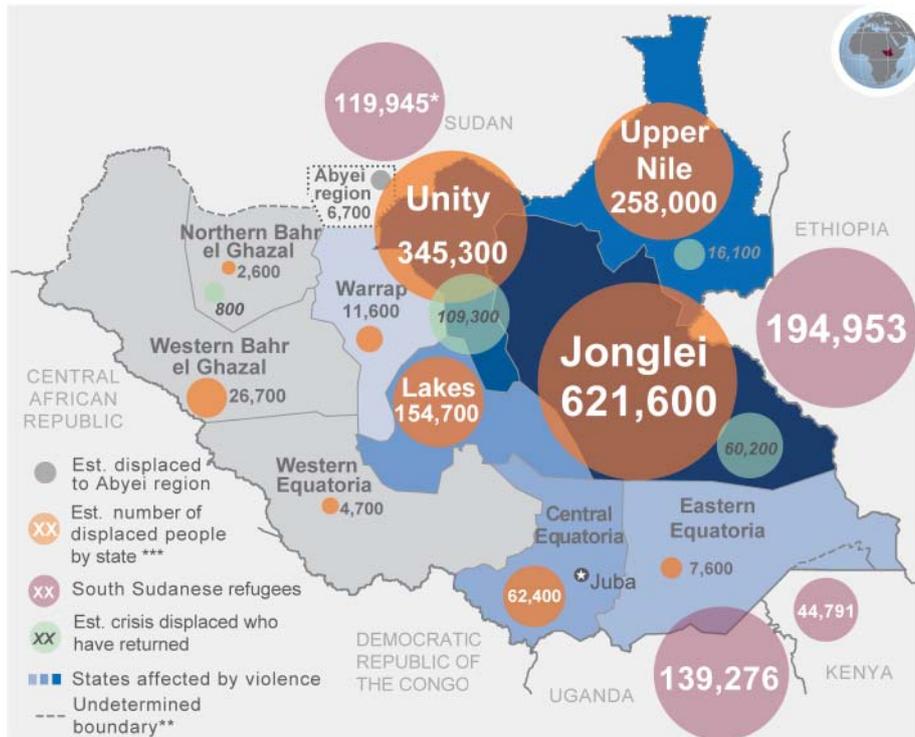
# South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No.70 (as of 22 January 2015)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 16 January 2015 - 22 January 2015. This report uses planning figures from the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (<http://j.mp/SouthSudanHRP>). The next report will be issued on or around 30 January 2015.

## Highlights



- Partners scaled up social mobilization campaigns in Akobo, Awerial, Maban and Raja-Juba to improve school enrollment.
- The post-harvest food security assessment (second harvest of the year 2014) in the Equatorial region was completed and results will be issued shortly.
- Plans are underway to respond to livestock disease outbreak in Turki, Unity State where an estimated 35 per cent of cattle herds were affected by an unknown disease and about 30 per cent of the affected cattle have died between July and mid-December 2014.

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 (31 December 2014).  
Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 23 January 2015 OCHA South Sudan, 24 January 2015

**4.1 million**

People to be assisted by the end of 2015

**2.5 million**

People facing crisis/emergency levels of food insecurity Jan-Mar 2015

**1.5 million**

People internally displaced by conflict since December 2013

**\$600 million**

Required for life-saving assistance by February 2015

## Situation overview

- In Central Equatoria, inter-communal tensions were reported in locations outside Juba. Eleven people were reportedly killed and three wounded in Kwarijik, with clashes continuing from 18 to 22 January. Some villagers were reportedly seeking refuge in Juba 1 Primary School, while others have fled to Gondokoro.
- In Upper Nile, a flare up of conflict in Jammam and Renk has led to reports of displacement in Maban, Melut, and Renk. Partners in Melut reported displacement at Kilio 10, and are planning an inter-agency mission to assess the situation. Displaced people are reportedly arriving at Malakal town and the PoC site from northern Jonglei. Partners are working to verify and register this caseload.
- The situation in Rubkona and Bentiu remained tense and unpredictable with fighting reported in the nearby area.

## Humanitarian response

### Rapid Response Operations

#### Rapid response operations were ongoing in:

- Old Fangak (Fangak), with WASH and protection response ongoing.
- Haat (Ayod) with WASH and protection response ongoing.
- Turkei (Mayom) with WASH and protection response ongoing.
- Pulturuk (Nyirrol), with WASH and health response ongoing.
- Pagil (Ayod), with WASH response ongoing.
- Yuai (Uror), with FSL activities ongoing.
- Kuerenge (Nasir); with NFI activities ongoing
- Akobo; with NFI and FSL activities ongoing.

## Service clusters



### Logistics

#### Response

- Supplies airlifted: Over the last week, 190 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies have been airlifted on behalf of 17 different organizations to Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states (Akobo, Bentiu, Juba, Koch, Kodok, Lankien, Leer, Malakal, Nyal, Old Fangak, Pagil, Panyagor, and Waat).
- The Logistics Cluster barge heading to Malakal/Melut departed Juba on 10 January. Due to the technical issues, the barge was docked in Mangalla until the pusher is operational.
- The Logistics Cluster continued to emphasize the importance of pipeline forecasting to enable the cluster to plan on whether to scale up or down both air assets and storage capacity.
- Plans were being finalized and/or implemented to increase the common storage capacity in Bor, Bentiu and Rumbek.
- Following a Logistics Cluster assessment in Akobo, the Cluster will establish a common storage facility to support partners on the ground.

#### Constraints

- **Road access:** Roads across the country are beginning to dry out. The Abiemnhom-Mayom-Bentiu road is now physically passable. The latest access constraints map can be found here:<http://www.logcluster.org/map/access-constraints-map-29-january-2015> .



### Emergency Telecommunications

#### Response

- ETC was providing vital front-line services to over 120 humanitarian partners in the areas of security telecommunication; connectivity services (Internet), technical support (help desk support & management) and training (capacity building in ICT to humanitarian community).
- In Bentiu, an ETC mission was conducted in order to provide user support and to present the Humanitarian Internet Support Project (HISP) to partners. Troubleshooting was carried out on user devices and new users have been added to the ETC network. A presentation of HISP was carried out during the humanitarian meeting. ETC provided assistance to vehicle radio equipment, some of them have been fixed but some need additional spare part.
- The cluster conducted a visit to Malakal to meet with humanitarian partners and understand the quality of ETC services and update on the roll out of HISP. The latter is being tested for reliability and availability of bandwidth. Ten partners out of 12 have already been activated and the phase 1 (free of cost) will last until end of February.
- The cluster continued to support users remotely in the rest of the 11 sites.

- The ETC provides radio programming services to humanitarian partners. Thirty radios have been programmed during the reporting period.

### Constraints

- The cluster participated in the allocation process for the 2015 CHF first allocation obtaining \$900,000 for the first 6 months of the year out of a \$4.5 million required until the end of the year. To achieve its target, the cluster is looking for other sources of funding and potential new donors.

## Response clusters



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs

- **1.5 million people are to be assisted with CCCM services** including populations in PoC sites, people in spontaneous settlements, collective centers; and other locations (including those integrated with host communities).

#### Response

- **Juba/UN House:** Verification of PoC 3 has been completed: 19,303 individuals and 6,040 families.
- **Mingkaman:** Partners began a verification exercise on 23 January. Planning is ongoing since beginning of December; and has been the main focus of site management this week. Since 17 January, meetings have been organized in all areas to disseminate messages about the verification. Monitoring of movement to and from Mingkaman at the port was ongoing. Exit tracking was also ongoing. Construction of community centers continued. Partners are in discussions with county authorities on temporary dumping site and agriculture land for IDPs.
- **Malakal:** New site preparation was ongoing with 36% of total work completed. A process was being established for registering new arrivals and supporting displaced people who have lost their registration cards.

#### Constraints

- **Juba/UN House:** PoC 3 has reached its maximum capacity (19,000 persons for an 18,000 persons site). There are around 3,000 people living in tents. The site management team is currently developing additional land inside the Logs base of Po3, in order to provide plots and shelters to the people still living in tents in the former transit area.
- **Malakal:** Following further discussion with UNMISS, the timetable for the fencing of the new site remained uncertain. Only a limited quantity of barbed wire and pickets are available in Malakal. Securing labor remained a challenge.

## Education

#### Needs

- **519,700 people are to be assisted** through education activities. The conflict continues to hamper education activities in many parts of the country especially Greater Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, and Lakes. Children in affected areas are unable to access schools, lack learning materials, and suffer from the absence of teachers or schools.

#### Response

- **To date, 38,857 people (22,525 male and 16,332 female) have been reached with Education services.**
- **Materials distributed:** Education partners in Akobo, Jonglei distributed learning materials to prepare for schools for reopening. These reached 7,712 children (3,016 females).
- **Hygiene promotion:** In Maban, Upper Nile, a partner carried out hygiene promotion reaching 68 children (16 females.) These campaigns aim to reduce water borne diseases and promoting a health environment
- **Enrollment and retention:** Given low enrollment, partners scaled up social mobilization campaigns reaching 6,702 people with awareness campaigns in Akobo, Awerial, Maban and Raja-Juba. These also aim to improve enrollment but also school retention.

- **Accelerated learning and vocational:** For ALP (Accelerated Learning Program) and Vocational trainings, 850 youths have so far benefited from the intervention in Maban, Morobo and Terekeka. These are aimed at equipping the youth with functional skills for engagement in livelihood activities. The skills range from craft, carpentry, tailoring among others.
- In Awerial County, partners paid for the primary leaving examinations. While there was a problem with the printing delaying the administration of the exams, the candidates were set to sit for their final exams from 2 February.

### Constraints

- **School occupation:** School occupation continued to interrupt learning. 95 schools remained occupied by different groups. 38 of these are occupied by armed forces, 52 by IDPs, 2 by both IDPs and armed forces while 3 remain unknown. The continued occupation of these schools not only hinders access to education but also risk destruction of the school facilities.
- **Teacher payment:** While there were hundreds of teachers in almost all parts of the country including the conflict affected areas, payment of teacher salaries is delayed or non-existent, contributing to school closures.
- **Textbook shortage:** Counties in the Greater Upper Nile region continue to face a shortage, which affects the quality of teaching.
- **Mitigation:** The “Back to Learning” country-wide campaign aims to increase school enrollment. Partners continued to advocate for funding .



## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Needs

- 1.6 million people are to be assisted with food support (787,200 men; 819,400 women)
- 2.8 million people to be assisted with livelihoods inputs (1.4 million men; 1.4 million women)
- 1.7 million people are to be reached with livelihood assets (812,600 men; 845,800 women)

### Response

- **Food distributions:** during the reporting period partners distributed in Lul, Koch, Mayendit, and Turkei reaching almost 60,000 people. General Food Distribution (GFD) in PoC 3 (Juba) began during the week.
- **Mobile team deployment:** Mobile teams were deployed to Akobo, Gorwai, Kandak, Pading, Pathai and Wai. Next deployments are planned for: Dablual, Ganylel, Jikmir, Mading, Mandeng, Makak, Menime, Old Fangak Pultruk, Reang, Toic and Ulang.
- **Food response and achievements in 2014:** In the month of December, partners reached around 979,000 people with food assistance in South Sudan. Cumulatively, food partners reached 2.5 million people with assistance in 2014.
- **Post-harvest assessment completed:** Partners together with government counterparts completed the post-harvest food security assessment (second harvest of the year 2014) in the Equatorial Region and consultants are analyzing the data for the final report.
- **Livestock vaccines and animal immunization:** Since the last update, partners released over 1,000 drugs for livestock treatment in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and 1,610 livestock vaccines for Jonglei State, and 350 livestock vaccines to partners for Lakes State. Partners vaccinated dogs in Juba to prevent the spread of rabies and other diseases.
- The cluster was conducting capacity development for implementing partners on gender, accountability to affected populations, technical training on crops, horticulture and fisheries. During the reporting period more than 50 participants attended the “Gender and Accountability to Affected Populations” training in Juba. Over 300 participants have registered to attend the trainings.
- **Livestock disease in Turkei:** During a joint mission to Turkei partners found that, 35 per cent of cattle herds were affected by the unknown disease and about 30 per cent of affected cattle have died from the unknown disease between July and mid-December, 2014. A rapid response team is currently being organized to address the disease outbreak.
- Market price monitoring continued.



## Health

### Needs

- **3.4 million people are to be reached with health assistance (1.7 million men; 1.7 million women).**
- **Suspected malaria, acute respiratory infection, acute watery diarrhea, and acute bloody diarrhea** are the highest causes of morbidity among displaced people.
- **17 suspected measles cases were identified in Melut (14), Duk (2), and Twic East (1).**

### Response

- During the first week (5 January-11 January), 66,205 people were reached with medical interventions. Of these, 10,918 were displaced people.
- Emergency response capacity for surgeries and emergency obstetric care were available in 9 PoC and field locations in the conflict-affected states.

### Gaps and constraints

- **Funding Gap.** Funding to emergency obstetrical services in Malakal coming to an end soon. Partners are consulting with potential donors for a way forward.
- Limited accessibility in some of the counties including Longochuk, Nasir, and Ulang poses challenges in providing assistance
- Mental Health and psychosocial support for IDPs and vulnerable populations remains a critical gap.
- Providing medical care for HIV/AIDS and TB patients in all emergency response locations remains a challenge.



## Mine Action

### Needs

- All 10 states in South Sudan are contaminated with land-mines and/or explosive remnants of war. In order to provide mine action survey, clearance and risk education to vulnerable communities, mine action partners urgently require \$15.7 million to conduct the response activities outlined in the 2015 HRP.

### Response

- Mine Action survey team finished clearing of the Rubkona Airfield and handed over the area on 22 January, after removing explosive remnants of war (ERW) to enable the runway to be extended.
- In Malakal, Mine Action teams cleared three suspected hazardous areas around Malakal town.
- Mine Action cluster started liaison with food partners to clear Kwajok to Kanji road linking Warrap to Western Bhar el Ghazal state, as part of the feeder roads projects.
- On 17 January, Mine Action team investigated a reported anti-personnel mine in a community along the Torit to Aru road. It was established that the item was not a mine. However, correct marking and reporting by the community was appreciated by the mine action team, proving the Mine Risk Education sessions were well received.

### Constraints

- Mine Action teams continue to face challenges working in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states due to insecurity and restrictions on movement. Weather constraints are also hampering operations in some areas, but the teams continue to support the wider humanitarian community.

## HEALTH NEEDS AND RESPONSE KEY FIGURES

	Health Week 3	Cumulative*
Number of medical interventions (whole country)	66,205	176,578
Number of people in need (whole country)		6,100,000
Number of people targeted (whole country)		3,400,000
Outpatient Consultations conducted	63,964	161,208
Cholera Cases, all counties	0	0
Cholera Deaths, all locations (CFR = 2.60)	0	0
Hepatitis E Cases	0	0
Hepatitis E Deaths	0	0
Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Cases	5	235
Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Deaths	0	5
Vaccination, Children (0-15 years) protected against polio through Round 1 SAID in 3 conflict affected areas	*	400,026
Rep Health – Women provided ANC services	1954	7,128
Rep Health – Women with assisted deliveries	251	1,079
Rep Health – Women with caesarean sections	36	118
People reached with GBV prevention messages	4,795	4,795

Source: Health Cluster, as of 15 January 2015; cumulative figures are of 29 December 2014

## Nutrition

### Needs

- **1.9 million people are to be reached with nutrition support including : 1.66 million boys and girls under five (844,553 girls; 811,432 boys, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)).** The nutrition response includes: treatment of severe acute malnutrition; treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; prevention of acute malnutrition; and blanket supplementary feeding.

### Response

- **Screening:** In Bentiu PoC, a further 1,049 children were reached during a routine screening, and results for the screening for pending.
- **Social mobilization:** During a social mobilization campaign in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, 20,005 boys and girls under five were screened. GAM rates were 12.49 (2.53% SAM and 9.96%.MAM rates)
- **Rapid response missions:** Two Rapid Response Missions were currently responding in Kandak and Wai in Ayod county in Jonglei State since 16 January. Rapid response teams were responding in Parinag county in Unity State, Leer county in Unity State; Ayod county (Jeit) in Jonglei State.

### Gaps and constraints

- Funding gaps may affect sustainable nutrition interventions, especially among national partners.
- Access constraints due to both security and logistics reasons are limiting partners' nutrition emergency response in the priority areas. Movement in Jonglei and Unity states to different counties and within the counties (Rubkona and Mayom) is limited as local partners can not afford air assets.
- Conflict: Partners' nutrition activities continue to be interrupted by the escalation of conflict in (Jammam, Nassir and Melut ).
- The highly mobile nature of communities affects programme delivery and increases default rates.



## Multi-sector response for refugees

### Needs

- **The multi-sector response to refugees aims to reach 294,000 refugees with humanitarian assistance.**

### Response

- **Partners are reaching 245,813 people with assistance.**
- The vaccination campaign for short interval additional dose (SIAD) for polio began in all four camps as of 13 January. To date, partners completed the polio vaccination in Gendrassa and Kaya camps on 15 January. The vaccination campaign was ongoing on in Yusuf Batil and Doro camps and planned to be completed by 17 January.
- The number of measles cases has significantly reduced as a result of the recent integrated measles campaigns in all the camps and host communities. The health profile of the refugees and the immediate host communities remain stable.
- During the reporting week, 92 unaccompanied minors and separated children; 59 boys and 33 girls, were relocated to Ajourng Thok camp. 38 of this number have been placed in foster families. The care arrangement for the 54 children is being followed up. Six children at risk were followed and referred to SCI and LWF in Doro and Kaya camps. Two cases of child Best Interest Determination (BID) were reviewed during the reporting period.
- Twenty new computers were installed at Soba Secondary School's Laboratory this week, in addition to the seven computers that had already been installed. Ten UPS, 15 plastic tables and 23 chairs were also delivered to the computer laboratory.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Needs

- **1.3 million people are to be reached with shelter and non-food item assistance..**

### Response

- **Partners have reached 58,660 people with NFI assistance in 2015, of whom 265 received shelter assistance.**
- December distributions not previously reported include: Abienom (Unity): distribution to 1,000 HHs completed after a long delay due to poor road conditions.
- In January to date distributions have been completed in: Wangak (Jonglei): NFI distribution completed to 3,341 households; pending completion of cargo delivery. In Akobo Town (Jonglei): NFI distribution completed to 2,515 households; pending completion of cargo delivery. In Akobo: NFI distribution for additional 368 households was ongoing, pending cargo delivery. In Bentiu PoC: construction of 53 shelters for very vulnerable households was ongoing. In Duk (Jonglei): verification was ongoing for 2,112 households; and in Malakal PoC: 4,866 families received blankets;

### Gaps and constraints

- Distribution in Pagil and Haat were pending, due to delays in stock delivery. Distribution in Baliet is planned to commence soon. Distribution in Ulang and Nyangora were also pending stock delivery.

## Protection

### Needs

- **3.3 million people are to be reached with protection assistance (1.5 million men, 1.6 million women).**

### Response

- In response to reports of child abduction in Malakal by armed elements, child protection partners and UNMISS implemented measures to enhance protection, raise community awareness of the dangers at the gate, and collect information on the abductions.
- A needs assessment of approximately 275 IDPs from Khorfulus, Jonglei State, was conducted by partners in Malakal town. Priority needs are food, NFIs and shelter. Consultations are ongoing to discuss a registration and shelter strategy.
- Humanitarian partners conducted an inter-agency follow-up mission to Warjok, Upper Nile State, to take stock of the needs of IDPs who have settled in the area since November 2014. Discussions were under way to assess the feasibility of relocating the IDPs to the Malakal PoC site to ensure their physical protection.
- Partners continued to monitor the movement of IDPs and returnees at the Bor dock. Although figures have slightly increased, IDPs are generally reluctant to go to Bor due to the absence of food distribution, which continues in Mingkaman. Following vulnerability assessments, partners distributed NFIs to 366 households in Bor Town and 293 blankets to households in the UNMISS PoC site in Bor.
- Following recent IRNAs in northern Jonglei (Menime, Kotdalok, Kurway, Wai, Kandak and Nyanapol), partners planned an integrated response to ensure that critical child protection services are consistently provided to both IDPs and host communities through a reliable presence on the ground.
- In Bentiu, partners identified and facilitated the registration of over 60 persons with specific needs.
- Partners continued to monitor protection concerns associated with the outflow of South Sudanese to Uganda through the Nimule/Elegu border crossing, which continues at a reduced rate.
- Case management and psychosocial support for women and girls seeking GBV services and information is ongoing in Bentiu, Bor and Juba PoC sites (UN House).
- Six GBV partners operating in Leer, Aweril, Bor, Fangak and Juba participated in a one-day meeting to streamline the expected key deliverables for GBV in humanitarian settings based on the 2014-2015 GBV Strategy.

### Gaps and constraints

- The escalation of inter-communal violence in Lakes State (especially Rumbek East, Rumbek North, Rumbek Centre and Cueibet counties) has raised serious protection concerns for affected civilians. Physical violence, sexual violence and revenge killings have been reported. Insecurity has caused civilians to flee rural areas and humanitarian actors to cancel protection monitoring missions.
- In Upper Nile, recent clashes in Jammam and Renk caused humanitarian movement between Maban and Palouch to be suspended due to heavy military deployment.

## WASH

### Needs

- **4.1 million people are to be reached with WASH assistance (2.1 million men; 1.9 million women).**

### Response

- Partners continued to maintain emergency WASH service provision in PoC sites and IDP settlements. Since the start of the crisis over 46 WASH Cluster partners have reached over 3.57 million conflict affected people –at least half are displaced populations- in over 65 sites with life-saving emergency WASH assistance.
- Up to the third week of 2015 global emergency standards for water supply (15 L/p/d) were being achieved in 36 sites. Sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) have been achieved in 21 sites. Increasing the sanitation was delayed by the logistical challenge of moving sanitation supplies (timber, slabs, iron sheet) to remote locations, as well as the on-going decommissioning of full latrines.
- **Disease Prevention & Response:**
- Cholera Prevention & Response: In Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria states; response was on-going
- WASH partners conducted assessment in Northern Bahr El Gazal (Northern Aweil county) and Warrap states. Response started to ensure access to safe water and increasing sanitation coverage in coordination with state authorities.
- **Hep E Response Mingkamman & Bentiu:** In Bentiu Response, water supply (from 6 operational boreholes) was 13.7 L per person per day. Current sanitation coverage is 1,014 total latrines, with 1 latrine per 43 people. A total of 48 toilets have been closed as desludging was not happening regularly due to the non-availability of force protection. The issue has been discussed with the relevant authorities and a solution has been identified. Theft of latrine doors and plastic sheeting remained a challenge within all PoCs and WASH partners continued to replace them.
- Operations and maintenance of WASH facilities continued.
- Vector control: Spraying in PoC 6, 5 and 1 was completed. So far 2,146 households, potential sites for vector breeding and water stagnant places including drainage areas were covered.
- **WASH Emergency Response:**
- WASH Emergency Response was on-going with over 46 WASH partners responding in locations across the country, strengthening presence on the ground. The WASH Cluster currently had six mobile partners (with multiple teams per agency) responding in remote rural areas across the country. Mobile teams were responding in the following locations:
- Response On-going:
- Wai, Kandak, Nyanapol, Katdalok, Menime and Kurwai (Jonglei state) : Ongoing response
- Ayod County, Jonglei – Pagil & Haat (1 agencies): on-going response (1 agency)
- Reang (Ulang county, Upper Nile state) (1 Agency) : Response to begin
- Chotoboro follow up visit after response is planned.
- Turkie (Mayom county, Unity state) : (1 Agency) ongoing response.
- Waat (Jonglei state) ongoing response (1 agency)
- Nyal (Unity State) ongoing response (1 agency)
- Ngop and Wicok : Assessment planned
- Mankien : SRA done. Seasonal migration of 2,500 civilian due to flood. Response on hold

### Gaps and constraints

- **Access to new locations:** Access to new locations that were cleared through SRA and IRNA is limited due to lack of funding for UNHAS special flights. The issue is under discussion by the ICWG / OWG. However, there was a delay in responding to the six locations that were assessed early January 2015. Advocacy is needed with donors to ensure that funding is secured for mobile teams.
- Funding is needed by February to pre-position pipeline supplies, especially during the dry season and strengthen front line services.
- Access into current locations and new locations—particularly around Bentiu and Jonglei state—is vital for continued emergency service provision and EP&R interventions. Continued engagement with the Access Working Group is needed to ensure humanitarian response in hard to reach locations.
- Increased logistical capacity is urgently needed in order to support the ongoing humanitarian response in Bentiu and the other humanitarian operations across the country.
- 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.

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