

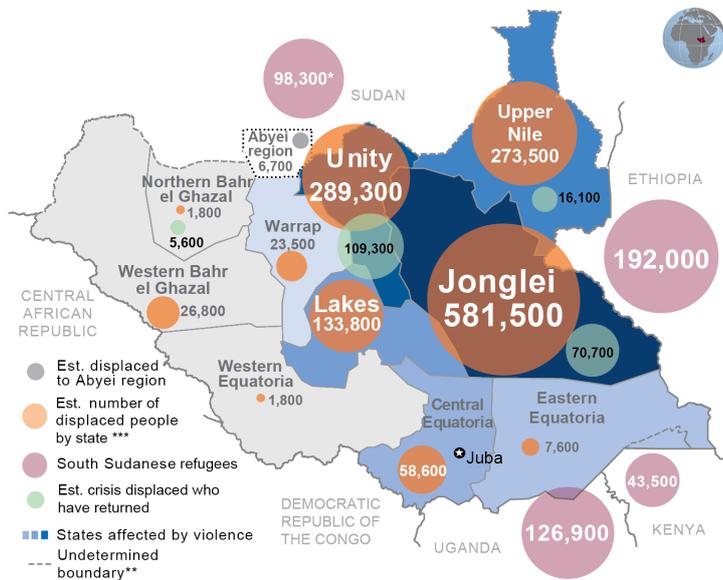
South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No. 56 (as of 2 October 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 26 September to 2 October. The next report will be issued on or around 10 October 2014.

Highlights



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 (30 September 2014). Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, IRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 03 October 2014. OCHA South Sudan, 03 October 2014

- **The kala-azar outbreak continued** with 4,624 cases reported; compared to 1,614 cumulative cases in the same week in 2013.
- **WASH scale-up in Bentiu** increased water supply to 12.2 litres per person per day, and sanitation improved to 1 latrine for every 71 people. Work continued in order to reach emergency standards.
- **Nutrition indicators were dire** with 33 of the 37 counties in critical and very critical nutrition phases located in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap States.
- **1.1 billion dollars** has so far been contributed to the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan to support humanitarian action.

3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

3.1 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.4 million

People internally displaced by violence

460,800

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 imply that the needs of these people have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

Intermittent hostilities continued in **Doleib Hill** and **Canal/Khorfulus** areas of **Jonglei State**. Flight safety assurances to Canal, Kaldak, Khorflus, could not be guaranteed due to heavy presence of armed elements. However, the humanitarian operation site (**Kamel**) in Pigi County was unaffected by the hostilities. Elsewhere in Jonglei, analysis on returns to **Bor town** showed that a “general return movement” was not yet taking place, but rather that the situation remained fluid, with people moving in and out of the town.

In **Upper Nile State**, partners planned a mission to **Renk** to assess the needs of people displaced by the recent fighting in the area. Renk remained calm, with reports of about 5,000 displaced people returning to the town from the south.

In **Lakes State**, growing insecurity, combined with poor road conditions, limited humanitarian activities outside **Rumbek** town, and it was difficult to ascertain the situation outside the urban area. Cattle raids and revenge attacks continued during the week, some of them reportedly fatal.

In **Unity State**, UN police were investigating the killing of two people inside the PoC site at **Bentiu**. The security situation otherwise remained calm, but unpredictable.

There were reports of shooting in **Yei, Central Equatoria**, reportedly by armed elements upset over non-payment of salaries. Further details were unknown, and the situation was reportedly calm thereafter.

Health partners reported malaria on the rise particularly in **Awerial, Lakes State** and in **UN House PoC in Juba**.

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

There were also sixteen measles cases reported during the week: 5 in **Awerial** and 11 in **Lankien, Jonglei**.

Kala-azar, an endemic disease in South Sudan, continued to spread, with 4,624 cases reported; compared to 1,614 cumulative cases in the same week last year. Overall, malaria, acute watery diarrhea, and acute respiratory infection remained the main causes of illness among displaced people tracked. Partners stressed that a full response to **Kala-azar** requires additional health and nutrition partners to support treatment facilities. In addition, more health partners need training on diagnosis and case management.

Food security monitors noted that heavy rainfall continued across the country in September, increasing flooding and compromising crop performance in some areas. More information here (<http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/seasonal-monitor-south-sudan-september-24-2014>)

Humanitarian response

Response in the PoC Sites

Partners resumed operations at UN House PoC site in Juba on 30 September, following a number of discussions between the UN Mission and community counterparts to uphold the safety of aid workers within the PoC site (Non-essential activities were paused on 24 September after a spate of attacks on humanitarian staff). In Malakal PoC site, a contingency plan was being prepared for a possible influx of people in case increased fighting causes further displacement.

In Bentiu PoC site, partners continued to work to improve living conditions. Through these efforts, the water supply had increased to 12.2 litres per person per day, and sanitation had improved to 1 latrine for every 71 people. As of last week, an additional 253 latrines were needed to reach emergency standard of 1 latrine for every 50 people.

Partners reported the nutrition situation in the Bentiu PoC site remained above emergency threshold with GAM rates of 20.8 per cent. However, no malnutrition related deaths had been recorded in the last two weeks due to ongoing MAM and SAM response.

Response teams

On 26 September, rapid response teams resumed aid activities in Pigi/Canal following a pause in response actions due to security concerns.

Following the IRNA conducted in Ulang, Upper Nile State, partners planned to deploy into the area to support with measles/polio vaccinations, Vitamin A supplementation, deworming, and malnutrition screening.

Other updates

An inter-agency team led by the Deputy HC was traveling to some affected areas, consulting on the humanitarian planning process with affected communities, state institutions, and leadership.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response

- **Making space for new arrivals in Bentiu:** In Bentiu, platform construction was ongoing. A technical working group for drainage has been setup to improve coordination. Technical advisors were on the ground.
- **Rain impedes progress in Bor:** In Bor, heavy rains hampered the final engineering works (complete laying of the culverts and installation of security lighting) thus delaying relocation to the new site. Community mobilization was ongoing in preparation for the relocation.

Understanding Displacement

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster released its Displacement Tracking Monitor Report (<http://bit.ly/ZKghNI>).

Teams monitored the welfare of some 304,200 people living in displacement sites throughout the country - most of whom were living in "spontaneous settlements", the largest of which was Mingkaman, in Lakes State.

The report noted the following:

- The majority of displacement sites surveyed have access to healthcare services (81 per cent)
- Malaria remained the main health concern across all states, except for Lakes where it was acute bloody diarrhea.
- Self-made structures were the most common shelter among displaced people
- In Central Equatoria, some 14 per cent of displaced people reported living in open areas
- Of the sites verified, 33 per cent recorded latrine availability above the emergency threshold (1 per every 50 people)
- 38 per cent of sites lack any functioning latrines
- 45 per cent of sites monitored have access to education
- 75 per cent of women and 83 per cent of men living in PoC sites report feeling unsafe - an increase from the previous survey in July.
- In spontaneous settlements, 62 per cent of women did not feel safe, compared to 42 per cent of men.
- 75 per cent of people in displacement sites claimed they did not receive enough information.

- **Extending Malakal site neared completion:** In Malakal, preparation for the new PoC site extension was nearly complete with the exception of lighting. In the new PoC site, a total of 13,760 IDPs have been relocated. During the week, there were about 250 + new arrivals per week into Malakal.
- **Juba relocations continued:** In Juba, site management activities were resumed this week. In PoC site 3, a total of 10,400 people have already been relocated.
- **Mingkaman relocations were ongoing to the improved site.**

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Insecurity in Bentiu:** Recent tensions within the PoC sites in Bentiu affected the delivery of services in the PoCs. Although site management continued, there are growing concerns about insecurity in the areas surrounding the camp.

Education

184,718 children have been reached with emergency education support

Response

- Five new **Temporary Learning Space (TLS)** were established in Rubkona and Awerial and seven more were repaired in Bor Town and Rubkona, enabling 100 children (42 per cent girls) to access education. An additional 270 children were engaged in education activities in Awerial and Rubkona.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Flooding in Warrap State** reportedly disrupted teaching and learning activities of about 20,127 children in 107 primary schools. Cluster partners were working to respond.
- **School occupations:** 88 schools remain occupied by displaced people and armed forces (35 by armed groups, 48 by IDPs, 2 both IDPs and armed forces and 3 status unknown). This leaves children unable to access education and exposed to abuse.

Emergency Telecommunication

Response

- The cluster supported twelve sites across the country with emergency connectivity services, in addition to eight sites supported by partners.
- In **Koch, Unity State**, a feasibility assessment was completed and equipment was to be shipped as soon as possible.
- **Response in Bentiu PoC site continued** and equipment was being tested and a software update was being developed to improve the system. The technician remained onsite to provide support.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Funding:** Funding for ETC activity for 2014 was exhausted and mobilization of additional funds was ongoing.
- **Installation still postponed in Ganyiel, Unity state** due to the unavailability of a technician.
- **Lack of staff and supplies continued to limit response.** There remained a lack of radio room staff in Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal. Procuring supplies was also challenging with lengthy import procedures and volatile security conditions causing delays.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Response

- **Rapid response operations continued:** Fourteen sites were supported with food assistance activities via airdrop, airlift, and boat. Six more were planned for the coming week.
- **Movement to voucher system in UN House:** The UN House PoC site will move to a commodity voucher system in October. Partners and traders were identified and planning discussions were ongoing in Juba.

- **Animal vaccinations implemented:** Cumulatively, vaccines to reach some 1.26 million animals have been released in all ten states. This was in addition to emergency animal health kits distributed to some 90,867 households.
- **Strengthening warehouse and cold chain:** Warehousing capacity for pre-positioning supplies was being scaled up in preparation for 2015.

Needs, gaps, and challenges

- **Lack of partners in Raga county, Western Bahr el Ghazal :** There were no partners in the country to distribute, so the cluster was engaging the county development committee to register, verify, distribute, and monitor food.
- **Displacement in Lakes** due to insecurity may have negative implications on the food and nutrition situation of the population. Close monitoring was needed.

Health

Response

KEY HEALTH INDICATORS

	Previous Week	Cumulative since january
People reached with medical interventions	201,821	2,949,081
Outpatient consultations conducted	83,377	1,483,730
Cholera Cases, Juba	3	2,247
Cholera Cases, Other counties	5	3,889
Hepatitis E cases, Mingkaman	1	108
Kala Azar cases	260*	4624
Vaccinations: measles	59,344	635,675
Vaccinations: polio	58,712	552,643
Vaccinations: cholera	-	120,176
Vitamin A supplementations	-	69,734
De-worming	-	36,268
Reproductive health: Women provided ANC services	2,546	67,595
Women with assisted deliveries	353	11,497
Women with caesarian sections	35	1,156
People reached with GBV messages	6,234	72,118

● **Mortality among displaced people:** Acute watery diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, and malaria continued to account for the majority of disease burden among people displaced by the conflict. Under-five mortality and crude mortality rates remained under the emergency threshold.

● **Cholera in decline, but response continued:** As of 28 September there were a total of 6,128 cholera cases with 139 deaths (CFR:2.7 per cent). There was still an active cholera alert in Lobonok Payam, Juba Country, with lab results pending.

● **Kala-azar outbreak was ongoing** with 4,624 cases reported; compared to 1,614 cumulative cases in the same week last year. Additional diagnosis and treatment units were being opened for patient care. As before, most cases were in Chuil, Lankien, and Malakal. Nutrition and Shelter clusters were working with the health cluster to respond.

● **Medical teams continued to support rapid response operations:** In Longochuk, Upper Nile State, partners continued to respond with immunization, nutrition screening and response and support for primary health care, with Udier prioritised for evaluation of and response to reported measles cases there. In Chuil, Nyirol County, Jonglei, a response team was supporting primary health care. An assessment was also underway in Kamel, Pigi county, Jonglei that combined nutrition screening and treatment.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **3W/4W mapping update** the cluster was starting a mapping process to identify health services as well as service delivery and gaps in the most affected areas.
- **Gaps in mental health support:** There were a lack of trained personnel to support the mental health needs of displaced people. Mapping was in progress to determine where needs were greatest.
- **Response to Kala-azar** requires additional health and nutrition partners to support treatment facilities. In addition, more health partners need training on diagnosis and case management.

Logistics

78 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted during the past week.

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 78 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 11 organizations in Bentiu, Kamal, Lankien, Malakal, Paloich, Pathai and Pibor.
- **Barge progress:** Humanitarian barge movements remained an available transport option for partners. The Logistics Cluster has advised all partners to proceed to clear cargo with local authorities and notify the Cluster once cargo can be transported. To date, no new cargo has been sent by river, other than food.

Needs, gaps, and challenges

- **Mi26 grounded:** The Logistics Cluster's Mi26 was grounded due to mechanical issues, since 05 September. The replacement had arrived in country and will be operational in the coming days.
- **Fuel shortage is improving:** A shortage of fuel supply in Rumbek continued to affect Logistics Cluster operations fuel was set to arrive during the week.
- **Poor road access due to rains:** Roads continued to deteriorate throughout the rainy season. Juba-Rumbek road repair was underway. The latest Access Constraints map can be found in the link below: http://www.logcluster.org/map/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140926.pdf



Mine Action

Response

- **Follow up on shelling in Renk, Upper Nile State:** Surveillance of Renk airstrip and the surrounding area was completed, and the airstrip was deemed free from the threat of unexploded ordnance.
- **UXO located near Bor PoC** were safely removed and destroyed.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Weather impedes access:** Mine Action teams continued to face challenges working in Unity and Upper Nile due to security and weather constraints but they continue to support the wider humanitarian community.



Nutrition

KEY NUTRITION INDICATORS

	Cumulative since January
People reached with nutrition support	526,751
People screened for acute malnutrition (6.7 per cent identified with SAM; 16 per cent identified with MAM)* (Not reported this week)	827,303
Admissions to SAM treatment	55,382
Admissions to MAM treatment	90,756
Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition (25.2 per cent identified with acute malnutrition)	129,662
PLW admission to acute malnutrition treatment programs	14,105
Children enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding (Jan-July)	344,172
PLW enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding (Jan-July)	22,558

Response

- See table for key response figures.

Needs, Gaps, Constraints

● The nutrition situation analysis finalized in September indicated that 33 of 37 counties with critical (global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 15-29.9 per cent) and very critical (GAM rate \geq 30 per cent) nutrition situation were located in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states.

● Within these states, the counties of Akobo, Leer, Panyijar and Longochuk in Upper Nile had the highest rates of acute malnutrition. Discussions on scale up were on-going, but access constraints remained a concern.

Protection

Response

- **Child protection activities continued:** Since the start of the crisis, 104,569 children have been reached out of 261,600 children targeted to be assisted by the end of the year. Another 37,300 adults have also been assisted, mainly with awareness-raising activities on child protection. Around 5,760 unaccompanied or separated children have been registered. Some 77,570 children and youth under 18 have received psychosocial support.
- **PEP kits to Melut:** Protection partners shipped Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits to limit exposure to HIV/AIDS to Melut.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Need to extend psycho-social support:** Current psychosocial support was mostly carried out through child friendly spaces. The Child-Protection Sub-Cluster was working with partners at national and state levels to diversify this support by designing programming for adolescents and strengthening community resilience and coping mechanisms.
- **Increase in threats to children's safety:** There were reports of an increase in child trafficking, sexual exploitation of girls, protection concerns related to alcohol and recruitment of children. No comprehensive data was yet available. Protection partners were working to assess the magnitude of these issues and address them.
- **Protection threats in Mingkaman:** In the Mingkaman displacement site, protection issues include land disputes with the host community in Site 3, beating of children and women at water points by cattle keepers, repossession of firewood and gunfire around the cattle camp. Partners were meeting community leaders and local authorities to find a solution and help prevent a further escalation of violence.
- **New Malakal site:** An extension of the PoC site in Malakal was planned but the shelter arrangement (2 families per tent) may possibly raise protection concerns and need to be addressed. Other protection issues in the site include increasing criminality, hindered access to the PoC site for those who arrive at the gate past the curfew (especially women and children), lack of lighting, and increasing number of women and girls turning to transactional sex as a coping mechanism.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

KEY NFI and SHELTER INDICATORS

	Cumulative since January
Number of people reached with NFI	2,949,081
of which also received shelter	1,483,730
Number of people in need	2,247
Number of people in need not reached	3,889
Number of people targeted for NFI	108
Number of people targeted for Shelter	4624
# of people targeted not reached NFI	635,675
# of people targeted not reached Shelter	552,643

Response

- **Shelter needs supported in displacement sites:** In Mingkaman, Lakes, 7,337 shelters have been constructed to date at the new site. In Bentiu PoC, last week, 150 bundles of bamboo were delivered to support shelter needs.

- **NFI assistance continued in displacement sites and in hard-to-reach-areas:** Registration was ongoing in Kamal, Upper Nile State, and at Kaldak nearby. In Paoloich, an assessment of families taking shelter in schools was conducted, and response was planned. In Jikmir, an inter-cluster assessment was completed. In Wau PoC, 298 families received plastic sheets.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Response delayed:** A planned shelter response in Kaldak was paused due to insecurity in the area. Distribution in Baliet remained on hold due to security but will resume next week. Delivery of stock to Rumbek for airlift to Gorwai was still delayed due to road conditions for three weeks, with several trucks stuck on the road. An assessment in Mathiang was delayed due to lack of security clearance, a team will deploy in the coming days once security clearance is granted.

- **Shelter intervention remained a challenge in flooded areas** such as Nassir, Upper Nile State and Bentiu PoC site.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WASH RESPONSE TEAMS

Location	Status
Eastern Equatoria Ikotos Magwi/Lapo	Completed Completed
Jonglei Chuil, Nyirol Pagil, Ayod Pigi Yuai, Uror	Response to begin Response to begin Response to begin Response to begin when access allows
Upper Nile Chotbora/Mathiang Gum, Nasir Pagak/Maiwut Mandeng Ulang Wau Shilluk	Completed Response in progress Response to begin Assessment Completed Response to begin Ongoing
Central Equatoria Kajo Keji	 Response ongoing

Response

- WASH partners have reached some 3.1 million people:** Partners continued to maintain emergency WASH service provision in PoC sites and other displacement sites. Since the start of the current crisis WASH Cluster partners have reached over 3.0 million conflict affected people –at least half were displaced populations- in over 55 sites with life-saving emergency WASH assistance.
- Rapid response operations:** The cluster has six partners with mobile teams, sponding in the locations detailed at right.
- Meeting standards:** As of this week, global emergency standards for water supply (15 l/p/d) were achieved in 29 sites. Sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) was achieved in 22 sites.
- Cholera response continued.** Cholera preparedness and prevention activities continued principally in Juba county, Eastern Equatoria, and Upper Nile State. In Lobonok, Central

Equatoria, where the cholera alert continued, a response team was mobilized and was distributing hygiene kits to 780 families, running a cholera awareness campaign, and training hygiene promoters. Response in Juba continued, as well as in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile

- Situation in Bentiu** the water supply had increased to 12.2 litres per person per day, and sanitation had improved to 1 latrine for every 71 people. As of last week, an additional 253 latrines were needed to reach emergency standard of 1 latrine for every 50 people. Two engineers were on the ground.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- Recurring challenges:** Cluster activities remained constrained by inadequate funding, limited access to insecure locations and the need for additional qualified WASH personnel.
- Increase in logistics support:** Logistics support was needed in particular to transport construction materials and machinery to continue scaling up the WASH response.

Humanitarian Financing

So far in 2014, donors have contributed close to \$1.1 billion to the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. This brings the appeal to 61.1 per cent of its funding target for the year. Some \$701 million was still needed for humanitarian action until the end of the year. There has also been a call forward of some \$269 million, funding needed now for pre-positioning during the dry season.

The South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund, which supports projects in the Response Plan, can be contributed to here; <http://tinyurl.com/k4659pt>.

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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