

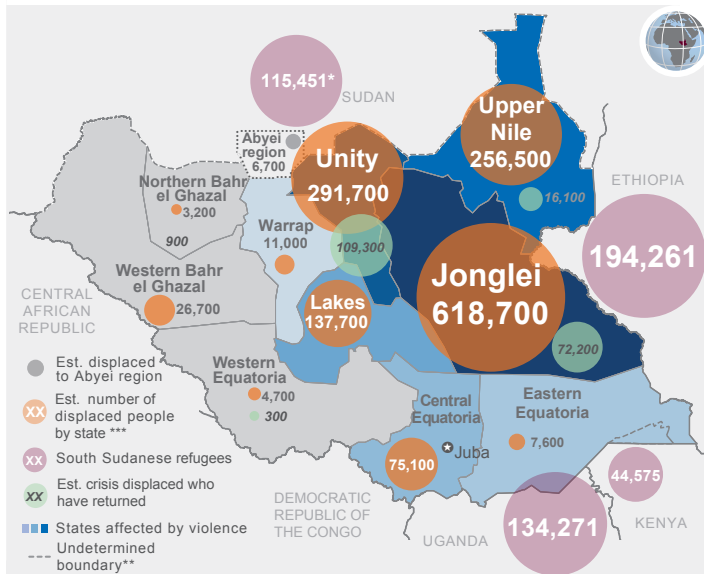
South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No. 67 (as of 19 December 2014)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 12-19 December. The next report will be issued on or around 2 January 2015, and will cover 20 December - 2 January.

Highlights



- Around 1.4 million people are displaced within South Sudan. Another 488,500 have fled to neighboring countries
- Acute respiratory infection surpassed malaria as the main cause of illness among displaced people.
- The conflict has caused unprecedented displacement of millions of cattle from conflict-affected areas into areas outside usual pastoral lands, challenging local power structures, affecting natural resource availability and altering disease patterns.

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 (15 November 2014).
Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 19 December 2014 OCHA South Sudan, 19 December 2014

3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

3.8 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.91 million

People displaced by conflict since December 2013

\$600 million

Required for life-saving assistance by February 2015

* This includes people internally displaced, refugees from other countries sheltering in South Sudan and other vulnerable communities who have received assistance since January 2014. 3.8 million people have been reached with livelihoods assistance. This does not imply that the needs of these people have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

Central and Eastern Equatoria

Two humanitarian organization contracted trucks were ambushed by unknown persons along **Juba-Nimule road** on 16 December. One person was reportedly wounded. The truck convoy had offloaded its cargo in Juba and was heading back to the Uganda border crossing. There were reports of insecurity along Juba-Rumbek road in recent weeks, though not during the reporting period. **Partners continue to monitor movement through the Nimule border to Uganda** with some 3139 people having arrived from 24 November to 16 December, and an average of 180 registering each day between 6 and 16 December - compared to an average of 12 persons per day in late October.

Jonglei

The security situation was generally calm, but with reported fighting in northern areas of Pigi/Canal and Fangak counties. Preliminary information on recent displacement in northern Jonglei indicates some 100,000 people could be on the move. On 16 December, inter-communal fighting was reported in Haat, Ayod County. The number of casualties was unknown. Partners remained on the ground, though some staff have been taken out on 16 December.

Unity

The situation was calm, including in Bentiu town. Up to 1,000 displaced persons, mainly women and children were sheltering at three collective centers in the town, according to findings of an inter-cluster assessment conducted on

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

16 December. An additional 2,000 have reportedly arrived to Bentiu PoC. Partners were mobilising for appropriate response.

Upper Nile

Security in **Malakal** has significantly improved over the previous few weeks. An estimated 28,623 displaced people are concentrated in different locations in **Panyikang County**, according to a team which visited the area on 5 December. An inter-agency assessment mission is expected to deploy to some of the reported displacement locations on 17 December to assess the humanitarian situation there. Reports were received of new displacement from **Pigi County, Jonglei to Warjok, Malakal County**. Partners are verifying this information.

Lakes

The security situation in **Lakes** is calm but unpredictable, with continued inter-communal violence, revenge killing, and cattle raids. A reported 68 people have been killed in such violence from 2-15 December, compared to 21 people in November.

Livestock displaced by conflict

The Food and Agriculture Organization reports an **unprecedented displacement of millions of cattle from conflict-affected areas into areas outside usual pastoral lands**, challenging local power structures, affecting natural resource availability and increasing incidence of livestock disease. **Millions of cattle have moved into the Equatorias, Bahr el-Ghazal, and north eastern Upper Nile State**. This phenomenon has significantly disrupted the seasonal migration of livestock - a critical element of the pastoral production system. An up-tick in livestock disease has been noted. The full report is here: <http://bit.ly/1C6v4Tm>

Disease

Acute respiratory infection surpassed malaria as the main cause of illness among displaced people. The under-five and crude mortality rates in all displacement sites were below the emergency threshold in week 49.

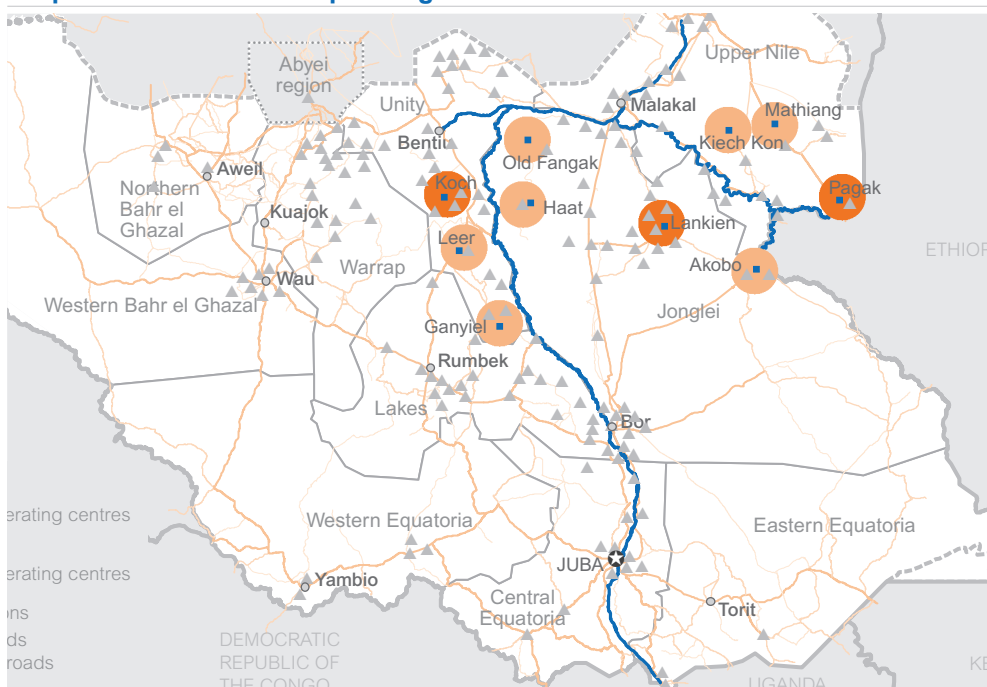
During the week, perinatal deaths was the most common cause of death for children under 5, while TB/HIV/AIDS was the most common causes of death adults. HIV remained a leading cause of mortality among displaced people, mainly due to disrupted treatment or limited access to treatment. Although the HIV prevalence in most crisis affected areas is unknown, UNAIDS estimates that at least 25,000 people living with HIV are directly affected

by the conflict.

Humanitarian response

Humanitarian operating centers

Proposed humanitarian operating centers



Assessments of identified humanitarian operating centers continued. As of 16 December, Lankien, Koch, Pagak, Old Fangak and Leer had been assessed with Akobo and Ganyiel assessments finishing during the reporting period. The operating centers are expected to enhance humanitarian operations through improved needs / gap analysis, integrated/ multi-sectoral responses and efficient use of available logistical resources in the dry season.

Mobile response teams continued to respond to urgent needs.

Response operations continued to reach people with multi-sector assistance. Weekly prioritisation is made based on need and on accessibility in order to improve coordinated response. Partners may also have mobile response teams in other locations, see cluster specific reports, below, for further information on ongoing and completed mobile response operations.

Service clusters



Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over the last week, 181 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies have been airlifted since the last report on behalf of 19 different organizations to Abiemnhom, Akobo, Bentiu, Boma, Chuil, Haat, Jikmir, Lankien, Leer, Maban, Malakal, Mandeng, Pagak, Pagil, Panyagor, Rumbek, Turkei, and Walgak.
- The Logistics Cluster is currently **loading cargo from 10 humanitarian partners for a barge movement to Malakal/Melut.**
- In preparation for the dry season, partners continue to be consulted regarding prepositioning plans. In line with the humanitarian community's integrated logistics and prepositioning plans, warehousing and transport support will be provided where required.
- As the rains have stopped in many places across the country, some key roads are beginning to dry out. The **road from Bentiu to Yida is now physically passable** and the **Tambura-Wau road is now passable** (with some difficulties).
- Travel time on the Juba-Rumbek road has significantly decreased due to ongoing spot repairs. It takes approximately five days to reach Rumbek from Juba via Mundri.

Constraints

- **Limited barges:** River transport from Juba continued to be constrained by the limited number of barges available on the market. Those available often experience reoccurring mechanical issues with barge pushers causing further delays.
- **Access by road continues to be constrained** The latest access constraints map can be found here http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20141212.pdf

Response clusters



Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs

- **2.4 million people were to be provided food and livelihoods assistance** according to the crisis response plan.
- **Livelihoods support is required in non-conflict affected areas with high food insecurity** including Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal. The conflict has displaced millions of livestock, increasing rates of livestock disease and stretching natural resources.

Response

- In the month of November, **food assistance was provided to over 1 million people** with a total of approximately 14,088 MT of food distributed overall. **Cumulatively, since 1 January** 166,484 mt of food has been distributed, **reaching 2.5 million people overall.** Distributions of 33,605 mt are planned for December.
- **Mobile response operations were ongoing in:** Lankien (Jonglei), Lul and Mading (Upper Nile)

Location	State
Lankien	Jonglei
Lul	Upper Nile
Mading	Upper Nile

- **Mobile response operations were completed in:**

Location	State
Ayueldid	Jonglei
Gum	Jonglei
Old Fangak	Jonglei
Pieri	Jonglei
Boaw	Unity
Kadet	Unity

- **Livelihoods assistance in the form of fishing kits reached 3,000 households in Western Equatoria and Lakes;** and livestock treatment kits (60 kits, second batch) were delivered to Western Equatoria, as well as veterinary equipment to replenish previously distributed kits. Currently, partners are working to upscale the dry season vaccination and treatment campaign.

Health

Needs

- **3.1 million people were to be provided health assistance** according to the 2014 Crisis Response Plan.
- **Ongoing disease monitoring and prevention** activities are needed, with interruption in HIV treatment a particular concern.

Response

- **Since January, 4 million people have been reached with health support.**
- **Emergency response capacity for surgeries** and emergency obstetric care are available in 9 PoC and field locations in the conflict-affected states.
- A roving team of clinicians, deployed by WHO, are **currently supporting HIV treatment in Mingkaman, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu.** The team is working with health partners on the ground to build capacity for HIV treatment and commodity management. They are also supporting direct service provision.
- **An integrated vaccination campaign was completed in Renk, Upper Nile State,** reaching 29,000 children with polio vaccine and 27,190 children with measles vaccination. 13,750 children were reached with Vitamin A supplementation.
- **Mobile response operations were ongoing in:**

Location	County	State
Gorwai	Ayod	Jonglei

Consultations in Gorwai found seven people in need of restarting tuberculosis medications, and two new ka-la-azar cases were identified.

- **Mobile response operations were completed in:**

Location	County	State
Old Fangak	Fangak	Jonglei
Renk	Renk	UNS

Gaps and constraints

- **Funding constraints** may affect the expansion of emergency obstetric care.
- **Mental health care and psychosocial support** remain major gaps.

HEALTH NEEDS AND RESPONSE KEY FIGURES

	Reporting week (Wk 48)	Cumulative since Jan.
People reached with medical interventions	90,042	4,056,047
Outpatient consultations conducted ()	86,466	2,420,694
Cholera Cases, all counties	0	6,315
Cholera Deaths, all locations (CFR = 2.55)	0	161
Hepatitis E Cases, Mingkaman	3	129
Hepatitis E Deaths	0	4
Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Cases through Wk49		7,204
Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Deaths through Wk49		199
Vaccination, Children protected against polio through Round 3 NIDs. (no additional reporting this week)		2,431,388
Rep Health – Women provided ANC services	2,729	90,724
Rep Health – Women with assisted deliveries	411	14,849
Rep Health – Women with caesarean sections	36	1,529
People reached with CSB prevention messages	8,396	

Source: Health Cluster, as of 19 December 2014

December as part of inter-sectoral assessment. GAM rate was 22per cent , well above the emergency threshold of 10 per cent. (SAM rates: 4per cent and MAM rates: 18per cent). Nutrition partners continued their response to displaced people in Bentiu Town.

Protection

Needs

- **1.2 million people are to be reached with protection assistance** according to the 2014 response plan.
- Psycho-social support for conflict-affected people and displaced people remains a gap.
- There is continued outflow of South Sudanese to Uganda through the Nimule border crossing.

Response

Mobile response operations were completed in:

Location	County	State
Kadet	Guit	Unity
Boaw	Koch	Unity

- **Kala-azar response** most be maintained and partners must work with authorities to identify health facilities in affected communities that

can provide support for diagnosis and treatment.

- **HIV/AIDS and TB** in emergency response remains a challenge.

Nutrition

Needs

- **1.1 million were to be assisted** with nutrition support according to the 2014 Crisis Response Plan.

Response

- **525,000 people have been reached** with nutrition support.
- **Mobile response operations were ongoing in:**

Location	County	State
Pagil	Ayod	Jonglei
Chotbora	Mathiang/ Udier	Upper Nile
Pagak	Maiwut	Upper Nile

Regular programming was ongoing in **Old Fangak, Fangak, Jonglei.**

- 87,222 boys and girls 6-59 months were admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition in stabilizing centers (SC) and Outpatient Therapeutic programs (OTP) sites.
- 87,065 boys and girls 6-59 months and 36,029 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programs (TSFP).
- 146,809 vulnerable boys and girls 6-59 months and 34,453 PLWs were admitted to Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP). In addition, 92,614 PLWs received IYCF messages across all the country.
- **A screening campaign- using MUAC- was carried out by 125 community volunteers in Bentiu PoC** on December 17th; results are yet to be communicated.

- **Massive screening in Bentiu town was conducted** on 16

- The team in Leer has established a womens center outside of Leer town to provide psychosocial support for women and girls.
- Since March 2014, **16,200 children have been reached through rapid response missions..**
- **Monitoring of new arrivals into Bentiu Town continued, with another group of about 500 people arriving during the week.** The PoC site received about 2,000 new arrivals, mainly from Rubkona and Guit counties, reportedly due to food insecurity there.
- **Repairs to woman-headed-household shelters in Mingkaman began as a risk mitigation measure.** A round-table discussion was held with community members, protection partners, and the Commissioner and authorities on issues affecting women in Mingkaman including a lack of a womens center, lack of secondary schools, and alcohol abuse.
- **Psychosocial support services continued, there was 119,791 under 18s have reached with psychosocial support (PSS) activities since January 2014, a 4per cent increase since last week.** 92per cent of the 119,791 children have been reached through PSS activities associated with Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).
- **Protection partners continue to monitor movement through the Nimule border to Uganda** with some 3139 people having arrived from 24 November to 16 December, and an average of 180 registering each day between 6 and 16 December - compared to an average of 12 persons per day in late October. These figures reflect only those who cross into Uguanda and approach the relevant reception center. More information: <http://tinyurl.com/q3shbf2>

Gaps and constraints

- **An ongoing dispute over access to water and latrines in Hai Soma settlement near Melut town between displaced people and the host community continued.** Protection partners are working with leadership from both communities to address the conflict.
- Protection partners are investigation **reports of corruption in community case resolution in Bentiu.**
- **In Malakal PoC means spaces built for learning and child friendly spaces are being used as shelter.** Partners are engaged in discussion on how to ensure space for recreational activities.
- **Travel of un-accompanied children to Bor** continues to be a concern.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs

- **1 million people** were to be reached with non-food item (NFI) support according to the 2014 response plan.
- **450,000 people** were to be reached with shelter support.

Response

- **944,100 people have been reached with NFI support, of whom 295,300 received shelter support.**
- Shelter response was **ongoing in Bentiu.**
- **Mobile response operations were completed in:**

Location	County	State	Households reached
Akobo town		Jonglei	2,515 households
Pulturuk	Nyirol County	Upper Nile	2,808 households
Renk	Renk	Upper Nile	Report pending
Ulang	Ulang	Upper Nile	1,529 households
Walgak		Jonglei	3,341 households

Gaps and constraints

- **Delayed delivery of stock** has postponed NFI distribution in Pagil and Haat in Jonglei.
- **Movement of populations in need as well as security concerns** have led to cancellation of distribution in Kamel, Kaldak, and Khorfulus in Jonglei State.
- **A lack of staffing on the ground** has delayed response in **Baliet, Upper Nile State.**
- **Difficult road conditions** have put NFI response on hold in **Abeimnon, Unity State** as well as **Pagak, Upper Nile State.**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs

- **3.8 million people were targeted for WASH assistance in the 2014 Crisis Response Plan**
- **Cholera prevention programming** is required in Mingkaman and Bentiu
- **People living in Bentiu PoC site are in urgent need of improved water and sanitation.** Water supply needs to be improved to meet Sphere emergency standards of 15l/p/d. **86 latrines are required to close sanitation gap.**

Response

- Since the start of the current crisis over 55 WASH Cluster partners have **reached over 3.5 million conflict affected people** –at least half are displaced populations- in over 60 sites with life-saving emergency WASH assistance.
- Up to week 47 **global emergency standards for water supply (15 l/p/d) are being achieved in 32 sites. Sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) have been achieved in 21 sites.** Increasing the sanitation is slowed 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.
- **Mobile response operations were ongoing in:**

Location	County	State
Old Fangak	Fangak County	Jonglei
Lankien	Nyiröl County	Jonglei
Pulturuk	Nyiröl County	Jonglei
Turkei	Mayom County	Unity
Renk	Renk County	Upper Nile
Haat	Ayod County	Jonglei
Pagil	Ayod County	Jonglei

- **Mobile response operations have been completed in:**

Location	County	State
	Maban County	Upper Nile
Nyanbora	Ulang	Upper Nile
Barmach	Ulang	Upper Nile
Ulang Town	Ulang	Upper Nile
Yuai	Uror	Jonglei
-	Warjak	Upper Nile

- **Cholera prevention and response programming** continues in **Eastern and Central Equatoria.**
- **Hepatitis E response in Mingkaman and Bentiu** is ongoing.
- In **Bentiu, water supply is currently at 13.7L per person per day.** Sanitation coverage is at **788 latrines, or 1/55 people**, with 66 latrines constructed in the reporting period. PeePoo bags have been distributed to 105 households, with hygiene promoters and waste collectors trained.

Gaps and constraints

- **Early funding is needed as 2015 begins** to ensure prepositioning of pipeline supplies.
- **Continued access** to current locations and new areas - particularly around Bentiu, are vital continue services.
- **Increased logistical capacity** is needed, particularly in Bentiu.
- **Additional qualified WASH personnel** with crisis experience are urgently needed.

Humanitarian Financing

Common Humanitarian Fund Allocations of \$60 million kick-starts the dry season

The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) has allocated \$60 million to get the humanitarian response for 2015 off to a timely start. The money will support aid agencies to take maximum advantage of the onset of South Sudan's dry season, during which aid agencies plan to use roads to deliver aid to as many people as possible.

The largest portion of the CHF funding will support non-food items and emergency shelter, water and sanitation, and livelihood supplies. Seeds and tools must be in the right locations by April so that communities can make the most of the planting season. With a projected 2.5 million people facing food insecurity between January and March, such support is critical. Funding will also go toward camp coordination, education, emergency telecommunications, health, logistics, and protection.

The South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund is a multi-donor pooled fund established in 2012. Since the current crisis began, the CHF has allocated \$194.5 million in South Sudan. Current donors include: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

For further information or to provide feedback on this product, please contact:

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