

South Sudan Crisis

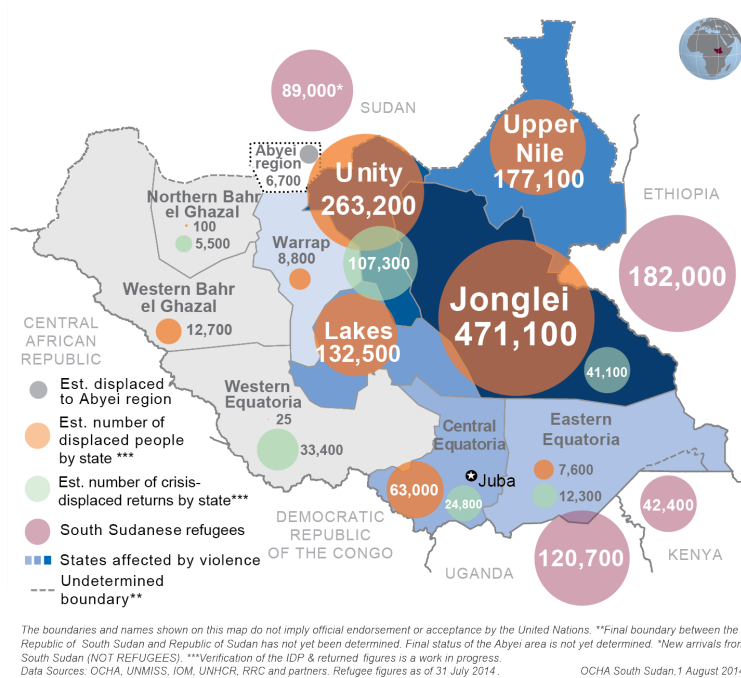
Situation Report No. 47 (as of 31 July 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 25 to 31 July. The next report will be issued on or around 8 August 2014.

Highlights

- Severe flooding in the Protection of Civilians site in Bentiu, Unity State, caused living conditions to deteriorate sharply.
- A growing number of crisis-displaced people - some 227,000 - have returned to their home areas, but remain in need of assistance.
- While the cholera outbreak was relatively contained in Central Equatoria and Upper Nile states, the disease continued to spread to new locations in Eastern Equatoria State.
- Relocations to improved displacement sites continued, with over 32,000 people assisted to move from flood-prone areas to higher ground.



3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

2.4 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.1 million

People internally displaced by violence

434,000

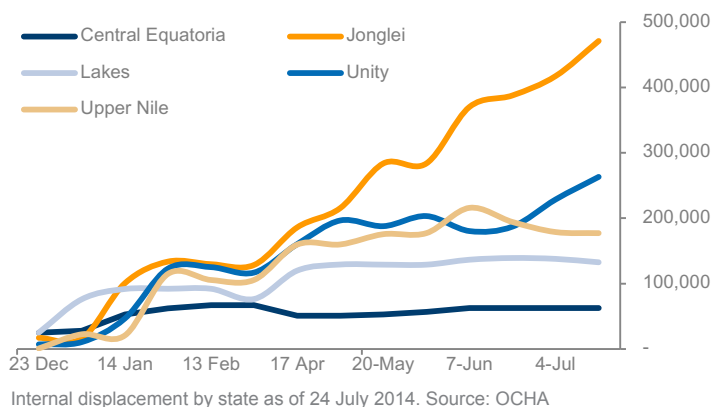
People have fled to neighboring countries

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

Situation overview

The situation in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states remained tense, with reports of sporadic shooting in Nasir, Upper Nile, and clashes and youth mobilization in parts of Jonglei. People continued to flee into neighbouring countries.

Aid workers reported growing numbers of people displaced during the crisis returning to their homes. Around 227,000 people have returned so far, most in Jonglei, southern Unity, and Western Equatoria states. Having in many cases lost their homes, livelihoods and all belongings, these communities remain among the most vulnerable in the country, and a priority for the humanitarian community.



The rainy season has increased the risk of disease across the country, including respiratory, water-borne and other communicable diseases. In displacement sites, the most commonly reported illness was pneumonia and other acute respiratory infections and malaria, together accounting for over 40 per cent of cases treated in the sites.

www.unocha.org/south-sudan

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

Coordination Saves Lives

Humanitarian response

Cholera response

The cholera response continued. While the outbreak was relatively contained in Central Equatoria and Upper Nile states, it continued to spread in Eastern Equatoria, where partners scaled up response. As of 30 July, 5,459 cases have been recorded with 118 associated deaths. The case fatality rate was 2.16 per cent - above the emergency threshold of one per cent. With the onset of flooding caused by the rainy season, the disease could affect more locations.

Operations in Bentiu

Severe flooding in the Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site set back some of the progress achieved, especially with regard to sanitation. Camp management partners assisted people in the worst-affected areas of the site to move into communal spaces in other parts of the PoC site. Humanitarian partners were providing around 11.5 litres of water per person and day in the site through boreholes and water trucking, complemented by distribution of water purification tablets to people collecting water from the river. The ratio of latrines was one to 71 people, as compared to the emergency SPHERE standard of one latrine to 50 people. However, the sanitation coverage was uneven across the different PoC sites within the UN base, with the coverage in some areas badly affected by flooding highly inadequate. Though the water has begun to recede, the flooding has made it difficult to construct new latrines, due to soil collapsing and sewage systems overflowing.

Rapid response operations in hard-to-reach areas

Rapid response teams were deployed in Jonglei State during the past week, reaching 6,000 people in Duk County and 21,000 people in Gorwai with food aid and child protection, education, health, nutrition and WASH services. A rapid response team was also deployed to New Fangak in Jonglei, to provide the same package of support to displaced people in that area.

Relocations to improved displacement sites

With the start of the rainy season, efforts to relocate people displaced by violence from flood-prone areas to improved displacement sites have picked up. In Juba, some 4,300 people have moved from the Topping PoC site to the new PoC3 site. In Mingkaman, Lakes State, around 16,000 people have moved to a new site, though the pace has been slower than expected. Construction of additional schools and clinics in the new site, along with more intense floods expected in the coming months, is likely to increase the rate of relocations. In Malakal, close to 12,000 people have been moved to higher ground in a new PoC site, following heavy floods in May, and relocations were ongoing. Due to space constraints in the new site, some 4,000-5,000 people will remain in the old, lower-lying site, and aid agencies are working to find a more sustainable solution for this group.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response

- **Flooding in Bentiu:** As a result of heavy and intense rains, large areas of the Bentiu PoCs were under 20-30 centimeters of water. Families that were most affected are being relocated to drier areas, reducing space for other facilities. CCCM and WASH teams worked to find solutions on improving the drainage system, but these will require agreement by local authorities to dig a trench outside the UN base.
- **Relocations in Juba:** Over 4,300 people have been relocated from UN Topping to the new POC 3 site. Biometric registration in the new site was ongoing, and will also include PoC 1 and 2 in UN House. Agencies are coordinating on a common registration strategy for the rest of the country.
- **Site improvements in Bor:** Discussions with displaced people were ongoing to convince them to relocate to the new PoC. Construction of internal and external fencing in the new PoC has commenced, but shortage of supplies has hampered work.
- **New site in Malakal nearly completed:** Site development was 95 per cent complete, with 21 of 23 communal latrines finished and 43 of 44 bathing facilities finished. The food distribution site, child friendly spaces, a police post and the camp management office were still to be completed.
- **Displaced people in Western Bahr el Ghazal:** A registration of displaced people was conducted in three locations close to Wau, finding some 17,630 displaced people living in communal areas and 5,530 in host communities.

400,651

displaced people supported through registration, site management and monitoring

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Slow pace of relocations in Mingkaman:** Relocations have been slower than expected and partners are revisiting their strategy and conducting focus group discussions and intentions survey to better understand the situation and expedite the relocation. Flooding is likely to increase in August and September.
- **Drainage a priority:** With more heavy rains expected in the coming months, improving drainage systems in PoC sites is a priority. Even as new PoC sites are established, sites are still congested and funding and additional land will be needed to extend them.

Education

Response

- **New enrollments:** During the week, 1,768 children and adolescents gained access to education in Central Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile states, of whom over 47 per cent were girls. This brings the total number of children accessing education to over 168,920, including 42 per cent girls.
- **New learning centres in Jonglei:** Six temporary learning spaces were set up in Gorwai, Jonglei State, and 7,766 children (45 per cent girls) registered to attend.
- **Trainings of education actors:** Over 50 members of parent-teacher associations and school management committees in Bor and Gorwai in Jonglei State and Awerial County, Lakes State, were trained on psychosocial support and school management.

168,956

people reached with education activities since January

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Education services needed in Canal County:** A needs assessment conducted in Pigi/Canal County identified 7,000 displaced children who do not have access to education.
- **Occupied schools:** 83 schools remain occupied (46 by displaced people, 33 by armed forces, and four whose status is unknown). 20 schools have so far been vacated, and advocacy continued with stakeholders to increase the rate of vacation. In total, 1,188 schools were closed for different reasons in the most conflict-affected states.
- **Teacher salaries were delayed:** At least some of the school closure is related to the inconsistent payment of teachers. Partners are advocating on this issue.
- **Transportation of education supplies:** Difficulty remained in transporting supplies across the border from Ethiopia to support children in Maiwut County, Upper Nile State.
- **Funding:** Education partners have few funding sources available for the later half of 2014. However, Norway and the United States have pledged some support for emergency education activities.

Emergency Telecommunication

Response

- **Technician deployed to Bentiu:** A technician was deployed to Bentiu in Unity State, to provide on-site support services.
- **Equipment moved in Bor:** In Bor, Jonglei State, emergency telecommunication equipment was relocated to the new humanitarian hub.
- **Services restored in Juba:** Emergency telecommunication services were restored in the UN Tamping site in Juba after a temporary localised power outage. The cluster is now providing shared internet connectivity in nine hubs across the country.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Network stressed by over-use:** In some humanitarian hubs the network is stressed by the growing number of users. The cluster is substituting the equipment to improve the system capacity.
- **Procurement of equipment:** Procurement of IT and telecommunications equipment is challenging due lengthy import procedures.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Response

- **Scale-up of rapid response:** Mobile teams of food partners scaled up from six to 15 and strengthening of existing mobile teams continued with the arrival of additional team leaders, nutritionists, security officer and drop zone coordinators. Currently teams are in Gorwai in Ayod County, Jonglei State, and have reported a dire nutrition situation particularly of people traveling from further away distances.
- **Distribution completed in Duk:** Another team completed distributions in Duk, Jonglei, for approximately 3,000 people and have moved on to Mogok in Ayod County. Additional teams are in Kodok in Upper Nile and Lankien in Jonglei.
- **Livelihoods supported:** 209,880 families have been reached with 337,231 emergency livelihood kits this year. Over 130,000 families in the conflict-affected states of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile have received kits.

209,880

families supported with emergency livelihood kits

- **Kits distributed in conflict-areas:** Over the past week, 26,260 emergency fishing kits were released to partners for food insecure people in Duk, Fangak, Twic East and Pigi in Jonglei State. Some 900 emergency fishing kits were released to partners for beneficiaries in Malakal, Upper Nile State. 42,000 emergency vegetable kits were released to partners for beneficiaries in Rubkhona, Unity State.
- **Livelihoods support in other locations:** Over 4,000 emergency crop kits and tools were released to partners for beneficiaries in Gogrial East and Gogrial West in Warrap State. Over 1,000 emergency crop kits were released to partners for beneficiaries in Juba, Central Equatoria State.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Rains delaying distributions:** Heavy rains continued to delay the team in Ganyiel in Panyijar County, Unity State, currently distributing assistance to some 52,000 people.

Health

Response

- **Ongoing cholera response:** Cholera response continued in the 12 counties in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Western Equatoria states with confirmed outbreaks. Investigation of suspected cases continued in five counties with cholera alerts.
- **No further spread of Hepatitis E:** Surveillance of Hepatitis E was ongoing in Mingkaman. No new cases or additional deaths were recorded during the reporting period. So far, four people have died from the disease.
- **Assessment in Jonglei:** A team was deployed to Boma in Pibor County, Jonglei State, to investigate reports of unspecified febrile illness with fatalities among young children.

	During the past week	Cumulative since January
People reached	111,500	1.96 million
Outpatient consultations	82,563	875,535
Cholera cases	283	5,459
Hepatitis E (Mingkaman)	-	63
Measles vaccinations	14,121	382,737
Polio vaccinations	12,083	283,191
Cholera vaccinations (2 doses)	-	120,176
Women provided ante-natal care	2,425	480,574
Women with assisted deliveries	268	8,440

Source: Health Cluster, as of 31 July 2014

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Cholera response:** Early detection and prevention of new cases in Eastern Equatoria State remains a challenge because many communities are distant from health units and social mobilization activities.
- **Essential medical supplies:** There are still delays in county-level health facilities receiving their quarterly supply and next quantity of antimalarials.
- **Looting and damage to health facilities:** Additional funding for partners has been approved to address damage caused by the conflict to health facilities, with plans for significant response in the next month.

Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 130 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 14 organizations to Bentiu, Duk, Ganyiel, Gorwai, Koch, Lankien, Leer, Malakal, Paloich and Pochalla.
- **Additional aircraft contracted:** In response to the increasing emergency response the cluster will be shortly adding three extra helicopters to the current fleet of four. The Antonov 26 dedicated to serve Bentiu is still on hold pending the maintenance of the Bentiu airstrip. The airstrip is only open for helicopters at present and requires drying out before maintenance can start.
- **Barge progress:** The remaining barges bound for Malakal departed Juba on 19 July but are still facing technical difficulties some 15 kilometers north of Juba.

130

metric tonnes of supplies airlifted

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Poor road access due to rains:** Roads continued to deteriorate and most major roads were impassable: the most recent Access Constraints Map can be found here: http://logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140711.pdf

- **Assessment of Bentiu airstrip:** The assessment report was finalized and some maintenance works are scheduled to be carried out pending the arrival of additional soil and dry weather.
- **Airstrip conditions:** Due to the deteriorating conditions of airstrips, most locations are only reachable by helicopter which can carry a maximum of two metric tonnes per rotation. This impacts the amount of humanitarian supplies that can be delivered on a daily basis.
- **Planning ahead:** Pipeline reports for non-food items are coming in, indicating likely tonnage predicted for August. This system must be maintained for forecasting and matching cluster assets with requests for transport support.



Mine Action

Response

- **Assessment in Nasir:** At the request of partners, a cluster team was dispatched from Bentiu to Nasir, Upper Nile State, on 31 July to assess the airstrip for contamination of unexploded ordnance following fighting there. The report will be issued once the assessment is completed.
- **School assessments underway:** Mine action partners have begun assessments of schools previously occupied by armed forces to clear any ammunition left behind. The first assessment took place on 31 July in Juba.
- **Mine clearance in Eastern Equatoria:** A team was deployed to the site of a recent mine strike in Eastern Equatoria and will clear the immediate vicinity of the strike and other roads as required by partners operating in the area.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

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



Nutrition

Response

- **Nutrition activities ongoing:** Comprehensive nutrition support continued at 143 locations with outpatient treatment programs, with 19 stabilization centers, 144 targeted supplementary feeding programs, and 100 blanket supplementary feeding programs operational.

Needs, gaps, constraints

- **The nutrition situation in Bentiu a concern:** Partners have maintained increased nutrition and medical screening at the entrance to the site and established an additional outpatient treatment program site. However, capacity is stretched.
- **Impact of disease:** The cholera outbreak exacerbates the impact poor nutrition. The cluster is working with partners Wau Shilluk following the cholera outbreak there order to scale up outpatient therapy capacities.

	During the past week	Cumulative since January
People reached with nutrition support	590	319,848
People screened for acute malnutrition (6.7% identified with SAM; 13% identified with MAM)	5,580	632,720
Admissions to SAM treatment programs	85	42,463
Admissions to MAM treatment programs	480	39,241
Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition (24.7% identified with acute malnutrition)	452	116,787
PLW admission to acute malnutrition treatment programs	25	12,224

Source: Nutrition Cluster, as of 31 July 2014

Protection

Response

- **Child protection services:** Close to 74,800 children have been reached with child protection services. This represents 48 per cent of the children expected to have been reached by this time of the year.
- **Family tracing and reunification:** Some 4,500 children have been identified as unaccompanied, separated or missing. To date, 333 children (7 per cent) have been reunified with their care-givers through family tracing and reunification efforts.
- **Psychosocial support for children:** Just under 59,300 children and adolescents have received psychosocial support since January – a 2 per cent increase since last week. The large majority of the children have been assisted through child-friendly spaces.
- **Support provided in different sites:** Nearly one third of beneficiaries of emergency child protection programmes reached are in UN Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites; 7 per cent are in refugee camps and the remaining 63 per cent are in spontaneous settlements or with host communities.

- **Assistance to survivors of gender-based violence:** Over 2,870 people (1,470 women, 502 men, 638 girls and 262 boys) have been reached by services responding to gender-based violence. Aid workers reported that more women are coming from Upper Nile State to Bor, Jonglei State, and show signs of stress.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Family reunification:** The share of registered separated children reunified with caregivers – 7 per cent - is far below the minimum standard of 90 per cent. Child protection partners will develop national and regional information sharing protocols which will facilitate tracing.
- **Limited funding:** Funding continues to be a clear limitation for reaching child protection targets for the year.
- **Population movements:** New movements of people affected by conflict are resulting in large concentrations of people in hard-to-reach areas with no services. Protection actors must identify the key risks and needs of these communities.
- **Limited GBV response:** The needs and expectations from communities are higher than what GBV actors can respond to.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response

- **Assistance in Jonglei:** Distribution of household items to some 1,765 families in Akobo began. In Bor town, over 2,000 families have been registered as returning to their areas after having been displaced. These communities will receive household items in the coming days. In Yuai, verification was ongoing of around 3,000 families ahead of registration for distribution of assistance.
- **Activities in Unity:** Close to 1,230 plastic sheets were distributed in the Bentiu PoC site to help people repair their shelters after heavy floods. Three communal shelters were built to help families whose shelters were badly damaged in the heavy storms and more communal shelters are being constructed. The delivery of supplies to Koch and Leer counties from Rumbek was ongoing, but moving slowly.
- **Response in Upper Nile:** Distribution of solar lights to 3,024 families was completed in Wau Shilluk.
- **Relocations in Juba:** Relocations were ongoing from UN Topping to the new PoC3 site. Some 976 shelters were occupied in PoC3.

638,060

people reached with household items of which

213,300

received shelter assistance

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Slow response in POC sites:** Response in PoCs remain slow in some areas due to site and ground works that need to complete before full shelter response can start. However, assistance is being provided to vulnerable households while they wait to relocate to improved sites, and some progress is underway on relocations where sites are nearing completion.
- **Logistical challenges:** The logistics required to move stock from the national warehouse to field locations is posing challenges. The cluster has sent field officers to Rumbek to support movement of stock between Juba, Rumbek and onwards to field locations such as Leer and Koch. The high demand on logistics assets to move these items has delayed response in several locations, sometimes for weeks. Currently a team is waiting in Koch for stock.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response

- **Emergency WASH provision:** Partners continued to maintain emergency WASH service provision in Protection of Civilian sites and other displacement settlements. Since the start of the current crisis over 40 partners have reached close to 2.4 million conflict-affected people – at least half of whom are displaced – in over 55 sites.
- **Progress against emergency standards:** Global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres per person per day) were achieved in 29 sites – an increase of four sites since last week. Sanitation coverage (at least one latrine per 50 people) was achieved in 13 sites – two fewer than last week.
- **Ongoing cholera response:** Cholera response was ongoing in Juba and Kodok/Lul, Malakal PoC and Wau Shilluk in Upper Nile State. Cholera prevention activities include: household distributions of water purification tablets and oral rehydration salts; distribution of soap and jerry cans; and intensive hygiene promotion awareness campaigns. The cholera response also scaled up in Eastern Equatoria State, in response to increased cases.

2.4 million

people reached with WASH assistance.

- **Scale up continues in Bentiu PoC site:** The water supply was at 11.5 litres per person per day, or more if water collected by displaced people from outside sources and treated with water purification is included. Sanitation remained a high priority, with one latrine available for every 71 people. There was a gap of 243 latrines to reach emergency SPHERE standards (one latrine per 50 people). Hygiene promotion awareness campaigns were ongoing, with community members continuing to go door to door with key messaging.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

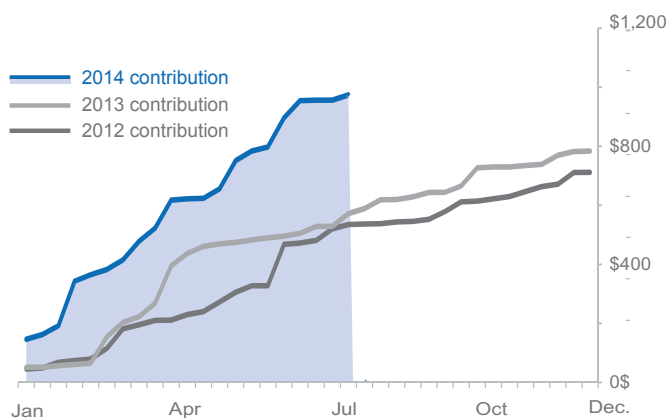
- **Sanitation coverage:** Keeping up the rate of latrine construction to match the rate of latrine decommissioning is making it challenging to scale up latrine coverage in many locations, especially where there has been flooding.
- **Funding for scaling up response in PoCs:** Funding is needed to scale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

Funding

As of 31 July, the Crisis Response Plan was 50 per cent funded. Though contributions by donors are higher in real terms than in previous years, the response is proportionally less well funded than it was at the same time of the year in 2013 and 2012, challenging aid agencies' ability to respond to the acute and ever-growing needs facing food insecure, displaced or otherwise vulnerable people.

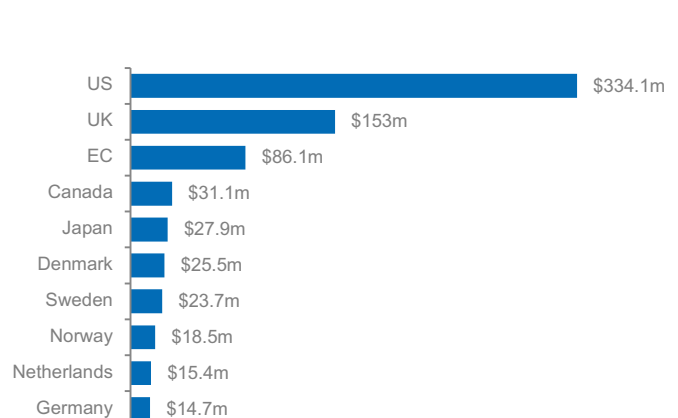
So far, over 80 per cent of contributions towards the Crisis Response Plan have been provided by 10 donors. The top two donors, the United Kingdom and the United States, together represent more than half of total contributions.

Funding trends 2012-2014 (in \$ millions)



Source: Financial Tracking Service, <http://fts.unocha.org/>, as of 31 July 2014

Top bilateral donors to Crisis Response Plan 2014



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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