

South Sudan Crisis

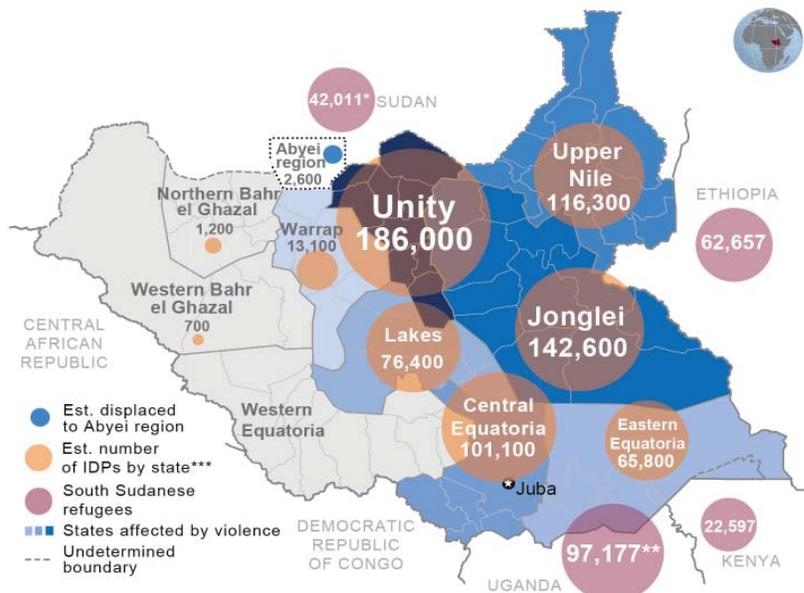
Situation Report No. 25 (as of 6 March 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 4 to 6 March 2014. The next report will be issued on or around 11 March 2014.

Highlights

- Aid agencies have reached 758,400 people across South Sudan with humanitarian assistance since the start of the year, including 234,000 refugees sheltering in the country.
- The number of people who have fled from South Sudan to neighbouring countries has increased to 226,000.
- An agreement was signed with the Government regarding a new site for displaced people in Juba, which will be able to host some 10,000 people and help decongest the two UN bases in the capital.
- The response to thousands of people displaced in Panyijar County in Unity State began in Ganyiel on 6 March. So far, aid agencies have responded in 59 of 129 reported sites with displaced people in South Sudan.



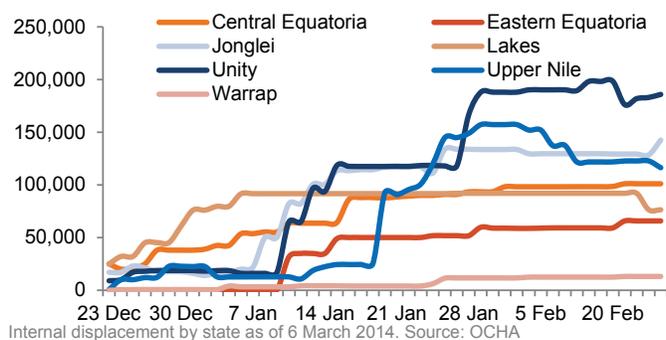
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. *New arrivals from South Sudan (NOT REFUGEES). **Includes refugees prior to the start of the crisis. ***Verification of the IDP figures is a work in progress. Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. OCHA South Sudan, 6 Mar 2014.

<h3>4.9 million</h3> <p>Estimated people in need of humanitarian assistance</p>	<h3>3.2 million</h3> <p>People to be assisted by aid organizations by June 2014</p>	<h3>758,400</h3> <p>People provided with humanitarian assistance*</p>	<h3>705,800</h3> <p>People internally displaced by violence since 15 December 2013</p>
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* This includes people internally displaced, violence-affected host communities and refugees from other countries sheltering in South Sudan 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 remained volatile in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. Fighting occurred in Juba on 5 March, reportedly between elements of the South Sudan armed forces, but was contained by 6 March. The area around Melut in northern Upper Nile State remained a key concern for aid agencies, as both conflict parties continued to mobilize, possibly ahead of further clashes. Since the start of the crisis, some 706,000 people have been displaced within South Sudan by violence. Another 226,000 people have fled into neighbouring countries, with the largest numbers in Ethiopia and Uganda.



Since the start of 2014, aid agencies have assisted 758,400 people, or 24 per cent of the 3.2 million they plan to reach by June 2014. This includes 234,000 refugees in South Sudan.

Humanitarian response

The response continued, with aid agencies providing humanitarian assistance in 59 of 129 sites with reported concentrations of displaced people. Another four sites have been assessed. This comes on top of other humanitarian programming in areas not directly affected by the current conflict, including in Lakes, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Western Equatoria states.

According to an Early Warning Outlook for South Sudan recently published by FAO, with information on the overall food security situation across the country, armed conflict is hampering the preparation of agricultural activities in the worst affected states. While farmers normally plant vegetables along the Nile around this time of year, crop and vegetable cultivation has almost come to a complete halt. Cattle movement has been disrupted and herders are leading their livestock into unknown territory. No market activity is taking place in the most affected areas and previously harvested stocks have mostly disappeared. Fresh fish has become the main source of food for the majority of displaced people living along the Nile. In less affected states the food security situation is more stable with agriculture and livestock activities ongoing.

The situation in Upper Nile remained tense, with several clashes reported in Adar, near one of the oilfields in Upper Nile State. In Unity State, the response to people displaced on islands in the Nile in Panyijar County started on 6 March, with food flown in to Ganyliel town. In Lakes State, the response in Minkaman was ongoing, with civilians continuing to arrive from Duk and Twic East counties in Jonglei. Registration of these new arrivals is underway. So far, some 58,000 people have been registered in Minkaman, and at least another 10,000 are sheltering in other sites of the county.

While the refugee response in Unity and Upper Nile states continued, the ongoing insecurity restrained road and river access to refugee camps in Maban County, Upper Nile State, limiting the availability of food and challenged some of the pre-positioning efforts for the camps. Tensions over scarce resources have flared between refugees and host communities in Maban.

A key concern regarding the around 77,000 people sheltering in eight UN peacekeeping bases across the country is to prepare existing and new sites for the onset of the rainy season. Several sites are flood-prone and require extensive engineering work or new land to avoid a sharp deterioration in the living conditions for displaced families. In Juba, an agreement was signed with the Government on 5 March for the construction of a new site, created to decongest the two existing displacement sites in Juba. The site will be able to host around 10,000 people and main engineering works are expected to be done by the end of March. The Government has also granted additional land to expand the protection of civilians site in Bor, Jonglei State.



Response in internal displacement sites as of 2 March.
Source: OCHA

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response:

- The cluster's gender focal point began focus group discussions with displaced people in UN House, Juba, to assess changes in family structures caused by displacement and their impact on gender roles and protection risks. These discussions will be replicated in displacement sites around the country.
- The cluster has led discussions on the issue of biometric registration of displaced people, which will help guide the eventual roll-out of such registration in protection of civilians (POC) sites inside UN bases.
- The cluster has deployed additional staff to strengthen the response in Unity and Upper Nile states.
- Cluster partners are tracking secondary displacement in Upper Nile State as a result of renewed violence, to prepare to provide services if needed.

244,152

People reached with camp management and coordination services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Site improvements for the rainy season continue to be the largest challenge across the country. A lack of engineering equipment is hampering the much-needed expansion of protection of civilians sites in Bor and Malakal. Humanitarian partners are liaising with UNMISS to resolve this issue.
- There is a need to improve contingency measures for a sudden influx of displaced people, in particular in the POC areas in Bentiu, Juba, Malakal and Melut. Partners are working on developing such plans.

Education

Response:

- A life-skills training for 20 parent-teacher association members and 20 teachers began in the UN Topping base in Juba. Life-skills training was also underway in Aerial County for 28 teachers.
- 600 students have been registered for education activities in the UN base in Bor.
- Education materials were distributed for 200 girls and 283 boys attending education activities in the UN base in Bentiu.

2,791

People reached with education activities

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Congestion in places of displacement is limiting the availability of emergency protective learning spaces. Education partners are working with CCCM partners and UNMISS to resolve this.
- Increased presence of education partners with strong logistical and surge capacity to reach the most vulnerable people is required in all sites. Cluster lead agencies are reaching out to partners to improve coverage.
- Occupation of schools by displaced communities or armed forces remains a concern.

Emergency Telecommunication

Response:

- The cluster conducted a mission to Bentiu to retrieve repeaters and plan for the establishment of a radio room inside the UNMISS compound.
- The cluster continued to programme radios and allocate call signs to all NGOs and UN agencies.
- Work continued on the SMS broadcasting project.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Insecurity has delayed the re-establishment of the VHF network in most key locations including Bentiu, Bor and Malakal.
- Two additional data solutions are needed in Lankien and Nasir in Upper Nile State.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:

- As of 3 March, 758,400 people across South Sudan had been reached with food assistance. This includes displaced and other food-insecure communities and the over 234,000 refugees from neighbouring countries sheltering in South Sudan.
- The cluster finalized an Early Warning Outlook for South Sudan with information on the overall food security situation across the country. The report is available at http://foodsecuritycluster.net/sites/default/files/Early_Warning_South_Sudan_January_2014.pdf
- The cluster facilitated a training on the integration of key cross-cutting issues in the assessment strategy.

758,400

People reached with food assistance so far in 2014

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The cluster plans to assist 3.2 million people by June 2014. This will include food assistance to those estimated in emergency phase – 1.1 million, as well as 500,000 displaced people – and emergency livelihoods assistance to up to 3.2 million people.
- The resumption of food production by displaced communities is vital to improve food security.
- Support to protein-rich food production - vegetables, livestock and fish - is key to containing malnutrition among displaced communities.
- The crisis has increased insecurity along commercial supply corridors causing private sector actors to flee the country, market fragmentation, and food and fuel price inflation making availability and affordability a challenge.
- Access constraints, including insecurity, require a flexible approach to delivering assistance, focusing on rapid distributions and pre-positioning in strategic but accessible hubs.


Health
Response:

- The first rounds of cholera vaccination in Minkaman and the UN Topping base in Juba were finalized with 52,398 and 14,112 people immunised respectively.
- Mobile clinics have started in four islands of Malual, Mathiang, Matoo and Nyndeng in Awerial County, which have a total population of 9,000 displaced people.
- Measles and polio vaccination, and Vitamin A supplementation has started in all ten islands in Awerial County hosting displaced people, targeting 6,500 children under five years.
- In Nasir, about 400 patients with gunshot wounds were received in the hospital in the last 10-14 days. In total, 5,896 patients with gunshot wounds have been treated in health facilities since 15 December 2013.

5,896

Patients with gunshot wounds treated in health facilities since 15 December 2013

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Secondary health care is needed in Bor, Bentiu and Malakal.
- There is a lack of funding for support to Bor hospital and for primary health and emergency obstetrical care in the displacement sites in Malakal.
- Mental health services are needed in all displacement sites.

**Multi-Sector Response to Refugees****Response:**

- In the Maban County, minimum emergency standards of health, water and sanitation have been maintained across the four refugee locations. Distribution of reduced 10-day rations is on-going. The rations, which have been reduced due to the access challenges faced in transporting supplies to the camps, cover approximately 25 per cent of refugees' energy requirements.
- In Central and Western Equatoria and Unity states, multi-sector assistance to refugees was ongoing.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In Maban County, insecurity of road and river access routes is impeding the pre-positioning of food and other essential relief items, including shelter construction materials.

**Nutrition****Response:**

- Nutrition activities are ongoing for displaced people in Awerial County, Bor, Bentiu and Juba.
- Screening was conducted in Gogrial East and West and Tonj North counties in Warrap State, with 555 children reached. Five children were admitted to the stabilization center and 67 admitted to outpatient therapeutic programmes. Infant and young child feeding counseling reached 893 pregnant and lactating women and care givers.
- Therapeutic feeding supplies were received in Akobo, Jonglei State and management of acute malnutrition started.

121,015

People reached with nutrition activities

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The attack on Malakal teaching hospital interrupted the services of the stabilization centre there. Efforts are underway to reestablish the service in another location nearby.
- Frequent movement in and out of displacement sites is making it difficult to conduct detailed anthropometric and mortality surveys.
- Additional storage and warehousing facilities are needed, in particular in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal as the previous ones were destroyed. The lack of storage hampers the pre-positioning strategy of the cluster.

Protection

Response:

- Of seven locations targeted in the Crisis Response Plan, Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) systems are already in place in four (UN Topping and UN House in Juba, Minkaman an Nimule). 157 unaccompanied, separated and missing children have been reunified since December 2013, i.e. 12 per cent of children identified in these categories.
- Partners deployed to Bor to address long standing gaps in the response to gender-based violence.
- The cluster provided strategic advice on issues relating to registration of displaced people.
- The cluster participated in training of food security partners on protection.

316,669

People reached with protection activities

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Overall funding shortfalls impact partners' activities, in particular in the area of child protection.
- Resumption of housing, land and property activities have been delayed by insecurity.
- With new arrivals in Awerial County, the needs for family reunification and tracing in Awerial County are exceeding the capacity of the partner on the ground working on this issue.
- Funding needs to be made available for national partners to support community-oriented protection, in particular in areas of limited international presence.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- In Central Equatoria, the distribution of household items in Katigiri reached 3,100 families this week, with another 400 to receive kits on 7 March. In UN House in Juba, construction of flood-resistant shelter prototypes continued.
- In Unity, 3,061 families in Pariang received household items. An assessment was done in Abiemnon, where 620 families will be targeted by a distribution of household items.
- In Lakes State, acute shelter and household items distribution was ongoing.
- In Jonglei, distribution of household items to 300 displaced families in Panyagor, Twic East County began. In Bor, the cluster completed pre-positioning of family tents and some household kits. Bamboo and wooden poles are en route.

300,365

People reached with household kits since start of crisis

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Humanitarian standards cannot be met due to the restricted secure land inside UNMISS bases and the remote and dispersed nature of most displacement.
- Assessing needs is complex; stocks and transport assets have been looted or are vulnerable to looting in some locations, and air and road access is limited by insecurity.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- In response to the current crisis, 242,760 displaced people have been reached with some form of emergency WASH assistance. The work of cluster partners in over 20 displacement sites is ongoing. The total number of people who have received WASH services from over 50 cluster partners in emergency and recovery contexts since the start of the year is currently not known.
- Partners have managed to achieve (or come close to achieving) global emergency standards for water supply and sanitation coverage in the UN bases in Bentiu, Bor, UN House (Juba), Topping (Juba), and Melut, and in displacement sites in Awerial County.

242,760

Displaced people reached with WASH services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

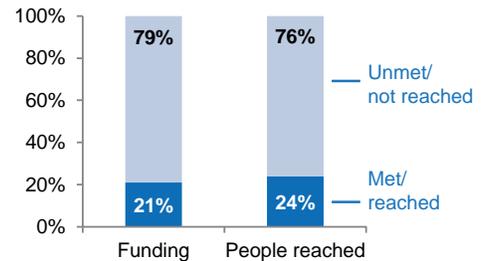
- In Upper Nile, the response is still strained. While scaling up WASH provision in the UN base in Malakal, partners are also exploring ways to scale up services to displaced people in Dethoma and Melut further north where there are major needs.
- Recent or ongoing assessments in Jonglei will likely reveal needs requiring an emergency response.

- Gaps remain in locations across the country in terms of accessing new sites and achieving SPHERE standards in existing response locations.
- Funding for front line service provision activities, pipeline procurement and pre-positioning, and for sub-national cluster coordination is still essential.
- Experienced WASH personnel, able to implement large projects in difficult to access locations are critically needed.

Funding

The Crisis Response Plan for humanitarian activities until June 2014 was 21 per cent funded, leaving a shortfall of over \$1 billion. The Coordination and Common Services, Protection and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene clusters were all less than 8 per cent funded.

The correlation between funding levels and the level of response is clear. With the funding received so far, aid agencies have reached about one quarter of the people to be assisted by June with basic relief. To achieve its goals for providing more comprehensive support to people in need, and enable pre-positioning to take place, more resources are urgently needed.



Funding and response status as of 6 March. Source: <http://fts.unocha.org/> and clusters.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org/>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

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