

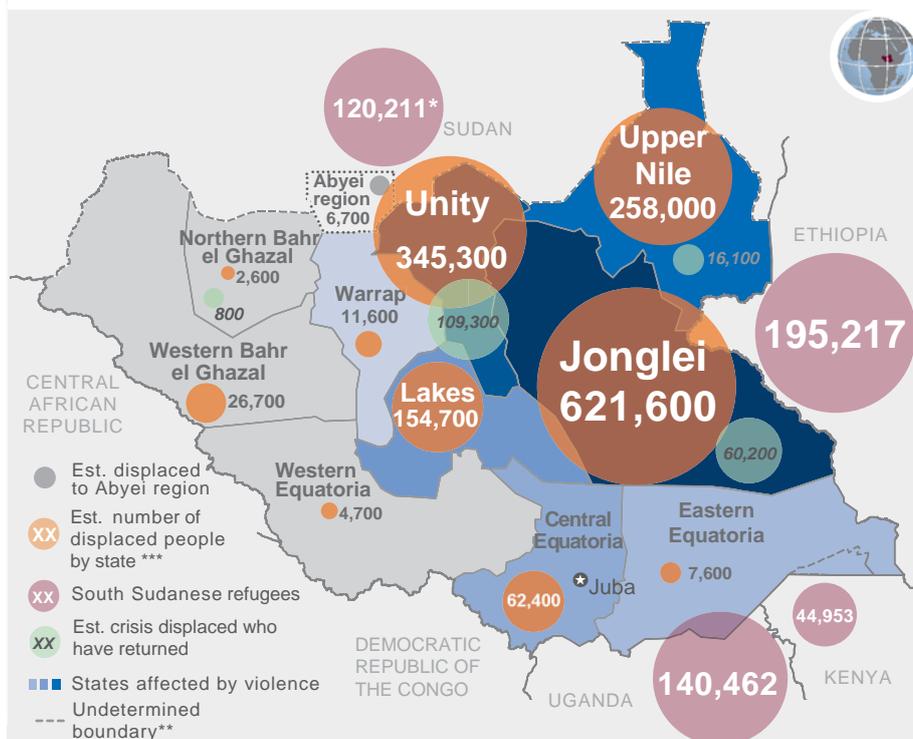
South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No.72 (as of 29 January 2015)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 23 January 2015 - 29 January 2015. This report uses planning figures from the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (<http://j.mp/SouthSudanHRP>). The next report will be issued on or around 6 February 2015.

Highlights



- Roads across the country continued to improve making it possible for aid agencies to reach more people in a cost-effective way.
- A second round of polio vaccination campaign in Maban refugee camp was completed reaching 71,097 children under the age of 15.
- Four outpatient treatment centers were opened in Aweil County, in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State to improve coverage of nutrition services in hard-to-reach areas.
- Women groups received groundnut processing machines as part of improving income generation and nutrition in Makpandu refugee settlement, Western Equatoria.

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. **Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. *New arrivals from South Sudan (NOT REFUGEES). ***Verification of the IDP & returned figures is a work in progress (31 December 2014).
Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 29 January 2015 OCHA South Sudan, 29 January 2015

4.1 million

People to be assisted by the end of 2015

2.5 million

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

1.5 million

People internally displaced by conflict since December 2013

\$600 million

Required for life-saving assistance by February 2015

Situation overview

- The security situation in the northern part of Jonglei State remained tense with reported high military presence. Other areas remain relatively calm but unpredictable.
- Tensions continued in Nasir, Upper Nile State, with reports of shelling from across the Sobat River. The extent of damage and humanitarian consequences were yet to be established. Maban, Melut and Renk remained tense following reports of military build up in these areas. The people in Beneshowa, Maban County were reported to have fled to Bunj following the arrival of armed elements in the payam headquarters.
- There was relative calm in Bentiu and Rubkona, Unity State, with no incident reported this reporting period. However, on 30 January security partners reported on-going armed fighting in Buoth, Wankai and Winchok areas. Partners are yet to assess the impact of fighting in these area.

Humanitarian response

Preliminary findings from the biometric registration and verification exercise in Bentiu PoC site revealed an increase in the number of displaced people in the PoC site. The latest figures from partners indicated about 53,000 people are in Bentiu PoC site. The new arrivals are reported to have come from Guit, Koch and Nhiadhu fleeing armed violence and lack of access to food and health services.

An inter-agency assessment mission to Banketa in Maban County found that about 2,500 people were displaced due to insecurity in the surrounding areas. Partners were mobilizing to respond to the identified needs.

Rapid Response Operations

Rapid response operations were ongoing in:

- Wai (Ayod, Jonglei), with WASH, food, health, nutrition and protection response ongoing to 24,000 vulnerable people.
- Kandak (Ayod, Jonglei) with WASH, food, health, nutrition and protection response ongoing to 13,000 vulnerable people.
- Kurwai (Pigi/Canal, Jonglei) with WASH, health, nutrition and protection response ongoing.
- Menime (Ayod, Jonglei) with WASH, health, nutrition, NFI and protection response ongoing.
- Nyanapol (Ayod, Jonglei) with WASH, health, nutrition and NFI response ongoing.

Service clusters



Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** During the reporting period, 196 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of nine organizations to Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states (Akobo, Bentiu, Haat, Jikmir, Kandak, Kurwai, Malkal, Menime, Nyangoro, Paloich, Rumbek, Ulang and Wai).
- The Logistics Cluster has started receiving pipeline forecasts from partners and were implementing plans to increase storage capacity and staff augmentation in all the dispatch hubs for 2015. Plans to scale up or down air assets are under discussion.
- Following an assessment in Pibor County, the Cluster will establish a common storage facility to support the partners on the ground.
- The cluster briefed partners on the options of using road and water transportation during this dry season.

Constraints

- **Road access:** Roads access in some areas across the country are beginning to dry out. The road to Bentiu via Wau, Mayom Junction into Bentiu is now physically passable. The latest access constraints map can be found here: http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20150123.pdf



Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs

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

Response

- As part of the emergency response strategy, training on gender and accountability, as well as technical skills on crops, horticulture and fisheries was provided to implementing partners.
- During the reporting period, about 100 participants attended training on crop production and horticulture in Juba, Central Equatoria State. A refresher course on animal vaccinations and treatment was also provided to 25 community-based animal health workers in Malakal, Upper Nile.

- An assessment team was deployed to Torit, Eastern Equatoria State to investigate a possible outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease.
- A technician was deployed to Agok in the Abyei area to assess the cold chain facilities. Vaccines have also been restocked in Bentiu in preparation for response.
- Partners completed the post harvest food security assessment in the Equatorial Region and data was being analyzed for the final report.
- Food distributions were completed in Akobo, Jonglei.
- General food distribution for returnees residing in the Maridi, Nazara and Tambora counties in Western Equatoria State was underway. January food distribution for PoC 3 and Mahat in Juba was ongoing. Mobile teams were deployed to Jikmir, Gorwai, Wai, Kandak, Mandeng, Makak, Menime, Pading and Pathai, all in Jonglei and Upper Nile states.
- The Post Distribution Monitoring activities for the month of December 2014 were completed.

Constraints

- While roads in Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria states have dried up, some remained damaged by flooding and are yet to be repaired. Aid agencies have called for early funding to repair roads and airstrips before the rainy season in May.

Health

Needs

- **Emergency PHC services and MISP for vulnerable people with limited or no access to health services. Deployment of surge capacity; pipeline support for gaps in supplies for medicines and reproductive health commodities.**
- **Response to health related emergencies, including prevention and control of communicable diseases.**

Response

- The total number of consultations in the displaced people sites was recorded at 12,201 during the fourth week of 2015.
- Rapid Response Teams: Health teams have been deployed in Korwai and Wai to provide emergency primary health care.
- In Renk, teams were conducting polio vaccination campaign targeting 24,000 children.

Gaps and constraints

- Funding to the Health Cluster in the 2014 Crisis Response Plan remains 93 per cent funded at \$71.76 million of the \$77 million requirement.

Mine Action

Needs

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

Response

- Mine Action route assessment and clearance teams arrived in Bentiu after an 18-day drive from Juba to conduct road clearings in and around Bentiu.
- A Mine Action team responded to and disposed off an antitank mine in Bentiu town on 25 January. The mine was under a tree in a residential area in Bentiu town.

HEALTH NEEDS AND RESPONSE KEY FIGURES

| | Health Week 4 | Cumulative* |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| Number of medical interventions (whole country) | 57,037 | 233,615 |
| Number of people in need (whole country) | | 6,100,000 |
| Number of people targeted (whole country) | | 3,400,000 |
| Outpatient Consultations conducted | 52,657 | 213,865 |
| Cholera Cases, all counties | 0 | 0 |
| Hepatitis E Cases | 0 | 0 |
| Hepatitis E Deaths | 0 | 0 |
| Vaccination, Children (0-15 years) protected against polio through Round 1 SAID in 3 conflict affected areas | * | 400,026 |
| Rep Health – Wome provided ANC services | 3,828 | 10,956 |
| Rep Health – Women with assist-ed deliveries | 508 | 1,587 |
| Rep Health – Women with cae-sarean sections | 44 | 162 |
| People reached with GBV pre-vention messages | 4,795 | 4,795 |

- A mine risk education and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) was underway in Pibor County, including a survey around Bor to Pibor road.
- Clearing of roads under partners feeder road project on the Kanji-Kwajok road linking Warrap State to Western Bhar el Ghazal State was underway.
- Mine Action responded to a reported mine in a cultivated area along the road in Rajaf East in Central Equatoria State on 27 January. They disposed off the item and was also conducting technical survey to determine the extent of the hazard in the area.
- On 28 January, a Mine Action team responded to a report of a rocket propelled grenade on the Amadi to Tali road in Central Equatoria State.

Constraints

- Mine Action continued to face challenges working in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile States due to insecurity and restrictions on movement. Weather constraints are also hampering operations in some areas, but the teams continue to support the operation of aid agencies.



Multi-sector response for refugees

Needs

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

Response

- During the reporting week, 12 police officers were trained on how to curb sexual and gender-based violence . Aid workers were trained on case management, including the conduct of child Best Interest Assessment (BIA) and Best Interest Determination (BID).
- The second round of polio vaccination campaign was concluded in all camps of Maban, reaching 71,097 children under 15 (98.8 per cent of children in the camps)
- Nutrition screening for new arrivals was ongoing. Screening results indicated that of the 219 children under five screened, 10 per cent have acute malnutrition with 0.5 per cent being severely malnourished. All the malnourished children were admitted in nutrition programmes.
- Drilling of borehole in Doro camp was completed. The borehole will provide clean water to about 3,000 individuals in Doro camp extension site.
- 2,000 buckets of 20 litres capacity were distributed to 2,000 families to increase water storage capacity at household level in Doro and Yusuf Batil camps.
- During the week, partners handed over 12 groundnut granulating machines to six refugee women groups comprising of 22 members each in Makpandu settlement, Western Equatoria. The machines will be used to process groundnut paste, including to improve nutrition needs of the families as well as household income for the families.

Gaps and constraints

- General food distribution was not completed in Yida due to the shortage of cereals. A total of 9,000 refugees were yet to receive their food rations.

Nutrition

Needs

- **1.9 million people are to be reached with nutrition support including : 1.66 million boys and girls under five (844,553 girls; 811,432 boys, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)).** The nutrition response includes: treatment of severe acute malnutrition; treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; prevention of acute malnutrition; and blanket supplementary feeding. The nutrition situation remains above the emergency threshold (Global Acute Malnutrition>15 per cent) in the conflict affected states and the two states with the habitually high GAM burden (Warrap and NBeG).

Response

- In Bentiu PoC site, 1,102 children were screened during the week and showed a proxy GAM rates of 20.4 per cent (SAM 6.8 per cent and MAM : 13.6 per cent).

- In Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, four outpatient treatment sites were established as part of ongoing nutrition scale up to improve coverage in hard-to-reach areas.
- Two Rapid Response Missions were completed in Kandak and Wai in Ayod county, Jonglei State. Initial results showed a proxy GAM rate of 11 per cent in Kandak (1 per cent SAM; 10 per cent MAM) and 25 per cent proxy GAM of 25 per cent in Wai (1.6 per cent SAM; 23.4 per cent MAM).
- Rapid response teams were responding in Leer and Parinag counties in Unity State. The team were also responding in various locations including Kurwai, Kotdalok, Nyanapol and Menime in Ayod county as well as Fangak.
- The nutrition cluster conducted a one day workshop on improving the monthly nutrition information reporting with focus on the quality, completeness and timeliness of reports. The workshop reviewed the nutrition cluster achievements in 2014.

Gaps and constraints

- **Funding constraints:** Funding is required urgently to avoid interrupting response, especially among the national partners.
- Access constraints due to both security and logistics reasons continued to limit nutrition emergency response in the priority areas.
- Nutrition activities continued to be interrupted by active hostilities in Jammam, Nassir and Melut.
- Nutrition outreach programme in Panyikang and Manyo in Upper Nile were on hold due to land mine presence. Response will start once the area is cleared.
- The highly mobile nature of communities affects programme delivery and increases default rates.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs

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

Response

- NFI distribution was completed in Akobo, Jonglei reaching 1,923 households.
- In Jonglei State, household verification and distributions were ongoing in various locations in Ayod County. Verification of NFI needs was also ongoing for 2,112 households in Duk. In Yuai, post distribution monitoring for 5,000 households was completed and results were being analyzed.
- In Upper Nile, NFI distribution to 283 households was ongoing in Kongo. In Melut, distribution to 180 households was underway, while in Malakal town 130 displaced people received assistance. 3,366 individuals in Warjok also received assistance. An assessment of NFI needs was completed in Panyikang. In Malakal PoC, repair of tents was ongoing. In Udier (Upper Nile) Post Distribution Monitoring to 2,047 was completed in Udier.
- In Lakes State, an assessment in Maper identified about 500 households in need and response will commence in the coming weeks.
- In UN house PoC, Juba, assessment of shelter needs was completed. Planning to reinforce shelters are underway.

Gaps and constraints

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

Protection

Needs

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

Response

- Partners continued to respond to the needs of the displaced people who have fled their homes following the recent clashes in Bari and Mundari villages north of Juba. Over 3,000 people, mainly women and children, were sheltered in a local primary school in Juba.
- GBV partners to resume community engagement activities in site in PoC 3 in Juba.

- About 750 dignity kits were distributed to girls and women of reproductive age in Terekeka County, Central Equatoria.
- Displaced people arrived in the Abyei Administrative Area following clashes in Mayom and Rubkona counties, Unity State. Partners conducted an assessment in the area responded to the needs of 350 vulnerable people.
- In Mingkaman, Lakes State, partners reached some 300 women and adolescent girls with psycho-social services and skill building activities.
- Following an increase in inter-communal violence in Lakes State, the GBV Rapid Response Team deployed to support the joint GBV/Protection assessment.
- In Bor PoC site, a two day training on basic bookkeeping was provided to women group members participating in the bakery project.

Gaps and constraints

- Tension among the fishing communities of Ahou, Awerial County, disrupted GBV activities. The Women Centre was closed for a two days after displaced people fled to Mingkaman. Activities will resume once calm is restored.
- In Unity State, many IDPs were scattered in different locations in hard-to-reach areas. Partners were discussing how to expand services to rural locations.
- Violence in PoC sites is regularly reported, notably related to cases of adultery. Partners continue to raise awareness on GBV prevention and referral pathways. Displaced children who are not in school face increased risks of abuse, forced recruitment, sexual violence, criminality, alcohol and drug abuse.
- Front-line responders such as police officers and health workers require more training and capacity to address GBV and child protection issues.
- There is a need to strengthen support and response to services for GBV survivors in all sites, including immediate medical and psycho-social care.



Response

- Partners are continuing to maintain emergency WASH service provision in PoCs sites and IDP settlements. Since the start of the crisis over 46 WASH Cluster partners have reached over 3.5 million conflict affected people with life-saving emergency WASH assistance in 65 sites.
- In 2014, the global emergency standards for water supply of about seven to 15 litres per person per day was achieved in 36 sites. Sanitation coverage of at least 1 latrine per 50 people has also been achieved in 21 sites. Increasing the sanitation in most locations was hindered by the logistical challenge of moving sanitation supplies to some locations.
- From January to date global emergency standards for water supply of seven to 15 litres per person per day is being achieved in 12 sites out of 20 sites. Sanitation coverage of at least 1 latrine per 20 to 50 people has also been achieved in seven sites out of 17 sites. Increasing the sanitation is hindered by the logistical challenge of moving sanitation supplies.
- **Bentiu PoC Response:** Water supply from six operational boreholes is currently at 13.7 litres per person per day. The sanitation coverage stands at 1 latrine per 45 people and there are currently 1,014 total latrines in the PoC sites. Operations and maintenance of WASH facilities continued.
- **Vector control:** Spraying in PoC 1, 5 and 6 was completed. Potential sites for vector breeding and water stagnant places including drainage areas in about 2,100 households were covered.
- **WASH Emergency Response:** Emergency Response is ongoing with over 46 WASH partners responding in locations across the country. Strengthening on-the-ground presence and scaling up of WASH partners activities remained a priority. The WASH cluster currently has six mobile partners with multiple teams per agency responding in remote rural areas across South Sudan. Mobile teams were responding in the following locations:

Response On-going:

- Wai, Kandak, Nyanapol, Katdalok, Menime and Kurwai in Jonglei state (6 agencies): Teams were on the ground and responding to the influx of IDPs to these locations.
- Ayod County, Jonglei – Pagil and Haat (1 agencies): on-going response (1 agency)
- Reang (Ulang county, Upper Nile state) (1 Agency) : Response to begin
- Chotoboro follow up visit after response is planned.
- Turkei (Mayom county, Unity state) : (1 Agency) ongoing response.

- Waat (Jonglei State) ongoing response (1 agency)
- Nyal (Unity State) ongoing response (1 agency)
- Ngop and Wicok : Assessment planned

Gaps and constraints

- Access to new locations that are cleared through SRA and IRNA is limited due to lack of funding for special flights. Advocacy continued to secure funding for mobile response teams.
- Access in current and new locations particularly in Jonglei and Unity states is vital for continued emergency response. Continued engagement with the Access Working Group is needed to ensure appropriate humanitarian response in hard-to-reach locations.
- Increased logistical capacity is urgently needed in order to support the ongoing humanitarian response in Bentiu and the other humanitarian operations across the country.
- Additional qualified WASH personnel within agencies and the cluster coordination team with capacity to coordinate and implement quality WASH programs in an insecure crisis context are needed on the ground.

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