

# South Sudan Crisis

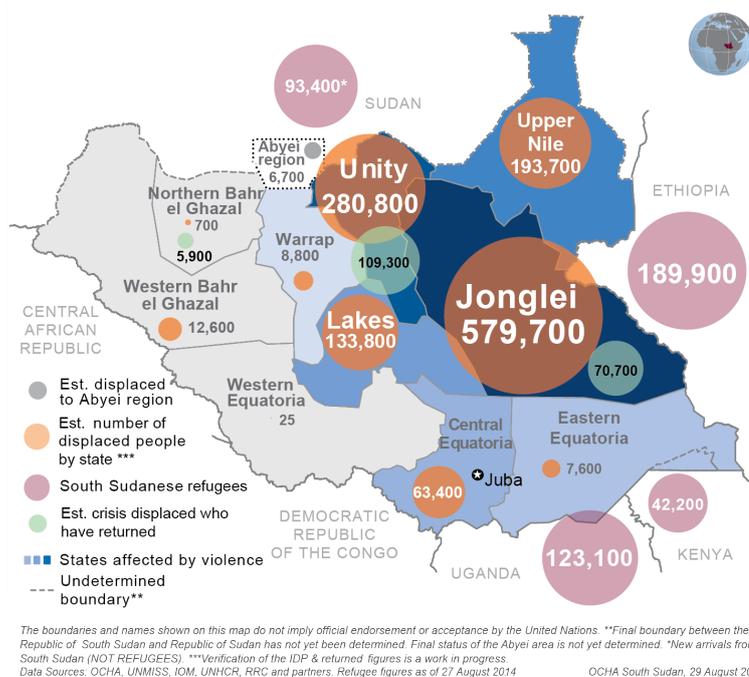
Situation Report No. 51 (as of 28 August 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 22-28 August. The next report will be issued on or around 5 September 2014.

## Highlights

- Extensive rains in Bentiu caused renewed flooding and the collapse of around 175 latrines, worsening living conditions for displaced people.
- The crash of a UN-contracted helicopter near Bentiu, Unity State, on 26 August caused suspension of humanitarian flights to the area.
- One in seven people in South Sudan have been displaced from their homes since conflict broke out in December 2013.
- Due to the rainy season, malaria is on the rise and represented over 26 per cent of deaths recorded in health centres and displacement sites between 18 and 24 August.



**3.8 million**

People to be assisted by the end of the year

**2.7 million**

People reached with humanitarian assistance\*

**1.3 million**

People internally displaced by violence

**449,000**

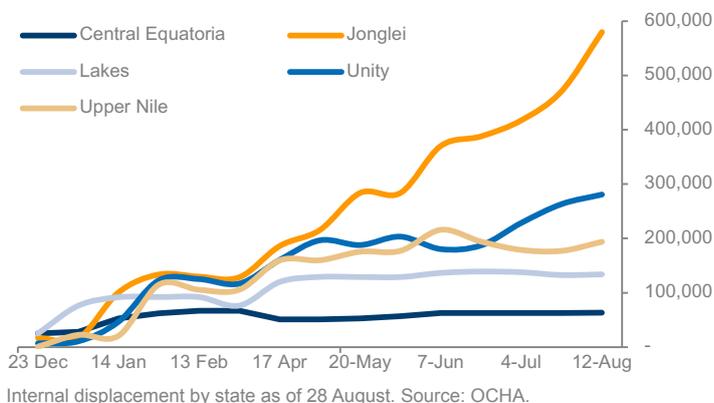
People have fled to neighboring countries

\* 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

About one in seven people in South Sudan have been displaced since December 2013. Close to 1.3 million people were displaced within South Sudan and nearly 450,000 people had crossed into neighbouring Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

The security situation remained tense in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. Following last week's clashes in Bentiu, the town has been largely calm as the frontline moved further west. On 26 August, a UN-contracted helicopte crashed about 10 kilometres south-west of Bentiu. An investigation into the incident was going at the time of reporting, and humanitarian flights to the area temporarily suspended. Clashes were reported in Jonglei's Ayod County.



With ongoing rains, humanitarian needs continued to deteriorate. In the Bentiu Protection of Civilians site in Unity State, aid agencies again warned about the critical water and sanitation situation.

[www.unocha.org/south-sudan](http://www.unocha.org/south-sudan)

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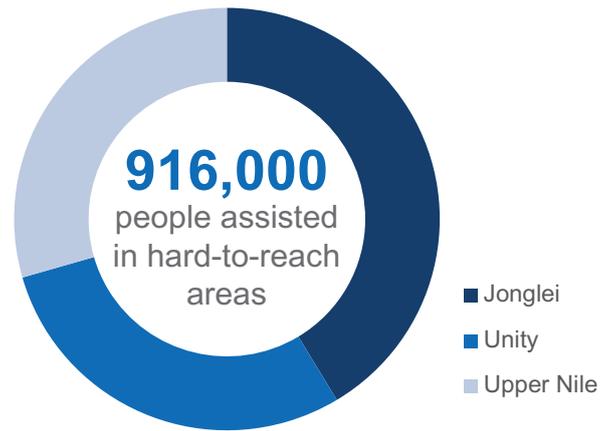
**Coordination Saves Lives**

## Humanitarian response

### Rapid response operations in hard-to-reach areas

Rapid response operations continued. So far, over 916,000 people in hard-to-reach areas of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile have been reached by rapid response operations, with such multi-sector response ongoing in Old Fangak in Jonglei State; Adok and Leer in Unity State; and Akoka, Kiech Kuon, Jikmir and Mandeng in Upper Nile State as of 26 August.

Longer-term response to high rates of malnutrition and food insecurity in Longochuk County in Upper Nile State was also ongoing, though the number of people in need in the area was still being determined. Teams from other sectors are set to deploy to Longochuk to complement the current response. In Jonglei, partners reported high levels of need, including alarming rates of acute malnutrition, among displaced communities scattered across the northern counties of the state, especially in Canal/Pigi County. Humanitarians were identifying the best place to safely provide assistance to these groups, given the security situation. Security was also a challenge for rapid response teams in some other areas, such as in Ngop in Unity State's Rubkona County.



Source: OCHA, as of 26 August 2014

### Response in Bentiu

Aid agencies continued the difficult work of improving conditions in the flooded Protection of Civilians site in Bentiu, Unity State. Water and sanitation partners have dug three kilometres of a channel outside the site, meant to drain flood water from the base to the natural river flow. More extensive drainage works are required, and partners are planning for eventual longer-term improvements once the rainy season comes to a close. As a result of recent rains, the number of people per latrine increased from around 70 to over 100, worsening the health situation in the site.



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Response

- **Relocations in Mingkaman, Lakes State:** Relocation of displaced people to the new sites in Mingkaman resumed, with families supported with transport of luggage, allocation of plots and shelter construction.
- **New site in Malakal:** In Malakal, Upper Nile State, some 1,600 tents have been pitched in the new PoC site housing around 12,800 people. The new site is nearly full and a tracking and monitoring team has been re-established to capture population movements.
- **Biometric registration in Juba:** Biometric registration continued in the UN House PoC site. Relocations from UN Topping to the new PoC3 site in UN House continued, with around 7,000 displaced people having moved.
- **New Displacement Tracking Matrix Report out:** A new round four DTM report was released and is available here: <http://southsudan.iom.int/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/DTM-Report-Round-IV.pdf>. Data collection for the round five DTM will finish by the end of August.

421,752

people reached with CCCM support

#### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Dire situation in Bentiu:** In Bentiu, Unity State, the recent rains worsened the flooding situation of the PoC site. Most areas were continuously flooded with water levels reaching over a meter in some areas. A drainage ditch on the northern side of the PoC was finalized. In addition, a drainage expert has been sent to Bentiu to assess the situation and the measures taken as well as propose options to reduce the flooding in the PoCs.
- **Relocations in Bor delayed:** The relocation to the new site in Bor has been postponed to 7 September as the fencing of the site is still not finalized. The mobilization and sensitization of the communities on relocation continued.
- **Lack of firewood in Bor:** The lack of cooking fuel remained problematic as displaced people have already been living without fuel for four weeks and are burning plastic materials for cooking. The gap has been temporarily filled through firewood distribution but a longer term solution needs to be identified.

## Education

### Response

- **New enrollments:** 658 students enrolled in emergency education in Kodok, Upper Nile State, during the week, including 319 girls. This brings the total number of children enrolled to 174,096, of whom over 42 per cent are girls.
- **New learning centres:** One temporary learning space was newly set up in Rubkona, Unity State, and children in the area registered to begin classes. During rapid response operations in Ngop, Rubkona County, tents were set up in a primary school to enable children to continue their education. 645 children were registered to begin school and an estimated 3,000 out-of-school children were also mobilized and are set to enroll once education materials are distributed.
- **Education supplies distributed:** Emergency education supplies were distributed in Pibor County, Jonglei State, benefitting 506 children, including 91 girls.

174,096

children enrolled in emergency education

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Occupied schools:** Overall, a total of 83 schools were occupied (48 by displaced people, two by armed forces and displaced people, 30 by armed forces and three schools whose status was unknown.) Schools need to be vacated in order for education programming to move forward in these areas.
- **Recurring challenges:** Other persistent challenges affecting emergency education was school closures in conflict-affected states, delays in payment of teacher salaries, difficulties for students to sit exams, and delays in the import of school supplies.

## Emergency Telecommunication

### Response

- **Radio training:** A 'Let's Com' radio training was conducted on 21-27 August.
- **Connectivity in Jonglei and Unity:** A technician was deployed to Ganyiel, Unity State, to fix the Internet connectivity issues and replaced the faulty equipment. A new VSAT was shipped to Bentiu for installation, along with two technicians. In Bor, the cluster replaced the faulty equipment and a technician was sent to restore ETC services.
- **Radios programmed:** Over the last week the cluster provided radio programming services for 11 humanitarian organizations.

120

organizations supported with ETC services

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Delays in supply transport:** Solar hybrid equipment is ready to be shipped to Ganyiel. It was due to be shipped last week but the flight was cancelled.
- **Expansion of services:** Five additional sites should be reached from among possible locations which include Akok, Leer, Mayom, Melut, Nasser, Nyal, and Wau Shilluk.
- **Radio room staffing:** There was a shortage of radio room staff in Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal.
- **Equipment procurement:** There was a lack of VHF radio equipment in operational hubs. Procuring equipment continued to be a challenge due to lengthy import procedures and security related delays.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Response

- **Mobile teams deployed:** Six emergency distribution teams were deployed for food distributions in Pochalla and Walgak in Jonglei State; Mayendit and Ngop in Unity State ;and Kiech Kon and Wau Shilluk in Upper Nile State.
- **Livelihoods support continued:** Distribution of 25,000 crop kits started in Central Equatoria (Juba and Yei) and Western Equatoria State (Maridi, Nagero, Nzaro and Yambio). 1,000 fishing kits were released to partners in Lakes State for onward distribution to vulnerable families.

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Constraints in Abyei:** Access to project sites in Abyei was limited by the poor road conditions resulting from heavy rains.


**Health**
**Response**

- **Response in Longochuk:** The health response in Longochuk County in Upper Nile State was ongoing with an integrated vaccination campaign in Chotbora, Mathiang and Wudier. A long-term partner is implementing primary health care services in the county and are working on deploying additional teams and medical supplies.
- **Cholera response ongoing:** As of 24 August, 5,981 cholera cases including 132 deaths (case fatality rate of 2.2 per cent) had been reported. The majority of cases in the past week were reported in four counties in Eastern Equatoria State. WASH partners were stepping up social mobilization efforts in those areas to contain the spread.
- **Hepatitis E in Mingkaman:** Five new hepatitis E cases were reported in week 34, bringing the cumulative to 95 cases. There have been four deaths (case fatality rate 4.4 per cent) since cases started being reported.
- **Ebola preparedness:** National and state level ebola taskforces have been activated. Priority activities include enhancing surveillance at major points of entry into the country, enhancing public awareness on ebola prevention and control, designating isolation facilities and training health workers on the disease.

|                                | During the past week | Cumulative since January |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| People reached                 | 100,766              | 2.36 million             |
| Outpatient consultations       | 84,676               | 1.13 million             |
| Cholera cases                  | 113                  | 5,981                    |
| Hepatitis E cases (Mingkaman)  | 5                    | 95                       |
| Measles vaccinations           | 1,256                | 428,108                  |
| Polio vaccinations             | 1,382                | 326,080                  |
| Cholera vaccinations (2 doses) | -                    | 120,176                  |
| Women provided ante-natal care | 1,030                | 56,652                   |
| Women with assisted deliveries | 321                  | 9,718                    |

Source: Health Cluster, as of 27 August 2014 (cholera figures as of 24 August)

**Needs, gaps, and constraints**

- **Malaria on the rise:** Weekly data from health facilities and displacement sites shows a marked increase in morbidity and mortality due to malaria. Overall, the share malaria among the overall disease burden has been on the increase since early February - a trend that has been accentuated since the beginning of July. During the past four weeks, malaria has been the top cause of illness in displacement sites with proportionate morbidity ranging from 19 per cent in the week ending 3 August to 26.5 per cent in the week ending 24 August. During the same period, malaria cases in Mingkaman are reported to have doubled.
- **Rains impede services:** Continued heavy rains and flooding in some areas continue to impede access and delivery of medicines.
- **HIV services lacking:** A lack of HIV services in PoC sites is a concern. Partners are working on an action plan to address the issue through voluntary counseling and testing.


**Logistics**
**Response**

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 235 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 15 different organizations to Akobo, Bentiu, Kiech Kon, Lankien, Leer, Malakal, Ngop, Paloich, Panyagor, Rumbek, and Yuai.
- **Air operations:** The addition of the Mi26 to the cluster fleet has significantly increased the daily airlift capacity. This week, the amount of cargo delivered was more than double than the previous week.
- **Barge progress:** Following the success of the first humanitarian barge movement, the cluster was working with the humanitarian community to determine which organizations are interested in a barge movement for the transport of household items and other relief goods.

**235 mt**

of humanitarian supplies  
airlifted this week

**Needs, gaps, and constraints**

- **Poor road access due to rains:** Roads continue to deteriorate throughout the rainy season. The latest Access Constraints map can be found here: [http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc\\_ss\\_774\\_currentroadclosures\\_20140015\\_1.pdf](http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140015_1.pdf)
- **Bentiu airstrip condition:** The Bentiu/Rubkona airstrip remains closed for fixed wings. During this week, flights were cancelled on 26-28 August due to insecurity surrounding the crash of the UN helicopter.

## Multi-Sector Refugee Response

### Response

- **Food distribution in Maban:** In Maban County, Upper Nile State, partners carried out the second general food distribution to Sudanese refugees in Doro and Gendrassa camps without incident. To date, 6,319 refugees in Doro and 9,026 refugees in Gendrassa have received a 15-day food ration.
- **Road rehabilitation:** In Unity State, road rehabilitation equipment was made available for the repair of the Yida-Pariang-Ajuong Thok road, which in its present state considerably slows down transportation and delivery of humanitarian assistance refugees in the areas.
- **NFI distribution:** In Juba, partners began distributing basic household items to Sudanese refugees from the Blue Nile region who lost their belongings during the December 2013 crisis.

# 239,683

refugees reached with services

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Security situation in Maban:** The security in Maban remains calm yet fragile, which does not allow for the return of all the non-critical humanitarian staff pulled out from the area following clashes in early August during which several humanitarian workers were killed.
- **Shortage of food stuffs:** The 15-day ration distributed in Maban is solely made of cereals (sorghum) as three other commodities (pulses, oil and salt) are not available in sufficient quantities. The shortage in these commodities vary from 64 to 90 per cent. Catch-up distributions of the missing commodities will be organized as soon as they become available in Maban.

## Nutrition

### Response

- **Ongoing programmes:** 143 locations have functioning outpatient treatment programmes, including 19 with stabilization centres, 144 with targeted supplementary feeding programmes and 110 with blanket supplementary feeding programmes.
- **Malnutrition screening:** 659,747 children between 6 and 59 months have been screened for acute malnutrition since January, including 11,336 in the past week. Of these, 6.6 per cent had a MUAC measurement of less than 115 mm and 12.3 per cent had MUAC 115-125 mm, indicating quite high levels of acute malnutrition in the area.
- **Rapid response operations:** Rapid response was conducted in Ngop, Unity State on 9-25 August. During the mission 1,219 children were screened for acute malnutrition. Of these, 0.9 per cent were identified and treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 6.4 per cent were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- **Nutrition surveys:** Cluster partners completed 22 nutrition surveys. Another three are ongoing, and 30 more planned.

|  | Target             | Reached        |
|--|--------------------|----------------|
| <b>Total number of people assisted</b> | <b>1.1 million</b> | <b>322,176</b> |
| <b>Children treated for SAM</b>        | <b>176,283</b>     | <b>43,520</b>  |
| <b>Children treated for MAM</b>        | <b>420,000</b>     | <b>39,997</b>  |
| <b>Children reached with BSFP</b>      | <b>380,000</b>     | <b>203,866</b> |
| <b>PLWs reached with BSFP</b>          | <b>24,300</b>      | <b>22,054</b>  |
| <b>PLWs treated for MAM</b>            | <b>113,100</b>     | <b>12,739</b>  |

Source: Nutrition Cluster, as of 28 August 2014. Note: These figures do not include the number of people assisted in rapid response operations, which are instead highlighted in the narrative.

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Situation in Bentiu:** The nutrition situation in Bentiu continues to be of concern. Partners have increased nutrition and medical screening at the gate and an additional treatment site has been established.

## Protection

### Response

- **Child protection response:** Child protection partners have reached 91,565 children with different forms of assistance since January, representing just over half of what the cluster had aimed to achieve by this time of the year. The shortfall is due to underfunding. 4,610 conflict-displaced children have been registered as unaccompanied, separated or missing, of whom 8.4 per cent have been reunited with care-givers.

# 204,636

people reached with protection services

- **GBV activities:** Some 356 women and girls in Gumbo and Lologo in Central Equatoria State received solar lamps as part of the protection response. Partners continued to support psychosocial and life-skills activities for women in Awerial County and Malakal.
- **Rapid response:** Protection partners have participated in rapid response operations in 10 locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states since March, during which over 6,400 children have been assisted.

#### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Child recruitment:** Reports on child recruitment have increased over the past weeks. The number of children associated with armed forces and armed groups is likely to be higher than the initial estimate of 9,000.
- **Reunification of families:** The rate of reunification of separated children is falling far short of the minimum standard of 90 per cent. Information-sharing protocols are being finalized to facilitate tracing.
- **Abuse in Malakal:** There are many incidents of abuse including domestic violence and rape in the Malakal PoC. Community outreach and risk mitigation is underway to break this pattern.
- **Need for fuel:** The protection environment and obstacles to freedom of movement for displaced people in PoC sites is creating the demand for the provision of fuel or fuel-efficient stoves. Protection partners have a strategy with the Shelter/NFI Cluster to address this.
- **Tension in PoC sites:** Disenfranchised and violent youths are becoming an increasing problem in several PoC sites, with instances of attacks against humanitarians.

### Shelter and Non-Food Items

#### Response

- **Response in Unity:** Household items for some 12,000 families were moved from Rumbek to Leer County, with distribution to start once all stock is on the ground. In the Bentiu PoC, targeted distributions of loose household items were ongoing and communal shelters constructed for flood-affected families.
- **Response in Jonglei:** A needs assessment of 3,000 families was completed in Gorwai, with registration and distribution to start in coming weeks. In Akobo, distribution of household items to an estimated 1,800 families was underway. Verification exercises were ongoing in Lankien, Waat and Walgak to assess needs among newly arrived displaced people. In Duk and Twic East counties, the needs of some 6,000 families are being verified. An assessment also identified 1,000 families in Kayom Island north of Bor as needing support.
- **Response in Upper Nile:** 560 families in Longochuk County and 600 families in Baliet County were registered for distribution of NFI kits. In the Malakal PoC site, 267 tents were pitched to accommodate more families in the new site.
- **Other activities:** 3,000 displaced or flood-affected families across the greater Mundri region of Western Equatoria State received household items.

**690,425**

people reached with household items, of whom

**239,930**

also received shelter support

#### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Delays in response:** Site and ground works in some PoC areas, such as in Bentiu, continues to delay the shelter response. Shelters can not be constructed on grounds that are flooded, and the solutions locally available are limited, while robust shelter materials like wooden poles and bamboos can not be airlifted from Juba.
- **Staffing capacity:** Capacity to run several ongoing responses in field locations is compromised by logistical constraints and staffing capacity, given that staff spend up to one month in each location once response is underway.
- **Logistics hamper rapid response:** The single most limiting factor on rapid response activities is capacity to transport supplies and staff to field locations. The cluster often have staff on the ground for prolonged periods waiting for sufficient quantities of stock to arrive to begin distributions.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Response

- **Emergency WASH provision:** Over 2.7 million people, half of them displaced, have been reached with services in over 55 sites.
- **Progress against emergency standards:** The recommended minimum standards for humanitarian response in water supply (15 litres per person per day) were met in 23 displacement sites with the minimum sanitation standards of 1 latrine per 50 people achieved in 11 sites.

**2.7 million**

people reached with WASH services as of July 2014

- **Cholera response:** Partners continued hygiene promotion activities in parts of Central and Eastern Equatoria states. Other activities included the repair of boreholes and hand pumps, and the distribution of water purification tablets, soap and jerry cans.
- **WASH services in the Bentiu PoC site:** Water supply remained at 11.6 litres per person per day this week rising to 19.6 litres per person per day where there was household distribution of water purification tablets. Sanitation coverage was at 1 latrine for 104 people, a notable deterioration from last week's figure of 1 latrine per 73 people following the closing down of 177 facilities mainly due to flood water damage. Excavation works to improve drainage at the Bentiu site were ongoing. Partners were also carrying out hygiene promotion activities.
- **Rapid response operations:** Six mobile partners were responding to the cholera situation in Eastern Equatoria State in Ikwotos and Magwi/Lapo counties, Juba, and in Wau Shilluk and Fashoda in Upper Nile State. Rapid response activities were completed in Fangak and Old Fangak in Jonglei and in Kiech Kon and Nasir in Upper Nile. Assessments were carried out in Chotbora, Longochuk and Mathiang with others ongoing in Jiech and Ayod in Jonglei State. Activities were on hold due to insecurity in Ngop and Rubkona in Unity State.

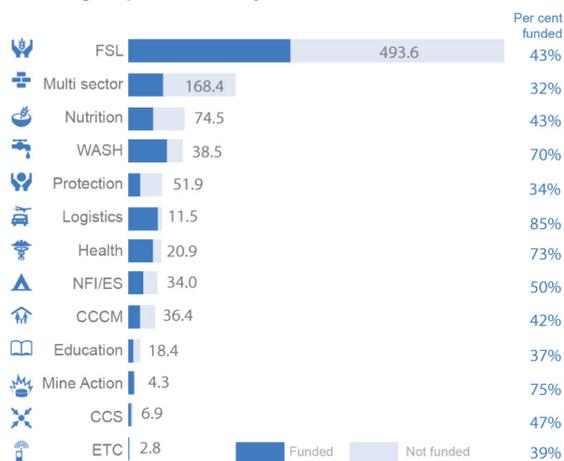
### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Sanitation coverage:** Flooding is making the construction of new latrines to match the number of those destroyed more difficult.
- **Improved access:** Sustained access to priority areas and hard-to-reach locations is critical for continued services.
- **Increased funding:** For the deployment of mobile teams to remote rural locations, to sustain service provision in well-established sites and for scaling up of pipeline supplies and to maintain front-line services.
- **Additional staff:** More personnel to coordinate and implement WASH programmes on the ground.

## Humanitarian Funding

As of 28 August, the amount of funding secured towards activities in the Crisis Response Plan (CRP) was US\$959 million, representing about 53 per cent of the total requirements in the response plan. Close to \$841 million was still needed to save lives, prevent famine and avert loss of generation until the end of 2014. Worryingly, food security and nutrition sectors are still less than 50 per cent funded.

### Funding requirements by cluster



Funding status as of 28 August. Source: <http://fts.unocha.org/>

### 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 commitment 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 face alarming levels of food insecurity.

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