

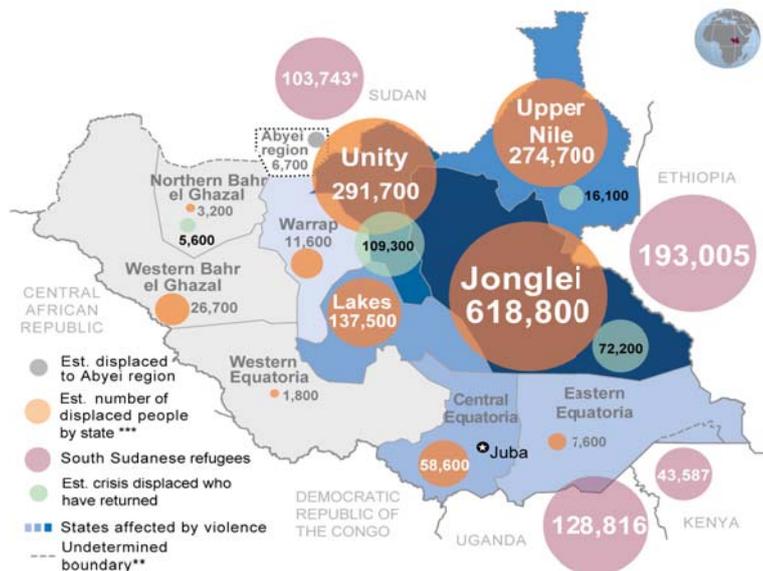
South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No. 59 (as of 23 October 2014)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 17 to 23 October. The next report will be issued on or around 31 October 2014.

Highlights



- As of October, aid organizations had reached 3.5 million of the 3.8 million people to be assisted in 2014, though the response needed to be sustained.
- Heavy rains in the past two weeks have caused flooding in the displacement sites in Mingkaman, Lakes State.
- Biometric registration was underway in Malakal, Upper Nile State, with 10,000 people in the new and improved Protection of Civilians site registered to date.
- The whereabouts of a humanitarian staff abducted in Malakal on 16 October were still unknown, despite calls for his immediate release.

3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

3.5 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.4 million

People internally displaced by violence

469,000

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 imply that the needs of these people have been comprehensively met.

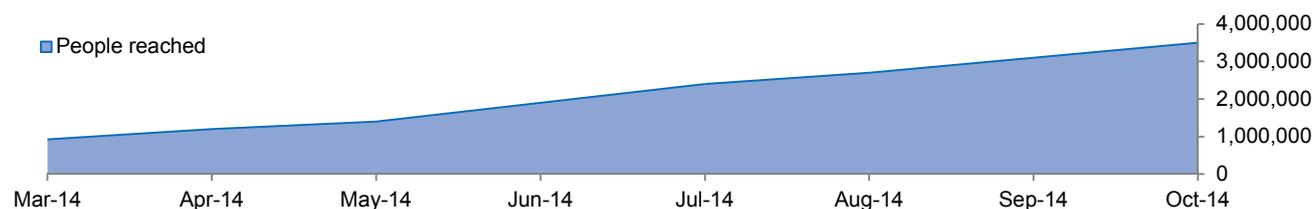
Situation overview

The security situation remained largely stable during the week, though tension remained high in Bentiu and Malakal towns.

On 16 October, an aid worker was abducted by armed elements from the airfield in Malakal. The staff member's whereabouts and condition is unknown at the time of reporting. The humanitarian community expressed their concern about the abduction, and called for his immediate release.

Relief organizations providing water, sanitation and hygiene support reached 3.5 million people as of October. This represents over 90 per cent of the people the aid community is aiming to assist for the year. However, people's needs have not been comprehensively met and the response needs to be sustained, especially in remote areas.

People reached with assistance since March 2014



Source: OCHA Situation Reports, based on reports from humanitarian clusters

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

Registration and relocations ongoing

Biometric registration was underway in the Malakal PoC site, with 10,000 people registered in the first four days of the exercise. Earlier in the week, an unknown number of people sought refuge into the PoC site from Malakal town for fear of an increase in insecurity in the area. Biometric registration will be done in the Bentiu PoC site in early November.

Relocations to the new PoC site continued in Bor, Jonglei State. Some 1,890 people have been helped to move to the new site. Movements between Bor town and Mingkaman across the river continued, with many people maintaining shelters in both locations until the security situation stabilizes further.

Flood response in Mingkaman

Heavy rains over the past two weeks caused flooding in several parts of the displacement sites in Mingkaman, Lakes State, which together host around 100,000 displaced people. Partners mobilized to respond to the floods, including reopening roads and drainage between and within the sites, raising shelters where needed or building small-scale flood mitigation.

Humanitarian Financing

As part of a wider allocation to the regional response to the crisis in South Sudan, the Central Emergency Response Fund allocated US\$20 million to aid organizations within the country. The majority of these funds, \$16 million, will go towards improving the dire living conditions of displaced people sheltering in the UN base in Bentiu, Unity State. The remainder of the allocation will go towards protection activities and security support for the humanitarian community, including assessments of remote areas to enable aid organizations to reach more people. Clusters are currently working on identifying and proposing specific projects for funding within these categories.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response

- **Juba relocations:** Relocations from UN Topping site to PoC3 site in UN House, which were initially suspended due to misunderstanding resumed this week. Some 10,887 people had been relocated as of 21 October.
- **Flooding:** Partners continued to respond to the flooding caused by ongoing rains in several parts of the country. In Mingkaman, partners mobilized support to unblock drainages and reopen some of the affected roads. In Bentiu, partners have increased efforts to improve the drainage system.
- **Bor PoC site completed:** The new PoC site in Bor has been completed and some 1,981 individuals relocated from the old site to the new site as of 22 October. On average, 200 persons are relocated per day.

Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Extension of Malakal PoC site:** Living conditions in the PoC site in Malakal remain dire and partners are presently allocating two families (eight people) to one tent. This is due to the lack of space for additional tents in the current site. UNMISS has given part of its land in Malakal and expansion activities are ongoing.
- **Local tensions affect service delivery in Mahad, Juba County:** Access by agencies in Mahad remained restricted due to ongoing inter-communal tensions. The night-long violence left 19 people hospitalized. A constant police presence is now in place.



Education

Response

- **Schools reopen after flood response:** The Temporary Learning Spaces in Bentiu PoC have been reinforced and rebuilt after flooding rendered the schools inaccessible. Schools and Early Childhood Development centers reopened and children are resuming learning activities in the PoC.
- **Education supplies in Melut:** Hai Soma School in Melut, Upper Nile State, has reopened after partners provided education supplies.

- **Exam registration in Jonglei:** Children in some of the crisis-affected areas of Jonglei have been successfully registered for the primary school exam. Partners facilitated the transportation of exams to these areas.

Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Recurring challenges:** Delay/failure to pay teachers' salaries continued to limit education activities as teachers are still not showing up for duty. Facilitation of primary school exams in crisis-affected areas, especially in Upper Nile remains a challenge due to logistical challenges. Education partners continued to advocate with relevant authorities for a solution.
- **School occupation:** 88 schools remain occupied by displaced people and armed elements (35 by armed groups, 48 by IDPs, 2 both IDPs and armed forces and 3 school status unknown). This leaves children unable to access education and exposed to abuse.

Emergency Telecommunication

Response

- **Connectivity in Koch:** The cluster installed a solar powered Digital Radio repeater in Koch.
- **Service coverage:** Last week ETC cluster programmed 87 radios for partners. Technicians also repaired the Quick Deployment kit in Bentiu.

Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Funding gaps:** Funding for ETC activities for 2014 was exhausted and mobilization of funds continued. Lack of resources may impact on deployment and roll-out of the digital radios project.
- **Recurring:** Procurement of telecommunications equipment continues to be challenging due to lengthy import procedures that are causing significant delays.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Response

- **Food distribution:** Food distribution were completed, through barge and air assets, in Walgak, Pagil, Ganyel, Magok, Mayendit, Pochalla (air locations) and New Fangak (river location) for about 167,000 beneficiaries. The distribution teams are currently deployed to Poktap, Chuil, Jikmir, Pieri, Dablual, Ulang, Nyangore, Mandeng/Nyagak, Nhialdu (by air) and Atar, Kaldak and Makak (by river).
- **Livelihood support:** Over the past week, some 4,520 vegetable kits and 4,347 fishing kits were released to partners for distribution in Unity and Upper Nile States; and some 80 livestock treatment kits were released to Jonglei for the treatment of 20,000 animals.

Health

Response

- **Ebola Preparedness:** Though no alerts for Ebola or Marburg virus in South Sudan, partners continued to raise awareness on Ebola prevention, including through information notes and simulation exercises.
- **Response to Kala azar:** During the past week, the numbers of reported cases and deaths increased by 245 and four cases, respectively, bringing the total in 2014 to 5,459 cases and 162 deaths. The reported caseload for the past ten months of 2014 has surpassed the total cumulative figure for 2013, of 2,025 cases and 59 deaths. The majority of the cases continue to be reported from Lankien (3,258), Chuil (919), and Walgak (407), Jonglei State. Partners are responding to the outbreak.
- **Rapid response operations:** The mobile health response teams continued to respond in Longechuk, Upper Nile State and an assessment was conducted in Kaldak, Jonglei State.

HEALTH INDICATORS

| | Previous week | Cumulative since Jan. |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| People reached with medical interventions | 160,072 | 3,304,024 |
| Outpatient consultations conducted | 88,925 | 1,709,449 |
| Cholera Cases, Juba | 0 | 22,499 |
| Cholera Cases, Other counties | 44 | 3,936 |
| Hepatitis E cases, Mingkaman | 0 | 112 |
| Kala azar cases | 245 | 5,459 |
| Reproductive health: Women provided ANC services | 2,726 | 72,290 |
| Women with assisted deliveries | 460 | 12,254 |
| Women with caesarian sections | 39 | 1,222 |
| People reached with GBV messages | 4,377 | 88,907 |

Source: Health Cluster, as of 23 October

Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Common diseases:** Malaria, acute respiratory infections and acute watery diarrhea continue to account for the highest proportion of the disease burden. As of 19 October, some 6,186 cholera cases and 143 deaths had been reported.
- **Health partner needed in Gorwai:** There is limited health care in Gorwai, Jonglei State, following the completion of the rapid response mission. The cluster is looking for a partner to support the implementation of primary health care.



Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 114 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted during the week on behalf of 13 different organizations to Bentiu, Gorwai, Lankien, Leer, Malakal, Mandeng, Mayendit, Nhialdu, Old Fangak, Paloich, Pibor, and Yuai.
- **Expanding fleet:** An additional fixed wing aircraft (Hawker – 5 mt) was added to the Logistics Cluster fleet on 21 October. The aircraft will be used to serve Jonglei State and Malakal/Paloich, in Upper Nile, and other locations once airstrips begin to dry.
- **Barge movements:** Humanitarian barge movements are now a feasible transport option for partners. The next barge movement will begin loading the last week of October.

. Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Fuel shortages** in Wau and Rumbek remain a challenge to the air operations. To ensure the continuation of air services, discussions are ongoing with key partners to resolve this issue as soon as possible.
- **Poor road access due to rains:** Roads continued 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_20141017.pdf



Mine Action

Response

- **Search for explosives in Juba 3:** The cluster assisted with the explosive detection in the PoC site in Juba 3.
- **Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in Wau:** The cluster is investigating a report of ERW in Wau. A team deployed by the cluster in mid-October collected 20 rounds of ammunitions from a village in Western Bahr el Ghazal.
- **Mine Action operations:** Partners conducted Mine Risk Education (MRE) and Explosive Ordinance Disposal in Murundi East and West; MRE in Panyagor and mine action with clearance in Aswa.

Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Access constraints:** Mine Action activities in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states remain challenging due to insecurity, restrictions on movement and poor weather conditions.



Multi-sector response to refugees

Response

- **Livelihood support:** Ten sewing machines were distributed to ten refugees who completed their studies at the Tindokaa Vocational Training Centre in Yambio, Western Equatoria State as livelihood start-up kits.
- **Sanitary kit distributions:** 1,300 packets of comfort kits, including sanitary ware were distributed to girls and women in Makpandu and in Napere, Yambio.
- **Sanitary kits:** Partners commenced the distribution of sanitary kits in Batil and Gendrasa reaching 14,871 girls and women of between 10 and 50 years of age.

- **Support to vulnerable communities:** During the last food distribution in Maban, partners assisted 866 persons with special needs: 320 from Kaya and 540 from Doro. A total of 21 children at risk were also assisted.
- **Shelter Project:** In Gendrassa, 520 shelters have been completed and an additional 228 are at roofing stage. In Batil, 1,272 shelters completed and additional 139 are at roofing stage. In Kaya, 79 shelters at phase one stage have been prefabricated and distributed to the Magaja communities who had relocated from Batil to Kaya earlier in the year. The procurement of 2,000 poles to upgrade shelter phase one houses was on-going.

Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Lack of community participation:** The completion of the Shelter Project continues to be challenged by the lack of participation of refugee leaders and their constituents. Partners continued to mobilise the community for their engagement.

Nutrition

Response

- **Malnutrition screening:** Last week, 9,684 children were screened. 362 children were identified with severe acute malnourished (SAM); 1,669 were identified with moderately acute malnourished (MAM). 2,259 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened; 879 were identified with acute malnutrition.
- **Treatment of acute malnutrition:** 1,185 children with MAM and 218 PLW were enrolled in targeted supplementary feeding programs. 376 children with SAM were admitted to treatment in both outpatient and inpatient treatment centers.
- **Food security and nutrition monitoring:** The nutrition cluster is preparing for Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring round 14 to start last week of October to end of November. Training of enumerators has commenced in all states with facilitation from selected training of trainers from different UN and INGOs.

Protection

Response

- **New health clinic to cater for GBV needs:** Partners have built a new health clinic at Malakal PoC that includes a private room for medical examinations of GBV survivors. Support to strengthen GBV reporting was ongoing.
- **GBV campaign:** The theme for the 16 Days of Activism to Stop Violence against Women was shared with different women's committees through the GBV Sub-cluster. The campaign will be launched on 25 November 2014.
- **Psychosocial support (PSS):** 86,040 people under 18 have been assisted through psychosocial support (PSS) activities since January 2014; a six per cent increase since the report of 16 October. 95 per cent of these children have been reached through PSS activities associated with Child Friendly Spaces.
- **Reaching children:** Since March 2014, some 7,018 children and 6,193 adults have received psychosocial support through the rapid response mechanisms. The last two missions were conducted in Kich Kuon, Ulang County and Kamel, Canal County reaching 418 children.

Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Protection and security concerns for women:** The women's centre in UN House, PoC 1, ext-2 is still occupied by new arrivals, as a result, women and girls do not have private/safe space to share their concerns, support each other and access key information. Negotiations are on-going for space for new arrivals to re-locate.
- **Safety concerns for women:** In Melut firewood collection remains a major safety concern for women and girls, with reports of GBV in the area. UNMISS are strengthening firewood patrols.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response

- **Response Coverage:** Of the estimated 450,000 people targeted for shelter, 64 per cent (288,145 individuals) have received shelter; while 85 per cent (848,320 people) of the one million people targeted for NFIs have been reached.

- **Shelters in Bor and Juba PoCs:** In Bor, some 732 shelters have been constructed to cater for the families being relocated to the new PoC site. The project targets 2,200 individuals. In Juba, 2,861 shelters have been built in PoC 3, UN House, for the relocation of families from Tomping. An additional 779 shelters have been constructed and are available for new arrivals.
- **Verifications and needs assessments:** The verification exercise in Koch was completed with 1,438 households registered. In Makal Shilluk Island, Upper Nile State, distribution for some 822 households verified as being in need of household items is yet to commence. Verification of 1,923 households was completed in Waat, needs are being analyzed. A flood needs assessment was ongoing in Twic East.
- **Distributions:** Some 244 people with special needs received household kits in Malakal PoC. Relief supplies were still being delivered to Gorwai and Yuai. In Kajo Keji, assistance was provided to 376 households.

| | Cumulative as of 23 October |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of people reached with NFI | 848,320 |
| of which also received shelter | 288,145 |
| Number of people in need | 1,102,643 |
| Number of people in need not reached | 313,535 |
| Number of people targeted for NFI | 1,000,000 |
| Number of people targeted for Shelter | 450,000 |
| # of people targeted not reached NFI | 151,680 |
| # of people targeted not reached shelter | 161,855 |

Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Flooding stalls response in Bentiu:** Response was suspended due to flooding. Partners worked on draining the flood water.
- **Logistical constraints:** Bad road conditions and insecurity situation in Jalhak (Upper Nile) is delaying the delivery of NFI support to the area.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response

- **Emergency services:** Partners maintained emergency WASH services in PoC sites and displacement settlements. Since the start of the current crisis over 55 WASH cluster partners have reached over 3.5 million conflict-affected people with life-saving services.
- **Performance against standards:** Global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres per day per person) were achieved in 28 sites. Sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) have been achieved in 22 sites.
- **Cholera response ongoing:** WASH partners continued response efforts in Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria states.
- **Scaling up Hepatitis E response:** In Mingkaman partners continue with hygiene promotion campaigns, house-to-house hygiene promotion and soap distribution.
- **Ebola preparedness:** Preparedness planning with partners and WASH state focal points is on-going. The WASH Ebola Working Group went with the National Task Force on an assessment of the isolation center. More information is available here: <https://sites.google.com/site/washclustersouthsudan/Ebola>
- **Rapid response teams:** The cluster has six mobile partners, with multiple teams per agency. Mobile teams were already responding in 11 locations, with response set to start in three other locations.
- **Bentiu response:** Water supply in the Bentiu PoC was 12.1 litres per person per day with six operational boreholes and a SWAT system. There is still no dry land to start latrine construction and sanitation coverage remained at one latrine for every 96 people. An additional 389 latrines are needed to reach the 1:50 Sphere standard. As an interim sanitation measure, “peepoo” bags (self-sanitizing single-use biodegradable toilet) have been distributed in the most flood affected parts of the PoC. A WASH partner will remain in Bentiu to address the current sanitation gap. Two engineers were working with CCCM and the WASH cluster partners to address the flooding in Bentiu PoC.

Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Meeting standards:** Response to the sanitation situation in Bentiu continued to be slowed down by logistic constraints. The cluster is requesting additional and sustained support from the logistics cluster on transport concern.
- **Negotiating access:** Ongoing access into current locations and new locations—particularly around Bentiu—is vital for continued emergency service provision. Continued engagement with the Access Working Group is needed to ensure humanitarian response in deep-field locations.

- **WASH expertise needed:** The cluster requires additional qualified WASH personnel (within agencies and the cluster coordination team) to coordinate and implement quality WASH programs in an insecure crisis context.
- **Funding gaps:** More funds are needed to scale-up (pre-positioning of pipeline supplies and increased front line services) activities in order to mitigate against cholera, other potential waterborne disease outbreaks and ensure continuation of services in PoC's and settlements in major sites, where SPHERE standards are not being met.

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