

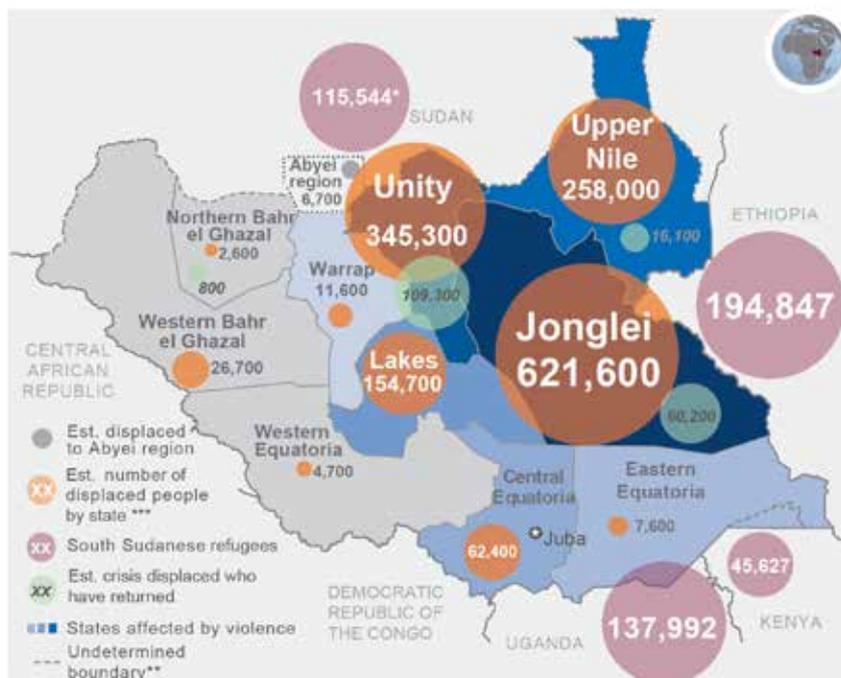
South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No.70 (as of 15 January 2015)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 9 January 2015 - 15 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 23 January 2015.

Highlights



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 Abeyi area is not yet determined. *New arrivals from South Sudan (NOT REFUGEES). ***Verification of the (DP & returned) figures is a work in progress (31 December 2014). Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 17 January 2015. OCHA South Sudan, 17 January 2015

- Assessment mission in Northern Jonglei reported an estimated 44,000 people in need, with **flooding and livestock deaths negatively affecting food security**.
- A humanitarian barge heading to Malakal/Melut was dispatched from Juba on 10 January.
- Current UNHAS air capacity is limited to regular flights, leaving a gap in rapid response to hard-to-reach areas. Discussion is ongoing among stakeholders to find a temporary solution to organise response on a cost-recovery basis to recently identified needs in Northern Jonglei, but a long-term solution is needed to ensure consistency in reaching deep-field locations.

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 overall situation **was calm** with **skirmishes reported in Nasir County (UNS)**. On 14 January there were unknown explosions north-east of **Bentiu** as well as unconfirmed reports of fighting in **Guit (Unity)**, and 33 households arrived at **Bentiu PoC** from that area. There were attacks on a cattle camp in **Twic East (Jonglei)** reported, as well as inter-communal fighting in **Cuibet (Lakes)**.
- In **Eastern Equatoria**, partners reported a slight increase in the number of people crossing into Uganda at the border in **Nimule**, reporting fears over a perceived increase in law enforcement presence.
- A delegation from the Food and Agriculture Organisation traveled to **Nimule**, Eastern Equatoria State last week to investigate and assess the **unprecedented large scale livestock migration**. Millions of cattle's migration patterns have been disrupted due to the conflict. The team visited surrounding cattle camps in order to measure and evaluate the needs of livestock owners in the area. The unprecedented displacement of livestock caused by the conflict has serious implications on animal health, in addition to fueling social conflict in some areas.

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Coordination Saves Lives

Humanitarian response

Rapid Needs Assessments

Initial Rapid Needs Assessments (IRNAs) were conducted in Kandak and Menime in Ayod county, Northern Jonglei last week.

In Kandak, an estimated 25,000 people need support. In Menime, an estimated 6,000 displaced people and 13,000 host community members are in need of support. In both locations, people are cut off from previous supply routes due to conflict and flooding. With flooding having destroyed crops, and a high number of livestock death (in Menime, estimated 7600 in 6 months) food security is the most pressing priority in both areas. Additional needs include WASH, education, and health support (in Kandak, there is no clinic, with the nearest facility 8 hours walk away). Partners were planning and mobilising for a response.

Rapid Response Operations

Rapid response operations were ongoing in:

- Old Fangak (Fangak), with WASH and protection response ongoing.
- Haat (Ayod) with WASH response ongoing.
- Turkei (Mayom) with WASH and protection response ongoing.
- Pulturuk (Nyirol), with WASH and health response ongoing.
- Pagil (Ayod), with WASH response ongoing.
- Yuai (Uror), with FSL activities ongoing.
- Kuerenge (Nasir); with NFI activities ongoing
- Akobo; with NFI and FSL activities ongoing.

Service clusters



Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** 97 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted during the reporting period on behalf of 14 different organizations to Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity state (Akobo, Bentiu, Juba, Koch, Lankien, Leer, Maban, Old Fangak, and Renk).
- **The Logistics cluster barge heading to Malakal/Melut was dispatched from Juba on 10 January.** Due to the shallow stretch between Juba and Bor, the barge is stuck in Mangala however is expected to proceed to Bor soon.
- **In preparation for the dry season, partners continue to be consulted regarding repositioning plans.** The Logistics Cluster continues to present repositioning reporting requirements to all partners through different respective cluster meetings. Work has begun to increase the common storage capacity in Bor, Rumbek, and Bentiu.
- **The Logistics cluster is currently conducting an assessment in Akobo;** key findings will be shared with logistics partners when they are made available.
- **The Logistics cluster is adding a Civil/Military Officer to the team who will support dry season planning by liaising with UNMISS regarding convoys and any other related issues.**

Constraints

- **Road access is improving:** Roads across the country are beginning to dry out, though some delays continue due to rains and poor maintenance of roads. The latest access constraints map can be found here: http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20150109.pdf
- **Potential funding to compliment CHF allocation for Bentiu airstrip.** On behalf of a partner, the Logistics Cluster is meeting with donors in order to identify potential funding to compliment the CHF allocation for the Bentiu airstrip. The current shortfall for the project is US\$4.7 million.

Response clusters



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

- **1.5 million people are to be assisted with CCCM services** including populations in PoC sites, populations in spontaneous settlements, collective centers; and other locations (including integrated with host communities).

Response

- The cluster has assigned a community mobilization expert to **UN house in Juba** to support on improving community relations.
- In **Bentiu PoC**, contingency planning is underway. There was an increase in new arrivals, with 2,036 individuals reported arriving from 1-7 January. In **Bor PoC**, perimeter fencing was ongoing, as was bridge construction and fencing of sports areas and drainage areas for safety. In **Malakal PoC**, partners resumed soil excavation following a pause. The extension of the new site there is 15 per cent completed.

Education

Needs

- **519,700 people are to be assisted** through education activities. The conflict continues to hamper education activities in many parts of the country especially Greater Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, and Lakes. Children in affected areas are unable to access schools, lack learning materials, and suffer from the absence of teachers or schools.

Response

- **Registration:** Education partners worked with teachers and facilitators to register 1,013 children (500 females) in PoC 3 in Juba, with classes set to start next week. In Wau payam of Ayod County, the Cluster partner supported the reopening of schools by incentivising 211 teachers.
- **Textbooks:** The cluster provided 359 textbooks for both regular curriculum and for ALP as well as story books for children and teachers in Fangak County of Jonglei State. These will boost the quality of teaching and learning since the teachers were operating without reference books.
- **Exam registration:** Partners concluded registration of secondary school candidates for the final exams for the South Sudanese curriculum set to start on the 19th of January. This was completed in the hard to reach areas where government officials could not have access. Cluster partners are assisting the Ministry of Education in Upper Nile and Unity states to register students to sit or re-sit their exams this month. Partners will assist with registration fees and exam transportation in other areas.
- **Incentives for teachers:** The partners are also mobilizing advocacy and resources for Education in Emergency response including for payment of teacher incentives, so far, 888 teachers (152 F/736M) were provided with incentives both in cash and in-kind on monthly basis.

Constraints

- **School closures and occupation:** More than 800 schools in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile are still closed due to damage, school occupation, population displacement, lack of teachers/materials and insecurity. The school year begins in February and there is a critical need to re-open these schools and mobilize teachers, partners and students. **Some 94 schools are occupied by displaced people or armed forces.**
- **Teacher payment:** While there are hundreds of teachers in almost all parts of the country including the conflict affected areas, payment of teacher salaries is delayed or nonexistent.
- **Textbook shortage:** counties in the Greater Upper Nile region continues to face a shortage, which affects the quality of teaching.



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

- **Livestock vaccines:** Partners distributed livestock vaccines in Renk, Upper Nile State reaching 80,000 animals – or about 2,600 households. Partners also released livestock treatment kits in Mundri East and Mundri West, both in Western Equatoria State to treat 5000 animals (about 1600 households).
- **Market monitoring:** Partners state offices continued data collection and daily monitoring of market prices, crop and livestock performance, and supply of fish among other relevant indicators.
- **Mobile teams:** During the second part of December, partners **completed operations** in 7 locations including Ayueldit, Gum, Lankien, Lul, Mayendit, Pieri, and Wadakona, totalling 3,300 mt and reaching 180,000 beneficiaries. **Operations were ongoing** in 5 locations: Akobo, Koch, Pading, Pathai, and Turkiel totalling 2,600 mt targeted to reach 148,000 beneficiaries. **Upcoming operations** over the next 2 weeks will aim to reach 260,000 beneficiaries and deliver 4570 mt of supplies



Health

Needs

- **3.4 million people are to be reached with health assistance (1.7 million men; 1.7 million women).**
- **Suspected malaria, acute respiratory infection, acute watery diarrhea, and acute bloody diarrhea** are the highest causes of morbidity among displaced people.

Response

- **During the first week (5 January-11 January), 60,316 people were reached with medical interventions.** Of these, 10,241 were displaced people.
- **Emergency response capacity** for surgeries and emergency obstetric care are available in 9 PoC and field locations in the conflict-affected states.
- **Short Interval Additional Dose (SIAD) polio vaccination** continued in 10 counties in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei. Results of the activity are pending.
- **Surveillance:** There were no confirmed outbreaks during the reporting period. There were three suspected measles cases in Akot, Rumbek East.
- **TB/AIDS:** The cluster met with the Ministry of Health, WHO, and UNAIDS to discuss the issue of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS medication gaps. Two simplified processes to facilitate and monitor drug movement have been defined.
- **Rapid response:** A rapid response team has been supporting the primary health care in Pulturuk, Nyirol, Jonglei for 3 months (Jan-March 2015). This week, they provided one month of essential drugs and supplies, refresher trainings, and support for staff members on diagnosis, pharmacy, registrations, RDTs, dressings, and nutrition screenings. So far, 1155 consultations have been conducted.

Gaps and constraints

- **Mental health care and psychosocial support** remain major gaps.
- **Providing medical care for HIV/AIDS and TB patients** in all emergency response locations remains a challenge.



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

HEALTH NEEDS AND RESPONSE KEY FIGURES

	Health Week 2	Cumulative*
Number of medical interventions (whole country)	60,316	110,373
Number of people in need (whole country)		6,100,000
Number of people targeted (whole country)		3,400,000
Outpatient Consultations conducted	50,075	97,424
Cholera Cases, all counties	0	0
Cholera Deaths, all locations	0	0
Hepatitis E Cases	0	0
Hepatitis E Deaths	0	0
Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Cases	*	*
Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Deaths	*	*
Vaccination, Children (0-15 years) protected against polio through Round 1 SAID in 3 conflict affected areas	*	400,026

Source: Health Cluster, as of 15 January 2015; cumulative figures are of 29 December

- **Route verification and clearance continued in Bentiu.** The Mayom to Torabeid road was verified as free of mines. Mayom Junction was also verified as free of mines and there has also been no evidence of mines on the Mayom – Abiemnom road.
- **Mine action survey continues at the Rubkona Airfield** to remove explosive remnants of war (ERW) from the areas that are needed to extend the runway. The additional runway capacity will assist aid operations for all partners in the Bentiu area.
- **Explosive detection dogs and mine detection dogs** have finished inspecting the recently closed protection site in Tomping and have started bag and vehicle checks at the PoC 3 site.

Constraints

- Mine Action teams continue to face challenges working in conflict affected areas due to insecurity and restrictions on movement. Weather constraints are also hampering operations in some areas.

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.

Response

- **Partners participated in six IRNA assessments conducted between 5th-8th January 2015** in Kurwai in Fangak county and Ayod, Kandak, Kotdalok, Menime, and Nyanapol in Ayod county in Jonglei state. The initial results call for urgent nutrition response as follows: the need for nutrition treatment (OTP, SC, TSFP) and preventive interventions (BSFP, ITCF) due to the complete absence of nutrition interventions; the need for nutrition capacity building of existing health workers and volunteers; the provision of counseling on infant and young child feeding practices; immediate transport of nutrition supplies. The cluster mobilized 5 nutrition rapid/emergency response teams to further assess the nutrition situation in the six identified locations and respond.
- **In Bentiu PoC, 1673 children were screened during a routine screening; a proxy GAM of 16.9% against 15.6% for the previous period** was found, showing a slight increase in the malnutrition rates among under five in Bentiu PoC. The nutrition situation will be closely monitored.
- In Upper Nile, nutrition partners supported the integratio of CMAM activities into routine pediatric consultations in Malakal. One MAM case has been recorded.

Gaps and constraints

- **Funding gaps may affect sustainable nutrition interventions**, especially among antional NGOs.
- **Access constraints due to both security and logistics** reasons are limiting partners' nutrition emergency response in the priority areas. Movement in Unity and Jonglei states to different counties and within the counties (Rubkona and Mayom) is limited to air flights that implementing NGOs cannot afford.
- **The highly mobile nature of communities affects programme delivery** and increases default rates.



Multi-sector response

Needs

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

Response

- **Vulnerable children identified:** A total of 17 vulnerable children (9 male and 8 female) were identified during a home visit in Yida settlement and were supported with used clothes by Non-Violent Peace Force (NP).
- **Training the community:** Partners conducted a three day refresher training for community outreach volunteers of whom 10 (5 male and 5 female) benefited from the training in Ajoung Thok. The training was designed to strengthen the skills and knowledge of outreach volunteers on gender based violence related concept so as to deliver appropriate and quality messages during awareness campaign as well as case management.

- **Polio vaccination:** The second round of the three short interval of additional dose of polio vaccination campaign has started in four camps in Maban, and preparations are finalized to start in two camps in Unity State. The vaccination targets under five children. In Yida camp, an integrated measles, polio and Vitamin A Supplementation will also take place in January 2015.

Gaps and constraints

- **Fuel shortage:** Fuel levels in Unity State (Maban) is very low and this has slowed down the operations. The supply of fuel by air, which is the only means available now, is very costly but this is urgently required. There are no other options available at this time to transport fuel to the camps in Maban.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs

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

Response

- **Partners have reached nearly 12,085 people with NFI assistance during 2015 to date.** In January, NFI distributions were completed for 1,438 households in Koch and 1,169 households in Turkei. Operations are ongoing in Akobo for 368 households, Walgak for 3,341 households, and in Akobo for 2,515 households.

Gaps and constraints

- Distribution in Pagil and Haat are pending, due to delays in stock delivery. Distribution in Baliet is pending staff arrival and transport out of Malakal. Distribution in Abiemnhom is delayed due to poor road conditions which is preventing stock movement from warehouses in Wau.

Protection

Needs

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

Response

- **Partners have reached nearly 4,800 people with GBV support (2,492 women); and 260,170 (under 18) and 149,926 (over 18) with child protection intervention.**
- **Malakal PoC:** In Malakal, partners and UNMISS continued to interview women who either live in Malakal town or travel to and from town to the PoC site, in order to identify and assess their protection risks. Information collected is being shared with the mission to inform the development of a more strategic patrolling plan in town. Partners have launched a pilot project on diversion and alternative detention for children in conflict with the law within the PoC site. Finally, partners conducted a needs assessment of approximately 275 arrivals from Khorfulus, Jonglei state.
- **Bentiu PoC:** In Bentiu, 6,102 dignity kits were distributed on 9-10 January; an additional 4,000 will be distributed before the end of January 2015. WASH partners were trained on hygiene and care, and then conducted sessions for women/girls to ensure proper use. Partners have observed the recrudescence of youth violence in the PoC-4 site. They are working to revamp the activities of the Youth Task Force and resume discussions with youth groups on productive and recreational activities.
- Approximately 145,000 people (70,000F, 35,000M, 20,000G, 20,000B) were reached with radio broadcasts on GBV issues across the country.

Gaps and constraints

- In Juba's UNMISS PoC-1 site at UN House, leadership issues continue to hamper the delivery of services. Food distribution has been postponed until further notice while partners gather information on the security situation to determine the appropriate level of activities.
- **Hygiene concerns:** In Awerial, women leaders raised issues pertaining to the lack of latrines.
- **GBV response gap:** In Awerial, there is a need for increased assistance for vulnerable women through psychosocial activities at the women's centers. GBV actors continue to raise the issue with WASH partners during coordination meetings. In Ulang, Longachuck, Maban (outside the refugee camps), Manyo, and Pangikang counties are without GBV response and prevention programming. The main constraints continue to be funding shortfalls and insecurity. GBV actors are working to find partners who are willing and able to deploy to under- and non-serviced locations.

- **Unavailability of dignity kits:** In Upper Nile State, there is a continued gap in the availability of dignity kits. UNICEF expects that kits will arrive in early February and be distributed to three locations: Malakal, Wau Shilluk and Mandeang.
- **Unsafe play areas:** In the PoC site in Malakal, the spaces being used by children as playgrounds are unsafe due to health risks related to their proximity to drainage and safety risks related to harassment. Partners are working to find a solution.
- **Continued harassment:** Women in Melut continue to report harassment while collecting firewood. A new patrol system that is being piloted in Malakal will eventually be implemented in Melut in a bid to improve patrolling.
- **Security concerns:** In Lakes State, some GBV activities have been interrupted due to insecurity caused by inter-communal violence, notably in Cueibet County. Similarly, movement restrictions have prevented humanitarian actors from accessing civilians who have been displaced from Rumbek East County to Wullu County due to inter-communal violence. In the meantime, they are working with authorities to identify the areas of displacement and the number of displaced.
- **Referrals need improved:** Child protection actors in Central Equatoria are working to develop a referral pathway to inform timely and effective integrated service provision to vulnerable children and their parents, both inside and outside PoC sites.



Needs

- **4.1 million people are to be reached with WASH assistance (2.1 million men; 1.9 million women).**

Response

- **Partners maintained emergency WASH service provision in Protection of Civilian sites and other displacement sites.**
- **Disease prevention and response were ongoing** in Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria. Cases of AWD are increasing as dry season begins. Assessment began in northern Aweil North, NBeG, on this situation. WASH partners are responding. Warrap State is also being closely monitored. Hepatitis E response in Mingkaman and Bentiu remains ongoing.
- **Distribution of WASH supplies** were completed in Pakur and Ding Ding, both in Rubkona county.
- In **Bentiu PoC**, water supply was at 13.7 L per person per day and sanitation was at 1 latrine for every 42 people. Maintenance of WASH facilities is continuous. Training was conducted for 73 vector control sprayers and spraying in PoC3 was completed.
- **Emergency response operations** were ongoing with 65 partners responding in locations throughout the country, and six mobile teams were responding in rural areas across the country, including in: Ayod, Kandak, Katdalok, Kurwai, Menime, Nyanapol, Waat, Wai, (Jonglei); Chotbora and Reang (Upper Nile); Turkei and Nyal (Unity);

Gaps and constraints

- **Critical funding is needed at the beginning of 2015 to ensure prepositioning of pipeline supplies**, especially with the upcoming dry season pre-positioning needed and increased front line services. Physical access will open in locations cut off during the rainy season, scale-up of WASH activities in this critical window of the dry-season will help to mitigate against cholera, other potential water borne disease outbreaks and ensure continuation of services in POC's and settlements in major sites where SPHERE standards are not able to be met.
- **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.

For further information or to provide feedback on this product, please contact:

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