

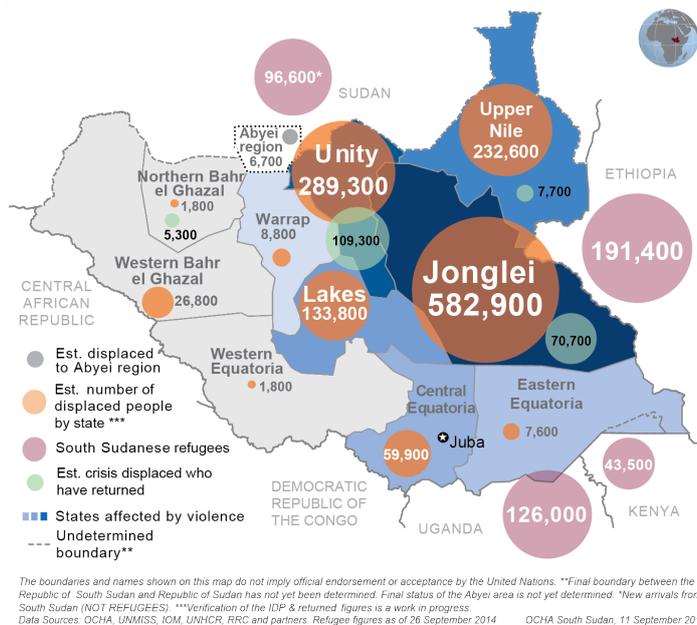
# South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No. 55 (as of 25 September 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 18-25 September. The next report will be issued on or around 3 October 2014.

## Highlights



- The latest IPC report found 2.2 million people are currently in crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity and that 1.5 million people would remain food insecure until the end of the year, even during the harvest season.
- Around 2.5 million people could be facing crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity between January and March 2015.
- A severe malnutrition situation exists in Ulang, Upper Nile State, with a proxy global acute malnutrition rate of over 40 per cent identified.

3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

3.1 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance\*

1.35 million

People internally displaced by violence

453,600

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

Fighting continued in **Renk, Upper Nile State**. This caused population movement northwards to the Sudan border, as well as to the south of Renk. Total numbers of people displaced were as yet unknown, but some 150 people were sheltering at the UNMISS base in Renk while others were reported to be returning to their homes. Assessments were planned in the surrounding areas.

The situation in **Nassir** area of Upper Nile State was tense, as it was in **Bentiu and Rubkona, Unity State** areas with continued unconfirmed reports of impending attack.

In Jonglei State, the uncertain security situation paused assessment and response operations in **Pigi/Canal County**. Delivery resumed as of 25 September, but in Kamel, rather than Kaldak as previously planned. In **Bor town**, southward in Jonglei, there were reportedly ongoing impediments at Bor airstrip surrounding the delivery of assistance.

Clashes and criminality were ongoing in Lakes State, with some 665 people sheltering in various locations in **Rumbek** as a result of insecurity. Another 230 had reportedly left the city for other areas.

In **Mingkaman**, also in Lakes State, the situation remained unpredictable. Movement between Mingkaman and Bor town continued. Partners verified and registered some 300 people displaced from **Duk and Twic East counties** arriving in Mingkaman.

Partners reported an estimated 8,100 people arrived from Uganda to **Kajo Keji, in Central Equatoria State**.

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

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## Humanitarian response

### Integrated Phase Classification Report Released

The IPC analysis found that 2.2 million people are currently in crisis or emergency phases of food insecurity, and though humanitarian assistance had helped to pull 2 million people from the brink of famine, progress was fragile and temporary.

Since May 2014, some of the worst affected counties of Unity State that have been reached by humanitarian assistance had improved from “Emergency” to “Crisis” levels of food insecurity. The improvement followed seasonal patterns as the first harvests begin, but the current situation was nonetheless worse compared to a typical year at harvest time.

Despite current short-term improvements, 1.5 million people were projected to remain severely food insecure by the end of this year - a high number for harvest season. In 2015, the number of people at crisis or emergency phases of food insecurity was predicted to increase to 2.5 million people from January to March.

Nutrition among children had not improved, and overall Global Acute Malnutrition was likely to remain above the emergency threshold (GAM > 15 per cent). Malnutrition rates for children were at critical or serious levels in most parts of South Sudan.

Partners stressed that it was critical to continue both malnutrition screening and treatment as well as livelihoods support throughout 2015. Partners were scaling up resilience building efforts, with a portfolio of emergency and longer term development work that has expanded nearly five times since last year.

### Response in Renk

Partners discussed action needed to support displaced people following fighting in Renk. A team from Malakal will assess Geiger, Wunthau, and Renk area itself. WASH and health partners will conduct an assessment in Akoka following reports of high numbers of acute bloody diarrhea and increasing medical need.

### Response in Bentiu PoC Site

Within the Bentiu PoC site, partners reported the results of a SMART survey conducted in August that showed a Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 4.9 per cent, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 20.8 per cent. Partners mobilized to strengthen nutrition interventions, opening an additional stabilization center for the most severe cases as well as other treatment centers.

The health effects of recent flooding and rains were clear. During the week of 8-14 September, Acute Watery Diarrhoea was higher in Bentiu PoC site than in other displacement sites with 220 cases per 10,000 – an increase attributable to PoC site flooding that caused the collapse of many latrines.

Water supply and risk of disease remained a concern, and partners also stressed that more specialized staff was needed to support teams already on the ground.

The sanitation situation was improving. Currently, Bentiu has about 10.8 litres of water per person per day available, and sanitation coverage has improved to 1 latrine for every 76 people. An additional 278 latrines were needed to meet emergency standard coverage.

### Severe nutrition situation found in Ulang in Upper Nile State

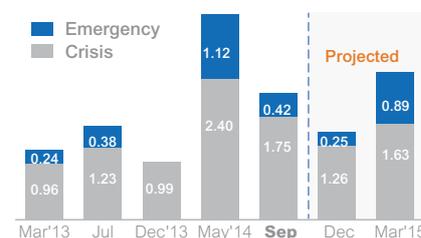
An assessment in Ulang in the previous week found up to 35,000 people in need of assistance, based on information from local authorities, with exceptionally high malnutrition rates present. The assessment found a proxy Global Acute Malnutrition rate of 45 per cent, with severe acute malnutrition at 16.6 per cent. Barmach, Nyangora, and Ulang Town were the assessment sites. A rapid response mission was planned for next week to establish services that will provide longer-term support.

Food insecurity by state as of September 2014  
Breakdown of population by Intergrated Phase Classification (IPC) phase

State	1 Minimal	2 Stressed	3 Crisis	4 Emergency
Unity	210,000	380,000	305,000	135,000
Upper Nile	370,000	365,000	305,000	70,000
Jonglei	280,000	735,000	315,000	180,000
NBeG	600,000	570,000	175,000	0
WBeG	260,000	190,000	70,000	0
Lakes	450,000	420,000	275,000	5,000
Warrap	710,000	410,000	140,000	0
E. Equatoria	860,000	185,000	60,000	0
W. Equatoria	680,000	90,000	5,000	0
C. Equatoria	1,105,000	330,000	100,000	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,525,000</b>	<b>3,675,000</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>	<b>415,000</b>

### IPC Food Insecurity Trend

March 2013 - March 2015



### Health partners responding to Malaria's continued rise

Malaria incidence continued to rise with the highest incidence reported in Awerial (1,193 cases per 10,000) and Bentiu (438 cases per 10,000). Corresponding increases have been reported outside displacement sites, including in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, and Warrap states. Malaria remained the main cause of death among under-fives. Partners were stepping up surveillance and response.

### Kala-azar outbreak reaching a seasonal peak

Cases of Kala-azar (visceral leishmaniasis) continued to rise. Since the start of the year, 4,098 new cases and 125 deaths had been reported from endemic areas in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity. While more than half the cases reported were in Lankien, Kala-azar was also reported in Chuil, Malakal, Melut, Old Fangak, Nassir, Rom, Yuai, and Bentiu.

The increase in cases was attributed to several factors including displacement of non-immune populations to endemic areas, malnutrition, poor housing, and late detection and diagnosis and cases. Partners continued to scale up response, but warned that more needed to be done as the outbreak was much higher than in previous seasons.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Response

- **Making space for arrivals in services in Bentiu:** Clearance and demarcation of land in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site for new arrivals and families affected by flooding was ongoing. To improve services, a complaints mechanism was established in the site.
- **Site preparations in Mingkaman:** Fencing of sites 1 and 2 was underway by community leaders and will be completed this week. There was still uncertainty on the number of people who were willing move to the sites and the site management team was working closely with community leaders on encouraging the community to move.
- **Progress in Bor:** Fencing and lighting were completed in the new PoC site. Culverts have been delivered and will be installed soon. Plot demarcation was being finalized and transit site was ready.
- **Extending Malakal site:** The new extension of the PoC site started (size was 400 m x 400 m) through surveying and site clearing.

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Suspension of activities in UN House:** In Juba, site management was currently suspended in UN House following recent assaults against humanitarian and UN staff. The cluster was working on the way forward through discussions with the community, partners, as well as the mission and other partners.
- **Congestion in Bentiu:** Extreme congestion makes it difficult to allocate spaces for basic services, such as latrines.

## Education

**184,343** children have been reached with emergency education support

### Response

- **New temporary learning spaces were established** in Ayod, Upper Nile State and Ayod, Jonglei State. These gave 1,306 new children (43 per cent girls) access to learning spaces.
- **Education in Emergencies supplies were distributed** in Awerial county, Lakes State and Ayod county, Jonglei State and Melut county, Upper Nile State, reaching 3,330 children (45 per cent girls).
- **Parent teacher association trainings were held** in Twic East county, Jonglei State.

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Children affected by Kajo-Keji displacements:** Among those displaced to Kajo-Keji area were 4,316 primary and 547 secondary students, who were in need of school supplies.
- **Rain in Upper Nile has disrupted** education and has worsened the education response due to road closures.
- **Teacher salaries remained delayed:** The salary of teachers and shortage of text books remain unresolved issues in the conflict affected areas.

- **Schools remained occupied.** During the reporting period, 89 schools were reportedly occupied by displaced people and armed forces (36 by armed forces, 48 by displaced people, two by both displaced people and armed forces and three whose status was unknown). School closure leaves children out of school and vulnerable to abuse.

## Emergency Telecommunication

### Response

- The cluster was supporting twelve sites across the country with emergency connectivity services, in addition to eight sites supported by partners.
- **Response in Bentiu PoC site continued** and equipment was being tested.

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Funding:** Funding for ETC activity for 2014 was exhausted and mobilization of additional funds was ongoing.
- **Missing equipment:** Some equipment sent to Nyal last week went missing. The sector was arranging a second shipment and a technician to install.
- **ETC connectivity services were unavailable in Malakal:** For the last week, connectivity services were unavailable. A technician was deploying to the site.
- **Installation postponed in Ganyiel, Unity state** due to the unavailability of a technician.
- **Lack of staff and supplies continued to limit response.** There remained a lack of radio room staff in Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal. Procuring supplies was also challenging with lengthy import procedures and volatile security causing delays.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Response

- **New IPC analysis released:** In partnership with the Government and other stakeholders, the latest Integrated Phase Classification analysis was released on 23 September.
- **Rapid response operations:** Food assistance distribution teams completed distributions in Gorwai and Jiech in Jonglei's Ayod County, and in Rom, Upper Nile State, for a total of around 53,000 people. Mobile teams were also operating in Pathai, Jonglei State; Pagak and Whajtak, Upper Nile State; and in Ganyiel, Unity State.
- **Livestock vaccines dispatched:** Vaccines with the capacity to treat 31,000 animals were dispatched in Unity and Upper Nile states. Since the beginning of the crisis, vaccines to treat 1.26 million animals have been distributed across the ten states and the Abyei area. Livestock vaccination campaigns were ongoing this week in Yirol, Rumbek North, Rumbek Center and Wulu counties of Lakes State.
- **Post-planting assessments:** To monitor the emergency response, "post-planting" assessments have been launched around the country. This week, field monitors were completing the final assessment in Leer, Unity State.
- **Data collection ongoing:** Partners continued data collection efforts with daily monitoring of weekly market prices, daily rainfall, crop and livestock performance, supply of fish, and other relevant indicators.

## Health

### Response

#### KEY HEALTH INDICATORS

	Previous Week	Cumulative
People reached with medical interventions	124,217	2,747,260
Outpatient consultations conducted	71,680	1,400,353
Cholera Cases, Juba	4	2,244
Cholera Cases, Other	0	3,884

- **Mortality among displaced people:** Acute watery diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, and malaria continued to account for the majority of disease burden among people displaced by the conflict. Reported malaria cases in Mingkaman exceeded 1,200 per week. The standing water and flooding in Bentiu also increased malaria. The under-5 mortality and crude mortality both remained below the emergency threshold.
- **Cholera in decline, but response continued:** As of 14 September there were a total of 6,128 cholera cases with 139 deaths (CFR:2.7 per cent). There were 13 new cases identified this week, a decline from 17 last week and 28 the week before. There was still an active cholera alert in Lobonok Payam, Juba Country.
- **Kala-azar continued to rise** with 4,098 cases reported. The majority were in Lankien, but other locations included: Chuil (696), Malakal (251), Melut (75), Old Fangak (43), Nassir (37), Rom (29), Yuai (63) and Bentiu (22). The escalation was attributed to several factors including displacement of non-immune populations to endemic areas, malnutrition, poor housing and late detection and diagnosis of cases.
- **Medical teams continued to support rapid response operations:** In Longochuk, Upper Nile State, partners continued to respond with immunization, nutrition screening and response and support for primary health care. In Chuil, Nyirol County, Jonglei, an assessment including nutrition screening was underway; an assessment was also underway in Kamel, Pigi county, Jonglei. Assessments were completed in Panyikang Country, Upper Nile State during the week.

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Gaps in mental health support:** There were a lack of trained personnel to support the mental health needs of displaced people. Mapping was in progress to determine where needs were greatest.
- **Stagnant water in Bentiu** requires further environmental response, as well as repair to damaged latrine. Access to clinic in PoC site 3 area was challenging and should be improved.
- **Support needed on Kala-azar** as additional health and nutrition partners were needed to support training, diagnosis, and case management.



### Logistics

95 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted during the past week.

### Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 95 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 11 organizations to Bentiu, Lankien, Leer, Maban, Malakal, Nyal, Paloich and Wathjak.
- **Barge progress:** Another humanitarian barge has been loaded with food assistance in Juba; pending departure. The Logistics Cluster was working with partners to consolidate cargo to link on to the next barge movement. Humanitarian organizations were in the process of clearing their cargo through the local authorities.

### Needs, gaps, and challenges

- **Mi26 grounded:** The Logistics Cluster's Mi26 remained grounded due to mechanical issues, since 05 September. A replacement was on its way. In the meantime, the cluster is working with other key partners to maintain a steady daily airlift capacity.
- **Security affects scheduling:** As of 16 September 2014, Rumbek airport had to stop air operations by 1600hrs. This will continue for the next 7-14 days which may have an impact on the cluster operations.
- **Fuel storage:** Inadequate/shortage of fuel supply in Rumbek continued to affect Logistics Cluster operations.
- **Poor road access due to rains:** Roads continue to deteriorate throughout the rainy season. Juba-Rumbek road repair was underway. The latest Access Constraints map can be found in the link below: <http://www.logcluster.org/map/south-sudan-access-constraints-map-12-september-2014>



### Mine Action

### Response

- **Follow up on shelling in Renk, Upper Nile State:** Following shelling in Renk and resulting security concerns due to potential explosive remnants located in and around Renk airstrip, partners were supporting UN security to survey the airstrip.

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Weather impedes access:** Mine Action teams continued to face challenges working in Unity and Upper Nile due to security and weather constraints but they continue to support the wider humanitarian community.

## Nutrition

### KEY NUTRITION INDICATORS

	Cumulative since January
People reached with nutrition support	526,420
People screened for acute malnutrition (6.7 per cent identified with SAM; 16 per cent identified with MAM)	827,303
Admissions to SAM treatment	55,293
Admissions to MAM treatment	90,514
Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition (25.2 per cent identified with acute malnutrition)	129,662
PLW admission to acute malnutrition treatment programs	13,883
Children enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding (Jan-July)	344,172
PLW enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding (Jan-July)	22,558

### Response

- **Nutrition treatment centers in operation:** 183 locations were operational with functioning outpatient treatment programmes, 25 with stabilization centers, 113 with targeted supplementary feeding programmes and 57 with blanket supplementary feeding programmes.
- **Children screened for malnutrition** some 827,303 children were screened.

### Needs, Gaps, Constraints

- **The assessment conducted in Ulang indicated a large proportion of children screened were malnourished,** the cluster and other partners were mobilizing to respond to these needs. There a mission planned the location.
- **The nutrition situation analysis finalized in September** indicated the counties of Leer, Akobo, Panyijar and Longochuk in Upper Nile had the highest rates of acute malnutrition. Discussions on scale up were on-going.

## Protection

### Response

- **The planned relocation in Bor has begun,** and partners identified 44 vulnerable households unable to relocate on their own and requiring support. The list has been shared with CCCM cluster.
- **Radio broadcasts in Mingkaman,** GBV partners reached 70,000 people through radio broadcasts and provided messaging around the benefits of keeping girls in school and in delaying child marriages
- **Task force on youth delinquency formed** in Bentiu PoC site with protection partners to strategize on how to constructively engage youth.
- **Psychosocial support continued,** with 77,307 under 18s assisted through psychosocial support (PSS) activities since January 2014, a 1.2 per cent increase since report of 18 September 2014.
- **Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) trainings** were held for 70 medical providers in Nimule, Malakal, and Melut.

### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Identification of separated children:** Only 7.4 per cent of registered separated children have been reunified with family, which remained below minimum standards. There was also an urgent need to increase monitoring of children who were not yet reunified.
- **Situation in Kajo-Keji raises protection concerns** the displacement of some 8,000 people has triggered an inter-agency assessment.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Response

- **Plastic sheeting was distributed in Malakal and Wau PoC sites, reaching 1,327 households.**
- **Assessments of NFI and shelter needs were ongoing** in Akobo, Jonglei State; well as in Duk and Bor Islands area of Jonglei. Verification activities were ongoing in Waat and Lankien, Jonglei State.
- **Shelter support for Juba relocations** At Juba UN House PoC site, some 2,491 shelters were now occupied by people who had moved from Topping to UN House, and an additional 1,000 newly constructed shelters remain available.

#### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Distributions paused due to insecurity:** Distributions in Kaldak and Baliet were paused due to security considerations.
- Poor road conditions continued to hinder delivery of stock to Rumbek for further distribution to Gorwai.
- **Floods continued to present challenge:** Shelter intervention remained a challenge in flooded areas such as Nassir and Bentiu PoC site. The ability to airlift heavy items such as bamboo and wooden poles in order to construct robust shelters was limited.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### WASH RESPONSE TEAMS

Location	Status
Eastern Equatoria	Cholera response teams in Ikotos and Magwi/Lapo counties; and in Juba county
Jonglei	Response to begin in: Pigi county; Yuai and Urur; as well as Chuil, Nyirol
Upper Nile	Ongoing operations in: Chotbora and Mathiang, Longochok county; Wau Shilluk Response to begin in: Pagak, Mawiut, Maiwut; and Ulang county Assessment planned in: Mandeng, Jikmir
Central Equatoria	Response planned in: Kajo Keji

#### Response

- **WASH partners have reached some 3.1 million people:** Partners continued to maintain emergency WASH service provision in PoC sites and other displacement sites. Since the start of the current crisis over 49 WASH Cluster partners have reached over 3.0 million conflict affected people –at least half were displaced populations– in over 55 sites with life-saving emergency WASH assistance.
- **Rapid response operations:** The cluster had six mobile partners (with multiple teams per agency), and they were responding in the locations detailed in the table at right.
- **Meeting standards:** As of week 38 global emergency standards for water supply (15 L/p/d) were achieved in 27 sites. Sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) were achieved in 16 sites. Increasing the sanitation was slowed by the logistical challenge of moving sanitation supplies (timber, slabs, iron sheet) to remote locations, as well as the on-going decommissioning of full latrines.
- **Cholera response continued.** Cholera preparedness and prevention activities continued principally in Juba Country, Eastern Equatoria, and Upper Nile State. In Lobonok, Central Equatoria, where the cholera alert continued, mobilization and selection of community hygiene promoters had been conducted successfully, 10 Community hygiene volunteers were trained on key cholera messages to disseminate messages to the community, awareness on cholera had been undertaken in the community of Kelang area with 807 individuals reached.
- **Situation in Bentiu** the water supply remained at around 10.8 litres per person per day, and sanitation had improved to 1 latrine for every 76 people. As of last week, an additional 278 latrines were needed to reach emergency standard of 1 latrine for every 50 people. Teams were on the ground to increase the rate of latrine construction, and two engineers were on the ground to address floodwaters in concert with CCCM and WASH cluster partners.

#### Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Recurring challenges:** Cluster activities remained constrained by inadequate funding, limited access to insecure locations and the need for additional qualified WASH personnel.

## Humanitarian Financing

So far in 2014, donors have contributed close to \$1.2 billion for humanitarian action in response to the crisis in South Sudan, including about \$979 million for projects in the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan as of 26 September 2014.

At the event on South Sudan, held on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, donors announced funding of some \$106.5 million to support humanitarian response. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs announced an additional allocation of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF <http://www.unocha.org/cerf/>) of \$60 million for South Sudan and the region.

To enhance transparency of the flow of resources for humanitarian action in South Sudan, the United Nations maintains an on-line system called the Financial Tracking Service (<http://fts.unocha.org/>). This public system tracks donations in real-time, specifying which organization has received resources for which projects.

**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 recommitment 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 will face alarming levels of food insecurity by August 2014.

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

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