

# South Sudan Crisis

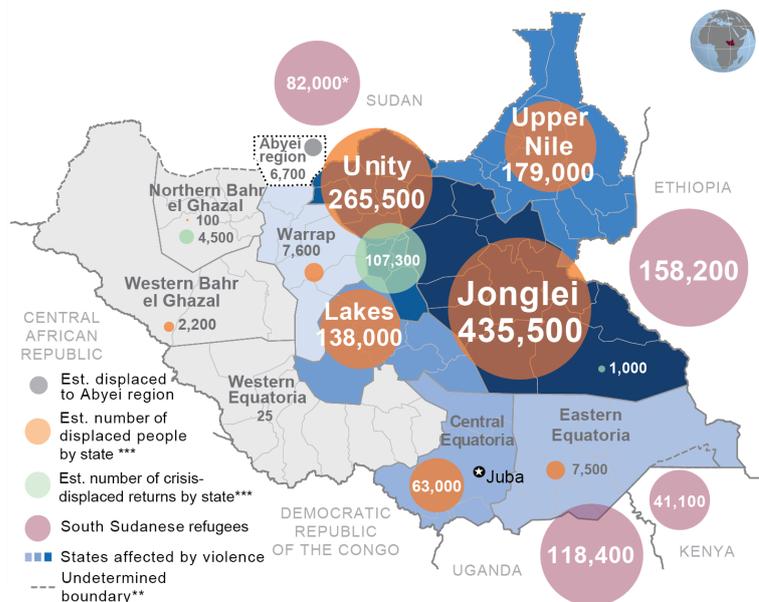
Situation Report No. 44 (as of 10 July 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 4 July to 10 July. The next report will be issued on or around 18 July 2014.

## Highlights

- South Sudan and Sudan have signed a memorandum of understanding allowing for the cross border transport of humanitarian assistance through Sudan.
- There were reports of new displacements this week in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile.
- About 113,000 previously internally displaced people have returned to their homes, mostly to Unity State, with smaller-scale returns recorded in Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Jonglei.
- The onset of the rainy season was complicating the delivery of humanitarian aid, with many roads now impassable.



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 IDP & returned figures is a work in progress.  
Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 7 July 2014. OCHA South Sudan, 10 July 2014.

**3.8 million**

People to be assisted by the end of the year

**1.9 million**

People reached with humanitarian assistance\*

**1.1 million**

People internally displaced by violence

**399,700**

People who have fled to neighbouring 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

An estimated 1.1 million people were internally displaced by violence and hunger, and about 400,000 had fled to neighboring countries. Assessments showed more than twice as many people - some 37,000 - in need in Nhialdiu, Unity State, compared to last week. There were reports of some 32,000 people in need of assistance in Kaldak and Khorfulus, Pigi County. While some people have reportedly returned home - notably to Unity State, but also to Jonglei and Northern Bahr El Ghazal - they represent only about 7.5 per cent of the people still displaced inside and outside the country. Those returning home are going to areas with limited access to services, and still face shortages of basic services food and supplies, particularly as the planting season has been missed in many areas.

Overall, the situation was tense, including surrounding Independence Day on 9 July, but no major incidents were reported to date. With the rainy season, cholera and other waterborne disease were of concern in sites where displaced people are living and among other vulnerable groups, including in harder-to-reach areas. As of 9 July, a total of 3,152 cholera cases including 70 deaths (representing a case fatality rate of 2.3 per cent) have been reported throughout the country with Juba and Torit counties ongoing areas of concern. In Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State, the cumulative number of registered cholera cases reached 652, with 17 deaths. Currently 207 patients are undergoing treatment. Hepatitis E in the Mingkaman displacement site is a concern with 11 new cases recorded this week.

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

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**Coordination Saves Lives**

## SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS TIMELINE

Dec-13	<p><b>15-22 December</b> Fighting breaks out in Juba and spreads to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states</p> <p><b>27 December</b> 67,000 people seek refuge in UN bases in first 12 days of conflict</p> <p><b>31 December</b> Partners launch a Crisis Response Plan to assist up to 628,000 people affected</p>
Jan-14	<p><b>9 January</b> 10,000 people are estimated to have been killed in the conflict, according to the International Crisis Group</p> <p><b>20 January</b> In just over one month, the number of displaced people has exceeded 500,000</p> <p><b>23 January</b> Cessation of hostilities agreement signed but fighting continues</p>
Feb-14	<p><b>3 February</b> Aid agencies call for US\$1.27 billion to assist 3.2 million people by June</p> <p><b>11 February</b> The Emergency Relief Coordinator declares South Sudan a "Level 3" emergency</p> <p><b>18 February</b> Fighting resumes in Malakal</p>
Mar-14	<p><b>7 March</b> First rains in Juba cause flooding in UN bases, increasing the risk of disease</p> <p><b>13 March</b> EU and US envoys warn of a possible famine later in the year</p> <p><b>26 March</b> Over one million people are displaced within or outside South Sudan</p>
Apr-14	<p><b>14-18 April</b> Hundreds die during a massacre in Bentiu and an attack on the UN base in Bor</p> <p><b>26 April - 6 May</b> Senior US and UN officials visit Juba to call for peace</p> <p><b>29 April</b> The Humanitarian Coordinator calls for a "Month of Tranquility" which is agreed by conflict parties on 5 May</p>
May-14	<p><b>9 May</b> Salva Kiir and Riek Machar sign agreements to resolve the crisis</p> <p><b>11 May</b> Ceasefire violations in Unity and Upper Nile states</p> <p><b>15 May</b> A cholera outbreak is declared in Juba</p> <p><b>20 May</b> Donors meet in Oslo and pledge \$600 million to the South Sudan aid operation</p>
June-14	<p><b>14 June</b> Partners issue a revised Crisis Response Plan requiring \$1.8 billion to assist 3.8 million people by December</p> <p><b>14 June</b> Over 1.5 million people are displaced within or outside South Sudan</p>

## Humanitarian response

Rapid response operations continued to reach people in difficult to access areas throughout Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, bringing the total number of people reached with ongoing assistance since March 2014 to 736,300. In Wau Shilluk, the cholera response was ongoing, alongside a food distribution for some 40,000 people. In Mandeng, also in Upper Nile State, a food distribution and health operations for some 2,000 people were ongoing. In the same state, a team has deployed to Kodok, where an estimated 28,300 people are in need. In Unity State, operations in Koch were ongoing, with multi-sector teams on the ground to assist some 20,000 people.

In Nhialdiu, 42 kilometers west of Bentiu, registrations indicated that 37,000 people were in the area and in need of assistance, compared to some 15,000 last week. Assessment teams returning from the area have indicated that the response needs to scale up. Partners provided food as well as integrated health, nutrition, protection and WASH services. Ongoing registration and assistance may be attracting more people from surrounding areas, where high levels of food insecurity are reported.

Throughout conflict affected areas, health and WASH partners scaled up response to cholera and other diseases. WASH activities increased with partners in Torit and Wau Shilluk to respond to cholera cases in those locations. Activities include distribution of water purification and rehydration tablets, as well as buckets and soap, to households. In addition, the construction of handwashing stations, improvements in solid waste disposal, and hygiene promotion campaigns were ongoing. WASH support is also being given to cholera treatment centers. The rainy season brings increased risk of disease for livestock animals, and partners are working to ensure pastoralists have the supplies needed to keep animals healthy.

Partners continued to respond to great need in the Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site. The scaling up of water and sanitation activities have reached 9.1 liters per day per person; and around 80 people per latrine – an improvement since last week, but still below emergency SPHERE standards of 15 liters per per day per person, and 50 people per latrine. Nutrition supplies are coming through on a regular basis. The immediate priority at the site is levelling and compacting ground, to improve access around the site. Rain is making this process more difficult.

The governments of South Sudan and Sudan signed a Memorandum of Understanding to allow the transport of humanitarian assistance through Sudan. Implementation of this agreement will greatly assist the aid operation in South Sudan.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

## Response:

- **Registration, site management, and monitoring across sites:**

Approximately 376,510 individuals were assisted with registration, site management and monitoring in Juba, Awerial, Malakal, Bentiu, Pariang, Bor, Dethoma, Twic, Nimule and Torit (these include PoC sites, collective centres and spontaneous settlement sites).

# 376,510

People reached with camp management services

- **Culverts and WASH infrastructure in Bor:** In Bor, the new PoC site needs 1,000 meters of culverts and WASH partners are supporting their installation. UN peacekeepers have been working on drainage solutions to remove water from the PoC. Work is 90 per cent complete. Facilities for the humanitarian hub are being installed and it will be operational by mid-July.
- **Registration and tent relocation in Malakal:** The registration exercise was completed and preliminary reports will be released in the coming days. All tents have been installed in the new PoC and relocation is being completed. Verification of families is also ongoing. Site preparation has been completed in the new PoC and the partners are finishing installation of services for water, bathing and improving all roads.
- **Relocation in Juba:** Relocation was ongoing from the Topping base to the new PoC 3 site.
- **Relocation in Lakes State:** Displaced communities were in the process of relocating to the new sites. Close to 2,900 families have moved. Partners are providing transport support but most families are moving on their own. Shelters, water system and latrines are being provided by partners and the cluster the families.

#### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- **Capacity in Bentiu:** In Bentiu, plots in existing PoC sites were fully allocated, and there was no space for new arrivals, yet about 100 people arrived daily to the site. Plans for a new PoC area (around 95,000 square metres that can accommodate up to 6,000 people) were underway. A new strategy to track and monitor new arrivals was being put in place.
- **For Mingkaman operations,** funding is required to maintain the Mingkaman-Kalthok road and to grade and compact roads between Mingkaman and Pulaward and Ahou.
- **Capacity in Malakal:** Discussion are ongoing about extending the PoC to accommodate more families. Supply and installation of lighting is still a gap. Partners are looking for service providers.

## Education

### Response:

- **Provided access to emergency education:** 2,558 children and adolescents were enrolled in emergency education in Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states during the reporting period. Since the start of the crisis, a total of around 144,380 students (43 per cent of whom are girls) were reached by cluster partners against the target of 204,100 children by the end of the year.
- **Conducted examinations:** Secondary students in Juba and Malakal PoC sites and in Melut and Renk were finishing their second week of exams.
- **Provided psychosocial support and school management trainings:** 1,924 primary school students were trained during the week on psychosocial support and school management respectively.
- **Awareness campaigns conducted:** 891 children (including 408 girls) benefited from awareness campaigns on lifesaving messages this week.
- **Distributed emergency supplies:** Education emergency supplies were distributed to 308 students (245 girls) in Juba, Central Equatoria State.
- **Partially vacated occupied schools:** 78 schools remained occupied by different actors including displaced people and armed groups. Since the start of the crisis, 20 schools have been vacated.

144,380

Students reached with education activities

### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- **Schools are closed:** Around 1,188 schools remain closed in the most conflict affected states.
- **Teacher salaries delayed:** Many teachers who have been working have not been paid. There is an urgent need for the Ministry of Education to resume salary payments. Partners are working closely to support this process.
- **Examinations delayed for some students:** Unfortunately, 151 students (25 girls, 126 boys) in Bentiu PoC were not able to sit them and are looking forward to the re-sits in August. Partners all over the conflict-affected states are beginning preparations for other exams as well as for re-sits.
- **Funding:** Education programmes were only 29 per cent funded.
- **Supply deliveries were delayed:** The closure of the border between South Sudan and Ethiopia is affecting the movement of goods, including education supplies, to support children in Maiwut.

## Emergency Telecommunication

### Response:

- **Connectivity services provided:** The cluster maintained Internet connectivity services at nine sites across the country, supporting the coordination efforts of humanitarians responding to the crisis.

- **Strained Internet and telecommunications system in Bentiu addressed:** A technician was deployed to Bentiu to replace faulty hardware which was causing issues with internet connectivity. Additional data connectivity equipment was also being deployed to Bentiu to expand services to meet growing demand.
- **Security networks supported:** The cluster continued to administer security communications networks for the humanitarian community for safety and security in the fields.

#### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- **Procurement:** Procurement of information technology and telecommunications equipment continued to be challenging as lengthy import procedures and the volatile security situation frequently cause significant delays.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

#### Response:

- **Rapid response to deep field:** Through rapid response mechanisms, partners were distributing life-saving food assistance through general food distributions and blanket supplementary feeding in several key deep field locations, including Adok, Jikmir, Koch and Nhialdiu where over 120,000 people have been registered and distributions are ongoing. Furthermore, the rapid response partners are preparing to deploy for distributions to a number of locations in Ayod, Duk, Fashoda, Nyirol, and Panyijar counties.
- **Emergency livelihood kit distributions were ongoing** in Lakes, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal states, with 1,110 families in Warrap State and 1,382 families in Lakes State reached with emergency livelihood crop kits.
- **Mission conducted to Nimule:** An assessment was conducted among displaced people in the area, and concluded that the market would be a viable option for implementing a voucher system program.
- An **assessment** started in Koch County and in Nhialdiu, Rubkona County.

#### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- **Lack of milk:** An assessment in the displacement site near Nimule in Eastern Equatoria State indicated there was very little milk available for children in the camp.
- **Road transportation** is a major challenge to getting supplies to sites.

## Health

#### Response:

- **Health and hygiene promotion was ongoing in affected areas:** In Mingkaman, a polio vaccination campaign was completed, with around 18,950 children under five years vaccinated. Hepatitis E is also a concern at the site.
- **Consultations conducted:** 39,118 health consultations were conducted this week, for a cumulative 647,050 since the crisis began.
- **Malaria surveillance:** 32 malaria sentinel sites were operational across the country.
- **Reproductive health services were provided:** 2,518 women received ante-natal care (41,627 total since start of the crisis); 328 assisted deliveries and 45 cesarean sections conducted (7,407 women assisted with deliveries and 728 cesarean total).

1.6 million

People reached with medical interventions

#### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- **Logistical constraints to construction:** The cholera treatment centre (CTC) in Bentiu is still incomplete. Work is ongoing to finalize it.

## Logistics

#### Response:

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 148 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 16 organizations to Bentiu, Bor, Ganyiel, Koch, Lankien, Leer, Likongole, Malakal, Nhialdiu, Panyagor, Pibor, Rumbek, and Yuai. A final rotation on the UNMISS Mi26 helicopter was conducted on 10 July to deliver an additional 13 mt of urgently needed WASH supplies to Bentiu.
- **Supplies delivered by road:** The Common Transport Service (CTS) fleet continued to provide shunting services in Rumbek, Juba, Malakal, and Bentiu.
- **Barge progress:** The river barge that departed Juba required engine repair. The part has been procured and the barge should be repaired within the week.

148

Metric tonnes of relief cargo transported during the week

**Needs, gaps and constraints:**

- **Poor road access due to rains:** Roads continued to deteriorate and most major roads were impassable: the most recent Access Constraints Map can be found here: [http://logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc\\_ss\\_774\\_currentroadclosures\\_20140704.pdf](http://logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140704.pdf)
- **Assessment of Bentiu airstrip:** the Logistics Cluster was working with partners to conduct an assessment of the airstrip to determine what type of spot repairs can be done in addition to a longer term plan.

**Mine Action****Response:**

- **Response to accident:** On 2 July, an anti-tank mine accident was reported near Amadi, Western Equatoria State. The accident caused significant damage to the vehicle but the driver did not sustain any physical injuries. UNMAS deployed teams to the area to deal with the situation.
- **Clearance of mine discovered in Juba:** A previously unknown anti-personnel mine was discovered in the Gumbo area of Juba. Since the incident UNMAS teams are now deployed to the area to perform clearance activities.
- **Assessment conducted in Gorwei, Jonglei:** UNMAS accompanied an inter-agency needs assessment to Gorwei to assess reports of humanitarian needs arising from conflict-related displacement that occurred in April 2014. There were no reports of unexploded ordnance or other hazards in the area.

**Needs, gaps and constraints:**

- **Reduced capacity due to season:** Due to the seasonal stand-down period the operational capacity of the sub-cluster has been reduced. Emergency teams were on standby and ready to be deployed as needs arise.
- **Rains hinder access:** Inclement weather along with insecurity conditions in areas of conflict, continued to hinder access and be operational barriers particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.

**Multi-Sector****Response:**

- **Child protection volunteer training:** During the week, 57 women and child protection volunteers were trained in Kaya and Gendrassa refugee camps in Upper Nile State on child protection rights and sex and gender based violence.
- **Psychosocial training:** In Doro, Upper Nile State, 30 psychosocial workers were trained to support psychosocial response for vulnerable cases.
- **Education support:** Six students supported by multi-sector partners (all boys) from Doro camp sat for the South Sudan National Secondary Certificate Examinations in Maban. In Maban Camp, school enrollment in the secondary school increased from 72 students in May to 171 as of this week, of whom 33 are females. School uniforms were also distributed, and teacher trainings conducted.

**237,660**

Refugees reached with multi-sector response

**Needs, gaps and constraints:**

- **Logistics remain a challenge:** With river transport limited, airdrops remained the only way of delivering supplies to Upper Nile State sites.
- **Ensuring special needs are addressed:** In Pariang County, Unity State, people with special needs (PSNs) are facing challenges during general food distributions. Partners agreed to conduct a joint assessment of special needs for transportation assistance from the distribution site to their houses.

**Nutrition****Response:**

- **Emergency provision in displacement sites:** Partners reported that 257 locations have operational outpatient treatment programmes, including 27 with stabilization centres, 149 with targeted supplementary feeding programmes and 91 with blanket supplementary feeding programmes.
- **Screenings conducted for children:** Some 606,230 children aged 6 to 59 months have been screened for acute malnutrition since January, including 8,900 last week. Seven per cent were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 13 per cent with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

**161,436**

People reached with nutrition support activities

- **SAM treatment provided:** Over 41,700 children between 0 and 59 months have been admitted to SAM treatment programmes since January, of which 5.5 per cent were admitted as SAM with complications). To date, 69 per cent of all children were discharged as cured; seven per cent died and 23 per cent defaulted from the programme.
- **MAM treatment provided:** Over 37,530 children between 0 and 59 months have admitted to the MAM treatment programmes since January.
- **Screening conducted for women:** Some 108,200 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition. 25 per cent were identified as acutely malnourished (MUAC less than 23,0cm). Around 11,400 PLW were admitted to acute malnutrition treatment programmes.

#### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- **Bentiu an area of concern:** Nutrition partners have increased nutrition and medical screening at the gate and an additional outpatient treatment (OTP) site has been established to address for increased needs. However, the capacity of OTPs remains low.
- **Effects of cholera outbreaks:** Cholera outbreaks around the country are increasing nutrition needs. The cluster is working with partners working in Wau Shilluk to scale-up OTP capacities.

## Protection

#### Response:

- **Mobile teams deployed:** Mobile teams were deployed this week to Koch, Unity State, to support protection mainstreaming and monitoring in the ongoing assistance distribution activities.
- **Child protection programming and missing child tracking:** 70,704 children, representing 50 per cent of the people partners had planned to reach by this time, were reached with child protection programming.
- **Messaging on gender-based violence (GBV) continued:** Door-to-door messaging on GBV prevention reached 1,368 people (1,070 women and 298 men). GBV actors in Malakal and Mingkaman offer health and psychosocial support to survivors of GBV, including a mobile clinic from Malakal for mental health response in Wau Shilluk. Community dialogue was conducted in Bor with leaders to identify protection needs and gaps.

# 397,000

People reached with protection activities

#### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- **Reunification of families was below target:** Since January 2014, only 6 per cent of the registered separated children had been reunified with their families which is below minimum standards of 90 per cent. National and regional information sharing protocols will be developed and followed to facilitate tracing.
- **Support to GBV survivors:** Prevention and response to GBV in PoC sites needs strengthening. Women in Minkaman reported being attacked and harassed when looking for firewood, and solutions are being sought.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items

#### Response:

- **Leer:** rapid monitoring assessment of residual needs following distribution of household items in Leer Town was underway.
- **Koch:** a team was on the ground in Rumbek waiting to deliver supplies to be distribute to 7,165 families.
- **Mingkaman:** robust shelter response was ongoing at the new sites, with over 2,000 shelters occupied to date.
- **Bentiu PoC:** targeted distributions of plastic sheets were ongoing to vulnerable households with 743 households served over the past two weeks. New arrivals continue to receive kits.
- **Bor PoC:** targeted distributions of sandbags was ongoing to shelters most affected by heavy rains and flooding; 131 families had been assisted by 10 July.
- **Bor County:** Over 3,000 people were registered in areas around Bor town to receive household items.

# 623,500

people received household items

# 192,705

also received shelter assistance

#### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- **Completion of ground works in PoC sites:** Response in PoCs remained slow in some areas due to site and ground works that need to complete before full shelter response can be underway.
- **Logistics of moving supplies:** The movement of stock to field locations and the high demand on logistics assets to move these items has delayed response in several locations, sometimes for weeks.
- **Other transport impediments:** Some delays in movements by road, currently in Warrap State, are due to taxation demands along the route by various actors.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Response:

- **Emergency provision in displacement sites:** Partners maintained emergency WASH service provision in Protection of Civilian (PoC) and other displacement sites. Since December, partners have reached over 1.9 million conflict-affected people – at least half are displaced populations - in 55 sites.
- **Reaching emergency standards:** global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres per person per day) was achieved in 23 sites. Sanitation coverage of at least 1 latrine per 50 people was achieved in nine sites.
- **Ongoing cholera response:** A major cholera response was ongoing in Juba and in other hot spots. WASH activities were scaling up with partners in Torit and Wau Shilluk to respond to the increase in cases. Activities included increasing the supply of safe water, household distributions of water purification tablets and oral rehydration salts, buckets and soap, construction of hand-washing stations in key public locations, improving solid waste collection and disposal and strategic hygiene awareness sessions, with trained hygiene promoters. WASH support is also being given to cholera treatment centres.
- **Scaling up in Bentiu:** The scale up of WASH activities was ongoing in the Bentiu POC. Water supply is currently at 9.1 litres per person per day. Sanitation continues to remain a high priority; the ratio of latrines per person was 1 latrine per 80 people. There was a gap of 305 latrines to reach emergency SPHERE standards. Hygiene promotion awareness campaigns were ongoing, and are going house to house with key WASH, nutrition messaging.
- **Response to hepatitis E in Mingkaman:** As a preventative measure against hepatitis E in the area, the cluster has so far distributed 3,294 rations of soap. Over 200 hygiene kits have been distributed to school children.

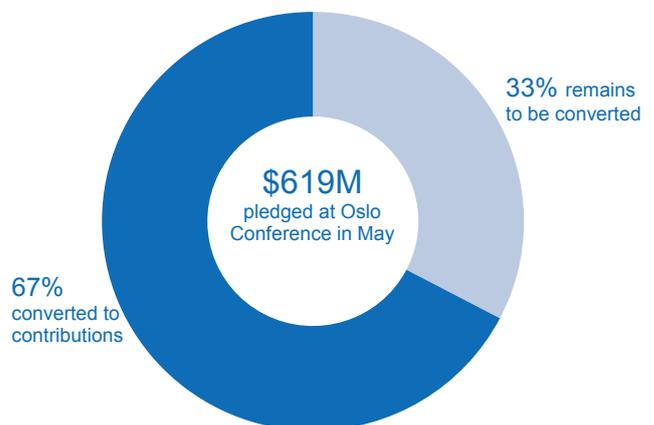
### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- **Personnel:** 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.
- **Scaling:** Major gaps in the Bentiu PoC site are highlighted above. Funding and personnel gaps make maintaining a rate of latrine construction that matches, and then can exceed, the rate of latrine decommissioning a challenge.

## Funding

Additional funds were urgently needed to address the deteriorating situation. Of the pledges made at the Oslo Conference in late May, around 67 per cent had been converted into contributions. This funding meets only part of the overall requirements for the Crisis Response Plan (CRP), which appeals for US\$1.8 billion. The CRP was 45 per cent funded as of 10 July, leaving a shortfall of around \$993 million.

Two Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) allocations are in their final stages. Through a reserve allocation, partners will receive some \$40 million for emergency response in hard to reach areas. Funds will be used for rapid deployment of multi-sectoral mobile teams, as well as for strengthening existing capacity for emergency response on the ground, where conditions allow. Through the 2014 second round standard allocation, partners will receive some \$5.4 million to support key priorities in the Crisis Response Plan in the areas of health, nutrition, protection, and WASH.



Source: <http://fts.unocha.org/> as of 10 July 2014.

### 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

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