

South Sudan: Response scale-up for highly food insecure areas

Situation Report No. 8

As of 30 June 2021

This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan on behalf of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). It covers the period from 1 to 30 June 2021. This will be the final situation report on the response scale-up.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In June, the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster partners reached more than 96,000 people with food assistance in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA). This represents 94 per cent of the people targeted. To date, the FSL Cluster reached 1,000 households in the six priority 1 counties with main-season response support.
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster partners reached 131,000 people with WASH/NFI kits and basic hygiene messaging in communities with children who have high global acute malnutrition (GAM) and/or high incidence of diarrheal diseases. This represents 75 per cent of the people targeted. Eight water points were rehabilitated in nutrition facilities and 11 were rehabilitated in the six priority counties.
- The Health Cluster provided consultations for 32,847 people in the six priority 1 counties in June. Trainings in comprehensive management of rape cases, integrated disease surveillance and response system were provided.
- Nutrition partners treated 3,360 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 8,942 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 8,749 acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women (AM-PLW) in the six priority 1 counties during the reporting period. Prepositioning of nutrition supplies is ongoing. Funding shortages limit the ability to provide sufficient nutrition programme coverage to reach people in remote areas.
- The Logistics Cluster transported 345 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian cargo by road and air in June for partners in priority areas. Pibor is no longer accessible by road and road convoys to Pibor are unlikely to resume until next year. Some 240 m² of common storage space was made available to the humanitarian community in Warrap town in Tonj North. The Logistics Cluster is planning to establish a 240 m² mobile storage unit (MSU) in Tonj South in July.
- In June, Protection Cluster partners reached 1,632 people with general protection interventions including through protection by presence, protection monitoring, awareness raising, protection and cash assistance. A total of 10,372 people was reached with various gender-based violence (GBV) services, including Women and Girls Friendly Space (WGFS) activities. Child Protection (CP) partners provided services to 17,288 people, including (6,235 girls and 6,922 boys) through case management, family tracing and reunification services for unaccompanied and separated children, life-saving message and community-based psychosocial support to children and caregivers.

820K

people are facing IPC Phase 3 or higher in the six priority 1 counties

96K

people were reached with food assistance in GPAA in June

33K

people accessed health consultations in the six priority 1 counties in June

131K

people were reached with WASH services in the six priority 1 counties in June

2K

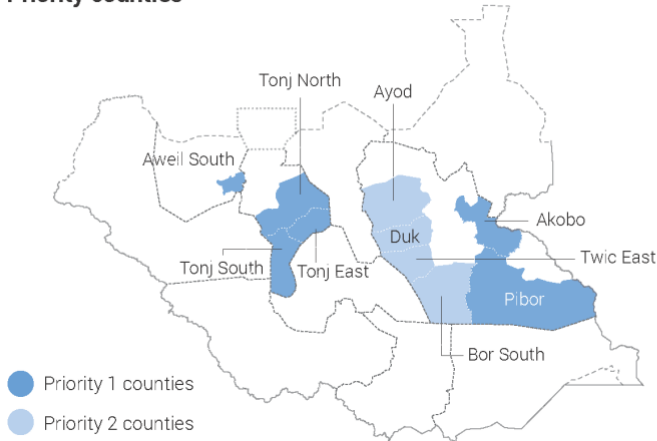
people reached with general protection interventions in June

SITUATION OVERVIEW

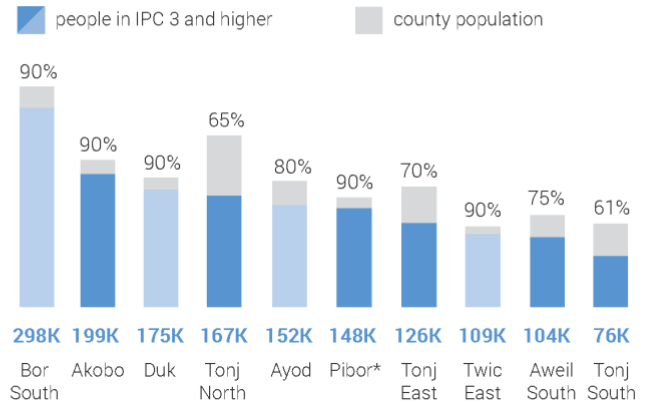
In early 2021, the people's humanitarian situation in South Sudan deteriorated due to compounding shocks, including persistent flooding, ongoing violence and displacement, the impact of which has eroded the livelihoods and coping strategies of vulnerable communities across the country. In December 2020, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projected that an estimated 7.2 million people representing 60 per cent of the population would face crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) or worse from April to July 2021. In the six priority 1 counties (Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Akobo, Aweil South, Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South), 820,000 people are deemed to be in crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) according to IPC projections.

Based on food security and nutrition analysis, six counties were identified in late 2020 as priority 1 areas for a multi-sectoral response scale-up, including FSL, health and nutritional support, protection services and WASH assistance, supported by the Logistic Cluster and UNHAS. Humanitarian organizations began scaling up operations in December, targeting people in the six priority 1 counties. In May, there was a spike in sub-national violence in GPAA and an estimated 20,000 people were displaced. More than US\$1 million worth of humanitarian supplies were looted or destroyed. In June, there was a decrease in reported access incidents across the country.

Priority counties



Number of people in IPC Phase 3 and higher (April to July 2021)



Partner presence (April to May 2021)

- 34 Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA)**
34 humanitarian organizations including 15 INGOs, 15 NNGOs and 4 UN agencies
- 30 Bor South**
30 humanitarian organizations including 15 INGOs, 12 NNGOs and 3 UN agencies
- 22 Akobo**
22 humanitarian organizations including 13 INGOs, 6 NNGOs and 3 UN agencies
- 18 Ayod**
18 humanitarian organizations including 7 INGOs, 9 NNGOs and 2 UN agencies
- 18 Duk**
18 humanitarian organizations including 7 INGOs, 9 NNGO and 2 UN agencies
- 16 Tonj North**
16 humanitarian organizations including 9 INGOs, 5 NNGOs and 2 UN agencies
- 16 Twic East**
16 humanitarian organizations including 7 INGOs, 6 NNGOs and 3 UN agencies
- 15 Tonj South**
15 humanitarian organizations including 7 INGOs, 6 NNGO and 2 UN agencies
- 12 Aweil South**
12 humanitarian organizations including 5 INGOs, 4 NNGOs and 3 UN agencies
- 8 Tonj East**
8 humanitarian organizations including 3 INGOs, 3 NNGOs and 2 UN agencies

*Gumuruk, Pibor, Lekuangle, Verthet payams only

I. RESPONSE SCALE-UP IN PRIORITY 1 LOCATIONS

Greater Pibor Administrative Area

NEEDS

- Recent sub-national violence in GPAA compounded the urgent needs of people in GPAA.
- Based on IPC projections from April to July 2021, an estimated 148,000 people face crisis and higher levels of food insecurity (90 per cent of the population of Pibor County) with an estimated 33,000 people likely to face catastrophe levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 5) in western GPAA.
- On 14 June, findings from a protection assessment in Pibor and Gumuruk highlighted people’s extreme acute needs, particularly in ES/NFIs and WASH. The only source of potable water in Gumuruk, provided by a surface water treatment system, was destroyed and is in urgent need of repair or replacement.
- From 11 to 15 June, an IOM / DTM needs assessment was carried out in Likuangle, Verthet, Gumuruk and Pibor town in GPAA to register the number of displaced people and returnees and to understand their humanitarian needs.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Following violence and looting in May, humanitarian organizations restarted moving supplies to Gumuruk after the security threat risk was lowered in early June. FSL Cluster partners reached over 96,000 people in Pibor County with food assistance in June, representing 94 per cent of the target for the county. A planned food assistance for assets (FFA) distribution did

not take place in June due to shortage of food commodities available due to criminal commodity looting in May. An estimated 5,500 people received resilience and development support in Pibor. The people received assistance through safety net activities including labour intensive public works. In June and July, 16,433 HHs will be targeted with emergency cropping kits with vegetable and fishing kits. Some 400 elderly persons, child-headed families and breast-feeding mothers who are unable to work were supported. Some 1,300 HHs received crop growing and fishing techniques training. Four kitchen gardens were established in Outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) centers. Unconditional cash grants were provided to 600 HHs in Lenyeris, Bee, Thangjon, Manyirany, Wunkok and Manydekel payams in Pibor County. Vegetable kits were distributed to 500 HHs in Verteth County. School feeding for 4,360 learners is ongoing in six schools - in Lekuangle and Boma and four schools in Pibor.

The Health Cluster reached almost 7,000 children under age 5 and 11,067 over age 5 with curative consultations. The COVID-19 vaccination campaign continues in Pibor Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC), and 460 people were vaccinated as of 30 June. To strengthen disease surveillance, sample collection kits were prepositioned in health facilities for suspected epidemic-prone disease such as cholera and measles. Renovation of the surgery room in Pibor hospital is almost complete. The weak referral system continues to complicate the ability to provide a comprehensive health response. Twenty inter-agency health kits, including ten basic malaria kits, four pneumonia kits, two cholera peripheral drug modules and four cholera investigation kits were delivered to health partners in Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA). Thirty health care workers were trained in Integrated Disease and Surveillance and Response (IDSR) and a Rapid Response Team (RRT) was constituted to strengthen early warning detection investigations and response.

Ten nutrition facilities affected by fighting in GPAA in May have reopened and are now functional. Nutrition supplies, including CSB++, Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF) and Ready-to-Use Supplementary Foods (RUSF), mosquito nets, water purifiers and anti-malaria were prepositioned in all 27 nutrition sites. Some 110 community nutrition volunteers (74 males and 36 females) were trained on Maternal Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN), GBV, home gardening and advocacy on hygiene promotion and water purification. Nutrition routine activities including the Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Programme (OTP), Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) and Stabilization Centres (SC) were carried out through static and outreach response in June in Gumuruk, Manyabol, Verteth, Lekuangle and Pibor payams. Some 1,522 SAM and 3,404 MAM and 2,646 AM-PLW were treated in 37 nutritional operational sites in Pibor in June.

In Pibor, 14,250 people received WASH kits consisting of all propose soap, aqua tabs, water purification, soap, buckets, filter cloths; and a borehole providing water to 4,500 people was rehabilitated. In Gumuruk and Verteth, 600 people were reached with WASH services. In eastern Pibor, water kits were distributed to 1,717 people and a borehole providing water to 7,500 people was rehabilitated in Kassingor.

Protection Cluster partners identified and reached 300 vulnerable people and provided cash assistance. Twenty-two key community members were trained in safe protection programming including COVID-19 awareness raising, and 350 were trained in GBV risk mitigation and protection messaging. Fifty people with special needs were identified in displacement sites and provided with assistance. CP partners in Pibor reached 3,771 people including 3,219 children (1,638 girls) with child protection services including 278 children provided with psychosocial support, 24 girls and 57 boys provided with case management services and 1,595 people reached with CP messages. Protection partners reached 682 girls, 350 boys, 870 women and 450 men in June through protection awareness raising, prevention messaging and Psychosocial Support Services (PSS). A total of 45 women and girls were reached through WGFS programming. A total of 24 abducted women and children (5 women and 19 children) were provided with GBV case management services. Some 4,400 dignity kits were transported and delivered to GBV partners in GPAA, of which, 1,100 dignity kits (800 in Pibor and 300 in Gumruk) were distributed to vulnerable women including women with disabilities. Some 1,000 dignity kits were prepositioned for the flood response. The GBV referral pathway for GPAA has been reviewed and updated.

In June, a new humanitarian hub was opened in Pibor. The establishment of the hub will enable the expansion of operations across hard-to-reach areas of GPAA. The hub provides safe, secure and reliable accommodation and office space for aid workers. Around 20,000 people are expected to be reached with assistance through the hub.

After its suspension in May following threats against flight crew by armed youth, UNHAS resumed flights to Gumuruk in GPAA in June with the Bor-Pibor-Gumuruk route operating twice a week.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Road conditions of key supply routes, including the Pibor to Manyabol road, Pibor to Verteth road and Pibor to Likuangle road deteriorated in June. The rains made the transport of humanitarian supplies by road impossible by mid-June. Road convoys will resume at the start of the next dry season. The river level in GPAA remained too low for speedboats to deliver humanitarian supplies. Air transport was used to transport response teams and cargo, which is more costly. This is especially true for FSL partners who had to replace food commodities that were looted in May.

Insecurity continues to hamper the delivery of humanitarian supplies in GPAA. On 9 June, unidentified armed people ambushed a humanitarian convoy traveling along the Pibor-Gumuruk Road in Gumuruk Payam, Pibor County. The perpetrators looted an unspecified amount of nutrition supplies meant for women and children.

The referral system for management of severe and critical cases remains weak making it difficult to refer critical cases from community to health facilities and from Gumuruk/Lekuangle to Pibor Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC). There is a lack of sustainable and reliable cold chain capacity in areas such as Beubuzen to ensure adequate immunization coverages. There are gaps in routine vaccination services in Gumuruk following the destruction of cold chain equipment in May during fighting. Increased operational costs following the May sub-national violence coupled with the rains have doubled the cost of car hire required for mobile services. Costs are high to deliver nutrition supplies deliveries to secondary nutrition sites. Movement to Gumuruk was limited in June. GBV services in Gumuruk could not be provided as the WGFS was destroyed and looted. Inadequate materials affected activities in WGFS.

AKOBO

NEEDS

- Based on IPC projections from April to July 2021, an estimated 199,000 people (90 per cent of the population of Akobo County) face crisis and higher levels of food insecurity with an estimated 11,000 people likely to face catastrophe levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 5) in Akobo.
- Restoration of critical health services and resupply in Akobo County is vital.
- Immediate needs include an ambulance service to support referral cases, adequate spacing to observe social distancing and mosquito nets for women and children.
- Funding for critical protection case management and referral services, including child protection and GBV will soon end. Dignity kits are urgently needed.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

FSL cluster partners supported almost 80,000 people with general food distributions. This represents 100 per cent of the people targeted in Akobo. In June 6,333 HHs were targeted for the June to July main season response. A variety of vegetable seeds including tomato, eggplant, amaranth, okra, pumpkin sukuma and cabbage were distributed to a total of 11,727 HHs in Bilke, Nyandit and Dengjok. Three vegetable demonstration gardens were set up at the community level to improve the capacity of farmers. A total of 313 HHs were supported with unconditional cash, 120 HHs with livelihoods agricultural kits and 30 HHs with fishery kits in Dengjok, Gakdong, Nyandit and Bilkey payams. Cereal and lentils were distributed to 264 people under the food-for-assets project to rehabilitate two school classrooms and two health facilities in Nyandit and Gagdong Bilkey payams.

In Akobo East, boreholes were rehabilitated, and 30,224 people received WASH kits. In Akobo West, SAM/MAM kits were distributed, and a borehole rehabilitated to provide water to 8,737 people. WASH NFIs were distributed to women with children registered under MAM and SAM and PLW in seven nutrition centres, targeting 1,000 HHs. Two boreholes were repaired in Dengjok Payam and one in Bilkey Payam. Hygiene promotion was carried out in Bilkey, Nyandit and Dengjok, reaching 848 HHs. Five hundred HHs from Nyadit and Dengjok payams received Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits. Some 400 HHs (2,723 people) from two payams based on vulnerability criteria were assisted with WASH kits. WASH NFIs, including plastic sheets, buckets, and soap, were distributed to 900 HHs.

The Meer Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU) in Nyadit Payam provided outpatient department consultations and treatment to 3,548 people with health education and promotion to 7,747. Close to 500 malaria cases and 242 respiratory tract infections were treated. More than 125 women attended antenatal care services, 256 people were treated for uncomplicated diarrhea and 633 children between 6-59 months and PLW were screened for malnutrition. A mobile health team deployed to Bilkey, Dengjok and Gakdong payams. Another four mobile clinics reached 1,099 people through curative consultations, 2,400 HHs through house-to-house health education. A total of 179 people women were reached with antenatal care services. Some 432 malaria cases, 298 respiratory tract infections, 57 cases of acute watery diarrhea, 98 cases of urinary tract infections were treated. The Nyandit mobile clinic referred two patients to Akobo town. An emergency team from Bor and Juba completed capacity building on surveillance for 45 participants in Akobo County.

OTP/TSFP programmes were operational at 13 static sites: Burmath, Kony, Meer, Nyikaan, Okau, Wechjiokni, Wechgoak, Koat, Old Akobo, Bimkor, Delule, Dengjok and Thokwath in Akobo County and in Kier and Wandingin in Upper Nile State. Additionally, 11 mobile sites were operating in Dima, Rine, Nyijule, Kueryaakni, Wechpuot, Wechkuari, Wechnyang, Wechjiothiang, Wechgandeng, Gerewer and Wuthpiny. Some 876 children with SAM and 2,259 children with MAM (6-59 months) and 2,992 AM-PLW received treatment. NFIs, including soap, water purifiers and mosquito nets were distributed

to 1,075 people. Fifty-six men and eight women were trained in community-based management of acute malnutrition; maternal, infant and young child nutrition; early childhood development; protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and COVID-19 prevention measures. Some 6,275 people were reached with maternal, infant and young child nutrition counselling messages, WASH practices and COVID-19 preventive measures.

Some 223 returnees were registered in June. Moving out of the country, 128 people were registered who left Akobo and Pochalla to travel to Ethiopia. Some 1,676 people were reached with COVID-19 awareness messaging. Some 370 vulnerable HHs were supported with protection based NFIs kits, including collapsible jerricans, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, soaps, mosquito nets and a solar lamp. Three WGFS were established in Bilkey, Gagdong and Nyandit payams and 2,013 women and 813 girls participated in recreational activities. A total of 4,234 children (2,397 boys and 1,837 girls) engaged in recreation activities at CFS in Bilkey, Nyandit, Gagdong and Dengjok. A total of 108 boys and 99 girls received psycho-social support. While 250 adolescent girls and women of reproductive age received dignity kits. Some 1,470 children (956 boys and 514 girls) participated in reading sessions in five reading centres across Akobo. Teaching and learning materials were distributed to 25 schools, reaching 13,857 children (7,493 boys and 6,364 girls). A GBV partner conducted mentorship session to a selected 40 community protection group members in Akobo East. This partner distributed 180 dignity kits to 130 women and 50 girls of reproductive age.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Gaps include sufficient numbers of water pumps for irrigation, cereal crop seeds such as maize, sorghum, cow peas and farm tools (hoes, double head hoes, sickles, rakes and machetes) have been reported in Akobo. A dry spell has significantly destroyed crops that were planted by farmers in Bilkey, Dengjok and Nyandit of Akobo East. Communities in Akobo refused to accept some tools provided as in their opinion these tools are not useful in their areas. The targeted beneficiaries failed to cultivate their plots due to the lack of rain.

Three of 23 health facilities are fully functional in Akobo due to funding constraints, immunization coverage is low as a consequence. The lack of an ambulance system affected referral of patients with emergency issues. Cold chain systems are missing. The lack of services from other sectors, such as WASH, hindered proper health service delivery. There are not enough pharmaceutical supplies, such as antibiotics, for patients with common illnesses. Routine vaccination challenges have arisen in facilities due to low stocks of vaccines. There is a limited referral system for Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) services between outreach and Walgak PHCC.

Transportation costs to distribute nutritional supplies from Akobo town to nutrition centres in deep field locations are expensive. Revenge killings affected the deployment of nutrition staff to facilities in Dilule, Wuthpiny and Kueryaakni. An increase in the number of people attending nutrition facilities has strained the current infrastructure set up, such as waiting areas, and COVID-19 precautionary protocols. Some facilities have inadequate infrastructure, such as latrines, and are temporarily operating in community houses. Some mothers/caregivers are unable to take the measurement and interpret MUAC readings, which hinders the family MUAC measurement scheme.

The shortage of WASH supplies at nutrition sites, especially newly opened OTP, poses a major challenge. There is a lack of IPC materials in community and health facilities, especially private clinics. They lack soap for handwashing, personal protective equipment and infection prevention and control materials. People returning to the area need of WASH kits and NFIs. There is a lack of funds to recruit and train community hygiene promoters to cover the whole community. Lack of latrine construction materials hinders construction.

Funding gaps for GBV and CP partners led to service deficits in Nyandit and Dengjock payams. Urgent verification and needs analysis of returnees is required. Construction of temporary learning spaces, sufficient textbooks and teaching and learning materials, support to secondary school, provision of additional recreational materials and payment of teacher's incentives in primary schools and water points and washing facilities in the educational centres are required. Many students have become pregnant, there are not enough volunteer teachers, facemasks and facilities in vocational training centers. There are no waterpoints in the center and there is a lack of WASH facilities with segregated latrines. While Bilkey, Nyandit, Deng Jok and Gag Dong payams of Akobo County have been reached, payams in Akobo West have not. Partners need to scale up response efforts in Akobo West.

AWEIL SOUTH

NEEDS

- An additional protection partner is needed to provide general protection services in Aweil South. Currently, only one partner implements CP activities, women protection and empowerment.
- Partners urgently need mosquito nets for PLW and children under five, and reproductive health kits.
- While the FSL cluster significantly scaled up dry season response livelihood support for 35,000 HHs (Dec 2020 to May 2021), there is a significant shortage of main season emergency cropping kits to support 12,000 HHs.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

An FSL Cluster partner distributed food to 72,636 people in Aweil South, representing 98 per cent of the people targeted. Food distribution continued in addition to the repositioning of food supplies. In June 12,256 HHs were targeted for the main season emergency cropping response from June to July. FSL partners finalized the distribution of cash for about 18,000 Cash for Assets (CFA) beneficiaries and about 28 MT of assorted food commodities for an additional 5,000 people as part of the Food for Assets (FFA) modality. A total of 10,884 (2,559 men, 2,550 women, 2,996 boys and 2,779 girls) were reached with safe drinking water. A total of 1,337 people was reached through integrated hygiene promotion, sanitation and COVID-19 messaging. A total of 20,482 (2,949 men, 3,689 women, 7,227 boys and 6,617 girls) in Aweil South County were provided with WASH/NFI items (buckets, soap, aqua tabs and collapsible containers). A total of 167 mothers/caretakers were provided with WASH/NFI items in SCs, OTPs and TSFPs. Some 30 masons received capacity/skills training on climate resilient latrine construction in flood prone areas. A total of 10 hand washing points were constructed in health care facilities to promote hand washing to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

With funds from the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF), a health partner renovated two PHCUs in Amercool and Majok Gai payams. Service delivery at two PHCUs is ongoing, complemented by three mobile outreach sites in Alueth, Mabiior and Machal Kou. Staff were trained on integrated disease surveillance and response reporting, comprehensive management of rape (CMR) and HIV minimum service packages. In June, WASH partners reached 300 people. Seven new boreholes are being drilled, including one at a nutrition site. Protection partners reached 212 girls, 215 boys, 523 women and 535 men and 55 people with special needs in June through community-based protection preparedness and protection risk mitigation, protection awareness raising and prevention messaging, peace building and peaceful co-existence and comprehensive case management.

Protection partners supported 4,200 children (2,100 boys and 2,100 girls) in seven schools in Aweil South and 398 children (228 boys and 170 girls) in Tiar-Aliet. Learning spaces were supplied with sport materials, including football, volleyball, skipping robes, chess, and drawing materials, storytelling books, alphabetical and numeric charts were set up. Protection partners conducted awareness raising on CP and COVID-19 and reached 995 people (107 males and 888 females) people at nutrition sites in Wathmuok, Wunchum, Nyieth, Tiar-Aliet, Panthou and Malek-Alek. Protection partners trained 400 (168 males and 232 females) on parenting skills. Protection partners reached 212 girls, 215 boys, 523 women and 535 men and 55 people with special needs in June through community-based protection preparedness and protection risk mitigation, protection awareness raising and prevention messaging, peace building and peaceful co-existence and comprehensive case management. In addition, 8,059 people, including 2,994 girls and 3,704 boys were reached with CP services. This included 6,300 children (2,783 girls) engaged in PSS activities to improve their well-being and resilience; six vulnerable children (four girls) received case management services and 1,384 people were reached with messages on CP. In total, 43 GBV survivors (3 men, 36 women and 4 girls) were provided GBV case management and PSS services and were referred to partners. Case management follow-ups are underway. A total of 390 women and 209 girls were engaged in group and individual PSS services at the WGFS in Malek Alel. Some 3,830 people (999 men, 1,584 women, 584 boys and 663 girls) were reached with GBV messages across eight payams of Aweil South. Thirty-five women and five girls were trained how to make local fuel-efficient stoves (FES) and snacks as part of income generating activities.

Nutrition partners conducted a house-to-house mass MUAC screening for children under 5 years (U5) and PLWs in all catchment villages of the 10 static nutrition sites in Aweil South. A total of 5,162 children U5 were screened for malnutrition, 125 were found to have SAM and 926 to have MAM. The children identified as having SAM and MAM were referred to the nearest nutrition site for treatment. A total of 2,979 children with SAM and 6,633 MAM were admitted in OTP and TSFP for treatment and the admission trend is increasing as the lean season unfolds. A total of 21,652 PLW and caretakers of children under 6 months and 6-24 months attended individual counselling sessions on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and timely introduction of complementary feeding. Some 2,500 cartons of RUTF, 3,863 cartons of RUSF and 83.323 MT of CSB ++ were released to IRC for treatment of SAM and MAM cases in 10 static and 8 outreach nutrition sites in Aweil South. Some 581 children (6-59 months) with SAM and 1,641 with MAM and 1,643 AM-PLW accessed nutrition treatment services in June. All 20 nutrition sites had supplies prepositioned, with increased active community screening through community nutrition volunteers and family MUAC where caregivers were actively involved.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

The planting season was short in 2021, as erratic rainfall disrupted land preparation and planting activities in Aweil South. Insufficient emergency crop inputs and the late delivery of supplies to partners were other challenges. Access is limited due to the heavy rains. WASH cluster partners were unable to support Nyieth and Tarweng payams, leaving several thousand people with reduced access to WASH services. Some water points remain submerged by flooding. There is a lack of mosquito nets for PLW and children under five including reproductive health commodities. Nutrition sites face a shortage of PPEs. There is a shortage of antimalarial drugs and test kits at facilities supported by the Health Pooled Fund. CP partners noted concerns about the low enrolment of children in schools. Many children are working on farms and not going

to school. Many children suffer negligence from their care givers. Some schools lack classrooms, and some children study under trees with rain interrupting their learning. There is a lack of hand-washing facilities in some schools. Access to health, safety and security services for rape and physical assault survivors remains a challenge. Some survivors experience being asked to pay a huge sum of money (5,000 SSP and above) by respective service providers when seeking support.

TONJ EAST

NEEDS

- Limited funding and capacity continue to hamper the WASH response in Tonj East.
- Water distribution systems in water yards in villages, schools, public places including in PHCCs in Ngap-agok, Lang-Cak, Palal, Wunlit, Paliang, Makuac, Paweny and Pagor payams are urgently needed. Health facilities treated an increase in the number diarrhea cases during the reporting season as water pans dried out and there were no boreholes. Ngabanet Payam was overwhelmed with diarrhea cases and a WASH intervention is urgently needed.
- Prepositioning supplies, including health, nutrition and WASH/NFI kits is a priority.
- Displaced people began returning to their communities as the security situation improves. Shelter materials and NFIs are needed.
- Need to expand CP services to Tonj East, especially PSS, case management and preventive messaging.
- GBV partners need hygiene kits, including sanitary pad kits for girls in primary schools in eight payams, including Ngap-agok, Lang-Cak, Palal, Wunlit, Paliang, Makuac, Paweny and Pagor.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

An FSL cluster partner distributed food to 49,614 people in Tonj East in June, representing 73 per cent of the people targeted. In June 16,800 HHs are targeted for the main season response from June to July.

WASH partners rehabilitated 13 boreholes, providing clean water to more than 6,500 people. WASH partners trained 14 community hygiene promoters. A total of 678 HHs, comprising 6,164 people, were reached with hygiene promotion messages, including jerrycan cleaning campaigns. In total, 133 menstrual hygiene management kits were distributed to adolescent girls and women of reproductive age. More than 412 HHs or 4,769 people, including 125 people with special needs received WASH/NFIs.

A total of 540 children under age 5 were treated for common diseases, such as malaria, acute watery and bloody diarrhea, respiratory tract infections, skin conditions and minor injuries at Malual-cum PHCU and Ngapanet mobile clinic. More than 1,500 children over 5 were treated for common diseases like malaria, respiratory tract infections, typhoid, diarrheal diseases, worm infestations, skin diseases, sexually transmitted diseases and minor injuries. Five pregnant women attended antenatal care and 16 safe deliveries were conducted by skilled midwives at the two health facilities.

Nutrition partners screened 868 children under age 5 for acute malnutrition at four static outreach sites (Malual cum, Pagor, Mapara and Ager-bac), of whom 83 were identified as SAM, while 181 were identified as MAM cases. More than 650 PLW were screened for acute malnutrition; 200 were identified as malnourished and admitted to four outreach sites. A total of 122 children (6-59 months) with SAM, 439 with MAM and 475 AM-PLW were treated at 17 nutrition sites in June. Some 1,730 bars of anti-septic soap and running of kitchen garden demonstrations were distributed. Three-month nutrition supplies were repositioned.

Protection partners undertook protection monitoring visits and 15 displaced people reported protection issues, mainly robbery and physical assaults in Ngapagok Payam. Local authorities reported 1,237 returnees in Wunlit, Ngapagok and Paliang. Displaced people in 366 HHs were registered for a distribution of core relief items. ES/NFI cluster partners completed the distribution of NFIs to 1,510 HHs in Palal Paliang, Paweng Wunlit, Ananatak and Makuach. GBV partners printed and distributed 10,000 assorted posters with key GBV messages. They formed four women and girls' groups that promoted and facilitated GBV service uptake by 80 beneficiaries from WGFS.

TONJ NORTH

NEEDS

- Protection partners need to continue their advocacy for justice for women, girls and children killed including continuous community peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts to prevent communities from returning to conflict.
- Additional funding to scale up nutrition services through mobile outreach is required. The additional funding would support nutrition sensitive programming, including kitchen demonstration gardens at the facilities, communities and schools, cooking demonstrations, integrated WASH and protection mainstreaming activities.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

FSL cluster partners distributed food to 65,202 people in Tonj East, representing 75 per cent of the people targeted. In June 18,619 HHs were targeted for the main season response from June to July; to date, 527 HHs were assisted. Food distribution continued alongside food prepositioning. The plan is for 18,100 HHs to be supported in the main season farming response through the distribution of crop kits, vegetable kits, farm tools and fishing kits. Registration has been completed and the distribution began on 28 June.

WASH partners completed rehabilitation of eight boreholes and construction of four boreholes to provide clean water to approximately 6,000 people. A total of 1,000 HHs were reached with hygiene promotion messaging during the reported period. In addition, 75 menstrual hygiene management kits were distributed to women of reproductive age, 75 WASH-NFI kits to the most vulnerable HHs and 753 SAM caregiver kits to the Marial Lou PHC centre.

Health Cluster partners reached 10,269 people, 4,886 children under five and 5,383 over five in 13 health facilities with curative consultations. The cluster facilitated the safe delivery of 115 babies by skilled birth attendants, 499 infants were vaccinated with the pentavalent vaccine and 168 children were vaccinated against preventable diseases during outreach sessions. A total of 350 people were educated on family planning, GBV and the importance of immunization. A total of 26 skilled health workers were trained in basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care.

Nutrition partners screened 3,627 children under five and 1,618 PLW for acute malnutrition across the county. A total of 127 children (6-59 months) with SAM, 499 with MAM and 264 AM-PLW were treated at 15 nutrition sites in June.

Protection partners established community-based protection networks in all payams to enhance protection monitoring. Network members were trained on protection issues and raising awareness of protection issues, including messages on peaceful coexistence. Protection partners are in the process of identification and registration of displaced people with special needs. The national protection cluster mobile team is conducting a protection cluster assessment. ES/NFI partners completed the distribution of NFIs to 525 HHs in Kirik Payam. The cluster is verifying and analyzing the status of an additional 1,800 HHs for another distribution of NFIs in Akob, Awul and Mabior. GBV partners trained four caseworkers and four PSS facilitators (6 female, 2 male). The GBV partner provided survivor centered GBV case management to 93 cases (counselling, referral, emergency incentives). The GBV partner distributed 750 dignity kits to women/girls both primary and secondary schools. Similarly, the GBV partner printed and distributed 10,000 posters with key GBV messages. It formed four women and girls' group that promoted and facilitated GBV service uptake by 80 people from WGFS. A total of 272 girls and 162 boys received lifesaving child protection messages, including information on child Protection services and referrals.

TONJ SOUTH

NEEDS

- Stronger county-level coordination by cluster focal points is needed to avoid duplication or gaps in the humanitarian response.
- The lack of specialized services at Tonj teaching hospital poses safety and protection challenges for GBV survivors. Training of clinical officers to manage rape cases and provide supplies for specialized GBV services is critical.
- Urgent needs for reproductive health delivery include hygiene and delivery kits, equipment for labor rooms, kits for infection control including drum incinerator or pit latrine for disposal of rubbish. Urgent needs for reproductive health delivery include hygiene and delivery kits, equipment for labor rooms, kits for infection control including drum incinerators or pit latrines for the disposal of rubbish.
- Improved storage facilities at nutrition sites is a need, especially during the rainy season.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

An FSL cluster partner distributed food to 33,150 people in Tonj South. This represents 63 per cent of the target of the county. In June, 11,400 HHs were targeted with the main season response from June to July. The distribution began on 28 June. Between December 2020 and May 2021, 16,446 HHs received dry season kits comprising fish and vegetable kits. A total of 5,603 animals were treated and 227,908 animals vaccinated.

WASH Cluster partners completed the rehabilitation of six boreholes, providing clean water to over 3,000 people. A total of 1,530 HHs, comprising about 17,000 people, were reached with hygiene promotion messages in Tonj Mayang Ngok, Wanh Alel, Thiet and Jak payams. A health partner conducted 1,476 consultations, including 481 children under age 5 for treatment of common illnesses like malaria, acute watery and bloody diarrhea, respiratory tract infections, skin infections and minor injuries in Akhon-chok PHCU and Jak-Ameth mobile clinic. Some 995 children over age 5 were treated for common illnesses, like malaria, respiratory tract infections, typhoid, diarrheal diseases, worm infections, skin diseases,

sexually transmitted diseases and minor injuries in the same health facilities. A total of 77 pregnant women attended antenatal care and two safe deliveries were conducted by skilled midwives in the two health facilities.

Nutrition partners reported that 1,904 children under age 5 were screened for acute malnutrition at 10 health facilities and two static outreach sites. Of these, 36 children were identified with SAM, while 189 were identified with MAM. All children found to be malnourished were treated through the corresponding nutrition programmes. A total of 1,664 pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition. Of these, 185 were identified as malnourished and admitted to the corresponding programme. In June, 132 children with SAM, 700 with MAM and 729 AM-PLW were treated at 12 nutrition sites. Partners continued the multi-sector response, including the distribution of bathing soap for children with SAM/MAM, demonstration of cooking, kitchen gardening and the training of newly recruited nutrition staff.

Protection partners carried out protection monitoring visits among internally displaced people. Eight people reported protection concerns, such as robbery at gunpoint, and 81 households needed ES/NFI assistance. Six community-based protection network committee members in Wanahel Payam were trained including 14 enumerators. A CP partner reached a total of 355 people (210 female) with lifesaving CP messages. Distribution of 601 dignity kits to women and girls in primary and secondary schools. Capacity building training was provided to 16 people (6 male, 10 female) on how to conduct GBV service mapping and update the referral pathways in Tonj South.

ES/NFI partners completed a distribution of NFIs to 1,015 HHs, comprising 6,090 people, in Tonj Town, Manyangok-Jaak and Wanalel-Thiet payams, out of which 5,193 were female and 897 were male.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES FOR TONJ EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH

The killing of truck drivers along the Nimule-Juba Road led to a strike among drivers and delayed the delivery of supplies. An unknown number of isolated security incidences are ongoing in Tonj North County, affecting humanitarian outreach. The delay and insufficiency in delivery of agricultural inputs led to the late start of livelihood activities. Poor road infrastructure led to reduced humanitarian access to hard-to-reach areas. Some boreholes are pending rehabilitated in Tonj South (specifically in Aguga Payam) and Tonj East to support people's access to safe drinking water. Additional WASH NFIs are required. Delayed incentive payments for vaccinators affected their motivation. Some nutrition assistants withheld reports, demanding an urgent salary increase. Limited nutrition storage capacity in Tonj South and Tonj East. An MSU was received from the Logistic Cluster and was delivered to Tonj for installation. Delays in the construction of a temporarily storage in Tonj East was due to bad road conditions. Technical supervision to nutrition teams working at these sites was interrupted by insecurity and poor road access in Manyangok Payam of Tonj South. Lack of availability of specialized GBV services for affected women and girls in deep field locations make referrals difficult and expensive. The nearest specialized GBV services are located in Wau and Kuajok towns.

LOGISTICS

The Logistics Cluster transported 345 MT of humanitarian cargo to priority locations in June. The majority of locations were served by air, except Tonj North and South which could be accessed by road. Road access in Jonglei deteriorated in June due to the rains and most roads are no longer passable. Akobo has been added as a new river route which will allow the Logistics Cluster to move larger amounts of cargo in a more cost-efficient way to priority locations. The Logistics Cluster has set up 240 m² storage space in Warrap town in Tonj North. the storage space will be managed by a partner on behalf of the humanitarian community. An additional MSU of 240 m² was set up in Akobo in June to expand the common storage capacity of the two MSUs set up in May. The Logistics Cluster is planning to set up another MSU in Tonj South in July.

II. RESPONSE SCALE-UP IN PRIORITY 2 LOCATIONS

Based on food security and nutrition analysis, four additional counties, Ayod, Duk, Twic East and Bor were identified in late 2020 as priority 2 counties for close monitoring and response scale-up. No additional resources were made available for these four counties, which have all been affected by severe flooding in 2020 and early 2021.

AYOD

NEEDS

- Recent flooding has displaced people from the lowlands west of the Canal to higher grounds around Ayod town.
- Flooding in April affected parts of Ayod County resulted massive displacement in 2020.
- An assessment conducted in May established that 31,380 people (5,230 HHs) were facing acute food insecurity and require assistance.

- WASH response, including water point repair and rehabilitations, disinfections, community and institutional hygiene promotion, provision of both household and institutional sanitation facilities is required. Emergency food aid to displaced people in Ayod town is urgently needed.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Only 13,852 people, or 22 per cent of the 63,335 people targeted could be reached with food assistance in June due to the rains and flooding. Food distribution is ongoing. Some flood-affected areas like Kandak and Normanyang received food by river as drop zones were flooded. A UN agency plans to provide 2-month ration distributions to compensate for pipeline delays. Some 1,000 HHs were targeted to facilitate a diversification of their diet and an improvement of their nutritional status. Some 100 people were trained on fish harvesting, preservation and reducing post-harvest losses. The project promoted fish harvesting and preservation and kitchen gardening by the community, with vegetable seeds distributed and demonstration plots started at nutrition sites. Displaced people who arrived to Ayod town are yet to be assessed.

The Nutrition partner in Ayod runs 19 static sites and two outreach facilities. Adequate nutrition supplies are available. An Emergency Response Team (ERT) has been requested by the cluster to support the re-establishment of seven static sites that were closed. A total of 2,136 SAM children were treated from January to June, 53 per cent of the planned annual target. A total of 5,005 children with MAM were treated from January to June, 42 per cent of the planned target. A total of 4,733 AM-PLW were treated from January to June, 43 per cent of the annual target.

Routine healthcare activities in health facilities are ongoing, except in Mhaar, Normanyang/Wieyden PHCUs and Gorwai PHCCs whose catchment areas were impacted by floods with people displaced to Canal and other highlands. Integrated outreaches for immunization, MUAC screening, curative consultations for Malaria, acute respiratory infection and AWD are underway in villages far from existing static health facilities through mobile health teams. Dykes around the health facilities are being maintained to mitigate further disruption of health care provision and ensure continuity of services delivery.

Some 60 water management committees were established/trained and 30 handpump mechanics trained by the WASH partner. The existing 30 boreholes were repaired, rehabilitated and maintained with water quality tests performed, although some are affected by floods particularly west of Jonglei Canal. The construction and repair of latrines are ongoing as most were submerged. A WASH assessment was conducted in Pagir, Ayod town, and Mogok.

In total 812 boys, 795 girls, 461 women and 248 men were reached through protection awareness raising, including key messages on CP, COVID-19 and prevention of family separation. Mentorship sessions were conducted to 40 community protection group members (20 males and 20 females) in Gorwai of Pajiek Payam. In Gorwai, Jiech and Ayod town 24 unaccompanied/separated children (14 boys and 10 girls) were identified and supported through case management services. Some 300 girls and 303 boys were reached with PSS through the CFS and community-based activities. PSS activities at the WGFS continued. Three house-to-house monitoring missions were conducted, reaching 149 people. Seven SGBV cases were identified and are being followed up.

Some 2,550 school textbooks were distributed to schools in Ayod County. A community awareness campaign was run for schools to safely reopen in areas that were not flooded. The Education Cluster partner is working with the Logistics Cluster to preposition education and COVID-19 preventive materials to strengthen learning in the schools.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

There is limited partner presence in deep field locations in Ayod County. Flooding destroyed nutrition facilities and WASH infrastructure and caused access challenges. Partners in Duk identified the need for a MSU and additional canoes to support transportation and outreach activities through the CNV's. Food distributions were affected by cereal pipeline breaks. There are limited funds to cover the costs of repairing flooded humanitarian infrastructure. Flooded airstrips delayed the delivery of supplies. Security concerns due to cattle raiding and conflict reduced humanitarian access. Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services are lacking, there is no referral facility in Ayod County for CEmONC and complicated medical cases and the stock of essential drugs and clean delivery kits is inadequate.

DUK

NEEDS

- Peoples' needs increased due to flooding, displacement, access constraints and insecurity.
- Most PHCCs have inadequate medical supplies, especially anti-malarial with increasing severe malarial morbidities and number of snakebite cases increasing.
- Airstrips are not suitable for landing delaying the delivery of essential drug and expected stockouts.

- Inadequate space in health facilities; need for additional temporary shelter.
- Residents in flood-affected areas are residing on dykes causing hygiene and sanitation concerns due to contaminated water.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

A FSL partner reached 27,382, 51 per cent of 53,690 people targeted with food assistance. The June targets are delayed due to the impact of flooding and will continue into July. Approximately 3,000 HHs benefited from fishing kits and vegetable seeds distributions to enhance livelihoods. A further 7,292 vulnerable HHs were targeted with main season emergency crop kits. New displaced people were reported in Duk Pagaak and Duk Padiet yet to be verified and registered.

A Nutrition partner provides services for four out of six payams. Six static nutrition sites were operational, and 18 outreaches are in Duk County. There are adequate nutrition supplies available in all sites. Nutrition partners procured eight medium size canoes to facilitate outreach and supply deliveries during flooding. A total of 941 children with SAM were treated from January to June which is 43 per cent of the planned annual target. Some 1,839 children with MAM were treated from January to June which is 43 per cent of the planned target. A total of 1,770 AM-PLW were treated from January to June which is 59 per cent of the annual target.

WASH partners responded to 12,000 people (1,600 HH) in Duk Poktap, Panyang and Pagak payams. Some 16,000 HHs received WASH-NFIs through a RRF response. The WASH partner repaired and rehabilitated 20 water points. Cluster partners delivered hygiene promotion messaging both at household and institutional level, reaching 12,000 people.

Forty-six community members from Poktap, Padiet and Pagaak received training in SGBV. Ten children and three women abducted from GPAA were identified and are to be reunited with their families in Pibor. A peace caravan to promote peaceful coexistence was conducted successfully in Payuel Payam. Twenty youth members received fishing gear (twines, hooks, nets). Twenty female community paralegal workers were trained and community policing through the police community relations committees was established to address security challenges. Justice confidence centres for the provision of legal, *pro bono* and psychological support to the vulnerable in particular for GBV survivors, children, returnees and elderly are now operational. Female networks and a women's and girl's peace club to build self-confidence, strengthen women's voices and decision-making roles within their communities were established. A peer-to-peer club of seven males and eight females) to help in raising awareness on child rights, CP, GBV and child abduction in Duk Padiet was established. General protection and House Land and Property (HLP) protection partners provided assistance to 1,021 people in Duk, including psychosocial support, legal counselling and aid and awareness raising activities.

Education Cluster partners distributed assorted scholastic materials to 14 schools, benefiting more than 7,000 learners in primary and secondary schools. A Back to Learning campaign was launched in Duk County as part of a community mobilization campaign for schools to safely reopen, targeting 4,000 learners.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

On 15 June, a joint government and humanitarian delegation from Bor travelled to Duk Padiet to resolve an issue related to the expulsion of a nutrition partner from the area in March. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) will consult senior management of the humanitarian organization in Juba and the national RRC before taking action. Only 43 per cent of the January to June children with SAM target were treated due to the suspension of operations in Padiet and Pagak payams. Communication equipment remains a challenge in facilities in Tiam, Patuet and Koyom island.

On 23 June, a humanitarian convoy was ambushed by an armed group along the Gadiang-Pajut road in Duk County. On 24 June, the team arrived safely in Gadiang town, along with six of the trucks. UN peacekeepers were deployed to the location of the ambush and retrieved the four remaining trucks that were abandoned at the time of the ambush. The four trucks were looted, with food supplies taken.

Interference by local community and youth leaders resulted in several NGOs from two payams leaving. Physical access was a major challenge due to the deterioration of road conditions by rains and floods. Flooding including insecurity made the transport of supplies by road impossible to most locations in Duk County. Stocks had to be delivered by costly air transport. Irregular UNHAS flights to Duk due to the limited number of partners in Duk is a challenge. High labour costs for transportation and casual pay were reported. Submerged water points and destroyed sanitation facilities in the lowlands by flood led to open defecation practices. Funding challenges across clusters operating in Duk County. FSL stock shortfalls were reported in all five food distribution points except for Tindir.

TWIC EAST

NEEDS

- Twic East has been seriously impacted by flooding, with many people displaced to higher ground in the east of the county or to Bor town. The county is prone to flooding, resulting in reduced physical access.
- Canoes are needed to reach people who live on islands. Dyke repair and construction are ongoing, mostly through community initiatives, and requires further support.
- Specialized and non-specialized Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services are needed.
- Rehabilitation of temporary structures for relocated facilities of Paliu and Patiou PHCCs is needed.
- Upscale of Panyagor County hospital for the provision of CEmONC services, minor surgical cases and provision of essential primary health care services is needed.
- Essential injectable anti-malarial drugs. Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) distribution in rainy season and prevention of malaria, particularly to at-risk locations such as the islands.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In total, 8,922 people, or 68 per cent of 13,178 people targeted received food assistance. Flooding delayed the distribution of food. Some 95,000 displaced people from Twic East are sheltering in Mangalla. The opening of three canoe routes were completed in Twic East, while six other routes will soon be opened. Dyke rehabilitation work are ongoing in Nyuak and Kongor payams. Through the Resilience Food Security Programme vegetable production seed kits were distributed to 45 women and four vegetable producer groups with 80 members (41 women and 39 men) in Kongor and Nyuak payams.

A Nutrition Cluster partner runs five static sites and four outreach facilities with adequate nutrition supplies available. A total of 190 children with SAM were treated from January to June, which is 17 per cent of the target, while 1,120 MAM children were treated from during the same period which is 21 per cent of the target. A total of 553 AM-PLW were treated from January to June which is 23 per cent of the target. Physical access constraints due to flooding continue to constrain planned interventions, including limited storage at the facility sites.

The WASH partner conducted training for 40 pump mechanics, and 8 hygiene promoters. Hygiene promoters were deployed to all five payams. Community hygiene promotion was conducted in all five payams and one borehole was rehabilitated.

People with specific needs were identified and registered during the protection monitoring; two cases of GBV were reported and documented. Ten members of a sexual GBV working group and community-based protection network were trained. A protection team conducted monitoring to 22 HHs reaching 122 people. General protection and HLP partners provided assistance to 558 people in Duk, including PSS, legal counselling and aid and awareness raising activities.

The local community completed the construction of dykes in Twic East County, including in Panyagor and Pongborong Boma. Around 3,000 empty sandbags were used to repair and construct the 2 km of dykes in Pongborong Boma. The dyke will protect about 600 people from future floods. An INGO conducted a needs assessment of vulnerable members of the community for shelter/NFI assistance. The ES/NFI partner distributed items in Pakeer, Ajuong, Nyuak and Kongor benefiting 1,200 people, with funding challenges limiting a wider response to people in need.

An Education Cluster partner provided incentives to 43 Accelerated Learning Programme teachers in 17 primary schools and distributed learning and teaching material to children enrolled in 17 functional primary and Accelerated Learning Programme centres in the County. Several schools remain inaccessible in Twic East due to the impact of the 2020 floods.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Several payams in Twic East remain submerged by flood waters, impacting physical access to project implementation areas and people in need. Some pockets of insecurity remain in the county. Three warehouses in Twic East hold food commodities but boat transport is needed to move these commodities to food distribution points. Supply transport to project sites by speedboat resulted is costly for partners. The use of airlifts to get food and response items to people in need is slow and costly. There are limited funds to cover existing gaps, for example for people in Twic East, Bor, Ayod. Sanitation is a key gap as latrines were submerged by floods. Poor communication systems (mobile network) are a challenge.

BOR SOUTH

NEEDS

- The potential of more flooding in Bor town requires close monitoring of recently strengthened and repaired dykes.
- A total of 39,700 people (9,478 HHs), sheltering in seven official IDP sites in Bor South continue to need a multi-cluster emergency response, as they wait for water levels to recede allowing them to return to their places of origin in Duk, Twic East and Bor South counties.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services are needed in Bor including essential primary health services to Bor IDP site and for people on the Islands of Baidit Payam and settlers on the dyke across Jalle Payam.
- Critical health facilities are not supported, such as Baidit PHCC and Makuach PHCC, resulting in the lack of critical care for communities and PHCUs for referrals. Baidit PHCC facility is inaccessible due to flooding and is currently operating out of one room in the school. Both Baidit and Makuach PHCCs do not have regular drug resupply.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

A total of 118,340 people, 81 per cent of the 145,878 people targeted, received food assistance in June. Food distribution is going. Returnees from Mangala and Mingkaman have requested that their rations be transferred to Bor South. A SCOPE team is responding to people's needs in the Bor IDP site, and those of flood-affected people residing in six IDP sites. A total of 25,343 HHs are targeted for main season emergency crop support.

Nutrition partners run 17 static sites and four outreach points with adequate nutrition supplies available. A total of 589 children with SAM were treated from January to June, which is 15 per cent of the target, while 1,841 children with MAM were treated from January to June which is 34 per cent of the target. Some 1,323 AM-PLW were treated from January to June which is 29 per cent of the target. Most flood-affected people left Bor South. Access has improved with the road and dyke rehabilitation and construction.

Some 3,000 HHs in Kolnyang, Baidit and Anyidi Payams received WASH-NFIs through the RRF. The rehabilitation of 30 boreholes is ongoing in Kolnyang, Baidit and Anyidi payams, while another six boreholes were repaired in Pariak/Kolnyang Payam, benefitting 600 HHs. Hygiene promotion activities are ongoing. Hygiene promotion efforts are ongoing in Kolnyang, Baidit and Anyidi payams, benefitting 18,000 people.

Round table discussions were held, drawing of an action plan and launch of a state gender champion taskforce to spearhead advocacy and awareness on women inclusion in governance. Community policing through the police community relations committees to address security challenges was established. Jonglei Women trained 60 civil society organizations on gender mainstreaming, gender sensitivity, leadership and COVID-19 awareness and preventive measures.

Hand-washing items were distributed 18 primary schools, five secondary schools, five local restaurants, and four churches. Food items were distributed to 200 HHs in Pariak, food items include: rice, beans, cooking oil, salt, sorghum, and soap. A total of 6,695 people (3,990 females, 2,705 males) were reached with messages on sexual reproductive health/ HIV/ Gender based violence/ comprehensive sexuality education for schools, ending child marriage messages and COVID-19.

A total of 2,229 people including 319 girls and 451 boys benefited from a package of CP services. A total of 107 girls and 171 boys received structured PSS services through CFS and mobile teams, 81 children (24 girls) were provided with camp management services and 275 people were trained on child protection in emergencies (CPiE), including case management.

GBV partners conducted GBV awareness sessions reaching 42 people (18 women, 6 girls and 18 men). GBV partners conducted legal education to 15 women and mentoring sessions with two income-generating activity groups composed of 25 females. The Special Protection Unit in Bor received 15 cases, of which eight were GBV cases. All GBV cases were referred to court to access legal service. Some 38 girls and 92 women attended WGFS sessions. GBV partners conducted a GBV safety audit at the IDP site. Protection partners reached 986 people in Bor with general protection and HLP activities, including provision of PSS, legal counselling and aid, awareness raising activities and individual protection assistance.

Education Cluster partners distributed assorted materials to over 65,000 learners in Bor schools. Some 1,174 PTA members and teachers were trained from 33 schools. The State Ministry of Education and partners launched the Back to Learning campaign in Bor South as part of community mobilization campaign for schools to safely reopen. In total 68 primary schools which were occupied by displaced people were disinfected to ensure the children returning to learns are safe. UNMISS peacekeepers provided more than 21,000 face masks and other assorted materials to children in 21 secondary schools.

Flooding in Bor South, especially Bor town and surroundings, has receded following the dyke reconstruction, repair and road rehabilitation, supported by the UN in partnership with the Floods Management Initiative (NGO) and the State Government. Most flood-affected displaced people living in the six IDP sites have not returned to their areas of origins which remain submerged. Some people are returning to locations such as Baidit Payam and Twic East County (Panyagor).

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Submerged water points and sanitation facilities remain a challenge in the northern and some southern parts of Bor County. Funding constraints remain a challenge for the WASH cluster. As a result, a limited number of WASH partners remain in Bor South. Prepositioning of supplies due to insecurity along the Juba-Nimule Road was delayed and impacted the implementation of programmes. Insecurity remained an issue in the northern part of Bor South, specifically in Baidit, Jalle and parts of Anyidi Payam. Inadequate funding to expand interventions at all locations and consequent ration cuts for many interventions is a challenge. There is inadequate storage capacity in Langbar, Malou and Bor IDP site. Some newly identified nutrition sites (Bangachorote/Jam, Panpandier, and Thienwei by the State Ministry of Health/County Health. Department (CHD) do not have mother and baby friendly spaces or store structures in place to keep supplies. Funding constraints for health actors have resulted in a lack of essential primary healthcare services to displaced people in the Bor IDP site. People in hard-to-reach areas, such as the islands of Baidit Payam; Ajakdit Nyin, Wut Ngor, Reem, were previously supported through Mobile Medical Units have not been operational since March. Baidit PHCC was destroyed and needs to be urgently relocated from the school where it is now operational. People who have settled across the dyke in Jalle Payam are cut off from essential health and WASH services. Lack of funding to support Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) response in Bor South. There is low uptake of COVID-19 vaccinations by the local population at Bor State Hospital, Pariak and Kolnyang PHCCs.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES IN PRIORITY 2 COUNTIES

There are funding and response gaps for the response in all four counties (Ayod, Duk, Twic East and Bor). Insecurity and access constraints are major challenges in all four counties and are impacting the delivery of humanitarian supplies and the deployment of humanitarian staff. Many parts of Twic East, Duk and Bor counties are still flooded, almost a year after the 2020 floods. Lack of funding for CP and GBV partners in Ayod, Twic East and Duk is a challenge.

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