

South Sudan Crisis

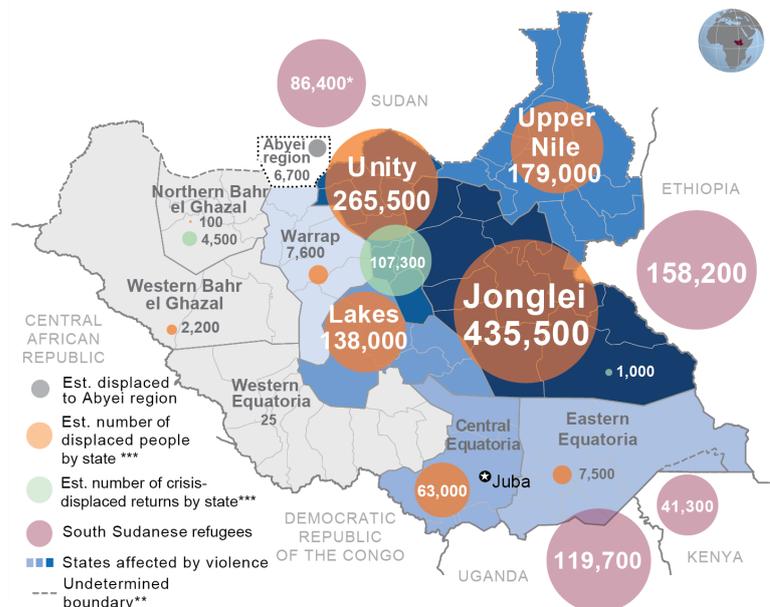
Situation Report No. 45 (as of 17 July 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 11 July to 17 July. The next report will be issued on or around 25 July 2014.

Highlights

- Assistance to 37,000 people in Nhialdu, northwest of Bentiu, Unity State was disrupted by fighting early this week.
- WASH partners continue to improve access to clean water and sanitation at Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, and health partners report a decrease in the Under-5 mortality rate there.
- New arrivals to the Bentiu site were as high as 50 families per day raising concerns of congestion in the site.



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 Abyei 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 17 July 2014. OCHA South Sudan, 18 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

405,600

People who have fled to neighboring countries

* This includes people internally displaced, refugees from other countries sheltering in South Sudan and other vulnerable communities who have received assistance since January 2014. This does not mean that the needs of these people have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

An estimated 1.1 million people were internally displaced due to violence and hunger, and just over 400,000 had fled to neighboring countries.

The security situation remained uncertain in some parts of the country. In Guit and Nhialdu, near Bentiu in Unity State, clashes disrupted humanitarian assistance to 37,000 people. Reports from Lakes State indicate some 1,000 people displaced by cattle raiding incidents and other fighting.

Food security and child malnutrition were of major concern in conflict affected areas of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. In Leer town in Unity State, for example, partners were treating 40 malnutrition cases each month before the crisis. More than 1,000 new cases per month are now being treated. Nearly four million people are likely to be in emergency or crisis food insecurity phases. A recent FEWSNET report shows that in some areas there is little or no cultivation at all: (http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/SS_Seasonal%20monitor_14072014.pdf).

The rains continued to constrain the aid operation. Many roads in the most conflicted affected areas are impassible. In Jonglei State, 90 per cent of the main roads were impassible as of 14 July, while 75 per cent of main roads were not usable in Unity State.

Humanitarian response

Aid organizations continued to provide neutral and impartial life-saving assistance based on need. They have reached 1.9 million people with some form of assistance, including people living in Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites within UN Mission bases, and in hard-to-reach areas of the conflict affected states of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. Of this latter group, 768,000 have received some kind of humanitarian aid through rapid response mechanisms since the crisis began, including 11,400 people during the reporting period.

Partners continued to respond to the cholera outbreak, with 4,418 cases and 100 related deaths reported across the country. The case fatality rate of 2.3 per cent remains above the emergency threshold. In Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State, 793 cases were confirmed – this confirmation accounts for most of the increase in the caseload. Partners are investigating suspected cholera alerts in the UN base in Malakal, Upper Nile State, and in Bol, Upper Nile State, and Kapoeta North, Eastern Equatoria State. WASH and Health partners were responding with surveillance, improved water supply and sanitation, and community messaging.

The Humanitarian Country Team visited Bentiu on 17 July to assess the humanitarian situation in the UN base where up to 41,000 people are sheltered. At the site, preparation for the cholera treatment center was complete, and other cholera prevention activities were progressing. Interim drainage works began, but a longer term solution will be needed. Nutrition partners reported that in Bentiu PoC site, the under-five mortality rate had decreased and was below emergency threshold at 1.47 during the reporting period compared to 2.6 the week before– expansion of primary health care, house to house visits by volunteers, and improved WASH facilities have supported this. However, with up to 50 families arriving each day in Bentiu, increased congestion in the site was a growing concern.

Response at the other PoC sites continued, including the voluntary movement of displaced people to new sites that are less flood prone. At Malakal PoC, partners were re-pitching tent housing in order to increase density and accommodate more people in the new site. As of the reporting period, 12,000 people had moved to the new site. At the Bor PoC site, drainage needed improvement, and partners were working to procure needed supplies. In Juba, about 2,800 individuals moved from the UN base in Tompying to the new site at UN house. At the Mingkaman site - which is not inside a UN base - at least 3,711 families had moved to the new site.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response

- **Registering rising number of arrivals in Bentiu:** Tracking and monitoring of new arrivals remained a priority, with approximately 50 families arriving daily at the PoC.
- **Relocation in Bor:** The new site layout was completed and relocation plans have been finalized, with 80% completed.
- **Registration exercise conducted in Malakal:** The exercise completed on July 8 reported 17,039 individuals registered. A reconfiguration of plots in the new PoC was underway. This exercise will allow for extra space inside the PoC for about 1,900 displaced persons.
- **Relocation to new site in Juba:** In Juba, the new site was operational, and 2,800 people were relocated to UN House PoC 3. Additional building of shelters and more drainage work continued.
- **Registration and relocation in Lakes:** In Lakes, 3,000 families had moved to new sites, and voluntary relocation was ongoing. Population movement in Mingkaman was fluid with several entry and exit points that make tracking of the population very difficult.

376,510

People reached with camp management services

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Biometric registration recommended in Bentiu and Mingkaman:** Increased arrivals in Bentiu and the fluidity of population movements between Migkaman and surrounding areas have led partners to recommend biometric registrations in both areas.
- **Capacity in Bentiu PoC, Unity State challenged, with 'only flood-prone areas are available for new arrivals':** All plots in the existing POCs are fully allocated and only flood-prone areas are available for new arrivals. Land allocation for the new POC has not been granted yet. While plots in the existing PoC sites remain fully allocated, the estimated number of people arriving daily has increased to 50 families per day.

- **School evictions of IDP families in Melut, Upper Nile State:** Authorities have asked that schools where people are sheltering must open (even where they were not open before). Coordination with local authorities is needed in order to agree a realistic time frame for IDPs to leave and humanitarian partners to be ready with assistance where needed. Partners on the ground to monitor and update.

Education

Response

- **Provided access to emergency education:** During this week, 19,700 additional children and adolescents were enrolled in emergency education in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, and Upper Nile states (including 14 students with disabilities). Among them 37 per cent were girls/women. Cumulatively the figure has brought to a total of 163,982 (43 per cent girls) reached by partners against a target of 275,000.
- **Examinations completed and planned:** Secondary students in Juba and Malakal PoC sites as well as Renk and Meluth completed their exams on 9 July. Children in Bentiu PoC were not able to sit their exams. However, plans were underway to facilitate 151 students (25 girls) to sit for the exams in August.
- **Awareness campaigns conducted:** 1,149 children (566 girls) benefited from awareness campaigns on life-saving messages.
- **Education materials distributed:** Education supplies were distributed to 2,886 students (1,112 girls) to continue education in Akobo in Jonglei, Melut in Upper Nile and Juba Central Equatoria state.

19,700

children reached with emergency education

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Occupied schools:** 79 schools were occupied (42 schools by displaced people, 33 schools by armed forces, and 4 schools whose status is unknown.)
- **Schools were closed:** Around 1,277 schools were closed in the most conflict affected states. A high number of children and adolescents remained out of school due to displacement, the closure of schools, looting or destruction of materials and absence of education officials including teachers. The recent outbreak of cholera in Torit also resulted in a temporary closure of all the schools in the county.
- **Teacher salaries were delayed:** At least some of the school closure is related to the inconsistent payment of teachers. Partners are advocating on this issue.
- **Transportation of education supplies:** Difficulty in transporting supplies across the border from Ethiopia to support children in Maiwut County, in addition to rainy-season related access problems in Upper Nile State.

Emergency Telecommunication

Response

- **Connectivity services provided:** The cluster administered security communications networks for the humanitarian community in South Sudan and allocated call signs. In the last week, the sector programmed 28 radios and allocated 61 call signs for humanitarian partners.
- **Technician continues to work on Bentiu PoC capacity:** A technician was deployed to Bentiu PoC to replace faulty hardware which caused some issues with internet connectivity. An assessment was conducted to prepare the site for installation of the ETC Response Solution. In addition, an ETC Customer Support Services Assistant has been deployed to Bentiu to provide on-site technical support to humanitarians operating there.
- **Connectivity in Malakal PoC restored:** An ETC technician was deployed to reactivate the Malakal PoC internet system.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Procurement:** Procurement of telecommunications equipment continued to be challenging as lengthy import procedures caused significant delays.
- **Power outage in Juba:** Internet connectivity services in Tompying, Juba, were temporarily offline due to a localized power outage

Food Security and Livelihoods

Response

- **Food delivered through rapid response mechanisms:** Assistance continued to be delivered through rapid response teams in several locations. Distributions were finalized or were being finalized in Nasir, Upper Nile targeting 11,400 people, in Leer targeting 54,000 people and 21,100 people in Koch, Unity State. Registration was ongoing in Ganyeli, Panyijiar County. Teams were preparing to deploy to Duk and Gorwai in the coming days.
- **Emergency livelihood kit distributions were ongoing:** Over the past week 2,500 crop kits were released to partners in Akobo, Jonglei State. Additionally, 4,300 vegetable kits were released to partners for delivery to Pigi and Pibor in Jonglei State; 2,800 crop kits and 6,328 vegetable kits have been released to partners in Unity State to reach beneficiaries in Mayom, Pariang and Abiemnhom; 5,164 fishing kits have been released to partners for Upper Nile State to reach beneficiaries in Melut and Renk; and 5,065 vegetable kits have been released to partners in Lakes State to five different counties including Cueibet, Rumbek East, Rumbek Centre, Rumbek North and Yirol East.
- **Data collection for Food Security Monitoring System was in progress:** The process for the collection of data for the Food Security Monitoring System in all ten states was ongoing.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Disruption in Nhialdu due to conflict:** In Nhialdu, Rubkona County, Unity State, the rapid response team was disrupted by insecurity after reaching approximately 8,000 out of the 37,000 people targeted in the area.

Health

Response

- **Response to cholera and Hepatitis E continued:** health and WASH cluster partners continued health education and hygiene promotion interventions, including door-to-door supervision.
- **Consultations conducted:** 102,461 health consultations were conducted during the reported period, bringing the total to 753,224 outpatient consultations conducted since the crisis began.
- **Malaria surveillance continued:** 32 malaria sentinel sites remained operational across the country.
- **Reproductive health services provided:** 1,679 women received ante-natal care (43,306 total since crisis began); 342 assisted deliveries and 28 caesarian sections during the reported period (7,749 and 756, respectively, since the crisis began)

	as of 17 July	New cases during reporting period	Cumulative since start of crisis
Cholera (Country-wide)		1,047	4,278
Hepatitis E (Mingkaman)		7	60

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Essential medical supplies delivery delayed.** Delays in the release of quarterly medical supplies for all county health facilities may significantly affect prepositioning of essential supplies ahead of flooding.

Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 76 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 14 organizations to Bentiu, Jikmir, Koch, Lankien, Likongole, Malakal, New Fangak, Pibor, Rumbek, Walgak, Yida, and Yuai. A final rotation on the UNMISS Mi26 helicopter was conducted on 17 July to deliver an additional 13 mt of urgently needed WASH supplies to Bentiu. (*Note, this flight was originally reported as taking place last week, however, the plan was delayed*). A large aircraft was secured to enable the delivery of urgent WASH and Health supplies to Malakal for cholera response in Wau Shauluk. To increase deliveries to Bentiu, the Logistics Cluster is in the process of contracting an additional asset to deliver an additional 10 mt of supplies per day.
- **Supplies delivered by road:** The Common Transport Service (CTS) fleet continued to provide shunting services in Bentiu, Juba, Malakal, and Rumbek.
- **Barge progress:** The Malakal bound river barge departing Juba required repair, and is expected to depart on 18 July.

76

Metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies airlifted

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_20140711.pdf
- **Assessment of Bentiu airstrip:** the Logistics Cluster is working with partners to conduct an assessment of the airstrip commencing 18 July to determine what type of spot repairs can be done and develop a longer term plan.
- **Airstrip conditions:** Due to the deteriorating conditions of airstrips, most locations are only reachable by helicopter which can carry a maximum of 2 mt per rotation. This impacts the amount of humanitarian supplies that can be delivered on a daily basis.



Mine Action

Response

- **Responding to concerns of UXO and ERW:** A Mine Action team was deployed to Awerial, Lakes State to verify the presence of UXOs. A Mine Action Team also deployed to conduct verification in Bentiu and Rubkona, Unity State.

Needs, gaps, and constraints:

- **No change from last week,** as noted Mine Action sector is on seasonal stand down.



Nutrition

Response

- **Emergency provision in displacement sites:** 143 locations have functioning outpatient treatment programmes, including 19 with stabilization centres, 144 with targeted supplementary feeding programmes and 110 with blanket supplementary feeding programs are reported by partners as being operational.
- **Screenings conducted for children:** 617,579 children 6-59 months were screened for acute malnutrition from January 2014 to date (including 11,349 last week). 42,047 (6.8 per cent) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 79,288 (12.8 per cent) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- **SAM treatment provided:** 42,068 children 0-59 months were admitted to SAM treatment programmes from January 2014 to date, (including 2,296 (5.4 per cent) admitted as SAM with complications). To date, 67.5 per cent of all children were discharged as cured; 0.6 per cent died; 20 per cent children defaulted from the programme.
- **MAM treatment provided:** 38,259 children 0-59 months were admitted to the MAM treatment programmes from January 2014 to date.
- **Screening conducted for women:** Since the start of the crisis, 112,301 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition and 27,775 (34.7 per cent) were identified with acute malnutrition (MUAC less than 23,0cm). 11,856 PLW were admitted to acute malnutrition treatment programmes.

171,978

people reached with nutrition support activities

Needs, gaps, constraints

- **Bentiu remains a concern:** The nutrition in Bentiu is of concern. Even with the additional OTP site established to cater for increased needs, capacity remains strained.
- **Nutrition effects of cholera outbreaks:** Cholera outbreak poses additional concern for nutrition partners. Partners are working in Wau Shilluk to scale-up out patient therapy capacity.

Protection

Response

- **Distributions and registrations in progress:** Protection actors concluded a distribution of household items to 6,300 vulnerable individuals in Leer town, Unity State. Registration is ongoing in surrounding areas.
- **Child protection programming and missing child tracking:** 72,783 children were reached with protection services. This represents just over 50 per cent of the children targeted.
- **Training and case management:** 11 new staff (2 Response Officers, 1 Prevention Officer, and 8 Community Mobilisers) were trained on GBV Prevention and Response in emergencies, and 3,500 door-to-door GBV messages were disseminated in PoCs, Awerial, Bentiu, Bor, and in Juba .

Needs, gaps, constraints

- **Reunification protocols to be strengthened:** Since January 2014, 6% of the registered separated children have been reunified which is below minimum standards of 90%. National and regional information sharing protocols will be developed and followed to facilitate tracing.
- **Post-traumatic Stress Disorder is a growing concern,** particularly in Awerial, Bor PoC, and Bentiu PoC. Specialized protection services are needed in affected locations.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response

- **Distributed household items:** Distribution of plastic sheets and household items was ongoing at PoCs at Bentiu, Unity State and Bor, Jonglei State, as well as to IDP households in Renk, Upper Nile State. Distributions were also conducted in Turalei to 215 families displaced from Abyei area.
- **Assessment missions conducted:** Assessment missions were completed in Leer, Unity State, where 4,300 families were targeted for assistance. Assessments were also conducted in Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Yuai, Jonglei state.
- **Shelters constructed at UN House, PoC3 (Juba)** with relocation ongoing from Tongping, 838 shelters that have been constructed.

625,720
people reached with NFI, of which
210,840
who also received shelter assistance

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Ground works need to be completed at 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 to move these items has delayed response in several locations, sometimes for weeks.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response

- **Emergency provision in displacement sites:** Partners continued emergency WASH service provision in PoC sites and other displacement sites.
- **Progress against emergency standards:** As of the reporting period, standards for water supply (15 litres per person per day) were achieved in 24 sites. Emergency standard sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) was achieved in 11 sites.
- **Scale up continues in Bentiu PoC site:** The water supply was at 9.6L per person per day, or 14L per person per day, if families used the purification tablets provided to treat up to 40L household per day. Sanitation figures for the population were 1 latrine per 77 people. Hygiene promotion awareness campaigns were ongoing, and community workers had just completed training and were going house to house with key WASH, nutrition, and cholera prevention messages. WASH NFI distribution reached 2,000 people newly arrived at Bentiu PoC.
- **Ongoing cholera response:** Cholera response was ongoing in Juba, Torit and Wau Shilluk. Details are in the following table.

Location	WASH Cholera Response
Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile	<p>Access to and quantity of water was increased.</p> <p>80 hygiene promoters were providing prevention and cholera awareness messages, conducting soap blanket distribution and have supported the set up of 26 ORS points.</p> <p>Construction of 39 trenches of 3 cubicles as an emergency sanitation solution was ongoing</p> <p>Chlorine spraying of shelters and other high risk areas was ongoing.</p> <p>100 hand washing stations were installed.</p>

Location	WASH Cholera Response
Malakal, Upper Nile State	<p>A new water treatment plant was being installed to increase water quantity from 150 to 400 cubic meters.</p> <p>75 hygiene promoters were conducting a mass cholera prevention and awareness campaign.</p> <p>100 hand washing stations were installed.</p>
Torit town, Eastern Equatoria State	<p>Over 100 hygiene promoters/community mobilizers were working on house-to-house sensitization for cholera control and prevention with distribution of soap, water treatment products and ORS. A total of 13.846 households have been reached.</p> <p>Repair of boreholes/hand pumps and latrine construction.</p> <p>On-going activities happening with partners in Lopa-Lafon and Kapoeta North, Eastern Equatoria State as well.</p>

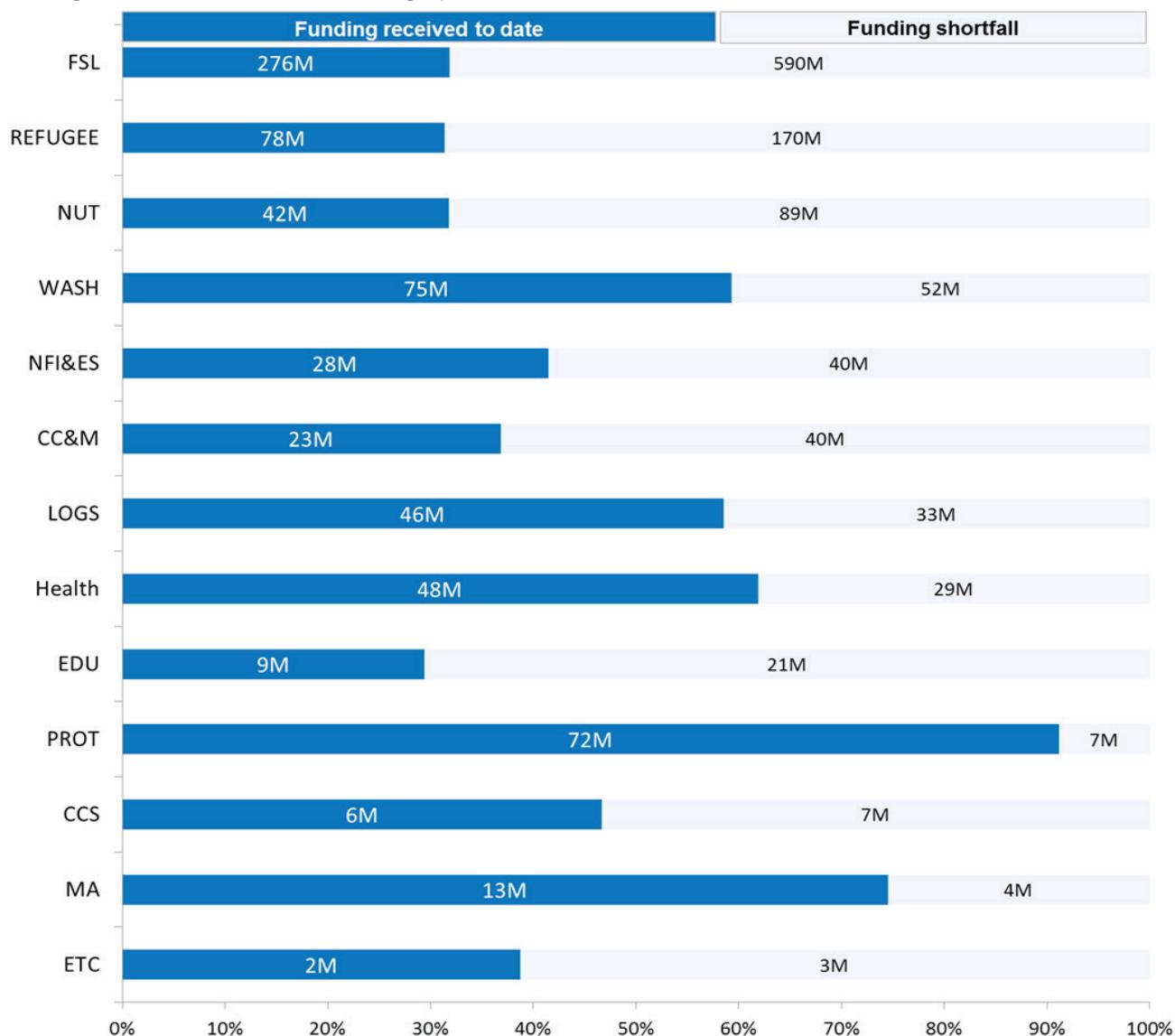
Needs, gaps, and constraints

- Funding for scaling response in PoCs:** Funding is needed to scale up (prepositioning of pipeline supplies and increased front line services) activities in order to mitigate against cholera, other potential water-borne disease outbreaks and ensure continuation of services in POC's and settlements in major sites where SPHERE standards are not able to be met.
- 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.

Funding

Through a reserve allocation of the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), partners will receive some \$40 million for emergency response in hard to reach areas. In addition through the 2014 second round standard allocation, partners will receive some \$34.5 million to support key priorities in the Crisis Response Plan in the areas of health, nutrition, protection, and WASH.

The Crisis Response Plan, which requires US \$1.8 billion to address the minimum aid effort required to prevent a catastrophic deterioration of the humanitarian situation, is 45.5% funded, with \$819 million received. However, funding varies across sectors, as the graphic below illustrates.



* All figures in millions of US \$. Source: FTS as of 18 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 alarming levels of food insecurity by August 2014.

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