

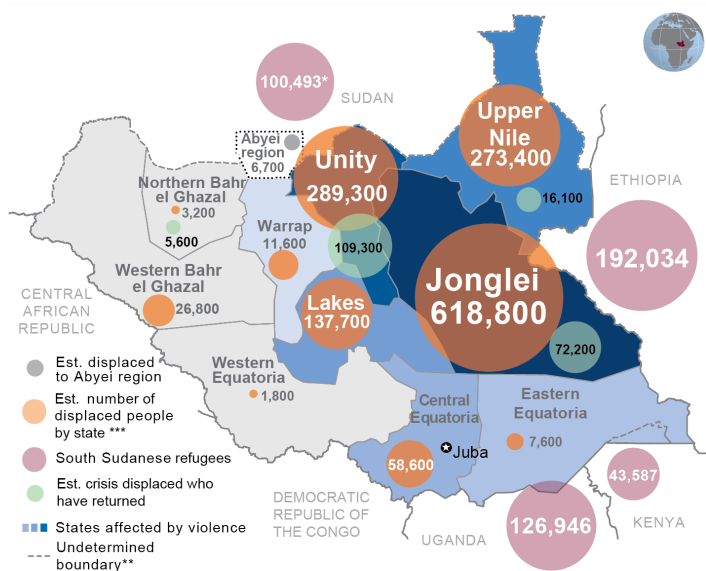
South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No. 57 (as of 9 October 2014)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 October to 9 October. The next report will be issued on or around 17 October 2014.

Highlights



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. **Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. *New arrivals from South Sudan (NOT REFUGEES). ***Verification of the IDP & returned figures is a work in progress (02 October 2014). Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 10 October 2014. OCHA South Sudan, 10 October 2014

- **Heavy rains on 5 October in Bentiu flooded 199 latrines**, setting back progress on water and sanitation in the site. Engineers were on the ground pumping water out of the site.
- **Cholera continued to decline, with only 3 new cases during the previous week.** Kala-azar rates were about triple what they were the same period last year.
- **The Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict**, visited South Sudan for a week. Her visit focuses on recommendations for measures to be taken to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence concerns.

3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

3.1 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.4 million

People internally displaced by violence

463,000

People have fled to neighboring countries

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

Situation overview

Heavy rains flooded 199 latrines in Bentiu PoC site, Unity State, lowering sanitation coverage to 1 latrine for every 96 people.

An assessment to Renk, Upper Nile state found some 7,300 people displaced by recent fighting. Most were staying in host communities and abandoned homes. Some were living in the open. Key needs were identified as shelter and household items, food, education, protection, and health.

In Bor, Jonglei State, the situation was calm, with the market frequented by women and children during the day and administrative offices open as normal during business hours. However, some 2,700 people remained in the UN Protection of Civilians site seeking shelter. Elsewhere in the state, in Pibor County, the situation was tense due to clashes and movement of armed groups.

In Mingkaman, Lakes State, the situation was calm with about 400 individuals returning to Bor during the week. Meanwhile, 169 people arrived to Mingkaman from nearby islands and were registered at the site. Many people, including school aged children, continued traveling between Bor and Mingkaman during the day. Elsewhere, Lakes State's situation, including in the capital, was fragile with continued criminality, revenge attacks, and gender-based violence.

Among displaced people, malaria, acute respiratory infection (ARI), and acute watery diarrhea remained the main causes of illness.

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Coordination Saves Lives

Humanitarian response

Flooding in Bentiu PoC sites

Heavy rains on 5 October in Bentiu, Unity State flooded the PoC sites and caused the collapse of 199 latrines, setting back progress on the achievement of global emergency standards of 1 latrine for every 50 people, covering much of the camp in water, and cutting off communications connectivity. Before the flooding, WASH partners had made significant progress to increase sanitation and water supply. Flooding was so intense that even many of the newly built latrines were destroyed.

Two engineers were on the ground to address the floodwaters, working with the CCCM and WASH Cluster partners. Pumps were operating 12 hours a day to help pump out the flood water, and additional pumps will be sent to Bentiu over the next week.

The Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator and Chief of Mission of IOM traveled to Bentiu to support partners' efforts.

Logistics support to Bentiu improved

The Logistics Cluster reported that the Mi26 helicopter, which was the main supply line to Bentiu site, was now operational following repairs. This allowed the cluster to work through a backlog of supplies, including critical WASH items, for delivery to the site. But sustained airlifts should continue to clear the backlog.

However, fuel shortages were a persistent challenge. Fuel shortages in Rumbek had affected air operations, requiring that the Mi26 be based further afield in Wau (instead of Rumbek). This limited the number of rotations possible per day. Once fuel supply is restored in Rumbek, the helicopter should be relocated there and continue to serve Bentiu and other high priority locations.

The kala-azar rate continued to rise, with 315 cases and 10 deaths during the last week, and a cumulative 4,939 cases and 152 deaths (CFR 3%) since January. By comparison by the same period in 2013 a total of 1,614 cases and 45 deaths (CFR 2.8%) had been reported. Partners met this week to review response and training needs, while continuing close surveillance and response to the situation. The up-tick in kala-azar cases is likely related to conflict related displacement, as non-immune populations move into endemic areas.

Cholera rates were declining. As of 5 October 2014, a total of 6,139 cholera cases including 139 deaths (CFR 2%) had been reported in South Sudan, with only three additional case in the last week. A cholera alert remained in **Naskal village in Kapoeta North County of Eastern Equatoria**. There were no other new cases reported. Partners continued to track the situation, recommending that all suspected cholera cases have samples obtained for laboratory testing to confirm cholera. Supplies were available to support case management where cholera was ongoing, and social mobilization continued to spread awareness of cholera risk in formerly affected areas. Partners planned to sustain interventions on case management, surveillance, and social mobilization.

Marburg and Ebola surveillance have stepped up

The South Sudan Ministry of Health and partners have stepped up surveillance for hemorrhagic fevers but more needs to be done to ensure preparedness. With cases of Marburg virus confirmed in Uganda, the South Sudan Ministry of Health and partners agreed to enhance surveillance at key border crossings – Nimule in Eastern Equatoria and Kaya and Moyo (Kajo-Keji) in Central Equatoria - as well as maintaining social mobilization and health education. Gaps remained: isolation facilities need to be established at key border crossings and laboratory capacity needs to be enhanced to do testing in country. The Ministry of Health and partners will work to increase preparedness, monitoring, and surveillance.

Humanitarian Financing

The Crisis Response Plan was 61% funded, with US \$1.1 billion received to support humanitarian response. The Swedish International Development Cooperation this week committed an additional \$18 million in humanitarian assistance to South Sudan through the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), bringing their total contribution to the CHF South Sudan in 2014 to about \$30 million. Australia has also made a commitment of US \$4.7 million.

In 2014, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom have together contributed about \$122 million to CHF South Sudan to support response to the highest priority humanitarian needs. New contributions are essential to complete disbursement to all implementing partners.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response

- **Heavy rains flood Bentiu PoC Site**, covering the site with at least 30cm of water.
- **Site expansion ongoing in Malakal**: Site works for the extension were 30 per cent complete. Internal berms separate the new site, and a shelter strategy was being worked on.
- **Site expansion continued in Bor** with community structures 95 per cent complete. Leveling and compacting and security fencing were complete.
- **Juba relocations continued**: In Juba, site management activities were resumed this week. In PoC sites, a total of 10,830 have been voluntarily relocated.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Tensions against humanitarian workers in some PoC sites** were of increasing concern for the cluster and site management teams. They are working with community leaders and site management and UNMISS to find solutions.
- **Bor relocations have experienced delays due to** some families not wanting to move at this time.



Education

186,000 children have been reached with emergency education support

Response

- Five new **Temporary Learning Space (TLS) were repaired** in Mayendit, Unity State, enabling 1080 children (451 girls) to access learning spaces and emergency education supplies. About 2,000 children resumed school in Dintoma primary school as the school reopened.
- **Awareness raising campaigns on cholera and other protection concerns** were conducted in Melut for 271 people (131 women).
- **In-kind support provided to teachers in Leer County, Unity State** to support teachers to continue teaching. This supported the operations of 15 schools.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Flooding in Greater Upper Nile, particularly in the Bentiu PoC** has led to the temporary closure of schools, in large part to reduce health risks due to waterborne disease.
- **School occupations**: 88 schools remain occupied by displaced people and armed forces (35 by armed groups, 48 by displaced people, 2 by both displaced people and armed forces and 3 status unknown). This leaves children unable to access education and exposed to abuse.
- **Non-payment of teachers salaries** and textbook shortages remain constraints in the conflict affected areas.



Emergency Telecommunication

Response

- The cluster supported 12 sites across the country with emergency connectivity services, in addition to eight sites supported by partners.
- A technician deployed to **Yida, Unity State** to improve data coverage at the site.
- **Response in Bentiu PoC sites continued as** equipment was tested and upgraded to higher bandwidths to enhance internet capacity for humanitarian workers. However, the heavy rain took the satellite dish offline - a mission was underway to resolve this and improve radio communication next week.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Funding**: Funding for ETC activity for 2014 was exhausted and mobilization of additional funds started.
- **Supply procurement** was also a challenge due to lengthy import procedures and uncertain security conditions throughout the country.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Response

- **Rapid response operations continued:** Food assistance distribution teams completed distributions in Kamel, Pagak, Pathai, and Wajhtak reaching about 65,000 people.
- Mobile teams were currently deployed in: Pagil (Ayod), Pochalla (Pochalla), Gum (Luakpiny/Nassir), Ulang/Nyangole (Ulang), Haat (Ayod), Jikmir (Luakpiny/Nassir), Ganyiel (Panyijar), Maiwut (Maiwut), Walgak (Akobo), Magok (Ayod), Mayendit (Mayendit), Chuil (Nyirol), Dablual (Mayendit), Poktap (Duk), Pieri (Uror), New Fangak (Fangak), Mabior (Mabior).
- **Animal health kits distributed:** Health kits to support animal health were released to partners in Eastern Equatoria State to treat 50,000 animals; vaccines were distributed in Warrap State as well as Abyei Administrative region to reach over 50,000 animals.
- **Strengthening data collection:** Partners continue data collection efforts with daily monitoring of market prices, daily rainfall, crop and livestock performance, and supply of fish among other relevant indicators.

Health

Response

- Mortality among displaced people: Acute watery diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, and malaria continued to account for the majority of disease burden among people displaced by the conflict. Under-five mortality and crude mortality rates remained under the emergency threshold.
- Cholera in decline, but response continued: There were three cholera cases during the last week, and partners were continuing surveillance, tracking, and community information.
- Kala-azar outbreak was ongoing with 4939 cumulative cases reported and 152 deaths. Additional diagnosis and treatment units were being opened for patient care. A working group met on 9 October to review response, training, and identification of additional treatment locations. Most cases were in Lankien (3081), Chuil (861), and Walgak (368).
- Ebola screening at Juba airport continued and personal protective equipment supply were improved and scaled up. Staff at Juba teaching hospital was trained on isolation unit management.
- Medical teams continued to support rapid response operations: In Kamel, Pigi County, Jonglei State, a rapid health assessment was completed, and general consultations, nutrition screening and support, and ante-natal services were provided.
- Needs, gaps, and constraints
- Response to Kala-azar requires additional health and nutrition partners to support treatment facilities. In addition, more health partners need training on diagnosis and case management.
- Flooding in Bentiu has disrupted health services.

HEALTH INDICATORS

	Previous week	Cumulative since Jan.
People reached with medical interventions	115,268	3,064,349
Outpatient consultations conducted	57,515	1,541,245
Cholera Cases, Juba	0	2,247
Cholera Cases, Other counties	3	3,892
Hepatitis E cases, Mingkaman	-	108
Kala Azar cases	315	4939
Vaccinations: measles	22,882	658,557
Vaccinations: cholera	-	120,176
Vitamin A supplementations	-	98,723
De-worming	-	245,186
Reproductive health: Women provided ANC services	-	67,595
Women with assisted deliveries	-	11,497
Women with caesarian sections	-	1,156
People reached with GBV messages	7,683	79,801

Source: Health Cluster, as of 9 October

Logistics

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

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 110 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies have been airlifted since the last report on behalf of 17 different organizations to Akobo, Bentiu, Ganyiel, Gum, Kamal, Koch, Lankien, Leer, Malakal, Nyal, Pagil, Paloich, Pibor, Rumbek, Ulang, and Wau.

- **Mi26 serving Bentiu was now operational** following repairs.
- **Fuel shortage issue** resolved in Wau after trucking, additional fuel for Rumbek was enroute. Once fuel arrives to Rumbek it will allow the Mi26 to serve Bentiu with Rumbek as a base instead of Wau, increasing efficiency.

Needs, gaps, and challenges

- **Poor road access due to rains:** Roads continued to deteriorate throughout the rainy season. Juba-Rumbek road repair was underway. The latest Access Constraints map can be found in the link below: http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20141003.pdf



Mine Action

Response

- **Weapons search** was conducted in Bentiu PoC with no weapons found. A visual check of schools and NGO compounds for Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) was also conducted, with none found. Teams were continuing to survey accessible districts of Bentiu Town during the week.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

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



Nutrition

Response

- **Malnutrition screening:** Since January, 843,011 children between 6 and 59 months have been screened for acute malnutrition using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). Nearly 7 per cent were identified with MUAC less than 115 mm (indicating severe acute malnutrition) and 16 per cent were identified with MUAC 115-125 mm (indicating moderate acute malnutrition).
- **Treatment of acute malnutrition:** Some 91,130 children between 6 and 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition were admitted to treatment programmes from January to September. 14,535 acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women were admitted for treatment.
- **Other programmes:** Over 33,300 children between 6 and 59 months received micronutrient supplements from January to August. Some 245,200 children were supplemented with Vitamin A during routine supplementation activities and National Immunization Days.

NUTRITION INDICATORS

	Cumulative since January
People reached with nutrition support (whole country)	527,611
People screened for acute malnutrition (7 per cent identified with SAM; 16 per cent identified with MAM)	843,011
Admissions to SAM treatment	55,439
Admissions to MAM treatment	91,129
PLW admission to acute malnutrition treatment programs	14,535
Children enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding (Jan-July)	344,172
PLW enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding (Jan-July)	22,558

Source: Nutrition Cluster, as of 9 October

Needs, gaps and constraints

- **Improving nutrition data:** To address the gap in nutrition information and receive representative data per state, the cluster was working on addressing methodology issues from the last round of the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System.
- **Strengthening rapid response:** To improve the rapid response mechanism the cluster has introduced a collaborative system with a task-force to plan such operations. Integration with health organizations was also being strengthened.



Protection

Response

- **Visit of SRSG on sexual violence:** Protection partners were engaged in the ongoing visit of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zeinab Hawa Bangura. The visit focuses on measures to prevent and respond to the widespread violations in the country.
- **Protection-sensitive latrines:** In Malakal, GBV and WASH partners agreed on a design for latrines in the new extension site, with tin sheeting for walls and doors and lockable doors, to mitigate the risk of violence.

- **IDP-monitoring in Abyei:** Protection partners started working with the recently established Community Protection Networks in Abyei to monitor the arrival of displaced people from Unity State. However heavy rains were impeding access to displacement sites in Magar and Mijak Deng Kaya.
- **Firewood patrols and conflict-mitigation:** In Bentiu, protection partners joined the UNMISS civilian patrolling mission to Kilo 30 and Mankwei to monitor women collecting firewood. In response to recent insecurity in the Bentiu PoC site, protection partners were working with UNMISS and other organizations on conflict mitigation measures including strengthening of the Community Watch Group.
- **Psycho-social support:** Close to 79,800 under 18s have received psychosocial support since January, a 3 per cent increase since last week. Ninety-six per cent of those reached have been assisted through child-friendly spaces.
- **Distribution of people assisted:** 20 per cent of beneficiaries of child protection programmes were in UN PoC sites; 7 per cent in refugee camps in South Sudan and 73 per cent were outside of PoCs.
- **Rapid response operations:** Since March, 6,930 children have been reached with child protection activities during rapid response operations. In the last two months, three such missions assisted 3,973 children in Kalgak, Kich-Kon and Duk Islands.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Low coverage of unaccompanied children:** Since January 2014, only 7 per cent of registered unaccompanied or separated children have been reunified – far below the minimum standard of 90 per cent. The Family Tracing and Reunification Working Group was working to improve accurate registration of children, collection of information and increasing follow-up.
- **Diversified psycho-social support:** Current psycho-social support was mainly done through child-friendly spaces. There was a need to extend activities to address adolescents; strengthen community resilience; and reinforce positive coping mechanisms.
- **Firewood collection:** In Awerial, walking long distances for firewood collection has been identified as a risk by women and girls due to the presence of cattle camps close to the displacement site.
- **Inadequate GBV reporting:** Delayed reporting of GBV incidents still constrains access to medical services, despite the availability of such services in most established sites.
- **Registration needed:** Biometric and continuous registration have been highlighted by partners in Mingkaman, Lakes State, and Melut, Upper Nile State, to properly record the population and deliver appropriate assistance. Camp coordination and camp management partners are working to address this.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

NFI and SHELTER INDICATORS

	Cumulative as of 2 October	Cumulative as of 10 October*
Number of people reached with NFI	754,750	762,435
of which also received shelter	266,050	266,210
Number of people in need	1,102,643	1,102,643
Number of people in need not reached	429,200	421,355
Number of people targeted for NFI	1,000,000	1,000,000
Number of people targeted for Shelter	450,000	450,000
# of people targeted not reached NFI	245,250	237,565
# of people targeted not reached Shelter	183,950	183,790

* This table was mislabeled last week so that the values printed were misleading. The above table shows this week's figures and last week's figures (both cumulative from the start of the year) for reference.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Response delayed:** A planned shelter response in Kaldak remained paused due to insecurity, as did a distribution in Baltet.
- **Poor road conditions** have delayed the delivery of stock to Rumbek for onward airlifting to Gorwai. Several trucks were still stuck on the road.
- **Shelter intervention was challenging** in flooded areas, including newly re-flooded Bentiu. There was limited logistical ability to airlift heavy items like bamboo, wooden poles, and other robust shelter materials.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response

- **3.1 million people reached across 55 sites.** Partners continued to maintain emergency WASH services in displacement sites. Since December, over 55 partners have reached nearly 3.1 million people across 55 sites with lifesaving assistance.
- **Progress against emergency standards:** As of this week, emergency standards for water supply (15 litres per person per day) were reached in 27 sites. Sanitation coverage (1 latrine per 50 people) was achieved in 23 sites.
- **Cholera response and prevention:** Cholera efforts continued in Central and Eastern Equatoria, where small numbers of acute watery diarrhea were still reported. Teams mobilized to respond in Lobonok, Central Equatoria; maintained ongoing efforts in Juba; and expanded programmes in Ikwoto, Kapoeta South, Magwi and Torit counties in Eastern Equatoria. Partners were also monitoring the situation in Kapoeta North County following reports of new cases in Riwoto.
- **Response to Bentiu flooding:** Heavy rains and resulting flooding worsened sanitation coverage to 1 latrine per 96 people. In response, partners have scaled up capacity on the ground, including with two engineers working to pump out floodwaters. Once the water level has receded, the priority will be to increase sanitation coverage. Water supply was at 12.8 litres per person per day.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Sustained access:** Ongoing access into current locations and new locations—particularly into Bentiu and through Bor—is vital for continued emergency service provision and EP&R interventions.
- **Recurring challenges:** Additional qualified WASH personnel were needed on the ground and funding was needed to scale-up services.
- **Increased logistical capacity** was urgently needed in order to support the ongoing humanitarian response in Bentiu and the other humanitarian operations across the country.

WASH RESPONSE TEAMS

State	Locations	Response status
Central Equatoria	Kajo-Keji County	Ongoing
Jonglei	Pagil, Ayod County	Ongoing
Jonglei	Yuai, Uror County	Ongoing
Jonglei	Pigi County	Ongoing
Jonglei	Chuil, Nyirol County	To start
Unity	Nhialdiu	To start
Unity	Kadet, Guit County	To begin
Unity	Bentiu, Rubkona County	Ongoing (scale-up)
Upper Nile	Udier, Longochuk County	Ongoing
Upper Nile	Nyanbora, Barmach and Ulang town, Ulang County	Ongoing
Upper Nile	Nyangore, Ulang County	To start
Upper Nile	Gum, Nasir County	Completed
Upper Nile	Gaie Reang, Nasir County	To start
Upper Nile	Pagak/Maiwut, Maiwut County	To start
Upper Nile	Mandeng/Jikmir	To start
Upper Nile	Wau Shilluk	Ongoing