

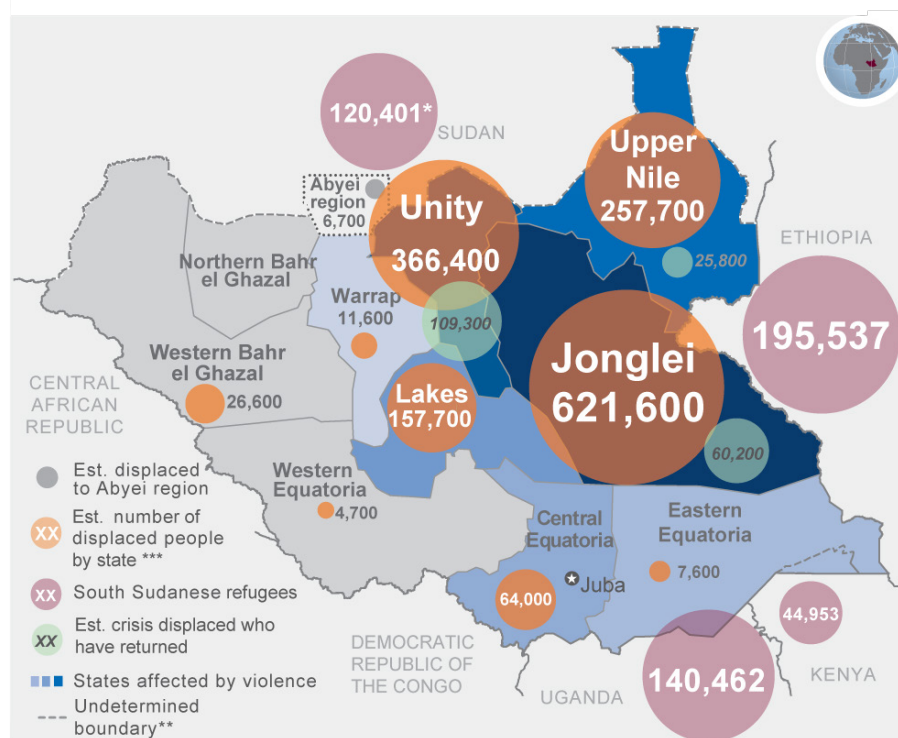
# South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No.73 (as of 05 February 2015)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 30 January 2015 - 05 February 2015. This report uses planning figures from the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (<http://j.mp/SouthSudanHRP>). The next report will be issued on or around 13 February 2015.

## 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 (30 January 2015). Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 03 February 2015. OCHA South Sudan, 6 February 2015

- UN Humanitarian Chief Valerie Amos and UNESCO Special Envoy Forest Whitaker arrived in Juba on 6 February to assess the humanitarian situation and call for peace and stability.
- About 700 Sudanese refugees arrived in Yida, Unity State from Delami, Heban and Umdoreen counties in South Khordofan State. Most of the new arrivals are women and children and came.
- Partners delivered vaccines and drugs to Jonglei and Warrap states to treat over 50,000 cattle.
- 249 children were released from armed groups on 27 January 2015 in Gumuruk, Jonglei State, with most of them having returned to their homes.

4.1 million

People to be assisted by the end of 2015

2.5 million

People facing crisis/emergency levels of food insecurity Jan-Mar 2015

1.5 million

People internally displaced by conflict since December 2013

\$600 million

Required for life-saving assistance by February 2015

## Situation overview

- On 1 February, parties to the conflict signed a peace deal seeking to end hostilities in Addis Ababa. The agreement aims to establish a transitional government of national unity. The deal is expected to serve as a roadmap giving the parties to the conflict a platform to negotiate outstanding issues to end the conflict. The next round of negotiations is expected to resume on 19 February 2015.
- In Lakes State, inter-communal tensions were reported in Chum-chok, Chuei-chok, Chuei-dukan and Makuric villages, all in Rumbek Center County. Thirteen people were reportedly killed and seven others wounded. Some people were reported to have fled the town for fear of revenge attacks.
- Clashes were reported between refugees and host community in Gendrassa refugee camp in Maban County, Upper Nile State. Two people were reportedly killed and four others injured. The situation was calm.

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

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Coordination Saves Lives

## Humanitarian response

The United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, accompanied by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) special envoy for peace and reconciliation, Forest Whitaker visited South Sudan on 6 February to assess the humanitarian situation faced by people affected by the conflict and highlight the urgent need for peace and stability. They will meet communities affected by the crisis, senior government officials and humanitarian partners, to discuss ways of improving humanitarian operation in South Sudan.

UN Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ivan Simonovic, concluded a three-day mission to South Sudan, calling on all parties to the conflict to push for peace and justice, indicating the option of war is not sustainable. The UN ASG called for peace and for leaders to listen to their people. He assured the people of South Sudan of the international community's commitment to prioritise protection of civilians and monitoring of human rights abuses.

### Rapid Response Operations

Rapid response operations were ongoing in:

- Kotdalok (Ayod, Jonglei) with WASH, health and nutrition.
- Kandak (Ayod, Jonglei) with WASH, health, nutrition and protection response ongoing to 13,000 vulnerable people. Food and ES/NFIs have been completed.
- Kurwai (Pigi/Canal, Jonglei) with WASH, health, nutrition and protection response ongoing.
- Menime (Ayod, Jonglei) with WASH, health, nutrition, food and protection response ongoing. ES/NFIs have been completed.
- Nyanapol (Ayod, Jonglei) with WASH, health, nutrition and ES/NFI.
- Wai (Ayod, Jonglei), with WASH, food, health, nutrition, ES/NFIs and protection response ongoing to 24,000 vulnerable people.

## Humanitarian Funding

UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and IGAD (the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa) will host a high-level event on the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan and its impact in the region in Nairobi on 9 February 2015. The event seeks to mobilize funding and agree on way forward to ensure continued humanitarian access and protection of civilians.

\$600 million is needed by February for the dry season which lasts until May to enable aid agencies to take advantage of access by road and river to reach more people in need and pre-position supplies to enable them to deliver lifesaving and livelihood assistance later in the year when the roads become impassable again.

## Service clusters



### Logistics

#### Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** During the week, 162 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies airlifted on behalf of partners in different locations including Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity state (Akobo, Bentiu, Ganyel, Jikmir, Kandak, Koch, Kurwai, Leer, Mabiior, Malakal, Menime, Nyal, Nyangoro, Paloich and Wai).
- Following the opening of the Juba-Wau-Bentiu road, partners will be required to transport all cargo destined to Bentiu by road. On 6 February, the cluster stopped all cargo flights to Bentiu until the onset of the rainy season. During this period flights to Bentiu will only be for Emergency Interventions.
- The cluster has issued guidelines and procedures to partners on the requirements for road transportation of relief cargo and will offer any support needed in terms of coordination and information sharing.
- The barge heading to Malakal and Melut is expected to arrive in Bor for loading in a week and is expected to arrive in Malakal end of February 2015.
- The cluster has scaled down its air assets as of February. The current fleet is now composed of: 2 x Mi8 Helicopter (2mt); 1 x Mi26 Helicopter (12mt); 1 x fixed wing Hawker (5 mt).

- The cluster signed two MOUs for setting up common storage to support the partners in Akobo and Pibor areas.

### Constraints

- **Road access:** Roads open for road transport include: Juba – Wau – Bentiu, Juba – Bor – Gumruk - Pibor, Bor – Mabior – Panyagor, Mabior – Duk Poktop, Juba- Wau- Mayom- Yida
- The cluster has stopped cargo air-operations in all locations which are accessible by road transport. Only emergencies will be supported.
- The latest access constraints map can be found here: <http://www.logcluster.org/map/access-constraints-map-30-january-2015>



### Emergency Telecommunications

### Response

- ETC is providing vital frontline services to over 120 humanitarian partners in South Sudan in the areas of security telecommunication, connectivity services (Internet), technical support (Help Desk support & Management) and training (capacity building in ICT to humanitarian community).
- The Cluster continued to support 13 sites with Emergency Response connectivity across the country.
- In Mingkaman, the cluster is support to the Biometric Team in Cash and Voucher System. Assistance is being provided to partners in troubleshooting and resolving the network issues. User support was ongoing at the humanitarian hub.
- In Bentiu, support was provided to partners through extending wireless coverage by installing an additional access point. Awareness was also being raised on the Humanitarian Internet Support Project (HISP) as the service will be provided to different partners within the humanitarian hub.
- ETC also continued to support users remotely in the other states.
- The cluster continued to provides radio programming services to humanitarian partners. Sixteen radios have been programmed during the reporting period.

### Constraints

- ETC is addressing the problem of the overheating of equipments in Mingkaman humanitarian hub. An external fan is being used as temporary solution.

## Response clusters



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Needs

- **1.5 million people are to be assisted with CCCM services (762,100 men; 825,600 female).** This include populations in PoC sites, people in spontaneous settlements, collective centers; and other locations (including those integrated with host communities).

### Response

- **In Mingkaman:** The biometric registration exercise which started on 23 January will be concluded on 6 February 2015. The 2015 strategy for Mingkaman is also under discussion. Partners are discussing how to transition from an emergency approach to a durable solutions.
- **In Juba PoC1:** A new leadership structure has been elected. The successful negotiation between partners and the community leaders enabled resumption of general food distribution on 3 February 2015.
- **In Wau PoC site:** Partners conducted a verification exercise in the PoC on 26 January 2015.

### Constraints

- In Juba PoC3, more than 1,300 displaced people who were relocated from Tomping in December 2014 are living in tents with lower standards than the rest of the displaced people. Partners are clearing and grading more land in the site to create new plots for the displaced people.
- In Bentiu PoC, there are about 10,000 unregistered new arrivals. On average of 85 households have been arriving in the PoC site every day. Plans were underway to register the new arrivals. Partners will start responding to the humanitarian needs of the displaced people outside the PoC sites.

## Education

### Needs

- **519,700 people are to be assisted** through education activities. The conflict continues to limit education activities in many parts of the country especially Greater Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, and Lakes. Children in affected areas are unable to access schools, lack learning materials, and suffer from the absence of teachers or schools.

### Response

- **To date, 72,797 people (40,091 male and 32,706 female) have been reached with Education services.**
- **Education Supplies:** Partners distributed learning, Early Childhood and Development and recreational materials to 13,777 children (5,015 females) in Rubkona and Koch (Unity), Cueibet (Lakes), Akobo (Jonglei) and Rajaf (Central Equatoria). Some 735 teachers (281 females) also in the same locations have received teaching materials.
- **Teacher and PTA trainings:** During the week partners trained 1,126 teachers (124 females) and 43 PTA members in Rubkona (Unity), Cueibet (Lakes), Akobo (Jonglei) and Maban (Upper Nile). The teachers were trained on life skills, psychosocial support and teacher code of conduct in emergencies to improve teacher-learner relations; while the PTAs were trained on school management.
- **Teacher incentive:** Some 141 teachers (14 females) in Akobo (Jonglei) are being provided with incentive on monthly basis. The incentives are provided to appreciate their efforts as they are not receiving salaries.
- **Accelerated Learning Program (ALP):** About 3,300 people have been enrolled in ALP programme in Maban (Upper Nile) and Yei (Central Equatoria). The programme is being promoted as means to engage the population that missed out on formal learning as well as engaging the unemployed youths to give them other options.
- **Primary Eight Exams:** On 2 February, In Awerial (Lakes), 62 children (15 girls) have started their Primary Leaving Examination. Some 12 boys and six girls missed the exams even though their exam fees were all paid. In Juba, a Child Protection partner offered to pay examination fees of 50 candidates.

### Constraints

- **School occupation:** 99 schools still remain under occupation by different actors; 40 by armed forces; 54 by displaced people, two by both displaced people and armed forces and the occupants of some three schools remain unknown. The continued occupation of schools not only hinders access to education but also risks destruction of the school facilities. The poor disposal of shells in the affected schools will also exposes the children to UXOs when the schools reopen.
- **Teachers:** In some conflict affected areas teachers are not receiving salaries. Hence, many schools in the affected areas remained closed and impacting negatively in the children education.
- **Shortage of textbooks:** Although many schools in the seven states do have access to text books. Many schools in Greater Upper Nile region continues to face shortage of books. Even though partners continue to provide basic learning materials and advocate for the reopening of the schools, it will greatly affect quality of teaching.
- **Mitigation measures:** Partners are advocating for funding to scale up responses; including provision of teacher incentive in some areas. The Back to learning campaign that is being initiated in the entire country will also increase school enrolment thus reducing on abuse of child rights as many will enjoy education.



## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Needs

- **1.6 million people are to be assisted with food support (787,200 men; 819,400 women)**
- **2.8 million people to be assisted with livelihoods inputs (1.4 million men; 1.4 million women)**
- **1.7 million people are to be reached with livelihood assets (812,600 men; 845,800 women)**

### Response

- Food distribution was completed in Jikmir and Makak, Upper Nile and Nyakang, Jonglei.
- This reporting week, partners delivered animal vaccines and drugs to Pibor, Jonglei and Gogrial, Warrap. In Pibor the vaccines and drugs were enough to vaccinate and treat over 25,000 cattle while in Gogrial it will vaccinate about 25,100 cattle.
- 60 livestock treatment kits were dispatched to Panyijar County (Unity). Some 5,000 households were expected to benefit from the treatment kits.

- The third session of Gender/Accountability to Affected Population training was completed in Juba attended by 32 participants. Technical training on crop and horticulture production as well as fisheries targeting 80 participants drawn from the cluster members was also conducted during the week. The training aimed to increase the technical capacity of the cluster members.
- Livestock capacity development workshop is also ongoing in Juba. More than 60 participants drawn from state Ministries of Livestock and implementing partners are attending the workshop.
- A livestock disease investigation mission has been deployed to Nyal and Ganyel (Unity State).
- Food distribution was completed in Jikmir and Makak(Upper Nile) and Nyakang (Jonglei).

## Health

### Needs

- **Emergency PHC services and MISP for vulnerable people with limited or no access to health services. The deployment of surge capacity; pipeline support for gaps in supplies for medicines and reproductive health commodities.**
- **Response to health related emergencies, including prevention and control of communicable diseases.**

### Response

- During the week a total of 15,311 consultations were conducted in the displaced people sites.
- Health cluster support teams conducted field visits to Bor and Mingkaman humanitarian hubs to strengthen the health sector coordination and improve information sharing among partners in the areas.
- **Rapid Response Teams:** During the week, health sector team were deployed in Menime, Kurwai, Kotdalok, Kandak and Wai to provide emergency primary health care services.
- Partners were conducting assessment in Nhialdu, report will be shared once the exercise is concluded.

## HEALTH NEEDS AND RESPONSE KEY FIGURES

	Health Week 5	Cumulative*
Number of medical interventions (whole country)	73,261	240,222
Number of people in need (whole country)		6,100,000
Number of people targeted (whole country)		3,400,000
Outpatient Consultations conducted	66,653	213,865
Cholera Cases, all counties	0	0
Cholera Deaths, all locations (CFR = 2.60)	0	0
Hepatitis E Cases	1	1
Hepatitis E Deaths	0	0
Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Cases	5	235
Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Deaths	0	5
Vaccination, Children (0-15 years) protected against polio through Round 1 SAID in 3 conflict affected areas	3,864	403,890
Rep Health – Women provided ANC services	2,461	13,417
Rep Health – Women with assisted deliveries	231	1,818
Rep Health – Women with caesarean sections	51	213
People reached with GBV prevention messages	4,000	13,462

Source: Health Cluster, as of 4 February 2015; cumulative figures are of 29 December 2014

## Mine Action

### Needs

- Land-mines and explosive remnants of war are present in all the states of South Sudan. Partners need to provide mine action survey, clearance and risk education to vulnerable communities.

### Response

- In Bentiu, Mine Action team has started verifying absence of ERW in the area where partners planned to build a liquid waste treatment facility. Ground preparation was conducted. No ERWs were found.
- Mine Action team has been deployed to Mayom to conduct demolitions and investigate reports of mines on the outskirts of Mayom, Unity State.
- In Renk, Upper Nile State, Mine Action team is conducting survey as well as unexploded ordnance clearance.
- Mine Action teams continued to support partners in mine clearance on feeder road project on the Kwajok to Kanji route ( a total of just over 40 km, with half way through already conducted)

### Constraints



- Mine Action teams continue to face challenges working in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states due to insecurity and restrictions on movement. Weather constraints are also hampering operations in some areas, but the teams continue to support the wider humanitarian community.

## Nutrition

### Needs

- **1.9 million people are to be reached with nutrition support including : 1.66 million boys and girls under five (844,553 girls; 811,432 boys, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)).** The nutrition response includes: treatment of severe acute malnutrition; treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; prevention of acute malnutrition; and blanket supplementary feeding.

### Response

- In Bentiu PoC, a total of 889 children were screened during the week, the results showed, SAM 5.4 per cent and MAM: 16.8 per cent. The trend of the malnutrition in the PoC site seems stable. In Mankien (Unity) out of the 99 children screened, results showed 2 per cent SAM and 13 per cent MAM.
- An assessment was conducted in Melut county, Upper Nile. The nutritional status of the children was observed to be moderate, although no screening was conducted at the time of assessment. The displaced people will need humanitarian intervention to prevent further deterioration of nutritional status.
- In Jonglei, Bor South County SMART nutrition survey was validated. The nutrition situation indicated that GAM: 10.0 per cent (7.8-12.8 95 per cent CI) and SAM: 1.5 per cent (0.8-2.6 95 per cent CI). The Mortality results for the county reveal that CMR: 0.87 (0.52-1.44) and U5MR: 1.16 (0.58-2.32).

### Gaps and constraints

- **Interruption of provision of services:** The unusual movement of displaced people and associated lack of food and conflict has negatively affected access, continuity and quality of the nutrition services. In some locations the defaulter rate has been increased above the SPHERE Standard.
- The lack of Rub Hall for storage of health and nutrition supplies in Bentiu. Shortage of nutrition supplies in Mayom, Abiemnom, Rubkona (outside PoC) and Guit because of lack of transport. Lack of storage facilities for nutrition supplies was also reported in Kandak (Jonglei) during Rapid Response mission.



## Multi-sector response for refugees

### Needs

- **The multi-sector response to refugees aims to reach 294,000 refugees with humanitarian assistance.**

### Response

- **Partners are reaching 249,781 people with assistance.**
- 728 new arrivals were registered in Yida, Unity State. This is a 32 per cent increase from the previous week. About 76 per cent of the new arrivals are women and children, they came from Umdoreen, Heban and Delami counties in South Kordofan State, Sudan.
- During the week, 912 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajoung Thok, 87 per cent increase on the previous week.
- 75 people with special needs in Doro camp, Maban County in Upper Nile State received tents, fuel stoves, sandals and torches during the week.
- 2,373 (1,532 boys and 841 girls) attended Child Friendly Space (CFS) activities in Bentiu PoC sites; 65 children (50 boys and 15 girls) were newly registered in CFS activities.
- On 30 January, the General Food Distribution for 9,000 people in Yida was completed. GFD for new arrivals in Ajoung Thok is also ongoing.

### Gaps and constraints

- The insecurity on the road between Juba and Unity State was affecting movement of goods to various locations in the state.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Needs

- **1.3 million people are to be reached with shelter and non-food item assistance..**

### Response

- **Partners have reached 93,050 people with NFI assistance in 2015, of whom 1,215 received shelter assistance.**
- From January to date NFI distributions reached about 900 households in Menime and Kandak in Ayod County, Jonglei. In Pagil, NFI distribution completed to 3,061 households. In Haat Jonglei: NFI distribution completed to 1,000 households. In Ayod, household verification and registration was underway.
- In Upper Nile: NFI distribution completed to 258 households in Offra in Maban; 283 households in Kongo and 644 households in Ben Kheta. In Maiwut, distribution was completed to 300 households. In Paloich, NFI distribution completed to 30 households. In Melut, shelter materials distributed to 180 households. In Warjok, NFI distribution to 3,366 individuals was on-going. In Ulang, NFI distribution is on-going targeting 1,559 families. In Bor (Jonglei): About 400 shelters are being constructed for vulnerable people whose houses were destroyed and vulnerable households are also receiving shelter support.
- In UN House PoC 3, Juba construction of 500 shelters for displaced people who have been relocated from Tomping is underway.
- In Bentiu PoC , Unity; Melut, Upper Nile; Malakal, Upper Nile: stocks were enroute to all locations pending distribution of shelter and NFI in all locations.
- In Mingkaman, Lakes, shelter assessment is on-going and repair will take place in coming weeks if assessment determines needs.

### Gaps and constraints

- In Baliet, Upper Nile: NFI distribution was pending staff transport out of Malakal to begin distribution. In Nyangora Upper Nile: NFI distribution to 1,169 households pending stock delivery. In Koch, Unity: NFI distribution to over 2,700 families is also pending delivery of cargo to the location.

## Protection

### Needs

- **3.3 million people are to be reached with protection assistance (1.5 million men, 1.6 million women).** Key protection needs include physical protection, freedom of movement, gender-based and sexual violence (including support and response services to survivors), child protection, land rights, rule of law, and protection issues related to durable solutions, housing, land, property and civil documentation. Protection needs are most acute in the States and counties with the highest concentration of displaced people and the highest number of conflict-related incidents, categories that may overlap.

### Response

- **Gender Based Violence (GBV):** 8,089 people (3,349 women, 1,417 men, 2,437 girls and 886 boys) were reached with GBV services.
- **Child Protection:** 269,468 (44 per cent girls) under age 18 and 172,518 adults have been reached with child protection activities. In 2015, 7,415 children (Girls: 3,935, Boys: 3,480) and 1,619 adults have been reached with Child Protection in Emergencies activities.
- Partners have conducted eight outreach activities in UN House PoC 2 and PoC 3 in Juba. The activities focused on dissemination of information on the GBV services. They also conducted one focus group discussion on sexual violence and early marriage with women in PoC 2.
- Partners continue to provide mobile health services in hard-to-reach areas, they are also carrying out case management and psycho-social support to women and girls.
- Partners conducted door-to-door visits and focus group discussions on GBV services in Cueibet County, Lakes and Torit County, Eastern Equatoria.
- Most of the 249 children released from armed group on 27 January 2015 in Gumuruk, Jonglei State have returned home. An interim care center is being constructed in Pibor to provide food, shelter, clothes, health services and family tracing ahead of the next exercise to start in the coming weeks. Partners visited Pibor to assess the needs and plan the response. In total, about 2,000 children are expected to be released in the next exercise in Pibor, Lekwongole and Pochalla.

- Partners continue to respond to the influx of people in Bentiu PoC sites. Unaccompanied or separated children continued to be registered, this week 10 children were reunified. Partners will work with the local radio station to air messages on reunification. Partners are also working to raise awareness with both men and women to prevent teenage pregnancies (out of wedlock) and the abandonment of unwanted newborns. Juba-based coordinators were in Bentiu this week to monitor and support partners in the field.

### Gaps and constraints

- Ongoing inter-communal violence in Cuiebet County, Lakes States, continues to disrupt GBV activities, notably due to movement restrictions and community tensions. Insecurity hampers the timely delivery of assistance and reduces the humanitarian space for action.
- Gang rapes and forced marriages are on the rise in Cuiebet, Lakes State, and Magwi County and Torit, Eastern Equatoria State. Partners are planning rapid assessments to counties with cases.
- Women and girls in Bentiu report an increase in assaults and harassment by soldiers. Partners are expanding support on their advocacy work.
- There are reports that youths have been attacking and harassing women at night in the Bentiu PoC sites. Partners are working with Force Protection Force and community leaders to provide adolescents with life-skills training. The training includes; facilitation of Child-Friendly Spaces and establishing sports clubs.



### Needs

- 4.1 million people are to be reached with WASH assistance (2.1 million men; 1.9 million women).**

### Response

- Partners continued to maintain emergency WASH service provision in PoC sites and displaced people settlements. Since the start of the crisis over 46 partners reached some 3.6 million conflict affected people in over 65 sites with life-saving emergency WASH assistance.
- In 2014, global emergency standards for water supply of 7 to 15 L/p/d was achieved in 36 sites. Sanitation coverage of at least 1 latrine per 50 people was also reached in 21 sites.
- This reporting week, global emergency standards for water supply of 7 to 15 L/p/d was achieved in 12 sites out of 20 sites that reported. Sanitation coverage of at least 1 latrine per 20 to 50 people was also achieved in 7 sites out of 17 sites that reported.
- In Bentiu PoC sites, water supply from six operational boreholes was 10.9 L per person per day. There were issues with pump breakdown in PoC1, as well as reduced yield when using solar, reduced yield from new pumps installed in POCs 2 and 5, and the influx of new arrivals. Two stolen solar panels were recovered.
- Sanitation: The current number of latrines in the Bentiu PoC sites stands at 1,026 latrines, with 1 latrine per 52 people. Desludging and off-site disposal of liquid waste remains challenging due to access constraints and limited availability of suitable vehicles.
- Operations and maintenance of WASH facilities continued. Stealing of latrine doors, hand washing station timbers and buckets, and plastic sheeting were reported in all the PoC sites. WASH partners were replacing missing parts to ensure facilities meet minimum standards of WASH Services. Wash partners were also working with community leadership to mobilize communities to protection public facilities.
- Vector control: Spraying in PoC 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 was completed. Potential sites for vector breeding were covered targeting 6,563 households. Spraying in PoC 4 was ongoing. First round of mosquito larviciding and fly control spraying was carried out in the PoC sites.
- WASH Emergency Response:** The Cluster currently has six mobile partners responding in remote areas across Country. The focus for the response was in Jonglei State where recent security and needs assessments were conducted. In Bentiu, there was ongoing discussion to respond to locations outside the PoC sites.
- The Mobile teams were responding in the following locations:
- Wai, Kandak, Nyanapol, Katdalok, Menime and Kurwai all in Jonglei State: teams were on ground and responding to the influx of displaced people.
- Ayod County, Jonglei – Pagil: response completed
- Ayod County, Jonglei – Haat: response on-going



- Reang, Ulang County, Upper Nile state: response pending SRA
- Turkei, Mayom county, Unity state: response completed.
- Waat, Jongle state: response on-going
- Nyal, Unity State: response on-going

#### Gaps and constraints

- **Access to new locations:** Access to new locations in the Unity state outside PoC sites remains a challenge. There was increase in the number of people moving to the Bentiu PoC sites. Initial assessments showed lack of food was the main reason for this movement.
- Funding is urgently required to ensure prepositioning of pipeline supplies and increased front line services before the end of dry season.
- Increased logistical capacity is urgently needed in order to support the ongoing humanitarian response in Bentiu and the other humanitarian operations across the country.
- Capacity building needs: Qualified WASH personnel able to coordinate and implement quality WASH programs in an insecure crisis context are needed on the ground.

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