

# South Sudan: Crisis

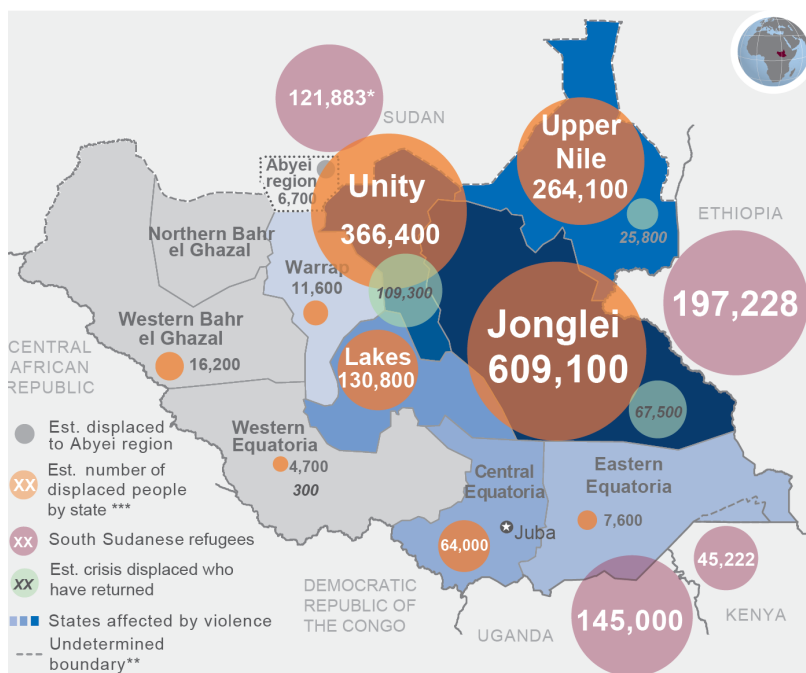
Situation Report No.78 (as of 12 March 2015)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 5 March-12 March 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 20 March 2015.

## Highlights

- During the month of February, Mine Action partners released 960,770 square meters of land; and assessed, surveyed, or cleared 552 kilometers of road from mines and unexploded ordnance.
- Thirty-seven per cent of funds pledged at the Nairobi conference on South Sudan and the region have been received.



ie 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 (26 February 2014).  
 Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 13 March 2015. OCHA South Sudan, 13 March 2015

**4.1 million**

People to be assisted by the end of 2015 (HRP)

**2.5 million**

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

**1.5 million**

People internally displaced by conflict since December 2013 (OCHA)

**\$529 million**

Pledged at Nairobi conference for response to South Sudan crisis (OCHA)

## Situation overview

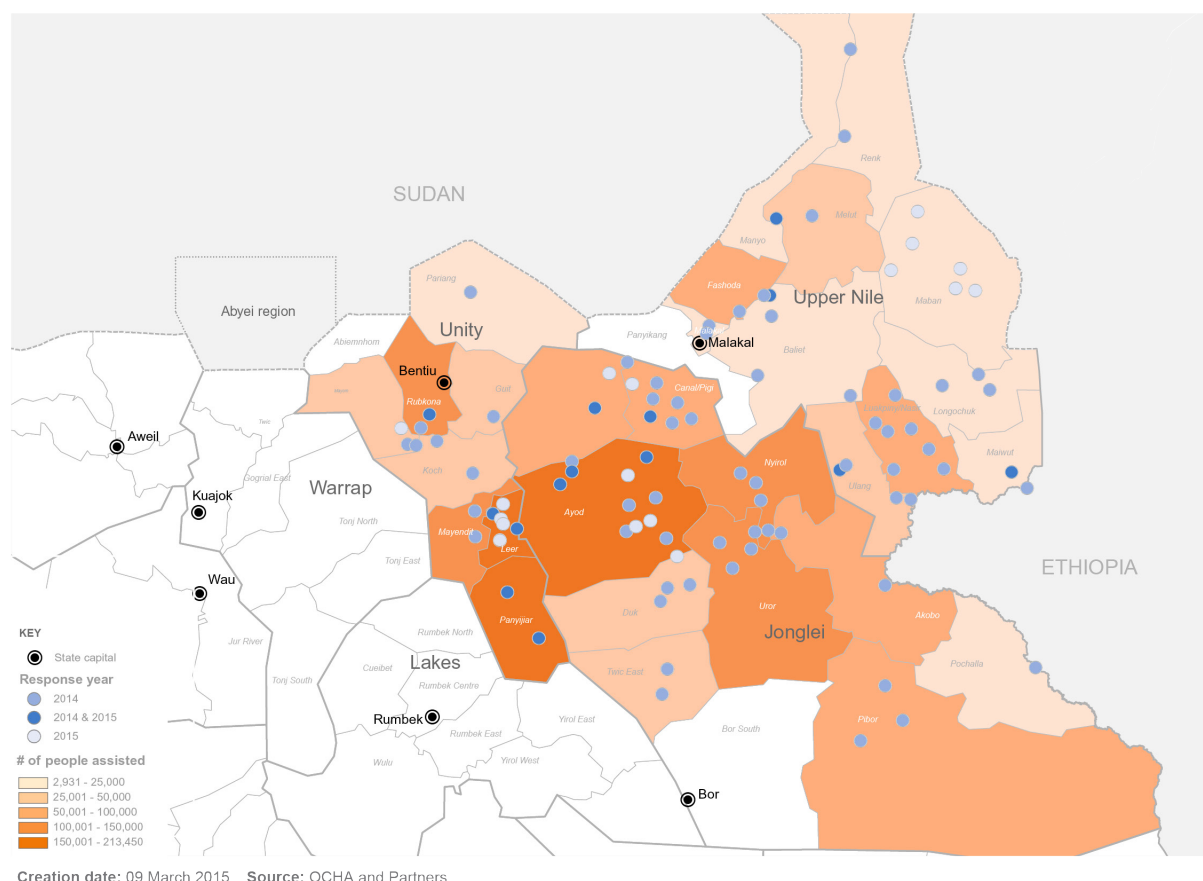
During the reporting week, the situation in Manyo, Nasir and Renk counties, all in Upper Nile State, remained tense, with reportedly increased armed presence, shelling and build up of forces. Unconfirmed reports suggest movement of civilians out of Renk and into Kaka, Malakal and Melut due to persistent shelling in the area.

In Jonglei State, unidentified armed men reportedly abducted two children under age 3 in Tibek village, Bor on 8 March 2015. During the incident two people were also injured. In Bentiu, a 16-year-old boy was reportedly shot and killed by unknown armed men at the eastern perimeter of the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site. One other person was injured during the incident. The armed men were also reported to have taken an unknown number of cattle belonging to the displaced people. Partners are following up the issue with the local authorities. In Vertet, Pibor County, 91 children were demobilized from armed forces. Meanwhile, in Duk and Twic East counties cases of foot and mouth disease among livestock.

In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, on 8 March, a fire was reported in Awiel town razing houses and shops. One person was killed and eight others were injured during the incident. The cause of the fire remained unclear.

While violence persisted in Lakes, killings have decreased to 16 during the last two week period, compared to 25 in the preceding two weeks. The decline is attributed to a recent peace and reconciliation conference in Lakes State.

## Rapid response operations in 2014 and 2015 to date



The boundaries and shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. See note with first map.

## Humanitarian Funding

At the Nairobi conference, \$618 million was pledged - \$529 million of it new money - to support the humanitarian response in South Sudan and the region.

During the week new commitments were received from Japan, Switzerland, and the United States. As of 13 March 2015, 37 per cent of total pledges or some \$193 million were committed to both the response in South Sudan and to the region (\$155 million of this for projects inside South Sudan). The new contribution and support from Japan will enable Mine Action partners to establish Quick Response Teams and Explosive Detection Dog teams. The activities will be geared towards providing an explosive-free safe environment to protect civilians and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Status of Nairobi pledges (<http://fts.unocha.org/>)

	HRP 2015 Pledge Amount \$	Refugee response Pledge Amount \$	\$ Total Pledge	HRP 2015 Committed Amount \$	Refugee Response Committed Amount	\$ Total committed amount	\$ Total Outstanding Pledge	Total per cent of pledge committed
Australia		3,900,000	3,900,000		0	0	3,900,000	0%
EC	64,700,000	15,300,000	80,000,000	64,700,000	15,300,000	80,000,000	0	100%
Ireland	3,400,000		3,400,000	0		0	3,400,000	0%
Italy	5,000,000		5,000,000	0		0	5,000,000	0%
Japan	61,320,000	27,150,000	88,470,000	10,600,000		10,600,000	77,870,000	12%
Kenya Commercial Bank	109,000		109,000	0		0	109,000	0%
Netherlands	15,100,000		15,100,000	0		0	15,100,000	0%
Norway	20,000,000		20,000,000	0		0	20,000,000	0%
Sweden	14,600,000	6,400,000	21,000,000	0	0	0	21,000,000	0%
Switzerland	19,400,000	0	19,400,000	0	1,607,248	1,607,248	17,792,752	8%
United States of America	245,000,000	28,000,000	273,000,000	79,485,136	21,700,000	101,185,136	171,814,864	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>448,629,000</b>	<b>80,750,000</b>	<b>529,379,000</b>	<b>154,785,136</b>	<b>38,607,248</b>	<b>193,392,384</b>	<b>335,986,616</b>	<b>37%</b>

## Service clusters



### Logistics

#### Response

- **Delivery of supplies:** Over the last week, 91 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 10 organizations to Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity.
- **Humanitarian barge:** The humanitarian barge has completed loading in Bor, capital of Jonglei State.
- **Roads open:** In the current dry season, many roads are now open and physically passable. Locations that can now be accessed by road are currently serviced by air, including Bentiu, Bor, Duk, Gumuruk, Panyagor, Pibor, and Yida, in Unity State. However, many locations remain accessible only by air.
- **Mission to Bentiu:** The cluster was on mission to Bentiu to assess progress on common storage facilities.

#### Constraints

- **Logistics cluster budget** (exclusive of air passenger and infrastructure works) is 16 per cent funded, with a shortfall of US \$29.3 million. Funding is needed to make critical road and airstrip repairs and pre-position supplies before the rainy season and to maintain assets. Overall, including air passenger and infrastructure, the cluster is 25 per cent funded, with a shortfall of \$113 million.
- The road from Langohok-Mir Mir (main towns: Rumbek, in Lakes – Leer, in Unity) remained closed. Due to this road remaining closed, road transport to key locations in Southern Unity is not possible. Partners are currently sending cargo via Juba-Wau-Bentiu-Malakal to reach Maban by road.
- The latest access constraints map can be found here: [http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/ssd\\_lc\\_op\\_accessconstraints\\_a3l\\_20150306.pdf](http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/ssd_lc_op_accessconstraints_a3l_20150306.pdf)



### Emergency Telecommunications

#### Needs

- Humanitarian organizations need frontline Information Communication Technologies including security telecommunications, internet connectivity, technical support, and training. The Humanitarian Internet Support Project (HISP), aims to provide a more sustainable and reliable internet connectivity service in sites where the humanitarian presence is stable and a long-term solution is needed.

#### Response

- **The ETC was providing on-site as well as remote emergency response connectivity support to 11 sites across South Sudan.**
- **New sites and missions:** A new site is being established in Nyal, Unity State. An ETC mission to Leer, in the same state, is ongoing, evaluating NGO needs for ICT services in the area. Missions were ongoing in Aweil, the capital of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Wau, the capital of Western Bahr el Ghazal to support secure telecommunications and address technical issues.
- **Radio training:** Radio programming services continued to be provided to humanitarian partners.

#### Constraints

- **Mingkaman, Lakes:** Internet services are down in the humanitarian hub. Replacement for the defective equipment is en route to Juba. Agencies are able to access internet services in a second site.

## Response clusters



### CCCM

#### Needs

- **1.5 million people (out of 1.9 million in need) are to be assisted through camp coordination and camp management services** including services within camps and settlements like service monitoring; displacement tracking, registration, and profiling; and involvement of community leaders and key stakeholders in camp management and response.

#### Response

- **Bentiu PoC:** Expansion of the site continued, 14 per cent of the berm and 40 per cent of land clearance were completed.
- **Bor PoC:** The cluster is carrying out a survey of people living in the PoC to determine their intentions.
- **Juba PoC 3:** Internal relocation to newly developed land is ongoing.
- **Malakal PoC:** Space for new arrivals is currently being reviewed.

#### Gaps and Constraints

- **Juba PoC:** WASH, Education, and Protection activities face severe budget constraints. The CCCM cluster is working with partners on how best to adapt the response.
- **Bor PoC:** Poor drainage and high water levels outside the PoC are a concern the cluster is closely monitoring. Two pumps have been secured.

## Education

#### Needs

- **519,700 people are to be assisted (out of 1.7 million in need)** through education activities. The conflict continued to limit education activities in many parts of the country especially Central Equatoria, Greater Upper Nile, and Lakes. Children in affected areas are unable to access schools, lack learning materials, and suffer from the absence of teachers or schools.

#### Response

- **During 2015, 192,852 people (40 per cent girls) have been reached with support by the cluster.**
- **School rehabilitation and enrollment:** 14 classrooms and temporary learning spaces were rehabilitated in Bor, Malakal, and Pibor, opening learning spaces for some 1,400 children in these three areas. In Pibor, 1,373 (3 per cent girls) children were registered to reopen schools in Lukuangole.
- **School vacation:** Gumuruk primary school, previously occupied by military, has been vacated. Mankien primary school, occupied by displaced people, has also been vacated.
- **Campaign against corporal punishment,** partners carried out a week-long campaign in UN House PoC creating awareness among teachers about the dangers of corporal punishment and discussing alternatives to violence.

#### Gaps and constraints

- **Irregular payment of teachers continues to hinder education.**
- **School supplies continue to be in short supply.** Exercise books cannot be procured locally.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

#### Needs

- **Out of 6.4 million overall who need support:**
- **1.6 million people 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)**
- **1.6 million people to be reached with livelihood assets (812,600 men; 845,800 women)**

#### Response

- **Rapid response operations:** Food distributions were completed in Nyanapol and Kuadalop, both in Jonglei, reaching some 30,000 people. Teams were on the ground in Jazera and Kuach, conducting registrations and distribution. Airdrops continued in Bablual, Ganyel, and Nyal. Trucks were en-route from Ethiopia to Mathiang.

- **Improving the cold chain:** Warehouse capacities were strengthened in Bor, Jonglei State, Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Rumbek, Lakes state ahead of the Emergency Livelihood Response Program (ELRP) distribution campaign.
- **Vaccinations:** Emergency vaccination was conducted for 150 livestock in Aweil East, Northern Bahr El Ghazal State.



## Health

### Needs

- **Emergency Primary Health Care services and Minimal Initial Service Package (MISP) for vulnerable people with limited or no access to health services, as well as 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, 14,760 displaced people consulted with health providers.**
- Aid agencies continued to coordinate with national and state ministries on the response to Cholera in Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria. There were nine suspected cases in the reporting period, but no new confirmed cases.
- **Health rapid response teams** were deployed in Kotdalok, Nhialdu, Nyirol, Udier and Wai. Cluster partners also participated in the mission to Nimni.

### Gaps and constraints

- Fluid population movement hinders response in remote locations.
- Cluster partners were engaging in discussions regarding waning drug stocks.
- Lack of partners to provide sustained health interventions in hard-to-access localities once a rapid response operation is completed.
- Funding is needed to ensure pre-positioning of supplies early in the year. Out of \$90 million required, \$7 million has so far been received.

## Health Key Figures

	Health Week 10	Cumulative*
Number of medical interventions (whole country)	76,780	713,578
Number of people in need (whole country)		6,400,000
Number of people targeted (whole country)		3,400,000
Outpatient Consultations conducted	74,018	615,094
Cholera suspected cases, all counties	9	52
Cholera Deaths, all locations	0	3
Leishmaniasis/Cases	6	1025
Leishmaniasis/Deaths	1	29
Hepatitis E Cases	2	6
Hepatitis E Deaths	0	0
Vaccination, Children (0-15 years) protected against polio through Round 3 SAID in 3 conflict affected areas		844,483
Rep Health – Women provided ANC services	2,452	27,343
Rep Health – Women with assisted deliveries	279	3,959
Rep Health – Women with caesarean sections	31	411
People reached with GBV prevention messages	4,939	33,955

Source: Health Cluster, as of 12 March 2015; cumulative figures are of 29 December 2014



## Mine Action

### Needs

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

### Response

- **February achievements:** 565 land mines were destroyed; 6,464 items of unexploded ordnance were destroyed; 960,770 square meters of land were released; 552 kilometers of road were assessed, surveyed or cleared; and 51,753 pieces of small arms ammunition were destroyed.
- **Central Equatoria:** A team cleared unexploded ordnance and ammunition in Kworikik and Luri villages, 10km from Juba. About 1,600 displaced people are living on the outskirts of these villages.
- **Unity State:** Route Verification and Clearance teams continued work on the Mayom-Mankien and Mayom-Wangkai routes; as well as survey and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) tasks in Mayom and Abiemnom counties are on-going. Risk education was provided in Abiemnon and Pariang counties, as well as the Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site to increase awareness of the threats. Teams are conducting battle area clearance (BAC) to create a waste disposal site near Bentiu, and continue to work on the area designated for the expansion of the PoC.

- **Upper Nile:** Non-technical survey continues near Malakal and teams will plan to demolish mines along the Malakal-Tonga route as well as abandoned ordnance in the Malakal area. Risk Education and community dialogue continues in the PoC site. A team will deploy to Melut during the week.
- **Warrap:** EOD teams and community liaison officers are surveying and clearing in the Gogrial area .
- **Jonglei:** Operations are on-going in Boma, Bor, Pibor, and Pochalla. In Totel village, south of Bor, a team will conduct clearance and risk education, following reports of a cluster munition.
- **Western Equatoria:** The cluster completed a route survey/clearance from Kwajok to Lunyaker and will assist food partners with route survey/clearance from Tenderr to Buko to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

#### Gaps and Constraints

- **Insecurity continues to hamper operations in conflict-affected states.**

### 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 situation is above the emergency thresh-hold (Global Acute Malnutrition > 15 per cent) in the conflict-affected states, as well as in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap.

#### Response

- **Rationalization of services in Unity State:** Partners are coordinating to rationalize response in Leer and Mayendit counties to improve geographic coverage and delivery of services.
- **Nutrition rapid response teams** were on the ground in Kurwai, Pigi County, Jonglei State, where 1,144 children were screened to find a proxy GAM rate of 5.7 per cent (SAM 1 per cent). All children were admitted to treatment. In Kuach, Guit County, Unity State, assessments were complete but results not yet available. Response was ongoing in two Jonglei locations in Ayod county: Kandak and Kotdalok. The initial rapid needs assessment mission to Nimni found a proxy GAM of 9 per cent with particular need for infant and young-child feeding practices counseling. Mothers reported taking children perceived as ill to Bentiu PoC for treatment. Acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women was 39 per cent.
- **SMART survey** was conducted in Nyirol and Akobo west. Survey results are under validation.

#### Gaps and constraints

- **Service provision interrupted** due to security and logistics limits nutrition emergency response in priority areas, particularly in Akobo, Bor South, and Duk counties of Jonglei State.

### Multi-sector response for refugees

#### Needs

- **The multi-sector response to refugees aims to support refugees living in South Sudan with humanitarian assistance.**

#### Response

- **Partners support South Sudan's refugee population of 249,781 people with assistance.**
- **Yida and Ajuong Thok, Unity State:** During the week, 663 new arrivals were registered in Yida, a slight increase from the previous week. 80 per cent of the new arrivals were women and children and come mainly from Kordofan State. 730 people relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok, bringing the population to 22,615.
- **Makpandu, Western Equatoria :** During the week, 18 people arrived to Makpandu settlement, making the population 10,146.
- **Maban, Upper Nile State:** Police were redeployed into the four refugee camps. Criminal incidents have decreased.

#### Gaps and constraints

- **WASH and Sanitation coverage:** Although there has been an increase of 4,141 refugees in Ajuong Thok in the past four weeks, crude water coverage was maintained at 18 l/p/d. However, walking distances are below standards due to the rapid expansion of the camp, with average walking distance at 600-800 meters against a standard of 200 meters. Partners have constructed two additional water trucking points.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Needs

- **1.3 million people, out of 2.3 million in need, are to be reached with shelter and non-food item assistance..**

### Response

- **Since January 2015, partners have reached 229,885 people with non food item support in 2015, of whom 5,830 received shelter assistance.**
- **During the reporting period, the cluster completed distributions** in: Abyei town, Abyei, Bor town, Bor PoC in Jonglei, Koch in Unity, Nyanapol, in Jonglei, Mathiang, in Upper Nile, and Nyang, in Lakes State.
- **Distributions were underway in:** Bentiu PoC, Unity; Malakal, Maban, and Melut, Upper Nile; Pagak, Upper Nile; and PoC 3, UN House, Central Equatoria.
- **Assessments were completed in :** PoC 1 and 2, UN House, Central Equatoria; Mingkaman, Lakes; and Nimni, Unity State.

### Gaps and Constraints

- **Delayed distribution:** Distributions in Akobo, Lankien in Jonglei; as well as Mayom in Unity, were pending due to delays in arrival of stock.

## 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.

**People to be reached with GBV interventions: 220,500**

**People to be reached with child protection interventions: 340,295 children and 240,000 adults**

### Response

- Since 2015 began, **4,939 people (35 per cent men and boys)** have been reached with GBV messaging, and **22,774 children** (50 per cent men and boys); and 1,619 adults participated in Child Protection in Emergencies Activities. **17,671 under 18s (48 per cent boys)** participated in psychosocial support activities.
- **Unity State:** In Nyal, partners conducted a rapid assessment, service mapping, and focus groups to inform the design of future programming in the area. Protection partners launched messaging for youth in Bentiu PoC site around verbal gender-based harassment. In Koch and Mirmir, Women Safe Spaces are under construction. Over 20 health practitioners were trained on clinical care for sexual assault survivors in Koch County, Unity State. In Nassir, 50 community leaders (9 women) were trained on GBV concepts.
- **Upper Nile:** Partners continued to follow up on recent child recruitment incidents in Wau Shilluk. An information and awareness-raising campaign was underway. In Malakal PoC, partners were organizing a football tournament and holding a two-day session with youth on children's rights and child recruitment.
- **Jonglei:** In Pibor, children recently released from armed groups were supported with psycho-social services, and ongoing community dialogue to facilitate their reintegration.

### Gaps and constraints

- **Gang activities in Bentiu:** Gang activities are reportedly on the rise in Bentiu PoC, creating fear among residents especially in the night time. Partners are working with community leadership to address.
- **Paused activities:** In Juba, psycho-social group support activities for women and girls were suspended in PoC-3 and PoC 2 due to the destruction of meeting space following heavy storms. A new space is to be identified.

- **Child spaces and learning centers in Malakal** are being used as shelter by displaced people. Partners are identifying new areas for these activities.
- **Reports of sexual violence in Unity State** are received, but partners are unable to deploy response due to limited capacity. In Koch County, for instance, local staff are in need of training and medical kits.
- **Security and logistical challenges in Jonglei State in particular continue to constrain the ability of child protection partners to reach remote areas.**



### Needs

- **4.1 million people are to be reached with WASH assistance (2.1 million men; 1.9 million women).** WASH services are needed in displacement sites, including remote rural locations as well as PoCs and large settlements. Inadequate WASH support contributes not only to disease outbreak, but to malnutrition which has long term consequences for children.

### Response

- In January 2015, **113,787 people (49 per cent men and boys)** have been reached with WASH assistance.
- **Achievement against emergency standards:** Currently, emergency standards for water supply (7 to 15 liters per person per day) were achieved in 29 sites out of 41 reporting. Sanitation coverage (at least 50 people per latrine) was achieved in 14 sites out of 32 sites reporting. Thus far in the year, 2,653 latrines ( 47 per cent female facilities) have been constructed. Latrine construction is delayed by the logistical challenge of moving heavy sanitation supplies (timber, slabs, iron sheet) to remote locations, as well as the ongoing decommissioning of full latrines in five sites.
- **Emergency preparedness and response** six mobile partners are responding in remote rural areas. Response teams were on the ground in: Kandak, Katdalok, Kurwai, Fangak, and Wai (Jonglei), with an ongoing static response in Waat; Leer, Unity State; and Maban and Melut, Upper Nile State. Assessments were complete, and response planned, in Turkei, Mankien and Koch, Unity State.
- **Bentiu PoC Response:** During the week, water coverage was at 11L/person/per day from 6 operational boreholes. A consultant arrived during the week to support the design of a water system for the new extension. Spare parts for the rig machine for drilling wells are en route to Bentiu. Current sanitation was at 80 people per latrine, with partners still working to replace vandalized latrines. A WASH partner is ceasing operations in PoC 5, the cluster is working on a solution to continue service provision until a new partner is found. Cholera preparedness is ongoing. Cholera treatment centers are being rehabilitated by Health and WASH partners. The cholera response plan is currently under revision.

### Gaps and constraints

- **Access to Unity State locations outside Bentiu PoC remains a challenge.**
- **Further experienced WASH personnel are needed to ensure sustained response.**

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