

South Sudan Crisis

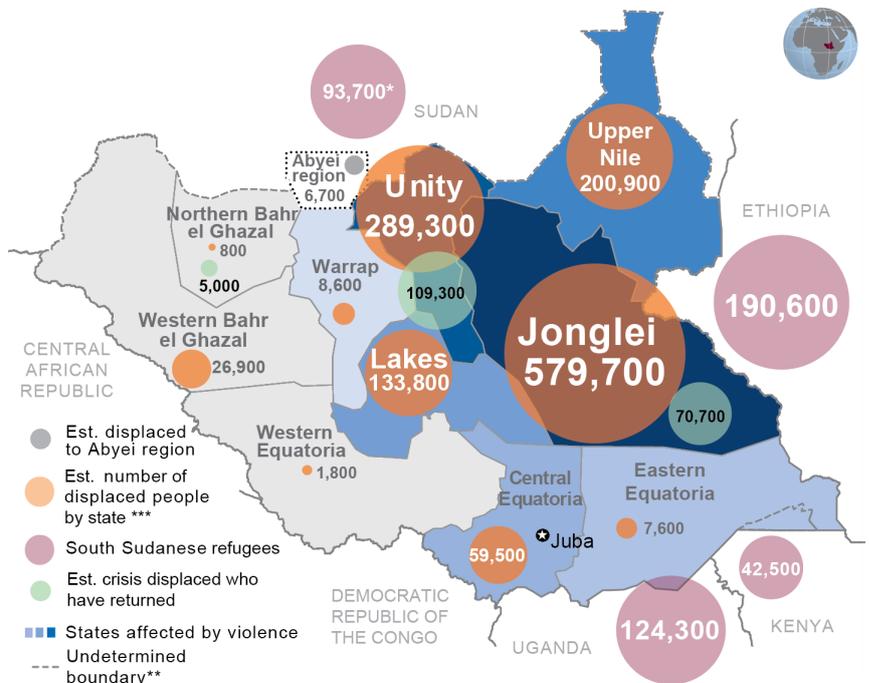
Situation Report No. 52 (as of 4 September 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 29 August-4 September. The next report will be issued on or around 12 September 2014.

Highlights

- An integrated polio, measles, and vitamin A campaign is underway in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile States.
- A seasonal increase of cases of kala-azar, an endemic disease, has been reported, particularly in Lankien, Upper Nile State.
- A second convoy of humanitarian barges is preparing to transport relief supplies from Juba to Malakal, Upper Nile State.
- Some 1.3 million people have been displaced inside South Sudan, and an additional 451,000 have fled to neighboring countries.



3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

2.7 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.3 million

People internally displaced by violence

451,000

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

Conflict continued to exacerbate the already difficult humanitarian situation, with the security situation tenuous in different areas of the country. In Unity State, there were fears of imminent attack, and general insecurity around Bentiu, with mortar shelling near Jazeera Island. Living conditions within the Bentiu Protection of Civilians site remained dire, and large areas of the site were still flooded, creating extreme difficulty in getting around within the site to access and deliver services.

In Upper Nile State, explosions were reported around Renk, with reports of attacks and looting in the area. Skirmishes continued around Nassir area, and machine gun fire was reported.

In Jonglei, the security situation was unpredictable. For now, the rainy season continued, and flooding remained a major problem, with people displaced to the islands in Twic East particularly affected.

Overall, some 1.3 million people had been displaced by the conflict since December. About 100,000 of these were sheltering in UNMISS protection of civilian (PoC) sites. The rest live in other settlements, host communities, or in remote areas. In Eastern Equatoria State inter-communal tensions continued near Torit. Cattle raiding incidents and related tensions were reported in Rumbek, Lakes State.

South Sudan's parliament this week ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

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

Response in Bentiu and other PoC sites

Humanitarian response continued in Bentiu PoC site, where large parts of the site were still flooded and living conditions remained dire. Excavation of one drainage channel was completed, and drainage water was slowly flowing out of the site. An additional channel was under construction. These were draining water from the sewage ponds as well as from the PoC site itself, but due to the flat land and the saturation of the soil, more work will need to be done. Due to the flooding, getting around the PoC site to deliver and access assistance was extremely challenging.

While land was allocated for site expansion in order to ease congestion, and a site layout was created, large areas of the new site remain flooded and partners are focused on closing the sanitation gap and ensuring people can shelter safely on dry ground.

Gathering firewood outside the PoC site remains a significant risk, with 62 per cent of women recently surveyed reporting being attacked while out collecting. UNMISS has established three patrols per day on the main routes to support security. Youth idleness and a lack of livelihoods activities are also of concern.

In Malakal, the preparation of a new area within the PoC site was 98 per cent complete, with drainage, road works, sanitation and water superstructures completed. As of 27 August, approximately 12,800 people were relocated to this new area, though heavy rains during the reporting period slowed movement significantly.

At the Bor PoC site, the leveling and compacting of land was in progress, but further security materials, including external fencing, was needed before relocation can occur.

Rapid response operations continued

Some 30 rapid response teams were in the field. An inter-agency needs assessment to Makal Shuluk Island, Upper Nile took place on 3 September to assess the needs of some 7,000 people reportedly in need. Food response teams were in the field in Boaw, Koch, and Ganyiel, Unity State; in Motot and Yuai in Jonglei State; and in Mathiang in Upper Nile State. Rapid response missions were finalized in Kiech Kon, Upper Nile State and Nyal, Unity State.

HIV is a growing concern among people displaced by the conflict

Health partners noted that the displacement crisis increased the risk of people living with HIV defaulting on treatment if they are displaced to an area where there is no HIV treatment facility. Drug withdrawal can itself be a health concern with debilitating symptoms. Partners are increasing community mobilization on testing and prevention, as well as the distribution of condoms. So far, 32 people have tested positive for HIV in Juba PoC sites.

Biometric registration completed at UN House

Biometric registration using fingerprints was completed at the UN House PoC site in Juba and is ongoing at Bor PoC site. Registering individuals biometrically gives humanitarians an enhanced and more precise understanding of the displaced population residing in PoCs, and helps to eliminate duplicate registration statistics. A more accurate registration leads to more targeted response and provision of humanitarian assistance. Prioritization of further sites for registration is in progress, based on logistical considerations.

Nutrition campaign completed

In Malakal, a nutrition campaign was completed. Out of 11,017 screened children (6-59 months), 97.5 per cent were normal; 2.04 per cent were moderately malnourished, and 0.41 per cent were severely malnourished. The low malnutrition rates could be a reflection of the comprehensive nutrition package being implemented.

Vaccination campaign ongoing, malaria of growing concern

An integrated measles, polio and vitamin A campaign was underway in the three conflict-affected states, and the campaign will continue until the end of the year. So far, 23,826 children were vaccinated against polio and 23,570 against measles, in and around Malakal; while in Bor, Jonglei State some 10,448 children received polio vaccinations and 9,344 received measles vaccinations.

A seasonal increase in cases of kala-azar (a disease spread by the bite of sand flies) has been reported - the disease is endemic in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states. There has been a particular increase in cases in Lankien, Upper Nile State. Partners are responding.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response

- **Relocations continued:** In Mingkaman, since the relocation began in July, approximately 18,000 people moved to the new sites (sites 1, 2 and 3). An additional 1,800 families (approximately 7,200 individuals) were registered by community leaders to be moved next. In Bor, the relocation to the new site was postponed to 10 September because fencing for the area was not yet finalized. Sensitization efforts in the site about moving continued. In Juba, the relocation of people between Tomping and UN House PoC3 was on-going to date, nearly 8,000 people have moved to PoC 3. At the request of the communities, informal community meetings are taking place to ensure improved information flow between people and the NGOs working in the new site.
- **Cooking fuel gap in Bor resolved:** A previously identified gap in cooking fuel supplies was solved. A partner was identified to conduct regular distributions.
- **Situation remains critical in Bentiu:** In addition to flood related excavations, emergency communal shelters were constructed to accommodate the worst flood affected households.

421,752

people reached with CCCM support

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Tensions remain high in Bentiu:** Tensions inside the PoC site remained high, due to the lack of available dry land and the technical challenges of improving the area. Partners were working with community leaders to address community concerns as technical work continued.

Education

Response

- **New enrollments:** The number of children enrolled in emergency education rose to 181,786 (43 per cent girls).
- **New learning centers:** Six new learning spaces were established by partners in Torit, Bor South, and Ayod counties, enrolling 6,823 children in education in emergencies activities.
- **Emergency education supplies distributed:** Emergency education supplies were distributed to 1,080 children (48 per cent girls) in Nimule and Ayod.
- **Early childhood education activities established:** 770 children (41 per cent girls) participated in early childhood education activities in Torit and Ayod.
- **Parent-Teacher Association members trained:** 76 people (30 per cent women) were trained on psychosocial interventions and school management practices.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Occupied schools:** Overall, a total of 84 schools were occupied (48 by displaced people, 31 by armed forces two by people and armed forces, and 3 with unknown status). Schools need to be vacated in order for education programming to move forward in these areas.
- **Teacher salaries, textbook procurement still delayed:** School closure is related to inconsistent payment of teachers - as well as a lack of critical supplies like textbooks and delayed exams. Partners continued to advocate with national and state level authorities on ways to resolve this issue.

Emergency Telecommunication

Response

- **Radio training:** The second round of the "Let's Comm" radio training started on 29 August with participants from eight organizations, strengthening skills in operating radio communications.
- **Improved services in Unity:** In Bentiu, two ETC technicians were installing a new ETC response solution. A solar hybrid kit reached Ganyiel and will be operational next week.
- **Radio programming:** The cluster continued to programme radios for the humanitarian community and to allocate call signs. In the first half of 2014, the cluster programmed 794 radios for 60 humanitarian organizations.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Increasing reach:** Five additional sites should be reached with ETC services, possibly from among the following locations: Akok, Leer, Mayom, Melut, Nassir, Nyal, and Wau Shilluk.
- **Staffing and equipment gap:** There is a staffing gap in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal radio rooms. More generally, there is a lack of VHF communication equipment in the operational hubs.

- **Procurement delays:** Procurement of equipment continues to be challenging with lengthy import procedures and the volatile security situation frequently causing significant delays.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Response

- **Rapid response operations:** Food assistance distribution teams deployed in Kiech Kon, Upper Nile State, and Ngop, Unity State, completed distribution to about 16,925 and 8,395 people respectively. Another four teams were deployed in Motot and Yuai in Jonglei State and Buaw and Koch, both in Unity State's Koch County, and were at different stages of registration/verification and distribution.
- **Livelihood kits distributed:** Some 1,940 emergency livelihood crop kits were released to partners to reach food insecure people in Juba, Central Equatoria State. Another 600 kits were released to partners in Western Equatoria State to reach people in Mundri East and Mundri West. Since the start of the crisis 161,920 emergency crop kits have been released to partners nationwide, for onward distribution to people in need.
- **Livestock health kits:** From May to August, the cluster released livestock health kits to partners with the capacity to vaccinate over 700,000 animals and benefit almost 25,000 families.
- **Establishing cold chains:** Work to establish cold chain systems around the country was ongoing. Cold chain systems are crucial for proper storage and dissemination of temperature-sensitive livestock vaccines. Solar system refrigerators that can work in hard to reach areas and during rainy season were procured and delivered to Pibor, Jonglei State, and Terekeka, Central Equatoria State. More solar system refrigerators are in stock for partners to deliver to Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, and Western Equatoria states.

25,000

families have benefited from livestock vaccination and other animal health support

Health

Response

- **Continued decline in new cholera cases:** As of 31 August 2014, a total of 6,037 cholera cases including 139 deaths (case fatality rate 2.3 per cent) had been reported. Most new cases were reported from Pagar in Central Equatoria State, and Torit and Ikotos counties in Eastern Equatoria State. WASH partners continue with response efforts particularly in these areas.
- **Hepatitis E in Mingkaman:** Five new hepatitis E virus (HEV) cases were reported, bringing the cumulative total to 100 cases. There have been four deaths (CFR 4.2 per cent) since the virus first appeared.
- **Ebola preparedness:** Ebola preparedness screening continued at Juba Airport. As of 30 August 2014, 2,723 passengers had been screened.
- **Vaccination campaigns continued:** There is ongoing an integrated vaccination campaign in the three states of Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile, this will continue to the end of the year. To date, 23,826 children aged 0-15 years and 23,570 children aged 6 months to 15 years have received polio and measles vaccinations respectively in Malakal, Upper Nile. In Bor, Jonglei 10,448 children aged 0-15 years and 9,344 aged 6 months to 15 years also received polio and measles vaccinations respectively. Partners finalized vaccination campaigns in Chotbora and Wudier payams in Longochuk County. 5,919 children aged 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated against measles and 4,144 children aged 0-15 years vaccinated against polio. This was part of the rapid response mechanism conducted during the week.

	During the past week	Cumulative since January
People reached	95,704	2,452,796
Outpatient consultations	13,078	1,143,957
Cholera cases	56	6037
Hepatitis E cases (Mingkaman)	5	100
Measles vaccinations	42,070	468,953
Polio vaccinations	38,366	363,105
Women provided ante-natal care	1,764	58,416
Women with assisted deliveries	383	10,101

Source: Health Cluster, as of 4 September 2014 (cholera figures as of 31 Aug)

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Rains limit access in parts of Mingkaman:** Heavy rains and floods have decreased access to Yalkot, preventing the mobile clinic from reaching those in need.
- **HIV services lacking:** A lack of HIV services in PoC sites is a concern. Health partners are dispatching teams to Mingkaman and Bor to assist in streamlining interventions.



Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 147 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 19 organizations to Akobo, Bentiu, Ganyiel, Gorwai, Jiech, Lankien, Leer, Malakal, Mathiang, Mayendit, Mwot Tot, Old Fangak, Paloich, Panyagor, and Yuai.
- **Second round of barge assistance:** Another humanitarian barge is currently being loaded with food assistance in Juba and is expected to depart in the coming days. Following this barge movement, the Logistics Cluster will work with partners to consolidate cargo for barge movement open to the wider humanitarian community.
- **Dry season preparation:** The Logistics Cluster is currently working with the humanitarian community to identify logistics bottlenecks that need to be addressed early in the dry season to ensure logistics operations are able to continue in the next rainy season. A preliminary list of proposed infrastructure projects was circulated to partners for feedback.

147
metric tonnes of humanitarian
supplies airlifted this week.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Poor road access due to rains:** Roads continue to deteriorate throughout the rainy season. The latest Access Constraints map can be found here: http://logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140829.pdf
- **Juba-Rumbek route:** The Juba-Rumbek road is currently in poor condition; the cluster has funded a partner who is in the process of mobilizing equipment to undertake emergency spot repairs in several locations on this stretch.



Mine Action

Response

- **UXO in Juba:** On 4 September the cluster disposed of an unexploded ordnance in the UN Tamping site in Juba.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Challenges in Unity and Upper Nile:** Mine action teams still face challenges working in Unity and Upper Nile states due to security and weather constraints.
- **Poor road conditions:** Mine action route verification teams were assisting aid agencies in two road projects in Central Equatoria State due to bad road conditions following heavy rains.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response

- **Response in Jonglei:** A rapid response assessment started in Mogok, Ayod County, covering shelter/NFI and WASH needs and displacement tracking. In Gorwai, also in Ayod County, a cluster-specific assessment was completed, with nearly 3,000 families registered to receive assistance. In Akobo, the distribution of household items for 1,781 families was completed.
- **Response in Unity:** Distribution of household items was ongoing for 12,000 families in Leer County, with additional supplies continuing to arrive.
- **Response in Upper Nile:** An assessment was conducted in Longochuk County, with 560 families identified as needing NFI assistance.
- **Other response:** In Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, distribution of household items started for 3,792 displaced families in Bussere Payam. In Juba, 214 families in the UN Tamping site received supplementary shelter materials. In the new PoC3 site, close to 2,000 shelters have been built and are occupied by families who have relocated from Tamping. Another around 800 shelters are either ready or under construction. In Aweil, 79 displaced families received household items.

713,000
people reached with house-
hold items of which

245,560
received shelter support.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Recurring challenges:** The shelter response in PoC sites continues to be delayed by site and ground works, including in Bentiu. For deep field locations, staffing and logistical constraints are hampering the cluster's ability to visit new locations while conducting response in others, as each deployment regularly takes up to one month. More generally, insufficient logistical capacity to transport supplies and staff to multiple locations simultaneously is the biggest constraint on operations.
- **Poor airstrip conditions:** A shelter/NFI team has attempted to go to Pagak in Upper Nile State to assess needs, but could not land due to the poor condition of the airstrip.

Nutrition

Response

- **Nutrition treatment centers in operation:** 183 locations were operational with functioning outpatient treatment programmes, 25 with stabilization centers, 113 with targeted supplementary feeding programmes and 57 with blanket supplementary feeding programmes.
- **Blanket supplementary feeding programmes continued:** 203,866 children aged 6-35 months and 22,054 PLWs were enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding programmes in January-June 2014.

	Cumulative since January
People reached with nutrition support	523,379
People screened for acute malnutrition (6.8 per cent identified with SAM; 16.4 per cent identified with MAM)	800,624
Admissions to SAM treatment	54,573
Admissions to MAM treatment	89,085
Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition (25.2 per cent identified with acute malnutrition)	125,007
PLW admission to acute malnutrition treatment programs	12,991

Needs, Gaps, Constraints

- **Bentiu:** Areas of ongoing concern include the nutrition situation in Bentiu. An additional outpatient therapy site has been established but more capacity is need to meet the needs.

Protection

Response

- **Children reached with protection support:** As of 4 September (more than half way through the year) 99,530 children have been reached with protection support, representing 55 per cent of the planned target.
- **Children registered as unaccompanied:** As of 29 August there were 4,865 children registered as unaccompanied, separated or missing in the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS).
- **Adults reached by protection activities:** 34,990 adults have been reached by CPIE activities that began in January 2014, primarily through awareness raising activities about prevention of child protection issues.
- **Psychosocial support provided:** 74,624 youth have been assisted through psychosocial support (PSS) activities since January 2014, a 9 per cent increase since report of 28 August. 94 per cent of the 74,624 children have been reached through psychosocial activities in child-friendly spaces
- **Radio broadcast of messages on Gender Based Violence:** Some 20,000 beneficiaries were reached with GBV messages through radio broadcasts in Nimule, Eastern Equatoria. The GBV partners continue to provide post rape services, counseling and support other initiatives to reduce unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions in Malakal PoC.

Needs, gaps, and constraints

- **Recruitment of child soldiers:** There were unconfirmed reports on child recruitment over the past weeks. The number of children associated with armed forces and armed groups is therefore likely to be higher than the initial estimate of 9,000.
- **Identification of separated children:** Since January 2014, 8 per cent of the registered separated children have been reunified which is below minimum standards of 90 per cent. Information sharing protocols are being finalized and endorsed by partners to facilitate tracing.
- **Enhanced data collection needed:** There is need for real time evidence on child protection risks and needs to inform effective response. The Child Protection sub-cluster is currently exploring ways to fill the information gap through tapping into existing health and education data collection mechanisms.
- **Language barriers:** Women affected by conflict have expressed concern over language barriers as they are often limited to their ethnic language and find it difficult to rely on translators especially within leadership mechanisms.

Source: Nutrition Cluster, as of 4 September 2014

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response

- Services to displaced:** Since December, over 49 partners have assisted over 2.7 million conflict-affected people – of whom at least half were displaced people – in over 55 sites.
- Meeting standards:** As of 4 September global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres per person per day) were achieved in 23 sites. Sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) were achieved in 13 sites.
- Response in Bentiu:** Water supply in the Bentiu PoC site was around 10.6 litres per person per day (up to 18.6 litres for households which received water purification supplies). Partners were working to alleviate the flooding as quickly as possible.
- Rapid response operations:** The cluster had six mobile partners (with multiple teams per agency), as detailed in the table above

State	Location	Status
Central Equatoria	Juba County	Ongoing response
Eastern Equatoria	Ikwotos and Magwi/Lapo counties	Ongoing response
Jonglei	Chuil, Nyirol County	Assessment ongoing
	Jiech, Ayod County	Ongoing response
	Mogok, Ayod County	Assessment ongoing
	Yuai, Uror County	Assessment ongoing
Upper Nile	Chotbora and Mathiang, Longochuk	Assessment complete
	Pagak/Maiwut, Maiwut County	Assessment ongoing
	Wathjak, Ulang County	Assessment ongoing
	Wau Shilluk, Fashoda County	Ongoing response

Source: WASH Cluster as of 4 September 2014

Needs, gaps, and constraints

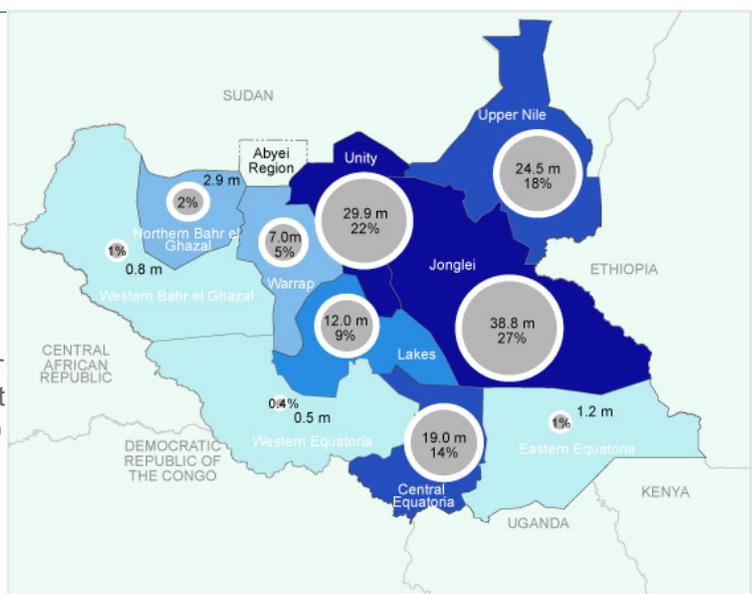
- Recurring challenges:** Cluster activities remain constrained by inadequate funding, limited access to insecure locations and the need for additional qualified WASH personnel.
- Sanitation gap in Bentiu:** Flooding caused 60 latrines to be decommissioned. An additional 509 latrines are needed in the Bentiu PoC site to reach the emergency standard of one latrine per 50 people.

Humanitarian Funding

The South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (CRP) was 53 per cent funded, with \$960 million in funding received.

To date, close to US\$135 million were allocated through the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) including US\$500,000 to mitigate the effect of the flooding and improve conditions in the Bentiu PoC sites.

Some US\$91.2 of CHF funding, representing 68 per cent, supported humanitarian response in the most crisis affected states (Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile) without neglecting to support other states which received around US\$43 million - representing 32 per cent of total funds allocated.



For further information or to provide feedback on this product, please contact:

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