

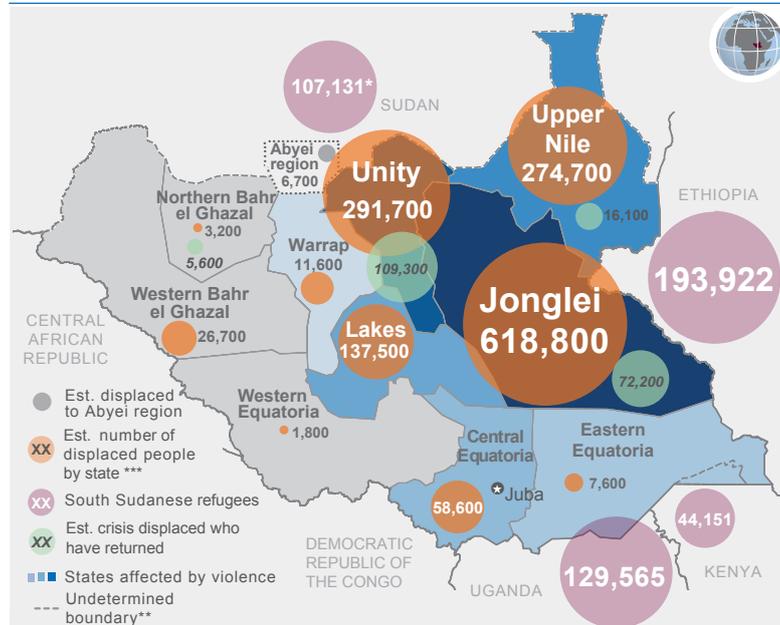
# South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No. 62 (as of 14 November 2014)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 7-14 November. The next report will be issued on or around 21 November 2014.

## Highlights



- On 9 November, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) facilitated the recommitment to the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement of 23 January.
- Escalating inter-communal tensions between the youth in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites in Malakal, Upper Nile State, continued to disrupt humanitarian operations.
- Tensions remained high in the northern areas of Pigi/Canal County, Jonglei State, following heavy fighting between armed groups. Aid agencies are assessing the impact and needs.
- The situation in parts of Warrap State remains dire as floods continued to destroy lives and livelihoods, and hinder access.

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 Abeyi area is not yet determined. \*New arrivals from South Sudan (NOT REFUGEES). \*\*\*Verification of the IDP & returned figures is a work in progress (12 October 2014).  
Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 14 November 2014 OCHA South Sudan, 14 November 2014

3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

3.5 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance\*

1.91 million

People displaced by conflict since December 2013

1.44 million

People internally displaced

\* 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

Inter-ethnic tensions escalated in the PoC sites in Malakal, as a group of youth in the new PoC sites continued to block humanitarian services from reaching the displaced people in PoC 1 and 2. The youth are also preventing people from PoC 1 and 2 from accessing the market and traders from selling food to them. Incidents of harassment, intimidation and assault, including on aid workers were reported on a daily basis, resulting in the scaling down of some services. National staff were particularly targeted, affecting timely and effective delivery of humanitarian services in the sites. Health partners reported a five per cent increase in acute watery diarrhea cases in PoC 1 and 2, due to the disruption of sanitation and hygiene campaigns. Nearly 1,000 displaced people from PoC 1 and 2 are living in temporary learning spaces denying some 1,000 children access to education. A humanitarian delegation led by the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator visited the area to assess and resolve the situation.

Elsewhere, heavy fighting between armed groups in Pigi/Canal and Fangak counties, Jonglei State, reportedly led to the displacement of about 14,000 people to Old Fangak area. An unknown number of people remained displaced in Ayod and New Fangak areas. Sixteen aid workers were relocated from Canal and Old Fangak areas. An assessment team travelled to Old Fangak to assess the situation, and recommend appropriate response.

On 9 November, IGAD Special Envoys on South Sudan welcomed the signing of the Implementation Matrix and detailed timetable to implement the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (23 January) in South Sudan. The Matrix outlines specific and time-bound actions to be undertaken by the parties to ensure protection of civilians, guarantee humanitarian access and cease hostilities.

Source: OCHA Situation Reports, based on reports from humanitarian clusters

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

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Coordination Saves Lives

## Humanitarian response

Aid agencies continued to provide life-saving assistance to people in need. They aim to reach some 3.8 million people with life-saving assistance by December. Access remained a challenge due to insecurity, logistical constraints caused by the floods, and administrative delays in procurement of humanitarian supplies.

3.8 million people  
to be assisted

The situation in Warrap State remained particularly worrisome due to the continuing flooding situation. Partners reported that the road between Kuac North and Kuac South was inaccessible as River Jur burst its banks thus hindering access. Nearly 200 people were reportedly sheltering at a school in Kuac South. The displaced people have access to water, health facilities and education but lack sleeping materials. Partners were deployed to assess the situation in Akon South, Gogrial and Alek South.

Disease outbreaks, especially among the displaced populations remained a major concern. Malaria, acute respiratory infections and acute watery diarrhea continued to account for the highest proportion of the disease burden among the displaced people across the country. The Kala-azar outbreak continued to affect more lives, with 6,222 cases and 174 deaths reported in 2014. Partners reported that 682 cases and 12 deaths were reported last week, the majority in Jonglei State. Most affected are males, with 54.3 per cent (3,379 people) cases reported. Young people aged five and 17 years accounted for 24.2 per cent of the cases. The cases in 2014 have nearly tripled those in 2013, when there were 2,253 cases and 70 deaths. This is reportedly due to increased population movements, displacement of people who are not immune to highly endemic areas, limited health services, poor housing and malnutrition. Partners are responding in 15 centres compared to 22 in 2013. Stocks for both diagnosis and treatment have been pre-positioned in endemic states.

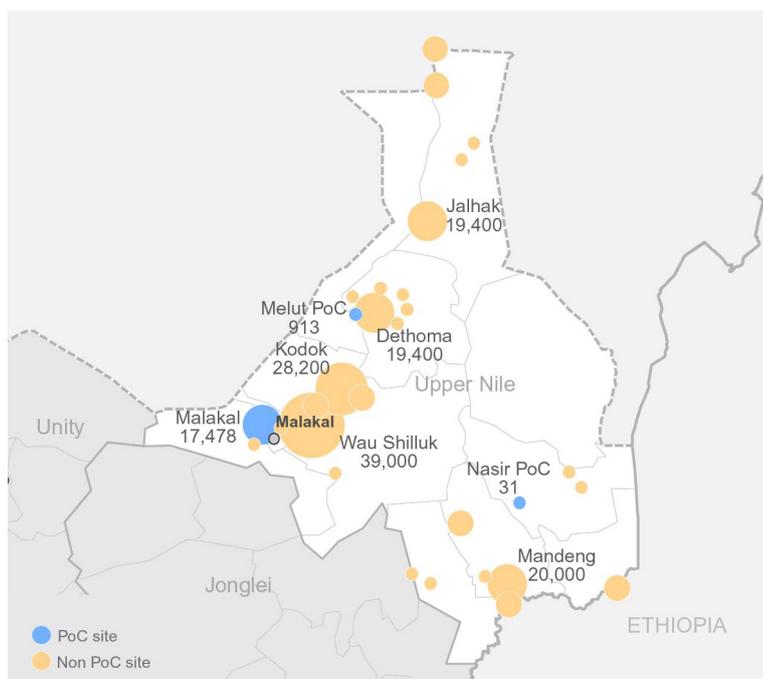


### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs

- Site management and planning, and provision of coordinated assistance to the targeted population remained a major concern. Partners estimate that some 1.44 million people are in need countrywide; of which 693,000 have been targeted. Support for the relocation of flood and conflict-affected people remained critical.

Internal displacement in Upper Nile State, as of 14 November 2014



#### Response

**Response coverage:** Partners have reached 64 per cent (445,603 people) of the 693,000 people targeted until December.

- Development of the new PoC site in Malakal, Upper Nile State, continued, with 91 per cent of drainage and the main berm completed. The fighting and tension within and surrounding the Malakal PoC have led to overcrowding as new arrivals continue to enter the PoC. PoC 1 and 2 are both congested.
- More than 18,400 people from different ethnic communities are hosted in the PoC sites in Malakal, Nassir and Melut; while another 257,000 displaced people live outside the PoC sites. Malakal hosts 95 per cent (17,478 people) of the displaced people in PoC sites.
- Residents of PoC 1 and 2 are unable to move freely within and outside of the PoC site and are not accessing the market.

- In Mingkaman, Lakes State, partners finalized 90 per cent of all planned roads and were working on completing the drainage; 400 meters of the road to Ahau, the road to the clinic, and repaired spot locations of the road from Mingkaman to Kalthok.
- Discussions, including with a high-level humanitarian delegation led by the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator continued with community leaders to diffuse the prevailing tension among the youth in Malakal PoCs.

### Gaps and constraints

- **Insecurity and operational challenges in Malakal:** The “blockade” of food and charcoal into the old PoC was still enforced through two PoC gates. Prices of limited stock of food in the old PoC tremendously increased and the shortage of charcoal compelled people to use wooden footpath and other materials to cook food. CCCM, NFI and protection partners are exploring options to provide emergency charcoal to old PoC residents.
- Health partners have reported an increase of over five per cent in diarrheal diseases due to the disruption of sanitation and hygiene campaigns in the sites.

## Education

### Needs

- Advocacy for non-occupation of schools by armed groups and displaced people and for payment of teachers’ salaries and incentives to allow learning to resume.
- Establishment of temporary learning spaces, provide learning, teaching and recreational materials for children to continue with their education.
- Logistical support for the delivery of learning materials and supplies in hard-to reach areas.

### Response

- **Response coverage:** Partners have reached 70 per cent (192,661 people) of the 275,000 people targeted for education assistance. Of those reached, 86,509 (42.4 per cent) are girls, while 106,152 are boys.
- **Education facilities and materials:** Education partners provided six temporary learning spaces (tents) to six primary schools in Kajokeji County to address the overcrowding of children in the school after the outbreak of the border conflict forcing many South Sudanese to flee back from refuge in Uganda. The schools were also provided with learning materials to support the children. Partners also provided 173 textbooks, including books for grades one to six, to the four schools in the Bentiu PoCs to boost the teachers’ efforts.
- **New learning site in Malakal:** Following sustained advocacy by partners, a new site for the relocation of the Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Malakal was allocated and efforts are on track to fence the location to guarantee protection of the children.
- **Teachers’ incentives:** Partners in Mingkaman, Awerial county continued to provide teacher incentives to 122 teachers, including three females, in 18 schools to facilitate access to education for over 12,000 children from the displaced and host community .

Over 86,500 girls  
reached

### Gap and constraints

- **Recurring challenges:** Delay/failure to pay teachers’ salaries continued to limit education activities as teachers were still not showing up for duty. Education partners continued to advocate with relevant authorities for a sustainable solution; while some partners provided short term incentives to teachers to boost their efforts in facilitating learning.
- **School occupation:** 24 new schools were reportedly occupied by IDPs displaced by floods in Tonj South, Warrap State; while another 271 schools were destroyed by floods in many parts of the State. Some 92,870 children (37,148 females) have been affected and are unable to continue with their learning. In addition, 91 schools are still occupied by displaced people and armed forces (38 by armed groups, 48 by IDPs, 2 both IDPs and armed forces and 3 school status unknown) in the other parts of the country. The situation has disrupted learning in the area and further exposed the school going children to abuse.
- **Disruption of education due to lack of secondary schools:** While partners have supported facilitation of the primary leaving exams in Warrap State, there is no transition strategy for these children as secondary schools are neither established nor supported in many parts of the state.

## Emergency Telecommunication

### Needs

- Vital frontline services to over 130 humanitarian partners, in the areas of security telecommunication, data and voice services (internet), technical support (help desk support and management) and training (capacity building in ICT).

### Response

- Partners programmed 35 radios for three UN agencies and three NGOs this week.
- Partners conducted a mission to Lankien, Jonglei State, to assess the gaps and needs of ETC services in the area.
- Partners visited the green solar solutions powering the UNMISS radio network at Juba UN House, as an alternative plan to establish green solar solution in the operating centers and humanitarian hubs.

### Gaps and constraints

- **Funding gaps:** Funding for cluster activities for 2014 has been exhausted and mobilization of additional funds proved to be a major challenge. The cluster is 39 per cent funded and requires \$2.8 million to meet its target for 2014. Lack of resources may impact the deployment and roll-out of the digital radios project.
- **Recurring:** Procurement of telecommunications equipment continued to be challenging due to lengthy import procedures and the volatile insecurity frequently causing significant delay.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Needs

- An estimated 3.3 million people have been targeted for emergency livelihoods support and 2.4 million targeted for improved access to food by December.

### Response

- **Food distribution:** Food distributions were completed in Dablual, Mandeng, Nhialdu, Atar, Kaldak, Kadet and Pultruk; while distributions continued in Mading, Mathiang, Kiechkuon, Gai reang, Mayendit, Jiech, Whajtak, Walgak and Nyal. General Food Distribution occurred in Nimule, Eastern Equatoria State (EES); Kajo Keji and displaced camps in Central Equatoria State (CES); Food for Education was conducted in most counties in EES except Lopa and Juba and Lainya in CES; Pregnant and lactating women supplementary feeding was conducted in POCs in CES and in Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North and Lopa EES.
- **Capacity building:** Partners were deployed countrywide to conduct the 14th round of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) survey. In Lakes State 17 partners were trained on FSMS data collection methodologies using "Tablets".
- **Livelihood support:** Emergency livelihood kits were released to partners for all ten states, covering 79 counties and the Abyei area. Separately 4,575 crop kits, 700 vegetable kits and 4925 fishing kits were released to partners for beneficiaries in Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states. As part of the emergency response, fuel efficient stoves were received in the Juba warehouse for distribution.
- **Asset creation activities, including** fish ponds, community farming, rehabilitation of roads, schools rooms, land clearing, hand hoeing and crop production continued in the Equatoria states. Following a monitoring and evaluation exercise, the affected people are receiving food against work progress.
- Partners reported **improved access across the greater Equatoria** as the main and feeder roads opened up after long cutoff by floods.
- Harvest of main crops such as sorghum, sweet potato and groundnuts continued in most of the counties in the Equatoria regions. Teams were deployed for FSMS data collection and will conduct post crop harvest assessment in the area.

### Gaps and constraints

- Heavy flooding in Agok and Abyei areas had devastating effect on crops that were ready for harvesting. Partners are planning an interagency rapid assessment to establish needs and required response.



## Needs

- Ongoing responses are tailored towards preventing communicable and water-borne diseases; provision of reproductive health services for pregnant mothers, and dissemination of GBV prevention messages to the affected people.
- Malaria, acute respiratory infections and acute watery diarrhea continue to account for the highest proportion of the disease burden among IDPs. This week, malaria had the highest proportionate morbidity and incidence of 24.5 per cent and 70 cases per 10,000 respectively. Routine vaccinations against polio, measles and cholera continued.

## Response

- **Response coverage:** An estimated 3.6 million medical consultations were conducted countrywide as of November 2014. More than 5.8 million people are in need of various forms of medical support in South Sudan, with partners having targeted 3.1 million, by December 2014.
- **Measles and Acute Flaccid Paralysis/Polio:** Partners continued with mass polio vaccination campaigns in Bentiu PoC and Guit County, Unity State. Some 945,619 children were also vaccinated against measles, and 927,584 children vaccinated against polio. This represents an increase of 36 per cent for measles and 49 per cent for polio in the last two weeks.
- **Response to Kala-azar:** 682 new cases and 12 deaths were reported last week bringing the total cases for 2014 to 6,222 cases and 174 deaths, with the majority in Jonglei State. The cases in 2014 have nearly tripled those in 2013, when there were 2,253 cases and 70 deaths. Partners report that 54.3 per cent (3,379 people) of the cases are males and that young people aged five and 17 years accounting for 24.2 per cent of the cases. This is reportedly due to increased population movement, displacement of non-immune populations to highly endemic areas, which reportedly have limited health services, poor housing and malnutrition. Partners are responding in 15 centres compared to 22 in 2013. Stocks for both diagnosis and treatment have been pre-positioned in endemic states.
- **Cholera outbreak:** No new cases were reported this week and partners continued to respond to cases reported from Ohilang (Lopa/Lafon) and Imatong (Ikotos) in Eastern Equatoria State (EES); and investigated another 13 suspect cases in Kapoeta South.

6,222 Kala-azar cases and 174 deaths in 2014

54.3 per cent are males

## HEALTH INDICATORS

	Previous week	Cumulative since Jan.
People reached with medical interventions	108,016	3,602,487
Outpatient consultations conducted	104,451	1,998,716
Cholera Deaths, all locations	0	161
Cholera Cases, all counties	0	6,301
Hepatitis E cases, Bentiu	0	115
Kala azar cases	0	6,222
Reproductive health: Women provided ANC services	3,132	80,252
Women with assisted deliveries	394	13,362
Women with caesarian sections	39	1,348
People reached with GBV messages	8,061	141,297

Source: Health Cluster, as of 13 November

## Gaps and constraints

- **Funding:** The Health Cluster received 84 per cent funding (\$64.5 million) but requires \$12.5 million to sustain operations until December.
- **Logistical constraints:** Shortage of medicines and antimalarials in some communities because of delivery constraints from road access/flooding and insecurity. Logistics cluster supported air transport.
- **Limited access to health services and insufficient personnel** for the displaced population, coupled with **shortage of nutritional/food supplements** for patients in Kala-azar endemic areas posed a major challenge to the response team.
- Partners reported that **limited storage capacity** to keep adequate drugs for most kala-azar treatment facilities and lack of funds for the programme are making it difficult to maintain current activities.



## Logistics

### Needs

- Aid agencies continued to be in need of storage and transportation services, including airlift capacity, following destruction of infrastructure during the recent rains.

### Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over 171 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted last week on behalf of 13 organizations to Upper Nile, Unity, Jonglei and Lakes states destined for Bentiu, Gorwai, Jikmir, Koch, Mading, Malakal, Nyal, Pagak, Rumbek, Wau, and Yuai.
- On 07 November, the partners **delivered cargo to Bentiu using a fixed wing aircraft.** This was the first successful use of a fixed wing cargo plane in Bentiu since the start of the rainy season. As airstrips are beginning to dry around the country, fixed wing planes will be able to be used and this will significantly increase the daily airlift capacity.
- Partners added an additional Mi8 helicopter (2mt capacity) to the fleet.

### Gaps and constraints

- **Poor road access:** Roads remained inaccessible due to destruction during the recent rainy season. The latest Access Constraints map can be found here: [http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc\\_ss\\_774\\_currentroadclosures\\_20141107.pdf](http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20141107.pdf)



## Mine Action

### Needs

- Areas that experienced active hostilities are inaccessible due to suspected mines and other explosives suspected to have been used in the conflict. The areas should be cleared and humanitarian access and safety of civilians guaranteed.

### Response

- Partners investigated a populated area in Kудuo, Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State, where a landmine was found on 13 November.
- On 11 November, partners investigated an area in Morobo, Central Equatoria, following a report of a motorcycle accident involving an anti-personnel mine ; no other evidence of more mines was found.
- Partners assisted the Inter Agency Rapid Needs Assessments with reconnaissance of humanitarian hub locations in Pagak, Upper Nile State.
- Partners re-investigated the mortar impacted area in POC 4 in Bentiu, following the fighting two weeks ago and marked it as a hazardous area. The area is still underwater; it will be monitored and further cleared once accessible.
- Partners are clearing a road linking three communities to the main road to Kaya in Morobo county, Central Equatoria
- Partners continued with explosive ordnance disposal and provided mine risk education training to agency staff in Juba.

### Needs, gaps and constraints

- Mine action activities in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states remained challenging due to insecurity, restrictions on movement and poor weather conditions.



## Multi-sector response to refugees

### Needs

- Partners have reached 97 per cent (243,543 people) of the 251,950 people targeted.

## Response

- **Refugee relocation convoys** resumed this week, and 84 refugees were transported from Yida to Ajoung Thok Camp. 18 new unaccompanied/separated minors (15 males, 3 females) between the ages of four to seven years were relocated from Yida to Ajoung Thok. 24 cases were assessed and Best Interest Assessments (BIA) completed.
- **Water and Sanitation:** In Yida, 81 new family latrines and eight institutional latrines were constructed, while seven latrines were decommissioned. In Kaya, water supply is at above 20 litres per day per persons due to production boost after the installation of the solar power system.
- **GBV training** was conducted in Ajoung Thok for 23 sports committee members.
- **General Food Distribution (GFD)** for the second half of the month was conducted in Ajoung Thok; a total of 13,135 individuals collected the food. The next GFD is scheduled to be on 15 November and beneficiaries will receive 30 day rations.
- **Shelter construction:** Partners completed 30 shelters making a total of 1,000 shelter phase II structures out of planned 1,850 for Yusuf Batil Camp. Four percent of the walls of the completed shelters have been plastered with mud by the community. Partners continued to mobilize refugee communities to take advantage of rains and plaster the walls of their shelters.

## Gaps and constraints

- Due to **fuel shortages and rationing**, relocation convoys will be reduced from two to one convoy per week.
- In Ajoung Thok refugee camp, **lack of clothing for separated and unaccompanied minors** in the camp as well as **lack of material support for persons with disabilities** was reported.

## Nutrition

### Needs

- Malnutrition rates remained high across the country, with the conflict-affected people being worst hit. Partners estimate that 910,400 children aged 6-59 months will suffer from severe and acute malnutrition in 2014, and as many as 50,000 children may not survive unless they receive urgent treatment. Addressing the trigger factors and treatment of affected cases remained a priority for nutrition partners.

### Response

- Partners scaled-up community outreach activities across South Sudan. Some 28,168 children (6-59 months) were screened for acute malnutrition using MUAC, consisting of 14,800 boys (52.5 per cent) and 13,368 (47.5 per cent) girls. 71 per cent of the (20,171 people) screening activities took place in Upper Nile while the rest of the screenings were conducted in Warrap, Central\_Equatoria, Jonglei and Unity states.
- Some 574 (294 boys and 280 girls) children, 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 1,052 children 6-59 months (445 boys and 607 girls) of the same age were treated with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in Upper Nile, Warrap, Central Equatoria, Jonglei, and Unity states. Some 527 pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment in Upper Nile, Warrap, Central\_Equatoria, Jonglei and Unity states.
- Partners conducted the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) training for 27 implementing partners from 5 to 7 November 2014 in Juba.
- In Tonj North, Warrap State, partners advised all moderate malnourished patients to use food available at home due to lack of Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF). All the SAM stabilized cases were transferred to neighbouring OTPs, which had stocks of RUTF.
- Partners in Kaldak and Kamel received 54 cartons of plumpy nuts, which were looted soon after the recurrent attacks in Canal.
- Partners conducted RRM missions in Manding, Nasir County in Upper Nile State.

50,000 children need urgent assistance

### Gaps and constraints

- Partner activities continued to be constrained by insecurity (especially in Malakal); poor infrastructure due to flooding, absence or low capacity of partners, hence the risk of canceling, postponing or reduced activities.

## Protection

### Needs

- Insecurity, including in PoC sites, continued to adversely affect operations and hampered protection response in some areas. Partners observed the need to strengthen the networks for monitoring and reporting on grave violations to children. Registration and verification of the displaced people continued. An increased number of displaced people presented with psychosocial problems as a result of the continued impact of war and displacement.

### Response

- In Pariang, Unity State, a significant movement of people was reported from different Payams due to fear of conflict in and around Bentiu. Displaced people from Alilany, Nyiel Bui, Toor, Liri moved to Panyang, Jamjang, Pariang and Yida. Protection actors monitored the movement and ensured the immediate needs of these families were being addressed.
- In Malakal POC tensions are deteriorating and causing serious protection concerns and hindering smooth delivery of basic services and livelihood activities. Protection cluster in Malakal and at national level continued to advocate with various actors for early resolution of the issue.
- In Melut, protection actors supported the CCCM partners in the recently held registration activities and ensured that the interests of the vulnerable persons were incorporated.
- Since March 2014, some 7,018 children and 6,193 adults have been reached during Rapid Response Missions (RRM). The last two missions were conducted in Kich Kuon, Ulang County and Kamel, Canal County where 418 children were reached.
- One of the GBV partner deployed a RRM team to Renk County from 23 October to 11 December. The team conducted an assessment and identified two potential sites for GBV responses (Abayok and Jelhak) and set up safe space in Abayok during this reporting period. Psychosocial (PSS) groups provided Clinical Care for Sexual Assault Survivors (CCSAS) and training to 20 local health staff (including both government actors and aid workers).

### Gaps and constraints

- In Bentiu, advocacy should be prioritized with both parties to the conflict in order to ensure the respect to neutrality and humanitarian character of POCs, which has not been observed. Protection partners were establishing community based protection networks inside the POC however they continued to face challenges in expanding protection services to neighbouring areas including Bentiu, Guit, Nhaildu, Jazeera, due to security and lack of access.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Needs

- Partners have reported an increasing need for emergency shelter, especially in areas affected by floods. Partners identifies some 1.1 million people to be in need of assistance countrywide, by December 2014.

### Response

- **Coverage:** Of the estimated 450,000 people targeted for shelter, 65 per cent (290,450 individuals) have received shelter; while 87 per cent (872,785 people) of the one million people targeted for NFIs have been reached. Some 1,120 people were reached with shelter materials; while 10,490 people reached with NFIs this week.
- **Distributions:** NFI distributions were completed in Lelo, Malal Shiluk, Upper Nile State (822 households); Duk (1,000 households) and Twic East in Jonglei State to 246 households. NFI distribution continued in Gorwai Jonglei State, (3,987 households); while movement of shelter continued in Bentiu for 8,000 households in the PoC. In Koch, Unity State, movement of NFIs for 1,438 households continued from Rumbek to Koch.
- **Verifications and needs assessments:** Verification continued for 3,500 households reported to be in need for NFIs in Pagil, Jonglei; while another team was on the ground to complete needs assessment in Ulang, Upper Nile State.

### Gaps and constraints

- **Insecurity:** NFI distributions in Kamel, Jonglei State, and Baliet, Upper Nile State, were put on hold due to insecurity and lack of access.

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- **Logistical constraints**, including poor road conditions slowed down the movement of items for NFI response to 3,341 households in Walgak and 2,515 in Akobo town both in Jonglei State. NFI response to 882 households in Abeimnom, Unity, was put on hold due to difficult road conditions preventing stock movement from warehouses in Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs

- The absence of enough latrines and sanitation services continued to pose a serious health risk across displacement sites in South Sudan. Overcrowding in the sites puts people at risk of communicable diseases and infections. Meeting the SPHERE standards and preventing and containing outbreaks of waterborne diseases, including current cholera outbreak remained a priority countrywide.

### Response

- **Coverage:** Partners have reached 93 per cent (over 3.5 million people) of the more than 3.8 million people targeted. Partners maintained emergency WASH services in PoC sites and displacement settlements. Since the start of the current crisis over 55 WASH cluster partners have reached over 3.5 million conflict-affected people in over 60 sites, with life-saving emergency WASH assistance. At least half of the people reached are displaced people.
- **Performance against standards:** Global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres per day per person) were achieved in four more sites this week hence a total of 34 compliant sites; while sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) has been achieved in 22 sites.
- **Cholera response:** WASH partners continued response efforts in Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria states, focusing on preparedness and prevention activities. With a spike in cholera cases in Ikwoto county, a partner is being deployed to the area to support the scale up and response efforts of on-ground WASH partners.
- **Scaling up Hepatitis E response:** Partners continued with hygiene promotion campaigns, house-to-house hygiene promotion and soap distribution across Mingkaman, Jonglei State and Bentiu, Unity State. Hand-washing stations were scaled-up across all PoC sites.
- **Bentiu response:** Water supply in the Bentiu PoC was 12.5 litres per person per day with five operational boreholes. Sanitation coverage was 590 latrines, with 1 latrine per 69 people and 229 more latrines were needed to reach SPHERE standards of 1 latrine per 50 people. 30 latrines in POC 2 have been recovered and were functional as the water levels had gone down. Latrine construction begun in PoC 3 and dry areas of PoC 1, 4 and 6 and partners are addressing critical areas in need of sanitation. Partners continue to distribute “pee-poo” bags (self-sanitizing single-use biodegradable toilet) as an interim sanitation measure to those in the most floods-affected parts of PoC 2 and 3. A WASH partner will remain in Bentiu to address the current sanitation gap.
- Two engineers were working with CCCM and the WASH cluster partners to address the flooding in Bentiu PoC. There are 14 pumps operating 12 hours daily to pump out the flood water from each of the PoCs.
- **Ebola preparedness:** WASH Ebola training of trainers was held in Juba for WASH partners on key messages for prevention of control. More information on preparedness and response is available here: <https://sites.google.com/site/washclustersouthsudan/Ebola>
- **Rapid response teams:** The cluster has six mobile partners, with multiple teams across the country.

### Gaps and constraints

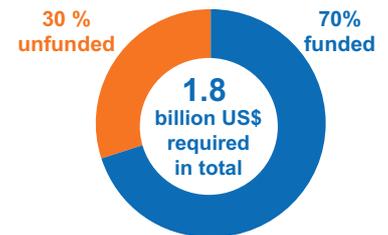
- **Negotiating access:** Guaranteed access into current locations and new locations—particularly around Bentiu—is vital for continued emergency service provision. Continued engagement with the Access Working Group is needed to ensure humanitarian response in deep-field locations.
- **WASH expertise needed:** The cluster requires additional qualified WASH personnel (within agencies and the cluster coordination team) to coordinate and implement quality WASH programs in an insecure crisis context.
- **Funding gaps:** More funds are needed to scale-up scale up (prepositioning of pipeline supplies, especially with the upcoming dry season pre-positioning needed and increased front line services) activities in order to mitigate against cholera, other potential water borne disease outbreaks and ensure continuation of services in POC’s and settlements in major sites where SPHERE standards are not able to be met.

## Humanitarian Financing

### South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (CRP)

As of 14 November, some \$1.2 billion had been received through the Crisis Response Plan, accounting for 70 per cent of the total requirement of the \$1.8 billion appeal. With the year drawing to a close, aid agencies urgently require \$535 million to reach many more people in need. Partners had by October reached some 3.5 million people with some form of assistance, out of the 3.8 million people targeted. More than 300,000 people with acute needs have not received any assistance, while others have only had their needs partially met.

Funding levels vary across sectors with education, emergency telecommunications, multi-sector and protection sectors still less than 50 per cent funded; while logistics, health and mine action remained the best funded sectors with 81, 88 and 99 per cent funding respectively.



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

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