

South Sudan: Crisis

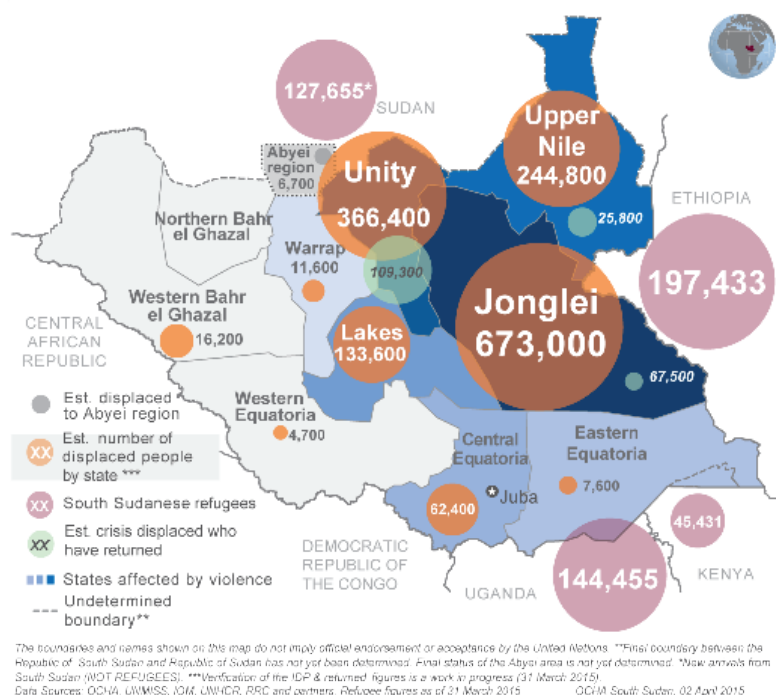
Situation Report No.81 (as of 3 April 2015)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 27 March- 2 April 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 10 April 2015.

Highlights

- The humanitarian convoy of trucks carrying about 2,700 metric tonnes of food supplies from the Sudan corridor arrived in Melut, Upper Nile.
- The Humanitarian Coordinator called for freedom of movement during the planting season to enable South Sudanese to access their land, plant crops, tend to their livestock and trade without fear of violence.
- 112 suspected measles cases were reported in Bentiu PoC site and a mop up immunization campaign for children under the age of five is planned early next week.



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, fighting was reported in Ayod in Jonglei, Rumbek in Lakes, Longochuk and Nasir counties in Upper Nile. In Ayod County distribution of humanitarian assistance to displaced people was disrupted by fighting in Ayuidit and Poktap payams. In Upper Nile State, reports were received of civilians moving from Longochuk and Udier towards the Ethiopian border. Partners in Gambella, Ethiopia reported that more than 3,200 people had crossed the border between 15 January and 15 March this year.

Inter-communal violence broke out in Akoka, Bentiang, Lul and Rom areas. The humanitarian implications of the fight are yet to be established. Meanwhile, the whereabouts of three aid workers transporting five metric tonnes of food supplies from Malakal to Melut remained unknown. Efforts were underway to trace the missing aid workers. In a different occasion, two other aid workers and 15 drivers of contracted commercial trucks transporting 130 metric tonnes of food supplies to Rom were detained at Khor-Adar for hours. They were later released but one truck driver was commandeered to Akoka. Partners also received reports of people moving from Melut to Mayom and Fashoda fleeing inter-communal violence. The situation was tense in Malakal town where civilians were moving into the PoC to seek protection.

In Unity State, a grenade exploded in Bentiu PoC site injuring ten civilians on 29 March. Partners reported that the incident occurred during clashes between two groups in the PoC site. The incident was assessed as criminally motivated.

Humanitarian response

A convoy of trucks carrying about 2,700 metric tonnes of food supplies from the Sudan corridor arrived in Melut on 31 March. An additional 1,500 metric tonnes is expected to arrive shortly. The food supplies were earmarked for distribution in Maban County.

Cases of measles outbreak were confirmed in Bentiu PoC site. As of 2 April, some 112 cases were reported in the site. Of the five samples sent for testing, two tested positive for measles. A mop up measles campaign in the PoC site is planned to start early next week. Three cases of acute jaundice syndrome (AJS) were also reported in the Bentiu PoC site during the week. Partners were scaling up response in the PoC.

On 2 April, the Humanitarian Coordinator issued a statement, calling for freedom of movement during the planting season to enable people to access their land, plant crops, tend to their livestock and trade without fear of violence. He expressed concern that the conflict has continued to restrict civilians' freedom of movement and thereby limiting their ability to provide for themselves especially in Greater Upper Nile states. A safe and secure environment is necessary for aid agencies to reach as many people in need as possible with lifesaving aid and livelihood support to alleviate suffering, prevent hunger and enable people to help themselves.

Humanitarian Funding

At the Nairobi conference \$529 million new money was pledged to support the humanitarian response in South Sudan and the region. As of 3 April 2015, about \$236m (45%) were committed, including some \$191 million for response inside South Sudan. Partners continued to advocate to donors to quickly convert the remaining pledges into commitments and disbursement to ensure pre-positioning of supplies before the peak of the rainy season. More info: <http://fts.unocha.org/>

Nairobi pledges

Donor	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	64,535,491	15,300,000	79,835,491	164,509	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	21,850,000	5,800,000	27,650,000	60,820,000	31%
Kenya Commercial Bank	109,000		109,000	0		0	109,000	0%
Netherlands	15,100,000		15,100,000	5,302,227		5,302,227	9,797,773	35%
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	99,831,165	21,700,000	121,531,165	151,468,835	45%
Total	448,629,000	80,750,000	529,379,000	191,518,883	44,407,248	235,926,131	293,452,869	45%

Service clusters



Logistics

Response

- Supplies airlifted: During the reporting week, 68 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of seven organizations to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states (Akobo, Atar, Boma, Ganyiel, Koch, Kodok, Kotdalok, Kurwai, Kurwai, Leer, Mathiang, and Pochalla).
- Humanitarian barge: The humanitarian barge en route to Melut arrived in Malakal on 2 April. The barge contained over 900 metric tonnes of relief items for ten organizations.

- A fixed wing plane is planned to be added to the current fleets. This will enable the delivery of about 10 metric tonnes of humanitarian aid per day to airstrips suitable for this type of assets.
- Upgrading of the common storage facilities in Bentiu were underway and additional storage capacity were available for use. The cluster erected four Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) for partners ahead of the rainy season. From 8 to 9 April partners will be trained on construction and set up of MSUs in Juba.

Constraints

- Funding continued to be a major operational constraint in 2015. An overall shortfall of 75 per cent for logistics projects were realized. An additional \$113 million were required for common logistics services, passenger transport, and infrastructure works.
- The rains have begun in different locations across the country. It started few weeks earlier than previous years and will have negative impact on road transport due to poor road conditions.
- The latest access constraints map can be found here: http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/ssd_lc_op_accessconstraints_a3l_20150327.pdf



Emergency Telecommunications

Needs

- Humanitarian organizations require 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 humanitarian presence is stable and a long-term solution is needed.

Response

- The cluster continued to support 26 repeater sites for the provision of security telecommunications services.
- On-site and remote ICT support services were provided to ten data connectivity sites across the country.
- In Mingkaman, Lakes State, due to equipment failure, internet services were non-operational in one of the two ETC sites for six weeks. During the week, the cluster conducted a mission to restore internet connectivity services and extended the WiFi coverage to the new humanitarian hub. ICT Help desk services were also provided. Partners in Mingkaman were able to access internet services.
- A mission was ongoing in Mingkaman to solve radio communication problems associated with the shifting of one of the two ETC site.
- In Bentiu, a mission was carried out to apply connectivity infrastructure changes to mitigate the risk of internet connectivity service failure. ICT Help desk services were provided to the partners in this area.

Constraints

- The cluster received \$900,000 from the CHF 2015 first standard allocation, the fund will sustain cluster operations for only six months. More funding is required to enable the cluster to sustain its operations. The cluster is looking for other sources of funding and potential donors.

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

- In Malakal PoC site, a total of 1,550 meters fence were constructed covering the three sides of the PoC site. Lining and backfilling work for 48 pit latrines was completed. Soil delivery for six water point platforms were also completed. Two platforms for elevated earth platform backfilling and compaction were concluded. Installation of culverts were underway. Registration of new arrivals has commenced. Site management partners were identifying and registering displaced people for relocation to the new PoC extension.

- In Bentiu PoC, work on the construction of the new PoC extension was underway and nearly 90 per cent completed. Clearing of the area, construction of external and internal drainages, roads and perimeter berms, demarcation of blocks and individual family plots were all concluded. Shelter construction work begun on 27 March. The relocation to sector three were planned to start on 22 April.

Gaps and Constraints

- In Bentiu PoC site, 20 crime cases were recorded by the Force Protection Unit during the week. Theft and fighting remained the leading causes of crime in the PoC site. Partners were asked to continue dissuading the youths.

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

- A total of 218,356 children were reached with education related assistance (141,519 boys and 83,547 girls).
- In Pibor, 1,703 students (14 per cent female) were enrolled in four schools and 1,376 students (4 per cent female) were registered for learning in Likuangole Primary school. The children were provided with school supplies and the schools also received text books through Back to Learning Initiative.
- In Bentiu PoC 4, partners conducted hygiene promotion activities reaching 2,455 beneficiaries (55 per cent females). The activities included messages on sanitation, safe water and waste disposal. Partners also organized some sport activities for the youths during the week. Some 91 youths (15 females) participated in volleyball and 275 in other games. The sport activities were organized to reduce youth redundancy in the PoC site.
- Capitation grants for schools in the PoC sites: In Bentiu PoC, the filling of forms for the schools were completed. Fund were being processed to be disbursed to schools to promote school activities.
- In Lakes State, eight schools in Cueibet County reopened last week and registration of children was ongoing. The schools in the area delayed to open due to insecurity.

Gaps and constraints

- Teachers in PoC sites: Resourcing of education facilitators posed a big challenge in the implementation of Education in Emergency (EiE) activities in all the PoC sites. The limited resources, tight budget lines and EiE regulations guiding payment of incentives to the facilitators rendered it difficult for partners to meet the unending demands of the facilitators. The incentive payment halted the education activities in UN House PoC site in Juba. It has also compromised the quality of education services provided in the Temporary Learning Space (TLS).
- Other issues: supplies remained a huge challenge in most locations limiting retention of the children in the TLS and other forced to close.
- Some 83 schools remained under use by different actors; 26 by combatants; 53 by displaced people, two by both displaced people and armed forces while two remain unknown. The continued occupation of these schools continues to hinder access to education and risks destruction of the school facilities.
- Mitigation measures: Partners continued to advocate with the concerned authorities and the donors for possible solution to these constraints.

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

- The number of measles cases in the Bentiu PoC site has increased. Cumulatively, 112 suspected cases were reported, 20 were admitted in the PoC hospital as of 2 April. Plans were finalized to conduct emergency immunization for children under the age of 5. Vaccines and supplies were delivered to Bentiu ahead of the campaign.
- During the week, partners conducted 20,137 consultations.

Gaps and constraints

- The cluster requires \$90 million in the HRP 2015, to respond to the needs of the conflict affected people. Some \$2.75 million were allocated from CHF leaving a gap of 96.9 per cent.



Mine Action

Needs

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

Response

- In Bentiu PoC 4, a grenade explosion occurred on 29 March. Ten people were injured during the explosion. Mine action team visited the accident site to investigate the explosion. The team found a small crater but no other remnants were found.
- Elsewhere, in Unity State, verification and clearance of Tam junction to Tam road as well as Mayom to Wangkai road all in Mayom County by mine action team were completed. The team also conducted a number of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) spot tasks in a number of locations in Mayom.
- A mine action armored bulldozer carried out the ground preparation supporting a new road construction project in Rubkona PoC site .
- The road assessment and survey by mine action team on the Pariang to Panyang and Pariang to Tor Junction roads were ongoing, as part of the Malakal to Bentiu road opening
- In Malakal, the sub-surface search by the mine action team at the Malakal way station where 3,000 displaced people are sheltering continued. This followed the completion of the all surface clearance by the same team.
- The EOD teams promptly responded and removed unexploded ordnances in Pibor, Jonglei State and Nimule in Eastern Equatoria State.
- During the week, mine action also conducted a desk assessment for the Juba bridge construction in Central Equatoria State.
- The cluster also continued to support partners' in feeder roads project in Warrap State.

Gaps and Constraints

- Mine action teams continued to face challenges working in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states due to insecurity and restrictions on movements.
- During the reporting week, three de-miners were arrested and detained in Malakal by armed men but were later released.
- Weather constraints also hampered operations in some areas, but the teams continue to support the work of wider humanitarian community.

Health Key Figures

	Health Week 13	Cumulative*
Number of medical interventions (whole country)	104,290	999,771
Number of people targeted (whole country)		3,400,000
Outpatient Consultations conducted	101,292	892,883
Leishmaniasis/ Cases	40	1,319
Leishmaniasis/ Deaths	4	39
Hepatitis E Cases	1	16
Hepatitis E Deaths	0	0
Rep Health – Women provided ANC services	2,647	34,758
Rep Health – Women with assisted deliveries	325	4,876
Rep Health – Women with caesarean sections	26	483
People reached with GBV prevention messages	10,428	57,077

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



Multi-sector response for refugees

Needs

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

Response

Unity State

- From 23 December 2014 to 30 March 2015, some 8,618 new arrivals were registered in Yida refugee camp in Unity State. During the same period 9,662 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok. During the week, 415 new arrivals were registered in Yida compared to 411 in the previous week and 611 in the week before that.
- On 31 March, a joint team of donors and aid agencies visited Ajuong Thok refugee camp in Unity State to assess the needs in the area, including the expansion of the camp to accommodate 40,000 people and the establishment of a new camp in Pamir.
- Layout design, engagement of hydrologist to carry out a survey in the proposed Pamir refugee camp was underway.
- During the week, partners relocated 143 individuals from flood prone areas to higher ground with improved transitional shelter in Doro refugee camp, Upper Nile State.

Gaps and Constraints

- In Unity State, the Yida to Pariang road deteriorated considerably and require urgent attention before the rainy season to ensure the relocation process from Yida to Ajuong Thok is not affected.
- In Central Equatoria State, new arrivals registered at Lasu refugee camp reported presence of armed elements in Jabiri, Kangoro and Ramabala villages in the north eastern part of Democratic Republic of Congo. Partners are yet to verify these reports.
- In Upper Nile State, a joint assessment of the WASH situation in Doro and Gendrassa camps were conducted. The assessment followed reports of an increased number of diarrhoea cases in Gendrassa and three suspected cases of Hepatitis-E in Doro. Hygiene promotion activities in the area were expanded involving joint actions by WASH and health partners.



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

- As of 3 April, partners have reached 250,900 people with non-food support and some 17,575 people received shelter assistance.
- During the week, partners completed distribution of NFIs targeting 71 households in Maban, Upper Nile State. In Akobo, Jonglei State some 750 NFI kits were also pre-positioned for distribution.
- In UN House PoC 3 in Juba, distribution of shelter reinforcement materials were ongoing. Some 2,110 families were covered, construction of shelter for 500 households were underway.
- In Pariang County, Unity State, NFI distributions targeting 2,988 households were ongoing in various payams of the county.
- Assessments completed: In Mundri County, Western Equatoria State, some 627 conflict affected households were assessed, distribution of NFIs will start in the coming days.

Gaps and Constraints

- Distributions of NFIs in Lankien, Jonglei State targeting 2,010 households, were pending due to delays in arrival of stock from Rumbek.
- In Unity State, needs assessment in Nimni, Kuac, Ngop were pending UNHAS capacity to send teams to these locations at the same time for registration to be conducted.

Needs

3.1 million people are to be reached with protection assistance. 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 support: 800,000

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

Response

- During the week, some 6,419 people were reached with GBV services. Of those, 3,012 were women, 733 men, 1,808 girls and 866 boys.
- In Bentiu, protection partners witnessed the biometric registration and screening processes to identify and prioritize vulnerable families and individuals.
- WASH partners were trained on Gender Based Violence (GBV). The training focused on how male staff members can engage other men to prevent GBV.
- In Juba, two state police officers and two social workers were identified as focal points as part of the Juba GBV Emergency Response Plan. The process aimed at strengthening a joint GBV programme among the two sectors. Also in Juba, ten social workers from the Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare and a community-based organization were trained on strategic planning for GBV work.
- In Lakes, the construction of the Women Center in Site 0 in Mingkaman was completed. In Sites 1 and 2, shelters for vulnerable women and men were also constructed.
- In Jonglei State, a total of 1,314 children were released from the armed forces in Fertet, Gumuruk, Likuangole and Pibor. Most of the children were between 14 to 17 years old. The major priority for the children was to resume their education. Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) services were ongoing, about 200 boys were reunified. Release of more children from armed forces in Boma, Labrab and Pochalla were pending.
- In Upper Nile, 11,320 displaced people were registered in Rom settlement in Akoka County.
- In Central Equatoria, 199 dignity kits were distributed to girls in Terekaka County.
- In the Melijo displaced people camp in Eastern Equatoria State, recreational items such as balls and indoor games were distributed to women and girls as part of psycho-social support activities.

Gaps and constraints

- In Central Equatoria, GBV prevention and response services were lacking in Terekaka County. Over 3,000 displaced people were not served with any form of GBV assistance. The ongoing tensions between the Bari and Mundari exacerbated the risks of violence including GBV, causing more displacement and further insecurity.
- Fears of an attack on Bentiu town and the increased military presence in the area prevented GBV partners from accessing the town from 28 to 30 March.
- In Jonglei State, the number of displaced people in Poktab, Duk County increased from about 20,000 in February to an estimated 30,000 in March. No GBV services were being provided. Partners paused GBV services due to insecurity in Ayod County. The presence of armed elements constrained the capacity of GBV partners to collect reports in Fangak.
- Funding for GBV activities remains limited, especially in Eastern Equatoria State with high number of GBV cases are being reported in all the counties.
- Protracted crisis demands transition from centre-based to community-based service delivery models. However, there is little technical expertise and local experience available. Child protection actors planned to bring in additional technical expertise to accelerate this transition.

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