

South Sudan: Crisis

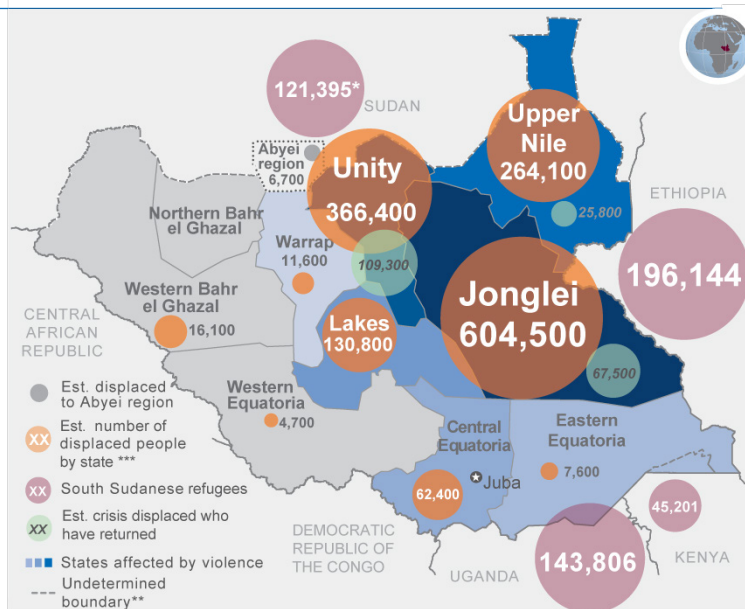
Situation Report No.76 (as of 26 February 2015)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 19 February - 26 February 2015. This report uses planning figures from the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (<http://j.mp/SouthSudanHRP>). The next report will be issued on or around 6 March 2015.

Highlights

- Partners condemned the abduction of 89 children who were taking their exams in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State.
- Partners were responding to cholera in Eastern Equatoria. Since 19 February, there have been no new cholera cases reported.
- Over 600 people were registered as newly arrived in Yida, Unity State coming from South Kordofan in Sudan - 11 per cent fewer than in the previous week. Of the new arrivals, 65 per cent were women and children.
- Funding for humanitarian logistics remains low, but the current dry season is a critical opportunity to repair infrastructure and pre-position supplies.



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. **Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. *New arrivals from South Sudan (NOT REFUGEES). ***Verification of the IDP & returned figures is a work in progress (26 February 2015). Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 26 February 2015 OCHA South Sudan, 27 February 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)

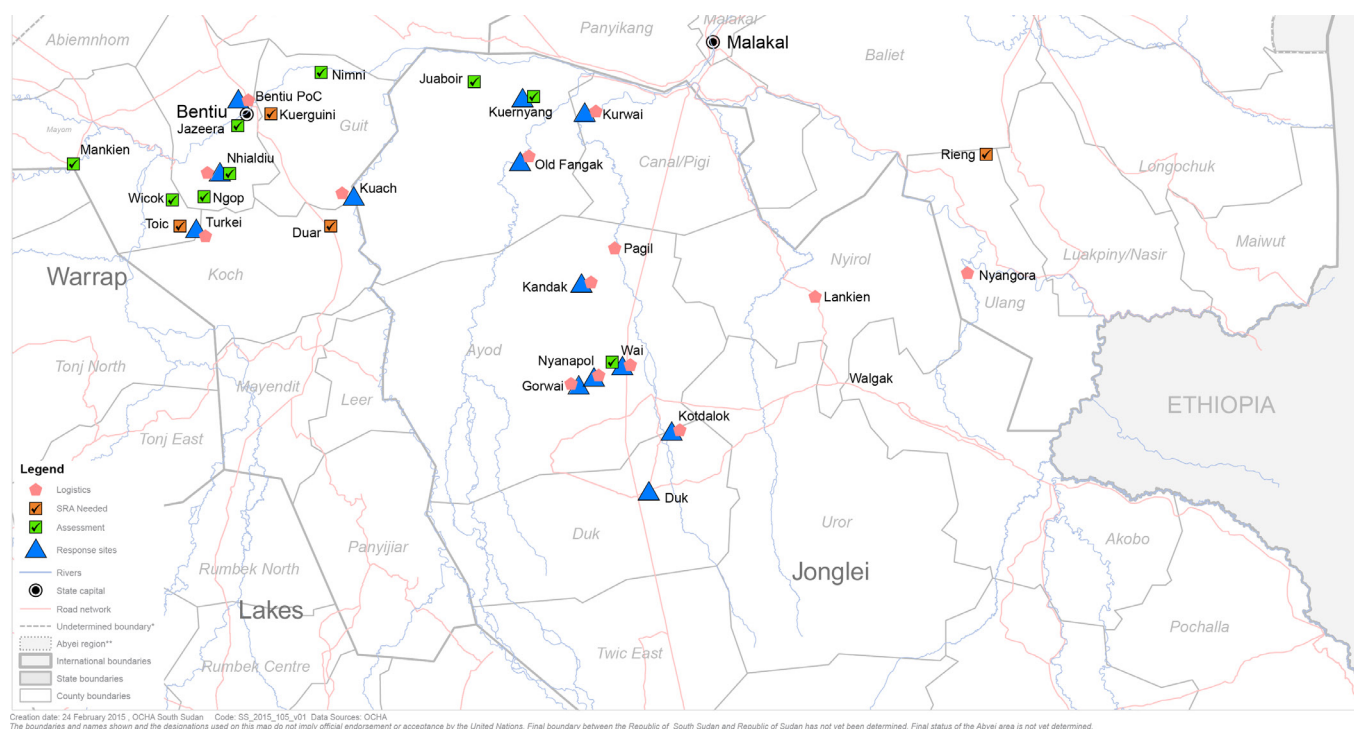
Situation overview

During the week, more than 1,000 people were reportedly conscripted in Wau Shilluk in Upper Nile State. They included 89 children abducted while taking their exams. Aid agencies condemned the boys' abduction and expressed concern that the children will miss their secondary examination if they are not released.

On 26 February, sporadic shootings and armed robberies were reported along the Juba to Yei road in the areas of Bungu and Lainya in Central Equatoria State. Fatalities were reported during the incident. The traffic movement on the road has been affected. Previously, on 21 February, mortar shelling was reported in Renk town, Upper Nile State. Damage to the town is still uncertain. Similar exchange of mortar shells were also reported in Nasir County.

Cattle raids continued in Jonglei, Lakes and Western Bahr el Ghazal states during the week. On 20 February, 200 cattle were taken in Cueibet County, Lakes State. Four people were killed during the raid. On 21 February, there was an attempted raid in Wau County that was repulsed. Another attempted raid took place on 23 February in Jalle Payam in Bor South County. The raiders were repulsed by the communities. 70 cattle were also recovered. Partners estimate the livelihoods of some 80 per cent of the population are based on livestock.

Rapid Response Operations: Priority areas 24 Feb -10 March



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. \$452m in pledges is for work inside South Sudan, and \$77m is to support South Sudanese refugees.

As of 27 February 2015, 29 per cent of pledges - or some \$154 million - were committed:

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 per cent
EC	64,700,000	15,300,000	80,000,000	64,700,000	15,300,000	80,000,000	0	100 per cent
Ireland	3,400,000		3,400,000	0		0	3,400,000	0 per cent
Italy	5,000,000		5,000,000	0		0	5,000,000	0 per cent
Japan	61,320,000	27,150,000	88,470,000	0	0	0	88,470,000	0 per cent
Netherlands	15,100,000		15,100,000	0		0	15,100,000	0 per cent
Norway	20,000,000		20,000,000	0		0	20,000,000	0 per cent
Sweden	14,600,000	6,400,000	21,000,000	0	0	0	21,000,000	0 per cent
Switzerland	19,400,000		19,400,000	0		0	19,400,000	0 per cent
United States of America	245,000,000	28,000,000	273,000,000	74,485,136	0	74,485,136	198,514,864	27 per cent
Total	452,420,000	76,850,000	529,270,000	139,185,136	15,300,000	154,485,136	374,784,864	29 per cent

Service clusters



Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over the last week, 120 metric tonnes of humanitarian relief items have been airlifted on behalf of 12 different organizations to Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity state.
- **Funding:** logistics funding remains low but the current dry season is a critical opportunity to repair infrastructure and pre-position supplies. If no funding is realized by mid March the Logistics cluster will need to release most of its air assets at a time when road access due to insecurity and physical damage of the roads itself, requires air support to deliver relief items.
- **Barge loading:** Around 1,000 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies belonging to nine different organizations was being loaded in Bor onto barges.
- **Access constraints:** The latest access constraints map can be found here: <http://www.logcluster.org/map/access-constraints-map-20-february-2015>



Emergency Telecommunications

Response

- **On-site as well as remote Emergency Response connectivity support in 13 sites.**
- **Internet:** In Mingkaman, internet was not functioning in the humanitarian hub. A mission was ongoing to resolve the technical issue.
- **HISP roll-out:** Roll-out of Humanitarian Internet Support Project (HISP) service was fully operational and a number of organizations have expressed interest in participating. Bor was identified as the next location for HISP roll-out.
- **Radio training:** Partners conducted a training in Rumbek on the use of radio equipment. Radio programming services continued to be provided to humanitarian partners.
- **A re-prioritization of locations** means that two ETC sites, in Nimule and UN House Juba 3 will be closed 1 March. The freed-up resources will be allocated to support response in conflict affected states.

Response clusters

CCCM

Needs

- **1.5 million people 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

- Biometric registrations were completed in UN House PoCs 1 and 2, updated information for PoCs and informal settlements are included at right.
- **Bentiu:** Site clearing was 29 per cent complete. A new registration was being implemented for new arrivals, who are mainly from Guit and Rubkona counties.

Location (PoC)	HH	Ind
UNMISS Tongping POC	-	-
UN House PoC 1	2,643	13,341
UN House PoC 2	818	1,991
UN House PoC 3	6,080	19,473
Total Juba PoCs	9,541	34,805
UNMISS Bor PoC	1,164	2,644
UNMISS Wau PoC	193	384
UNMISS Malakal PoC	5,346	21,359
UNMISS Melut PoC	338	897
UNMISS Bentiu PoC	12,344	52,825
TOTAL	28,926	112,914

- **Malakal:** Space for new arrivals was under review. Discussion with partners and the mission was ongoing regarding the increasing caseload of new arrivals.
- In Nyal Payam, about 1,300 vulnerable individuals were identified. The cluster was training key community members on population movement tracking to support the collection of information in remote locations.

Location (Informal)	HH	Ind
Mingkaman	15,285	71,367
Hai Soma	540	2,030
Dethoma 1	4,692	13,905
Dethoma 2	1,441	4,642
Paloich	119	246
Bentiu Collective centres	427	1,192
Total	22,504	93,382

Education

Needs

- **519,700 people are to be assisted** 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

- **Learning and recreation supplies:** 54,031 children (36 per cent girls) received school supplies in Akobo, Ayod, Maban, and Maiwut. Learning materials can improve school attendance as students feel motivated if learning and play materials are available. Textbooks were sent by air to Kuernyang and Mareang, Fangak, where there has been no access to learning materials to December 2013
- **“Back to Learning” campaign:** The campaign was launched in Bor to encourage new students as well as young people who had previously been in school but had dropped out to re-enroll. In Warrap, 271 schools (for 92,870) children affected by floods in late 2014 are prioritized for the Back to Learning initiative. They will be supported with learning, teaching, and recreational materials. Teachers will be trained on life skills and psychosocial support.

Constraints

- 89 schoolboys in Wau Shilluk were forcibly recruited. Six teachers were also conscripted, disrupting learning in the area.
- School occupation: 89 schools remained occupied; 30 by armed elements; 54 by displaced people, two by both displaced people and armed elements and three by unknown parties.
- Irregular payment of teacher's salaries continued.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs

- **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)**
- **1.7 million people to be reached with livelihood assets (812,600 men; 845,800 women)**

Response

- **Rapid response operations:** Deliveries and distributions were completed in Kurway (reaching 8,100) and registration was completed in Nyanapol (29,549 registered). Distributions in the latter were to start during the week, with an expanded nutrition component after consultations with nutrition partners highlighted need. **Air drops** were on-going in Ganyiel, Mayendit, Nyal, and Thaker (all Unity State). Logistical constraints meant a fifteen day ration was delivered to Ganyiel and Nyal.
- **Improving the cold chain:** Cold chain technicians installed a solar refrigerator in Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and repairing refrigerators in Cuiebet and Rumbek, Lakes state. An unbroken cold chain is critical for the delivery and storage of livestock vaccines.

- **Vaccinations:** 50 emergency livestock treatment kits were distributed in all payams in Akoka, Upper Nile State; 60 kits were distributed in Ganyiel and Nyal, Panyijar Unity State. During the week, 1,300 livestock were vaccinated in Yirol, Lakes State. A team was conducting rabies vaccinations in Aweil, as well as in Wau.
- **Warehouse capacity strengthening ongoing:** Partners were strengthening warehouse capacities in Wau, Bor, and Rumbek in preparation for upcoming distributions



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

- **Since 19 February, there were no new cholera cases reported.**
- **Primary health-care:** 15,934 displaced people accessed primary health consultations during the week.
- **Polio Short Interval Additional Dose (SIAD) vaccination:** Out of 747,006 children who were immunized against polio in 2015, 360,587 received two doses and 263,671 received three doses.
- **Health rapid response teams** were deployed in Chuil, Gorwai, Kotdalok, Kurwai, Pulturuk, and Udier (see map, page 2).
- **Cholera response:** Partners formed a rapid response team to coordinate response to a cholera outbreak in Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria. Treatment kits and WASH supplies were pre-positioned at county and state levels, and hygiene materials were distributed.

Gaps and constraints

- Fluid population movement hinders response in remote locations.
- There were a limited number of partners able to take over and sustain health response in remote locations.



Mine Action

Needs

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

Response

- **Unity State:** Route Assessment and Clearance teams were working in Mayom and Pariang demolished over 400 items in Mayom. An Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team was supporting the expansion of the PoC site in Bentiu.
- **Upper Nile:** A route survey as completed from Malakal to Tonga. Hundreds of abandoned ordnance (AXO) and small arms ammunition were recovered along the route. Coordination is on-going to arrange for the destruction of the items.
- **Lakes:** a Mine Action Mine Risk Education (MRE) team was undertaking emergency risk education in Rumbek. Humanitarian partners had concerns about the possibility of unexploded ordnance following the departure of armed elements from schools. The MRE team was working with the Child Protection Cluster to train teachers in basic awareness.

HEALTH NEEDS AND RESPONSE KEY FIGURES

	Health Week 8	Cumulative*
Number of medical interventions (whole country)	84,576	545,237
Number of people in need (whole country)		6,400,000
Number of people targeted (whole country)		3,400,000
Outpatient Consultations conducted	80,930	452,897
Cholera Cases, all counties	43	43
Cholera Deaths, all locations	3	3
Leishmaniasis/Cases	22	847
Leishmaniasis/Deaths	2	24
Hepatitis E Cases	1	3
Hepatitis E Deaths	0	0
Vaccination, Children (0-15 years) protected against polio through Round 3 SAID in 3 conflict affected areas		747,006
Rep Health – Women provided ANC services	2,766	21,919
Rep Health – Women with assisted deliveries	834	3,310
Rep Health – Women with caesarean sections	46	340
People reached with GBV prevention messages	1,808	24,416

Source: Health Cluster, as of 22 February 2015; cumulative figures are of 29 December 2014

- Jonglei: one EOD team and two Risk Education teams were working in Pibor county and one Multi Task Team and Risk Education team were deployed in Bor county. Route survey was also underway from Bor to Pibor to identify and remove potential threats.
- Eastern Equatoria: Route survey and clearance continued from Narus (Eastern Equatoria State) to Pochalla (Jonglei State). Portions of the route from Boma to Pochalla were reportedly mined.
- Western Equatoria: Partners were supporting survey and clearance in Wau and will assist route survey/clearance from Kuajok to Lunyaker and Tenderr to Buko to create conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

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).**

Response

- **Nutrition screening:** 10,680 children were screened during the last two weeks in Upper Nile. 404 children (62 per cent girls) were severely malnourished and 1,645 (55 per cent girls) were moderately malnourished. Figures show that females were more affected than males.
- **Strengthening cluster coordination:** The nutrition sub cluster held coordination meetings in Malakal, covering the situation in Upper Nile overall.
- In Bentiu PoC, 12,018 children were screened, 382 (56 per cent girls) were severely malnourished; 1114 (47 per cent girls) were moderately malnourished. Among 2,424 pregnant women screened, 466 were severely malnourished and 537 moderately malnourished.
- Nutrition activities were paused in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State, due to conscription in the area, disrupting nutrition services to 300 children who were enrolled in the three-times-per week nutrition program.
- An assessment was conducted in Mankien.
- Nutrition Rapid Response: Rapid response teams were deployed in the following locations:
 - Nyanapol, Ayod County, Jonglei - 6000 children were screened, of whom 660 were severely malnourished.
 - Kurwai and Gorwei, Ayod County, Jonglei: 1,144 children (GAM 5.7 per cent) and 801 pregnant (GAM 6.5 per cent) or lactating women were screened

Gaps and constraints

- **Movement of communities** can interrupt ongoing services.
- **Transportation of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food from Maiwut to Malakal** has been delayed for the previous month.
- A lack of storage facilities at Bentiu PoC continues to be a constraint, as was transportation access to Mayom, Abiemnom, Rubkona (outside PoC) and Guit.



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 were reaching 249,781 people with assistance.**
- **New arrivals from South Kordofan:** 633 new arrivals were registered in Yida, Unity State - 11 per cent fewer than in the previous week. Of the new arrivals, 65 per cent were women and children from Delami, Heban, and Umdoreen counties in South Kordofan State. The rest were men. All the new arrivals in Yida were transferred to Ajuong Thok during the week, including 111 unaccompanied and separated children.
- **Child protection:** In Makpandu refugee camp, 620 children (246 girls) enrolled in Child Friendly Spaces. In Doro refugee camp, nine early marriage cases were identified and referred to partners for support.

Gaps and constraints

- Sporadic skirmishes, general insecurity and crime, as well as a fragile infrastructure, were significant challenges to delivering supplies and assistance in Unity and Upper Nile states.
- There was an urgent need for clothing in Yida and Ajuong Thok Refugee Camps, especially for children.
- The rising camp population at Ajuong Thok has led to an increase in theft and vandalism. A sensitization campaign has been launched.
- Partners cited security concerns following the withdrawal of camp-based police on 12 February in all four Maban refugee camps in Upper Nile State which together host a population of over 130,000.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs

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

Response

- **Partners have reached 197,230 people with NFI assistance in 2015, of whom 5,015 received shelter assistance.**
- **During the reporting period, the cluster completed distributions in:**
 - Amok, Rumbek, Lakes: NFI for 974 families
 - Dangaji, Maban, Upper Nile, NFI for 688 families
 - Nyagore, Ulang, Upper Nile, NFI for 1,610 families
 - Orji, Maban, Upper Nile, NFI for 974 families
 - Ulang Center, Upper Nile, NFI for 1,559 families
- **Distributions or stock movement are underway or ongoing in:**
 - Bentiu POC, Unity and Melut and Malakal, Upper Nile: stock was en route to construct shelters/distribute NFI
 - Koch, Unity: NFI stock was currently being moved to the location for distribution to over 2,700 families
 - POC3 Juba: construction of 290/500 shelters was completed
- **Assessments were completed in :**
 - Bor POC, Jonglei: protection and charcoal survey completed in the POC to determine level of need and access to the item; results are forthcoming, distribution may follow.
 - Mankien, Mayom, Unity: assessment completed in the area and a small caseload was identified as potentially in need; verification exercise to follow.



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

- **More water points:** The cluster was working with WASH partners and the mission in P.O.C 3 to increase water points and reduce risks of GBV to women and girls collecting water.

- **GBV trainings** were conducted for field officers in UN House P.O.C and to new staff who will deploy to Koch and Mimir. Ongoing case management, psychosocial support, and information on available services to women and girls was provided in all P.O.C sites. Dignity kits were distributed in Bentiu town to 340 women and girls.
- **Child protection activities:** 1,619 adults were reached by child protection activities since January 2015 (1 per cent returnees, 5 per cent POC sites, 94 per cent outside POC sites)
- **Unaccompanied minors:** as of 9 January a total of 7,416 children (3,728, girls) have been registered as unaccompanied, separated or missing. 658 of those were reunified since December 2013.
- **Psychosocial support:** some 17,600 under 18s (9,187 girls) have been assisted through psychosocial support (PSS) activities associated within Child Friendly Spaces.

Gaps and constraints

- Protection partners highlighted that funding shortfalls were particularly affecting delivery in Awerial.
- Concerns have been raised by partners in regards to the possibility that the Bentiu new extension may not be completed prior to the onset of the rainy season. Contingency planning for this eventuality and the consequent impact in delays in setting up protection and other services in the new site needs to be discussed with all clusters at Bentiu.

WASH

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

- **113,787 people (58,672 women) were reached with WASH support in January 2015.**
- **Standards:** Overall in 2014 global emergency standards for water supply of 7 to 15 l/p/d were achieved in 36 sites. Sanitation coverage of at least 1 latrine per 20 to 50 people was achieved in 21 sites. To date in 2015, water supply standards were achieved in 27 out of 36 sites and sanitation coverage was achieved in 13 out of 35 sites. Increasing sanitation was delayed by the logistical challenge of moving supplies.
- **Bentiu update:** There was 1 latrine for every 69 people in the PoC, a decrease from the previous week due to vandalism of WASH infrastructure. Water supply was at 10 litres per day, also a decrease from last week (12.4 litres). A slower rate of desludging due to lack of access to a tractor has also negatively affected sanitation. Construction was underway on a new inlet on the Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWAT) managed by partners in PoC4. Once constructed this should provide water for a few more months - it currently provides 175,000 l of drinking water daily. Soap distribution continues and has achieved 50 per cent of the SPHERE standard.
- **Cholera preparedness activities continued** with CTC rehabilitation continuing with WASH and Health partners revising the cholera response plan. (See health cluster section for more information on cholera situation).
- **Emergency preparedness and mobile response.** Assessments were completed in Koch and Mankien, with response planned.
- **During the reporting period, the cluster completed work in:**
 - Haat (Ayod, Jonglei)
 - Menime (Ayod, Jonglei)
- **During the reporting period, the cluster teams were present in:**
 - Kandak, Katdalok, Kurwai, Nyanapol, and Wai (Jonglei) - rapid response teams responding
 - Nyal (Unity) - one agency responding
 - Waat (Jonglei) - responding with static programming

Gaps and constraints

- **Critical funding needed now to pre-position pipeline supplies.** The funding gap for pipeline projects is about \$ 24 million.
- **Access around Bentiu PoC and throughout Jonglei State** is vital for emergency service provision.
- **Latrine/WASH structure vandalism in Bentiu:** Vandalism and theft of WASH infrastructure - including latrine structures and hand washing stations is a problem, increasing the number of people to each latrine.
- **Staffing:** Additional qualified WASH personnel were needed.