

South Sudan Crisis

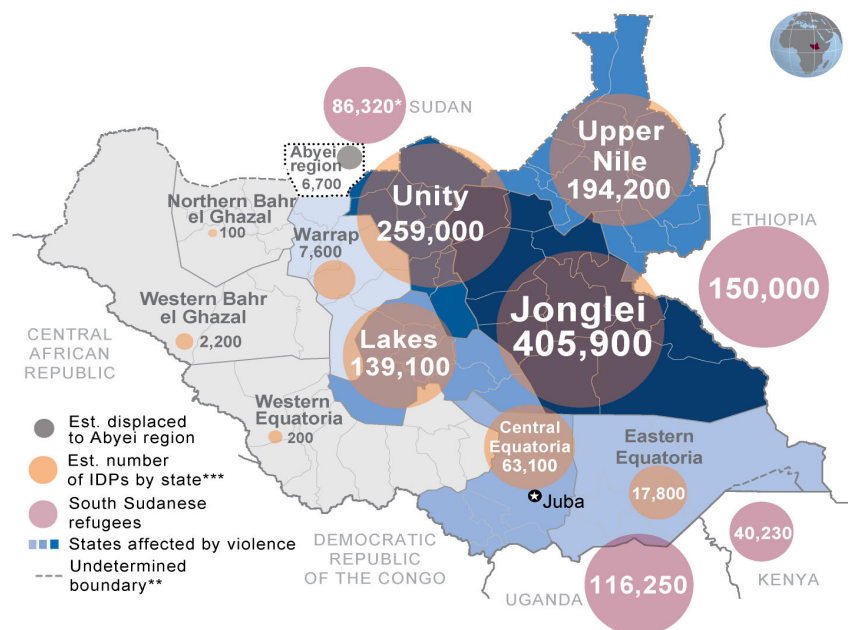
Situation Report No. 42 (as of 26 June 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 21 to 26 June. The next report will be issued on or around 4 July 2014.

Highlights

- Health, nutrition, water and sanitation services scaled up for over 40,000 people in the UN base in Bentiu, Unity State, but the under-five mortality rate remained at 2.96 deaths per 10,000 children per day, above the emergency threshold of 2/10,000 per day.
- Nearly 2,200 cholera cases were reported as of 25 June, with the number of cases rising quickly in Eastern Equatoria State.
- Close to 640,000 people in remote areas have been reached by rapid response operations since March.
- The UN Central Emergency Response Fund allocated US\$3.5 million to the cholera response.



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 figures is a work in progress. Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 26 June 2014. OCHA South Sudan, 26 June 2014.

3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

1.9 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.1 million

People internally displaced by violence

392,800

People who have fled to neighbouring countries

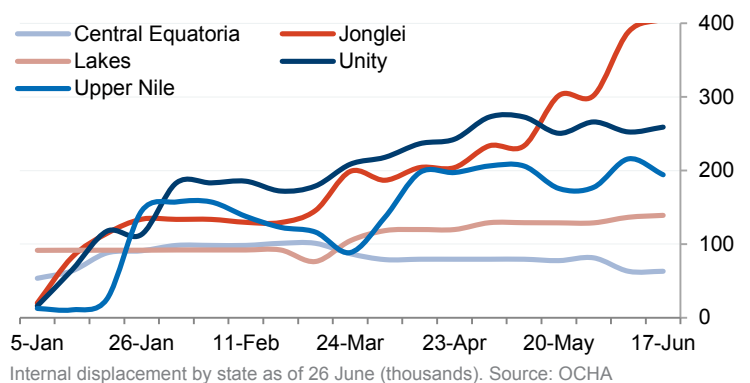
* This includes people internally displaced, refugees from other countries sheltering in South Sudan and other vulnerable communities who have received assistance since January 2014. This does not mean that the needs of these people have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

Violence and food insecurity continued to force people from their homes. More people from nearby counties arrived at the UN base in Bentiu, Unity State. Conditions inside the base remained of great concern, though water, sanitation and nutrition services were scaled up during the week.

Clashes were reported during the week, including near Bentiu in Unity State and around Nasir in Upper Nile State.

Since the start of the crisis, around 1.5 million people have been displaced from their homes, including 392,800 people who have fled to neighbouring countries. Some 42,450 people who had been displaced within the country have returned to their homes. The majority of these people are in southern Unity State.



Internal displacement by state as of 26 June (thousands). Source: OCHA

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

Preliminary findings of a registration of displaced people in the Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site indicated that there are around 40,500 people inside the UN base. Aid agencies stepped up sanitation services. Based on the new registration figures, there is now one latrine for every 131 people, a significant improvement from last week when the ratio was one latrine for every 241 people. Over 500 latrines were however still needed to reach the emergency standard of one latrine for every 50 people. Clean water provision from boreholes and water trucking into the site was just over seven litres per person per day. Malnutrition screening was carried out in the base on 25 June. Within the screened population of 7,565 children, 4.9 per cent were identified as suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 15.9 per cent were identified as suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.

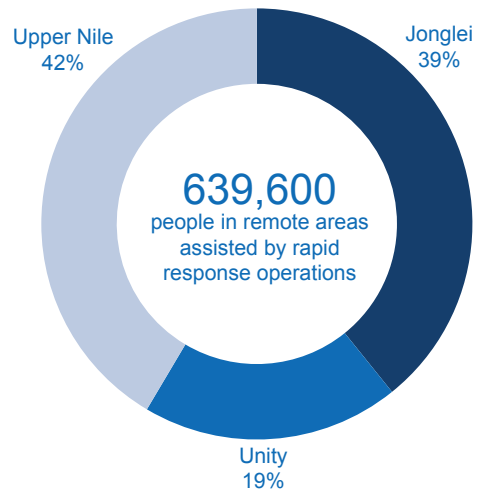
Top priorities for the response in Bentiu included constructing a cholera treatment centre in case of a cholera outbreak; improving access roads and drainage inside the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site; and scaling up water and sanitation facilities further.

Rapid response operations for around 18,000 people in Jiech, Jonglei State, were completed. The assistance provided included food aid and blanket supplementary feeding to manage moderate acute malnutrition. In Upper Nile State, registration concluded on 25 June in and around Mandeng. Food distributions started on 26 June and up to 40,000 people will be assisted in the area. Several cases of measles have been reported in villages along the Sobat river in the same area, which health partners will investigate. A multi-sector rapid response in Wau Shilluk was completed on 24 June, with 38,000 people assisted. Some partners remained on the ground to continue relief activities.

In Unity State, shelter materials and household items were provided to around 6,770 families in Leer County. Multi-sector teams have also deployed to Koch County to start registration of people in need and distribution of supplies there. In Mayendit County, food distribution and blanket supplementary feeding activities benefitting some 25,000 people was completed.

Relocations of displaced people to better and less flood-prone sites progressed. As of 24 June, around 500 people moved from the UN Topping base in Juba to the new PoC 3 site. The relocation was placed on hold between 25 and 29 June due to a food distribution in both sites. In Mingkaman, Lakes State, the assisted relocation of vulnerable families to a new site started on 20 June and will continue until 4 July.

As of 25 June, 2,194 cholera cases had been reported, including 54 deaths. Around 85 per cent of the cases were in Juba County, with 329 detected in other parts of the country. Cholera outbreaks or alerts have now been reported in seven of 10 states. While the rate of new cases reported in Juba County was decreasing, cases in Eastern Equatoria State were on the rise, with 49 cases in a single day in Torit on 25 June.



Rapid response as of 26 June. Source: OCHA

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response:

- Bentiu remained the location of most concern, with a preliminary report from a registration of 40,524 IDPs (8,956 families). Plot demarcation and allocation continued in the site, and community volunteers were recruited to support messaging on relocation. Other activities included support to the registration exercise; facilitation of burials; identification of space for a new market; and regular community meetings.
- In Melut, Upper Nile State, the relocation to the new site was slow. Only a few people started to set up their structures, due to a lack of basic facilities in the new site and the long distance to the market.
- In Malakal, tents have been occupied by over 7,230 displaced people in the new PoC site. These people have come from the areas worst affected by rains in the old site. A revised site plan for sector 2 was endorsed; this area will have 470 tents for 4,230 individuals. Discussions were ongoing as to how to further maximize the use of the space in the new PoC to accommodate more people, given the difficult living conditions of people in the old site.
- In Juba, 90 per cent of site preparation works have been completed in the new PoC 3 site. Close to 500 people have moved to date, with more registering daily. Movements are currently paused due to the food distribution in the Topping base and will resume on 30 June.

244,152

People reached with camp management and coordination services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In Bentiu there is no effective tracking system to register new arrivals. Roads inside and around the PoC site were inaccessible for most of the week due to repeated rains. Infrastructure works to improve the situation are urgently needed. Several sewage ponds still need to be fenced off, and a transit facility constructed for new arrivals.
- In Bor, materials for the new PoC site must arrive swiftly so infrastructure can be put in place. Significant turnover of staff from various agencies is resulting in a lack of continuity, with a negative impact on the response in the PoC.

Education**Response:**

- The cluster established six new emergency learning spaces and provided emergency education for 1,780 preschoolers and 2,420 primary school students during the week. Some 4,750 children benefited from awareness campaigns on life-saving messages. Of the 136,100 children reached by the cluster since the start of the crisis, 43 per cent are girls.

136,100

People reached with education activities

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Occupation of schools remained a major concern. Some 78 schools are still occupied by armed elements, displaced communities or patients. 20 previously occupied schools have been vacated so far. There is a continued need for advocacy to speed up the rate of schools being vacated.
- While schools have begun to be reopened in some of areas of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, other schools are closing as teachers employed by the state remain unpaid. For example, all of the schools in Melut, Upper Nile State closed this week, with teachers refusing to work until compensated. Partners are calling on the Ministry of Education to communicate their intentions regarding salary payments to teachers, including in all conflict-affected areas. There is also a need to assist students to sit exams and receive exam certificates.

Emergency Telecommunication**Response:**

- At the request of partners, the cluster successfully installed communications equipment in Ganyiel, Unity State, providing wireless internet connectivity for the humanitarian community.
- An ETC technician was deployed to Bentiu to resolve wireless connectivity issues. Until replacement equipment arrives in Bentiu, a temporary solution has been installed to ensure continued provision of internet services.
- The ETC continued to administer security communications networks for the humanitarian community and support partners in programming of radios.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- High levels of insecurity have caused delays of planned ETC missions to Abiemnhom and Mayom in Unity State and Nassir in Upper Nile State.
- Procurement of telecommunications equipment continues to be challenging as lengthy import procedures and the volatile security situation frequently cause significant delays.

Food Security and Livelihoods**Response:**

- Partners completed registration of nearly 19,540 people in Mandeng, Upper Nile State. Distributions are set to begin once commodities arrive by boats from Gambella, Ethiopia. Distributions in Wau Shilluk and Pagak, Upper Nile State were finalized. Registration was ongoing in Mewut.
- In Unity State, distribution of food assistance was completed in Mayendit. Due to the increased movements of people back into Leer, it has been agreed that there will be a re-registration with the next round of food distributions. One airdrop of crop seeds was carried out in Mayendit on 21 June.
- In Jonglei State, 19,000 people in Jiech were reached with food distributions in.
- Over 70 metric tonnes of crop seeds were dispatched to Wau for distribution in Warrap and Western Bahr El Ghazal states, along with agricultural tool and fishing kits.
- 650 emergency livelihood crop kits were released to partners for Jonglei State, and 3,160 for Unity State.
- 320 emergency fishing kits were released to partners in Jonglei and 250 for Upper Nile.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Access to most payams in Akobo, Ayod, Duk, Fangak and Pigi counties is constrained by insecurity and poor roads.

- Delays in delivery of inputs and food are hampering humanitarian response in most parts of Jonglei State.
- Three reported ambushes of NGO vehicles on the Rumbek-Yirol road in the last week represent a major access constraint. The road from Aweil to Aweil North county is closed due to flooding.
- Livestock vaccination supplies have not reached Awerial from Juba, causing major gaps in delivery of this support for displaced and resident communities.
- Traders from Sudan are unable to supply sorghum in Aweil East County due to punitive taxation by authorities thus reducing access to food.
- Rapid deterioration of roads makes it difficult to reach some distribution sites. Airdrops are being increasingly considered for distributions of seeds.

Health

Response:

- In Bentiu, partners increased static and mobile health services to address the high rate of under-five mortality, which is 2.96/10,000 per day.
- Between 19 and 25 June, 348 cholera cases were reported, bringing the total cases since the start of the outbreak to 2,194 across the country. So far, the outbreak has killed 54 people. Nine cholera treatment centres were in place and community outreach continued in the affected areas. Health partners deployed to Torit and Lafon counties in Eastern Equatoria to tackle the increase in the outbreak there.
- Some 26,800 health consultations were conducted this week, reaching a cumulative total of 556,900 outpatient consultations conducted since the beginning of the crisis.
- Around 8,640 children were vaccinated against measles this week, bringing the total to 328,250 measles vaccinations. Nearly 7,150 children were vaccinated against polio (total 218,100 since start of the crisis). Almost 120,200 displaced people in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal and Mingkaman have received two doses of the oral cholera vaccine.
- Over 2,340 pregnant women received ante-natal care this week, bringing the total since the start of the crisis to 41,150.

1.5 million

People reached with medical interventions

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- A cholera treatment center in Bentiu needs to be erected urgently, to be ready in case of a potential outbreak of the disease in the PoC site.

Logistics

Response:

- Over 110 metric tonnes (mt) of humanitarian supplies were airlifted on behalf of 16 organizations to Akobo, Bentiu, Ganyiel, Leer, Malakal, Mwot Tot, Old Fangak, Paloich, and Pibor during the week.
- The Common Transport Service (CTS) fleet continued to provide services in Rumbek, Juba, Malakal, and Bentiu.
- The cluster coordinated a convoy carrying approximately 1,000 mt of life-saving supplies, which is expected to arrive in Abiemnhom, Unity State, on 30 June.

110

Metric tonnes of relief cargo transported during the week

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Roads continue to deteriorate due to the rainy season. The most recent access constraints map can be found here: http://logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140620.pdf
- While the Bentiu response has been prioritized by the cluster, the Bentiu airstrip has been inaccessible by fixed-wing air assets due to the recent rains. To overcome this constraint, the cluster is planning to airlift cargo from Juba to Rumbek and transport the cargo to Bentiu via helicopter. Additionally, the cluster has requested to use the UN peacekeeping missions' Mi26 helicopter to transport the most urgently needed cargo.

Mine Action

Response:

- Due to the operational challenges posed by the rainy season, all but four mine clearance teams have been placed on hold until the dry season. The four remaining teams are emergency response teams in Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Overall, access remains the largest barrier to operations. Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states remain particularly insecure, although in Bor there was an improvement in the ease of movement.
- The rainy season also limits the cluster's operations in the northern states.


Multi-Sector
Response:

- Mass awareness-raising campaigns on the social effects of gender-based violence and the importance of timely reporting of sexual abuse/rape were launched in Ajoung Thok and Yida refugee camps in Unity State.
- Suspected cases of measles in Yida significantly dropped, indicating that the outbreak has been brought under control.

237,660

Refugees reached with services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The presence of armed elements remains a major protection concern to the refugee community both in Yida and Ajoung Thok.
- The prevailing security situation continues to cause delays in the supply chain of household items, fuel, spare parts, lubricants, construction materials and other items essential for operations in Unity State. While some relief goods reached Yida during the last two weeks, partners still await the arrival of the remaining trucks to complete the pre-positioning process.
- Maban refugee camps in Upper Nile State are still experiencing risks of supply shortages for general food distributions, blanket supplementary feeding programmes and therapeutic supplementary feeding programmes. There are sustained efforts to pre-position the goods required by all means.


Nutrition
Response:

- An exhaustive mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening was conducted in Bentiu PoC areas on 25 June. Within the screened population of 7,565 children, 4.9 per cent were identified as suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 15.9 per cent were identified as suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Children identified with SAM and MAM were referred to existing outpatient treatment programmes (OTP) and targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP) facilities. SAM cases with medical complications were referred to stabilization centres.
- Two additional international nutrition staff arrived in Bentiu on 26 June and four more will arrive in Bentiu on 27 June to set up two additional OTP sites, scale up nutrition screening activities within the camp, and enhance activities related to appropriate infant and young child feeding.
- As of 26 June, over 250 locations across the country had operational outpatient treatment programmes. Of these, 27 locations had stabilization centres (SC); 149 had TSFP and 91 had blanket supplementary feeding programmes.
- Since January, nearly 588,800 children aged 6-59 months have been screened for acute malnutrition. Of these, some 40,600 (6.9 per cent) were identified with SAM and 77,340 (13.1 per cent) with MAM.
- Over 40,620 children aged 0-59 months have been admitted to SAM treatment programmes since January, including 2,277 children (5.6 per cent) admitted as SAM with complications. To date, 69 per cent of all children were discharged as cured; 7 per cent died; and 23 per cent defaulted from the programme. The high defaulting rate in January (49 per cent) decreased in February (13 per cent), March (13 per cent) and April (14 per cent); In May, defaulting rates rose again to 17.6 per cent, probably due to increases in population movements.
- Since January, over 36,310 children aged 0-59 months have been admitted to MAM treatment programmes. By the end of May, 74.1 per cent of these children were cured, 0 per cent died, and 19.5 per cent defaulted.
- Around 105,340 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have been screened for acute malnutrition and 25.2 per cent were identified with acute malnutrition. Some 11,320 PLW were admitted to treatment programmes.
- Between January and May, 52,214 children aged 6-35 months and 18,489 PLW were enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding programmes.

40,622

Children treated for severe acute malnutrition

Protection

Response:

- Over 50,540 children and young people under 18 years have been assisted with psychosocial support activities since January 2014. Over 10,310 adults have been reached by child protection activities, including awareness-raising programmes. Close to 30 per cent of the people benefiting from child protection programmes are in UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites.
- Family tracing and reunification efforts have reunified 216 children with their caregivers since January, representing only six per cent of the registered separated children.
- Health and psychosocial services continued to be provided to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) in Awerial, Bor, Juba and Malakal. Over 6,300 people (1,500 men and 4,800 women) were reached with interpersonal prevention messages on GBV and use of the referral pathways in these locations. Radio broadcasts on the importance of seeking healthcare before 72 hours continued in Arabic and English.
- In Juba, 56 social workers were trained in GBV basic psychosocial support and key concepts, to work outside the PoC sites. A space for women was set up in the UN base in Bor.

390,000

People reached with protection activities

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The majority of verified incidents of grave child rights violations in June 2014 are attributed to the recruitment and use of children in conflict and military use of schools in Unity State.
- In several key areas, health and psychosocial services remain insufficient (e.g. Bentiu, Koch, Leer, Lologo and Mahat). Abortion and infant abandonment is a growing concern in PoC sites, indicating maladapted coping mechanisms. Alcohol and drug abuse in PoC sites continues to contribute to sexual violence.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- Since the start of the crisis, the cluster has provided household items to over 803,700 people, and shelter materials to 160,475 people.
- In Upper Nile, 4,080 families received household items in Kodok, and a distribution of shelter materials for 7,000 families was ongoing in Melut.
- In Unity, plastic sheets were distributed to 1,360 of the most vulnerable families in the PoC site in Bentiu. Top-up distributions will continue for new arrivals. In Leer, some 5,770 families have so far received a light kit of household items, with 1,000 more families to be assisted before the distribution concludes.
- In Juba, shelters continued to be erected for people relocating from the UN Topping base to the new PoC 3 site. Nearly 500 shelters have been completed and 200 more are under construction.
- In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, 132 displaced families in Aweil town received household items.
- In Kalkot, Lakes State, shelter construction targeting 2,500 displaced families was ongoing.

830,700

Displaced people reached with household items

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Response in PoC sites is constrained by the fact that site planning and ground work improvements must be completed before shelter construction can take place.
- Shelter needs and the related response gap remains the largest for the cluster, due to ongoing population movements which make robust shelter programming challenging and logistical constraints in moving items in sufficient quantity to deep-field locations.
- More robust shelter needs assessments are required, especially where displaced people are hosted or provided other forms of shelter.
- Some items in the pipeline are nearly entirely depleted, for example buckets, in part due to delays at the Nimule border crossing. More pipeline stock has been ordered from international suppliers and more will need to be ordered soon to prevent a pipeline break later in the year.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- Partners maintained emergency WASH services in Protection of Civilian sites and key displacement sites. Since the start of the current crisis, partners have reached over 1.9 million conflict affected people in over 55 sites with emergency assistance.

- As of 26 June, global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres per person per day) were being achieved in 22 sites. Standards for sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) were achieved in nine sites. Keeping up the rate of latrine construction to match the rate of latrines being taken out of use when full makes scaling up latrine coverage challenging in many locations.
- In Bentiu, the cluster deployed two more operational partners, bringing the total to six. Efforts focused on increasing water supply. A fifth borehole has been completed and the sixth is ready for drilling. Clean water provision through boreholes and water trucking into the site was just over seven litres per person per day. There is currently one latrine for every 131 people. The cluster plans to construct another 502 latrines by 1 July to reach the SPHERE standard of one latrine per 50 people. Hygiene promotion messages were on-going, with 150 community workers trained to go house-to-house sharing WASH and nutrition messaging.
- The cholera response was ongoing in at-risk communities across Juba, including household distributions of oral rehydration solutions, water purification tablets, buckets and soap; establishing hand-washing stations; collecting and disposing of solid waste; and raising awareness on hygiene. WASH support was also given to cholera treatment centers. WASH partners also mobilized in Torit to address the increase in cholera cases there.

1.9 million

Conflict-affected people reached with WASH services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In the Bentiu PoC, road improvement, drainage and fencing of stagnant pools continued to be a major gap. Ongoing advocacy is needed to ensure infrastructure commitments are met within the PoC.
- Additional funding is needed to scale up pre-positioning of pipeline supplies and frontline services to mitigate against cholera and other potential disease outbreaks and ensure continuation of services in PoC's and other settlements.
- Funding is also needed to ensure deployment of mobile teams into remote rural locations where many displaced people have not yet received WASH support.
- Additional qualified WASH personnel (within agencies and the cluster coordination team) able to coordinate and implement quality WASH programs in an insecure crisis context are needed on the ground.

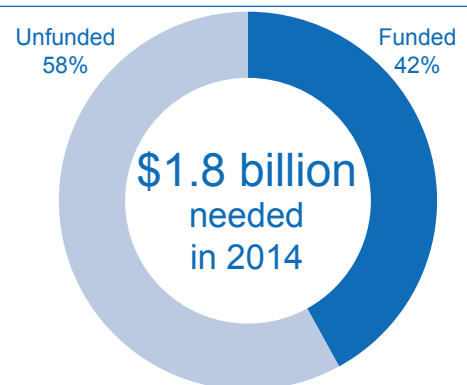
Funding

The South Sudan Crisis Response Plan was 42 per cent funded as of 26 June, leaving a shortfall of around \$1.04 billion.

The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated \$3.5 million for the cholera response in Juba and around the country. The funds will go towards running cholera treatment centres, improved water and sanitation services in affected areas, and community outreach to prevent the spread of the disease.

Since the start of the year, the CERF has allocated \$33 million to the South Sudan aid operation.

Funding status as of 26 June. Source: www.fts.unocha.org



Background on the crisis:

Conflict broke out in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, on 15 December 2013 and quickly spread to several other states. Within weeks, thousands of people had been killed or wounded in the violence, and hundreds of thousands displaced from their homes. Despite the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement on 23 January 2014 and a recommitment to the peace process on 9 May, fighting between Government and opposition forces has continued, especially in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. The crisis has led to a serious deterioration in the food security situation, and some 3.9 million people will face alarming levels of food insecurity by August 2014.

For further information, please contact:

Amanda Weyler, Reporting Officer, weylera@un.org, +211 922 473 115

Websites www.unocha.org/south-sudan | <http://southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info/>

Facebook UNOCHA South Sudan | Twitter @OCHASouthSudan