

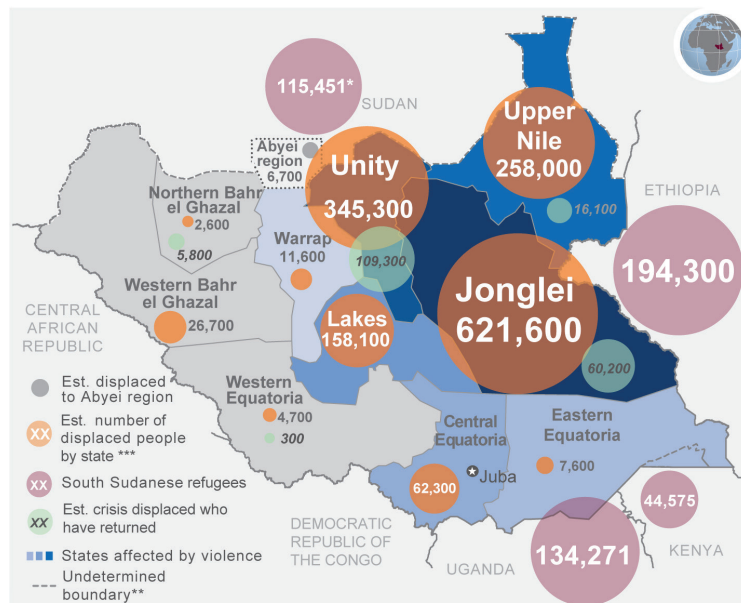
South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No. 68 (as of 1 January 2015)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 20 December 2014 - 1 January 2015. This situation report includes 2014 planning figures overall and by cluster. The next report will use planning figures from the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan, and will be issued on or around 8 January 2015.

Highlights



- 1.5 million people have been internally displaced within South Sudan since December 2013.
- As 2014 ended, the humanitarian appeal was 75 per cent funded.
- 1.8 million children and pregnant/lactating women have been reached with nutrition screening and response activities during 2014.
- A second round Short Interval Additional Dose (SIAD) polio vaccination has begun in 10 counties in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei.

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 (29 December 2014).
Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 31 December 2014 OCHA South Sudan, 1 January 2015

3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of 2014

3.8 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance by the end of 2014*

1.5 million

People internally displaced by conflict since December 2013

\$600 million

Required for life-saving assistance by February 2015

* 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 their needs have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

Partners announced the opening of a Nile corridor for aid assistance. A contracted barge from Kosti has unloaded 450MTs of food in Renk and Wadakona in Upper Nile State. This is the first time in several years the Nile river has been used to deliver assistance from Sudan.

As of 29 December, Tamping PoC site in Juba, Central Equatoria is closed down, with displaced people having been relocated to UN House PoC site where they continue to receive humanitarian assistance.

Lakes

Tension remained high in Rumbek East. On 28 December, reports were received of continuing inter-communal violence over the holiday weekend, with local media reporting at least 44 fatalities. Movement along Rumbek-Yirol road was restricted until further notice by UNDSS and humanitarians.

Unity

There were reports on 30 December that several rounds of rockets landed at the Unity oil fields. As of 28 December, an estimated 2,036 people have newly arrived at the Bentiu PoC site during the last week and are awaiting verification.

Upper Nile

On 1 January, after reports of intermittent small arms fire over previous days, tensions re-ignited in Nasser. Small arms fire, RPGs, and indirect fire were reported.

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

Partners completed verification of new arrivals in Melut. Out of 695 new arrivals earlier reported by community leaders, 351 people were verified and registered.

In Renk, isolated skirmishes continued over the Christmas holiday weekend.

Humanitarian response

Bentiu PoC

In Bentiu partners expect to deploy biometric equipment to the PoC site to facilitate a verification exercise of the estimated 2,000+ new arrivals in the coming week. Meanwhile, general food distribution resumed in the PoC site on 29 December and is expected to be finalized by early January 2015.

The current water supply is at 13.7 liters per person per day. A dysfunctional bore-hole in one of the sites was repaired and the pump installed, thus boosting water supply. Drilling of another bore-hole in the newly established site is on-going and will bring to seven the number of boreholes. WASH partners are also improving the water system in Bentiu town. Total number of latrines in the PoC has reached 999 and improved access to latrine to one for every 44 people.

A female child, aged seven was found drowned in one of the stagnant ponds in the PoC on 28th December. Four children have drowned in similar circumstances since September, according to Protection partners. Partners are responding to increase community awareness on the risk of swimming in ponds. As the PoC upgrade commences, most ponds will be covered.

Polio vaccination continues in conflict-affected areas

A second round Short Interval Additional Dose (SIAD) polio vaccination has begun in 10 counties in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei. Results of the activity are pending.

In Rumbek, Lakes partners are following up with Mayardit Hospital in Rumbek town to provide more emergency drugs kits to support patients wounded in fighting in Rumbek East in the last two weeks.

Rapid response operations continue

Rapid response operations continued to reach people affected by conflict with humanitarian support. Response was ongoing in:

- Jonglei: Akobo (Akobo), Haat (Ayod), Lankien (Nyiröl), Old Fangak (Fangak), Pagil (Ayod), Pulturuk (Nyiröl), Yuai (Urur), Walgak (Akobo).
- Upper Nile: Jikmir (Nasir), Kuerenge (Nasir), Madeng (Nasir), Mathiang (Longochuk), Pagak (Maiwut), Renk (Renk), Ulang Town/Nyangora/Barmach (Ulang).

Humanitarian Financing

As of 31 December 2014, the Crisis Response Plan for 2014 was 75 per cent funded, with \$1.36 billion dollars received. Some 3.8 million people were reached with humanitarian assistance. As the new year begins, the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2015 goes into effect, and partners are appealing for \$1.8 billion to reach 4.1 million people in South Sudan with humanitarian support. Of this, \$600 million is needed by February 2015 to take maximum advantage of the dry season to reach more people.

Service clusters



Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** During this period, 226 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies have been airlifted since the last report on behalf of 17 different organizations to Akobo, Atar, Bentiu, Boma, Gowai, Jiech, Jikmir, Juba, Kiech Kon, Lankien, Maban, Malakal, Mandeng, Nyal, Old Fangak, Panyagor, and Walgak.

- The Logistics Cluster is currently loading cargo from 10 humanitarian partners for a barge movement to Malakal/Melut. Malakal bound cargo is fully loaded; cargo for Melut will be loaded from Bor to avoid any potential issues on the shallow route in-between Juba and Bor.
- In preparation for the dry season, partners continue to be consulted regarding repositioning plans. In line with the humanitarian community's integrated logistics and repositioning plans, warehousing and transport support will be provided where required.
- The Logistics Cluster is working closely with partners in Bentiu to ensure an upgrade is carried on the common storage area which will enable partners to reposition their cargo prior to the dry season.

Constraints

- **Poor road access due to rains:** Roads across the country are beginning to dry out. The latest access constraints map can be found here: <http://www.logcluster.org/map/access-constraints-map-2-january-2015>

Emergency Telecommunication

Needs

- 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).
- In 2015: deployment of data connectivity and security telecommunication to selected new operating centres.
- Evaluation of service provision in Mingkaman, Lakes State and Malakal, Upper Nile State

Response

- Cluster is currently providing **frontline emergency connectivity services, technical support, and training in thirteen sites.**
- A **mission to Mingkaman to provide help desk on ETC solutions** was concluded 17 December, with connectivity currently stable.

Constraints

- ETC internet connectivity services in Bentiu and Mingkaman are intermittent. The ETC is addressing these issues in collaboration with partners to find a solution as soon as possible.
- Funding for ETC in 2014 has been exhausted and additional funding is required to continue the current level of service provision. The ETC is working with the Global ETC Support Cell in order to reach partners and donors for additional resources.

Response clusters

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

- In 2014, the cluster **planned to support 693,000 internally displaced people** and host community members with camp coordination and management support including monitoring and verification of movements; improvement of displacement sites, etc.

Response

- As of 30 November 2014, **445,603 people have been reached** with support.
- **Final relocation movements from Topping to UN House PoC3 in Juba** were completed on 24 December. In total, 17,492 people moved. Partners worked with the market committee to allocate plots to traders and construction has begun in the new site. The cluster has assigned a Community Mobilization expert to the site to support and improve community relations.
- **A first site plan proposal for Bentiu PoC's extension has been designed** in consultation with UNMISS and humanitarian partners. Contingency planning is underway. New arrivals continue, with a reported 2036 reported during the last week. Verification is pending.

- **At Malakal PoC, soil excavation continued at the quarry** after two days of closure. The new PoC extension is 15 per cent complete. Biometric registration of a backlog of new arrivals since July is now complete, with Malakal PoC's population at 21,420. Five grinding mills arrived from partners have arrived and await installation.

Education

Needs

- Some 275,200 people were to be reached with support from this cluster.
- 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.

EDUCATION CLUSTER INDICATORS

	#Reached (Girls)	#Reached (Boys)	#Reached	%Reached (Girls)	%Reached (Boys)	%Reached
pre-school children with access to play and early learning	16,460	21,003	37,463	70%	82%	77%
school-aged children with access to education	95,532	121,973	217,505	89%	105%	98%
teachers trained for education in emergencies	695	1,417	2,166	116%	105%	109%
parent teacher association members and education personnel trained	899	3,504	4,403	878%	150%	442%
classrooms established or re-habilitated			368			14%

Source: Education Cluster 31 December 2014

Response

- **See table for current achievement. Cumulatively, 203,045 children have been reached with school supplies.**
- **Establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS):** through rapid response missions, six Temporary Learning Spaces were established benefiting three schools including Tukei, Rier and Muang primary schools in **Mayom County, Unity State**. This has brought the number of TLS set by the Cluster partners to 368 out of 2720 planned to be reached in the CRP benefiting 43,870 children (43% females). During the mission, partners distributed, school-in-a-box and Recreational kits benefiting 341 children between 3 -6 and 885 aged between 7 and 18. The partners also initiated recreational activities. Cumulatively, 203,045 children have been reached with supplies in the entire country by Education Cluster Partners. **Teacher trainings for four teachers were conducted during the mission.**
- **The two youth and recreational centers established in Rubkona in Unity States have enabled cluster partners to reach 2000 children** through activities like craft making, focused groups discussions, and sport. These have supported the mitigation of youth engagement in conflict as they are engaged in productive activities.
- The Education Cluster **provided a total of 15,726 textbooks**, these were specifically used in the PoCs and displacement sites in Juba, Rubkona, Aerial, Old Fangak, Ngop; while the Accelerated Learning Program textbooks were provided to teachers in Akobo and Pibor. Over 10,000 other primary textbooks were also distributed in Akobo.

Gaps and constraints

- **Given the displacement and lack of teachers, partners identified many volunteers to serve as teachers to fill the gaps.** For people who were not qualified teachers, a short orientation on life skills, psychosocial support and teacher's code of conduct in emergencies were conducted and in some location teaching methodology was included in the trainings.
- **School occupation:** School occupation remains a significant challenge as 89 remained occupied by displaced people and armed forces; The continued occupation of these schools not only hinder access to education but also risk destruction of the school facilities and in some cases poor disposal of armory since some are being used by the military thus exposing the children to UXOs. As per verification exercise report, 59 schools were either destroyed partially or severely and others looted. This implies that with continued occupation and reported destruction (many destroyed schools feared not reported), without intervention many children will continue to miss out of school in 2015.

- **Shortage of textbooks:** Despite provision of textbooks to the entire country through recent donor funding, shortages of textbooks halted teaching and learning especially in Greater Upper Nile since most of the books were pending delivery to the individual schools. This was worsened by burning, looting and destruction of these due to the conflict posing more problems in the sectors.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs

- **2.4 million people were to be provided food and livelihoods assistance** in the 2014 Crisis Response Plan

Response

- **In the month of November, food assistance was provided to over 1 million people** with a total of approximately 14,088 MT of food distributed overall. **Cumulatively, since 1 January** 166,484 mt of food has been distributed, **reaching 2.5 million people overall.** Distributions of 33,605 mt are planned for December.

- **Mobile response operations were completed in:**

Location	State
Wadihoka (food distribution)	Upper Nile

- **Mobile response operations were ongoing in:**

Location	State
Pading (registration complete)	Jonglei
Nyangor (registration complete)	Jonglei

- **Airdrops were completed in Lankien, Jonglei on 30 December.**
- **Food distribution was ongoing in Yida (Unity) and Maban (Upper Nile),** and were planned to begin in Mayendit (Unity) and Pading (Jonglei).
- **Fuel efficient stoves were dispatched in Bentiu PoC (6750) and Upper Nile State (3000).**
- **Livelihoods assistance in the form of fishing kits (500) and vegetable kits (1000) were distributed to households in Upper Nile State.**
- Livestock vaccines for 1330 animals were released to partners in Jonglei and Warrap for onward distribution.
- Trainings were held for 44 Community Based Animal Health Workers in Malakal and Baltet counties in Upper Nile. Trainees were provided with livestock treatment kits.
- A joint mission was conducted to **Turkei, Mayom to investigate suspected outbreak of livestock disease in the area.** Vaccines were also distributed.
- **Partners continue to work to improve the cold-chain systems.** Solar powered refrigerators were delivered last week to Mingkaman in Lakes and Old Fangak, Jonglei State.

Gaps and constraints

- Boat access from Gambella, Ethiopia is temporarily suspended as improvements on the port continue.

Health

Needs

- **3.1 million people were to be provided health assistance** according to the 2014 Crisis Response Plan.
- **Suspected malaria registered the highest proportional morbidity during the week of 16.4% and highest incidence of 44 cases per 10,000 displaced people.** Deaths were mainly due to chronic illness and HIV related TB.

HEALTH NEEDS AND RESPONSE KEY FIGURES

	Reporting weeks (Wk 51 and 52)	Cumulative since Jan.
Number of medical interventions	134,584	7,200,631
Outpatient consultations conducted ()	131,853	2,552,547
Cholera Cases, all counties	0	6,421
Cholera Deaths, all locations (CFR = 2.6)	0	167
Hepatitis E Cases,	1	130
Hepatitis E Deaths	0	4
Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Cases through Wk49	0	7,204
Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Deaths through Wk49	0	199
Vaccination, Children protected against polio through Round 3 SIAD. (no additional reporting this week)		307,432
Rep Health – Women provided ANC services	2,251	92,975
Rep Health – Women with assisted deliveries	416	15,265
Rep Health – Women with caesarean sections	64	1,593
GBV prevention messages	11,472	136,108

Source: Health Cluster, as of 31 December 2014

Response

- **Since January, 4 million people have been reached with health support.**
- **Emergency response capacity for surgeries** and emergency obstetric care are available in 9 PoC and field locations in the conflict-affected states.
- A second round **Short Interval Additional Dose (SIAD) polio vaccination** has begun in 10 counties in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei. Results of the activity are pending. This intensified approach aims to build immunity quickly.
- **Measles campaign conducted in two payams in Lankien**, Jonglei State following up on four suspected cases. Results are pending.
- **Viral meningitis** was confirmed in Urol and Nyirol counties, Jonglei State.

Gaps and constraints

- **Funding constraints** may affect the expansion of emergency obstetric care.
- **Mental health care and psychosocial support** remain major gaps. A workshop was completed in Juba with response activities planned to pilot in the capital.
- **Kala-azar ongoing.** Additional activities to respond to the ongoing Kala-azar outbreak will begin in 2015, a training workshop with the MoH was completed in Juba. The Ministry of Health will work with partners to identify health facilities in affected counties where resources for diagnosis and treatment can be scaled up.
- **Medical care for HIV/AIDS and TB patients** remains a challenge. Both Mingkaman and Juba UN House PoC have response programmes in place. **Identification of a partner is pending for Bentiu PoC.**



Mine Action

Needs

- The ongoing conflict has created new risks of explosive hazards particularly in the three conflict-affected states of Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei, including anti-tank land mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Elsewhere in the country the risks of UXOs from previous conflicts remain. These remained a direct threat to the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and to the safety of civilians and need to be cleared.

Response

- **Dry season activities have accelerated** with the deployment of additional mine action survey, clearance, and risk education teams to respond to explosive threats.
- **Route verification and clearance continues on the Mayom Junction – Mayom – Abiemnom road** to open it for land transport of humanitarian aid. Flooding in some sections has slowed progress; however engineering works are underway to facilitate operations.
- **Mine action partners conducted weapons and ammunition destruction activities** in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal, Nassir, and Wau during December. Two hundred seventy small arms and light weapons were destroyed, along with more than 18,000 rounds of ammunition and other weapons. The items had been surrendered by Displaced people at UNMISS protection sites or confiscated during search operations. The destruction represents a tangible step in protecting civilians and reassuring all parties that the weapons and ammunition will never be used to commit violence including human rights violations.
- **Two new caches of anti-personnel (AP) mines have been identified in the Bentiu area**, as well as anti-tank (AT) mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). In coordination with local military authorities, a Multi-Task Team has destroyed the first cache of AP mines, the AT mines, and other ERW; coordination is underway for the destruction of the remaining AP mines.

 **Nutrition**
Needs

- **3.1 million people were to be assisted** with nutrition support according to the 2014 Crisis Response Plan.

Response

- **1.8 million children have been reached with** nutrition screening and support as of 31 December:

	To be reached	Weeks 51-52	Reached	Achievement
Children Screened	1,113,683	30,347	1,415,386	127.1%
Children SAM	176,283	10,031	87,785	49.8%
Children MAM	420,000	14,325	92,832	22.1%
Children BSFP	380,000		136,596	35.9%
PLW BSFP	24,300		28,986	119.3%
PLW MAM	113,100	7,472	39,119	34.6%
Totals of services and screening	2,227,366		1,800,704	80.8%

Gaps and constraints

- **Security constraints and access challenges** hinder the scale up of nutrition activities, both in terms of geographic coverage and in terms of reaching people on time. Logistical constraints mean partners have reported interruption of SAM and MAM management supplies.

 **Protection (Child Protection)**
Needs

- **1.2 million people are to be reached with protection assistance** according to the 2014 response plan.

Response

- **259,000 people under-18 and 134,200 adults have been reached with child protection interventions.**
- In **Bentiu, Unity State** cluster partners are working to improve partnerships with authorities in Bentiu town, particularly the Ministry of Gender. Partners provided protection training for 30 volunteers from the PoC. They will support community based protection networks and help to identify vulnerable people and protection issues in the PoC.
- In **Bor, Jonglei state**, partners are undertaking returnee monitoring and note a decline in returns during the month of December, likely due to continued clashes in Northern Jonglei.
- In **Pochalla, Jonglei state** a participatory assessment highlighted a need for improved education options and livelihood opportunities for displaced people and host communities.
- In **Nimule, Eastern Equatoria** at the border with Uganda, there has been a decrease in the number of people crossing into Uganda. Those leaving cite insecurity caused by armed conflict in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile as the reason for their flight.

Gaps and constraints

- **Slow reunification processes, technical issues with forms, and a need for capacity building with field staff** were identified as challenges for child reunification programming. **Timely reporting of child rights violations** is an additional gap.

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

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