

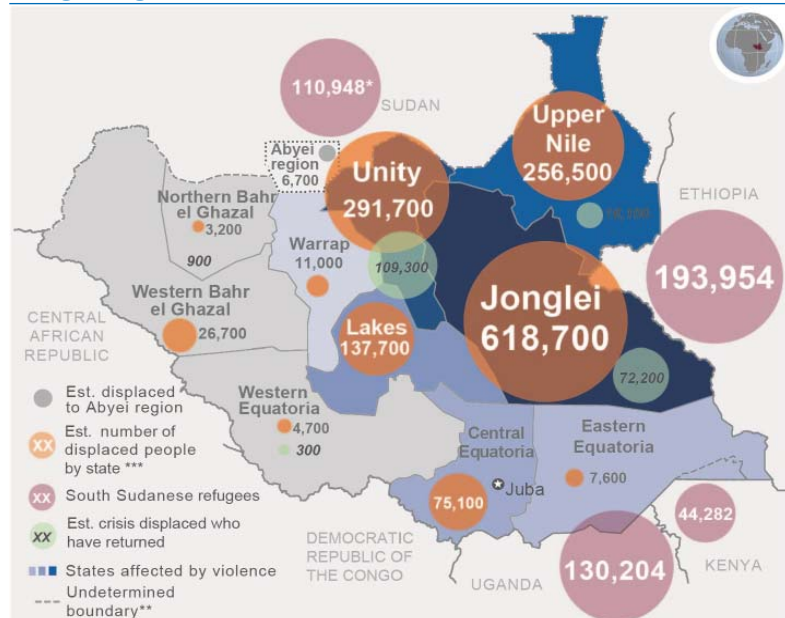
South Sudan Crisis

Situation Report No. 65 (as of 5 December 2014)



This report was produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 29 Nov-5 Dec. The next report will be issued on or around 12 December, 2014.

Highlights



- Fighting continued to be reported in Fangak, Jonglei State, displacing an unverified number of people to different locations.
- Polio vaccination campaign for children under 15 years old continued in Jonglei, Lakes and Unity states
- More than 5,000 children are accessing education in Bentiu PoC, Unity State.
- Partners set up a temporary vaccination center to cater for measles, polio, and Vitamin A at the entry point to Yida refugee camp in Unity State, following reports of measles outbreak in Nuba Mountains in the Sudan.

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. **Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abeyi area is not yet determined. *New arrivals from South Sudan (NOT REFUGEES). ***Verification of the IDP & returned figures is a work in progress (04 December 2014). Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 02 December 2014. OCHA South Sudan, 04 December 2014

3.8 million

People to be assisted by the end of the year

3.5 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.91 million

People displaced by conflict since December 2013

\$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 that the needs of these people have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

Heavy fighting was reported in New Fangak and Pigi/Canal counties in Jonglei State from 29 November. Partners estimate that 2,500 people fled to Parjak in Fangak area, with an unverified number reported to have moved towards Kuernyang. The situation elsewhere in Jonglei remained largely calm but unpredictable. Inter-communal tensions remained high in Rumbek, Lakes State with sporadic gunshots reported in the town. Bentiu, Unity State and Malakal, Upper Nile State were also relatively calm but unpredictable. Aid agencies continued to provide assistance in the Protection of Civilians (PoCs) sites, within UN bases, in Bentiu and Malakal. However, security partners in Upper Nile State advised aid agencies to minimize movement to areas bordering Fangak in Jonglei State, due to heavy fighting.

As the dry season sets in, partners are expecting improvements in road conditions, which will allow them to reach more people and pre-position supplies ahead of the 2015 rainy season. Despite some marginal improvements, most of the main roads remained inaccessible across the country.

Cases of kala-azar disease continued to fluctuate with no new cases reported in health facilities during the past week. As of 30 November, a total of 6,936 cases and 196 deaths were reported compared to 2,828 cases and 88 deaths over the same period in 2013. The worst-affected age group remains children 5-17 years old, who constitute 2,939 cases (42.4 per cent), while those above 17 years old make up 2,387 cases (34.4 per cent). Children under five years old account for 1,518 cases (21.9 per cent). Boys and men are the worst affected, accounting for 3,764 (54.3 per cent of cases, while girls and women account for the rest of the cases.

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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

Aid agencies continued to provide assistance to vulnerable communities across the country. A humanitarian team was deployed to Warjok near Malakal town, Upper Nile State, to assess the needs of people who fled fighting in Atar, Canal County, Jonglei State. The assessment revealed that some 4,000 people were displaced from Atar with the number expected to increase as hostilities persisted. Registration and distribution of household materials, including plastic sheets, blankets and mosquito nets started on 3 December. Partners were also providing health, water and sanitation services with food assistance planned for 6 December.

Polio vaccination

A polio vaccination campaign for children under 15 years old continued in Bor County, Jonglei State. Vaccines were delivered to Akobo, Boma, Duk, Pibor, Pochalla and Twic East counties on 4 December. In Unity State, the vaccination campaign continued in the Bentiu PoC site. By 3 December, some 12,000 children had been vaccinated. However, health partners grappled with challenges ranging from inadequate community mobilization to refusal by some parents to have their children vaccinated due to misconceptions. In Lakes State, the polio vaccination campaign began on 3 December with a one-day delay due to logistical challenges.

Learning in PoC

Education activities were ongoing in the PoC site in Bentiu where school enrollment was at 5,040 pupils. Identification of primary eight pupils in the PoC sites was completed. The need for adult education was raised as a concern by community leaders. The conflict has jeopardized education activities in many parts of the country especially in the three conflict worst affected states and Lakes State. With many communities have been displaced from their areas, children are continuously unable to access schools in some displacement sites.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

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

Response

- In UN House PoC 3, a total of 14,381 individuals have so far been relocated from Tongping, including 1,424 unregistered new arrivals. 529 of these new arrivals are staying at the transit site; while others are hosted by relatives. The transit site is being expanded, including installation of 90 additional family tents.
- In Bentiu, biometric registration was completed. 43,718 individuals have been registered in the PoC site and 1,291 in the collective center in Bentiu town. The PoC total figure includes 568 new arrivals registered in all six PoCs. The site management team has set up a help desk to identify new arrivals, including resolving complaints regarding biometric registration.
- In Bor, a three week PSS (Psychosocial Support) training for 20 community members was completed, as well as a two-day training for aid workers.

Gaps and constraints

- 2,047 individuals have arrived in Tongping over the last 4 weeks. 82 per cent of them stated they were arriving from Bentiu PoC; 8 per cent from Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya. Partner continue to monitor new arrivals by collecting basic information on gender, age and place of origin. Relocation to PoC 3 is available for those willing to move.

Education

Needs

- Advocacy for non-occupation of schools by armed groups and displaced people, and for payment of teachers' salaries and incentives to allow learning, continued.
- Establishment of temporary learning spaces continued, together with the provision of learning, teaching and recreational materials for children
- Logistical support for the delivery of learning materials and supplies in hard-to reach areas is needed.

Response

- The Education Cluster provided 288 textbooks for the Accelerated Learning Programs (ALP) in Akobo, Awerial and Pibor.
- Partners in Bentiu cleared the compound of Bentiu A primary school and advocated for the vacation of the same school. Eight of the 12 families occupying the school have already left. 150 children have registered to restart classes. A massive back-to-school mobilization is underway through a local FM radio station and it is expected that the enrollment will increase given the number of returnees in Bentiu town

Gap and constraints

- Teachers in many parts of the country particularly in Jonglei have continued to maintain their strike over non-payment of allowances. This has affected the end of year academic evaluation as children cannot sit for their examinations. Discussions are ongoing between the partners, communities, teachers and donors to resolve the issue.
- School occupation remained a significant challenge as 88 remain occupied by displaced people and armed forces. The continued occupation of these schools not only hinders access to education but also risks 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 when such schools reopen.
- Floods have also continued to affect the operation of many schools. Warrap State has the largest number of schools closed affecting over 23,000 children.

Emergency Telecommunication

Needs

- Vital front-line services to over 120 humanitarian partners, in the areas of security telecommunication; connectivity services (Internet), including emergency response connectivity; technical support (help desk support and management) and training (capacity building in ICT).

Response

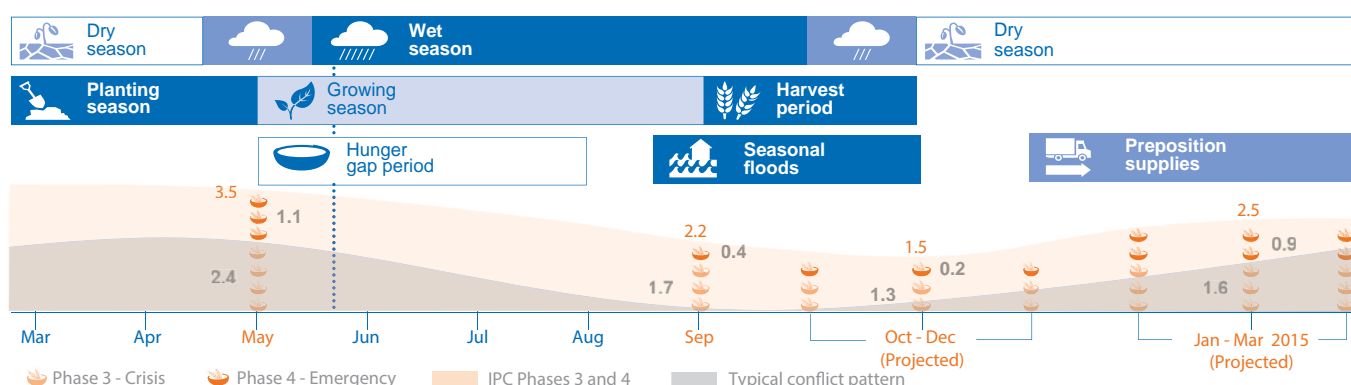
- During the reporting period an additional mission was conducted to Bentiu to assess client satisfaction on ETC services and to identify ways of improving services.
- In Ganyiel, Unity State, two ETC technicians installed a Hybrid Solar System to provide stable energy to the equipment.
- The equipment to deploy the Humanitarian Internet Support Project (HISP) in Malakal was configured and tested in Juba and it is ready to be dispatched.

Gaps and constraints

- In Bor, a piece of equipment used to provide connectivity services broke down. ETC has already configured a spare part that will be sent to Bor with the technician.
- Connectivity in Bentiu and Mingkaman continued to be intermittent. ETC cluster is working to address the issues.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Seasonal events in crisis-affected states and population in IPC Phases 3 and 4 (in millions)



Sources: FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission Reports 2010-14; IPC Alert South Sudan September 2014

Needs

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

Response

- Storage capacities and facilities for pre-positioning supplies for next year are being strengthened.
- Livestock vaccinations were conducted in Cueibet, Greater Yirol, Rumbek Center and East counties in Lakes State.
- The training on Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease to sensitize partners was conducted in Central Equatoria State.
- Food distributions were completed in Bauw, Gai Reang, Kiechkuon, Mogok, Old Fangak, Wahjtak and Walgak. Teams were also deployed in Duk Padiet, Haat, Pieri, Gum and Mabor/Maar areas.
- Food assistance has been distributed to areas in the Greater Equatoria region targeting vulnerable groups. Community mobilization and consultation process for the Food-for-assets program was ongoing in these states.

Gaps and constraints

- Flooded waters are still causing access challenges in some areas.



Health

Needs

- Ongoing responses to health-related emergencies, including prevention of communicable and water-borne diseases, provision of reproductive health services for pregnant mothers, and dissemination of GBV prevention messages to the affected people.
- Pipeline support for gaps in supplies for medicines and reproductive health commodities.
- Malaria, acute respiratory infections and acute watery diarrhea continued to account for the highest proportion of the reported disease burden among the displaced people.
- Mental health and psychosocial support for the displaced and vulnerable populations.

Response

- **Emergency and Rapid Response Teams:** Partners conducted a health and nutrition assessment in Pultruk, Nyirol County, Jonglei State. It identified the need for regular provision of medical supply and nutritional support.
- Partners are currently investigating reports of seven **suspected meningitis cases** in Chotbora, Longochuk County, Upper Nile State. The preliminary findings reports indicated no active cases at the moment. Verification of past cases is ongoing.
- Partners have provided 900 (including 293 under five) primary health care consultations in Gorwai, Ayod, Jonglei.

Outbreak and emergency response:

- Cholera: No new case reported during the week.
- Kala azar: Cumulative patients in 2014 to date: 6,936 and is more than double compared to the same period in 2013 (2,828 with 88 deaths).

National Immunization Days

- Fourth round of nationwide polio immunization campaign has commenced this week targeting 3.3 million children in ten states.

Gaps and constraints

- A joint workshop on mental health and psychosocial support for displaced and vulnerable people is planned for December.
- Additional response locations for diagnosis and treatment of Kala azar in the affected counties and for HIV/AIDS and TB in all emergency response locations are needed.

HEALTH INDICATORS

| | Reporting week (Wk 48) | Cumulative since Jan. |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| People reached with medical interventions | 84,759 | 3,897,919 |
| Outpatient consultations conducted () | 81,802 | 2,269,441 |
| Cholera deaths, all locations | 0 | 161 |
| Cholera cases, all counties | 0 | 6,315 |
| Hepatitis E cases, Mingkaman and Bentiu | 0 | 124 |
| Hepatitis E deaths | 0 | 4 |
| Kala azar cases | 134 | 6,936 |
| Kala azar deaths | 1 | 196 |
| Reproductive health: Women provided ANC services | 2,511 | 85,032 |
| Women with assisted deliveries | 411 | 14,096 |
| Women with caesarian sections | 35 | 1,459 |
| People reached with GBV messages | * | 120,618 |

Source: Health Cluster, as of 4 December 2014



Logistics

Needs

- Storage and transportation services, including airlift capacity, especially along insecure routes remained a challenges, especially in areas where the infrastructure was damaged by floods during the rainy season.

Response

- **Supplies airlifted:** Over the last week, 157 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies have been airlifted on behalf of 21 organizations to Akobo, Bentiu, Chuil, Guit, Koch, Lankien, Maban, Mabiior, Malakal, Old Fangak, Paloich, Rumbek, Ulang, Waat, and Yuai.
- **Barge movement:** The Logistics Cluster is currently consolidating cargo from partners for the next barge movement from Juba to Malakal/Melut. Departure date has not yet been confirmed.

Gaps and constraints

- Poor road access due to rains: Access by road remained constrained since most of the roads were still in poor condition but are expected to begin drying out over the next month. The latest access constraints map can be found here: http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20141128.pdf



Mine Action

Needs

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

Response

- **Mine Action cluster started route reconnaissance** on the Malakal to Baliet route (on the Malakal – Nassir Route in Upper Nile). The reconnaissance involves Non-Technical Survey.
- In Bentiu, Mine Action teams **assessed the road from Rubkona to Pariang** and started to carry out detailed route assessment and clearance on the portion of the road between the Unity Oil Refinery and Manga Junction, where a mine accident occurred in June this year.
- **Unexploded Ordnance reported in Kalsok, Lakes State.** A Mine Action team was deployed to respond on 5 December..
- Mine Action teams were on standby, ready to assist food partners with clearing the feeder roads project as well as any other roads planned for rehabilitation.
- A Mine Action team was clearing Rajaf (15 km west of Juba) following reports of UXOs. So far 4 mines have been removed from the community.

Gaps and constraints

- Mine Action teams are still facing challenges working in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei due to insecurity and restrictions on movement. Weather constraints are also hampering operations but the teams continue to support the wider humanitarian community.
- A second road reconnaissance in Melut, Unity was cut short due to flooding past Akok.



Multi-sector response to refugees

Needs

Partners have reached 97 per cent (246,433 people) of the 251,950 people targeted.

Response

- Partners opened a temporary vaccination center to cater for measles, polio, and Vitamin A at the entry point to Yida camp, following reports of measles outbreak in Nuba Mountains in the Sudan. The vaccination which started on 20 November 2014, targeted under 15 children. A total of 4,623 and 4,504 have been vaccinated against polio and measles respectively until 29 November. The integrated immunization campaign was also conducted in Ajourng Thok camp where 5,826 and 5,551 under 15 children were vaccinated against polio and measles respectively, while 2,572 were given Vitamin A.

- Following reports of suspected measles cases, mainly in Yusuf Batil camp, in Maban County of Upper Nile State, partners are conducting an integrated measles, polio, vitamin A and de-worming campaign in the refugee camps and host communities
- Nutrition surveys continued in all camps; data collection completed in Yida, Ajoung Thok, Doro, and Yusuf Batil camps and is ongoing in Kaya, and Gendrassa.
- Blanket supplementary food program conducted for pregnant and lactating women in Ajoung Thok. The nutrition profile of the refugees remains stable.

Gaps and constraints

- Nothing to report

Nutrition

Needs

- The nutrition situation remained dire across the country, as the conflict has affected the provision and access to nutrition services; interrupted delivery of therapeutic and supplementary supplies for malnutrition treatment and prevention, and lack of funding mechanism for nutrition sector across the country.

Response

- **Prevention of malnutrition** conducted from January-December 2014 reached 136,596 boys and girls of 6-59 months and 28,986 PLWs were admitted to Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP). 197,890 caregivers received messages on Infant and Young Child feeding practices.
- **Rapid/emergency response:** The nutrition cluster currently has 9 emergency teams responding in Unity State (Kodok, Pariang, Guit, Nyal and Koch counties) and Upper Nile (Renk County) and conducted assessment in Upper Nile State (Pultruk, Lankien County),
- **Surveys and assessments:** Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) survey was completed in all counties except for Unity State due to insecurity. An assessment conducted in Turkei Payam, Mayom County, Unity State showed a proxy GAM rate of 11.6 per cent with sub-optimal Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) practices. A nutrition and health assessment conducted in Nyirol County, Jonglei State showed a proxy GAM rate of 16 per cent. Response is planned for both areas.

Gaps and constraints

- **Secured access and freedom of movement:** with escalation of conflict in some counties in Unity and Upper Nile, secured access is required for continued routine and emergency service provision. Nutrition partners are willing to expand nutrition services where acute needs exist especially in Bentiu town, Guit County and Nhiyaldu.
- **Logistical constraints:** Shortage in therapeutic and supplementary supplies in some counties is due to logistical constraints (road access/flooding and insecurity). Discussions with logistics sector and food partners on facilitating transport and expanding flights coverage in both the conflict affected areas and high burden areas are needed.
- **Nutrition expertise:** The nutrition sector requires additional qualified nutrition expertise among implementing partners, particularly in emergency/rapid response and the cluster coordination team to better coordinate and implement quality life-saving nutrition programs in emergency context.

Protection

Needs

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

Response

- **In Malakal** Partners resumed GBV prevention and response services on 24 November. Commemoration of 16 days of activism in Malakal the PoC under the theme of “No to War and violence against women and girls. Let’s unite and Make Peace at Home and in the Community” has commenced and will continue till the end of the campaign on 10 December.
- **In Rumbek**, protection partners disseminated information on GBV as part of the 16 Days of Activism campaign in Makuac and Paloch villages in Rumbek East. Similar activities are planned for Cuei Cok and War Nyinyam which were canceled due to insecurity in the area.
- **In Juba**, a GBV partner supported a local church with a permanent child friendly space (CFS) to cater to both IDP and host children. There is need for continuous engagement by protection partners with the police to ensure services are easily and freely available for survivors who need to report GBV cases.
- In response to the recommendations from the participatory assessment conducted in November 2014 at Wau PoC, protection partners have identified a community based organization to provide psycho-social support to the 447 IDPs at PoC. Partner agencies also provided a total of 1,657 non-food items to 216 families (447 individual IDPs) at the PoC.
- 16 per cent of beneficiaries of CPIE programs reached are in PoC sites, 6 per cent in refugee camps in South Sudan and the remaining 78 per cent reached are in spontaneous settlements or with host communities outside of PoCs

Gaps and constraints

- In Awerial, Lakes State, insecurity in the new sites particularly looting of household items including food and presence of men in the compounds at night is one of the reason cited for IDPs from the new sites to return to Bor. This issue was raised with the local authorities who are encouraging women to report these incidents to the police.
- In response to the challenges faced in positively engaging the adolescents and youth in Malakal, partners have initiated sports activities, including football matches between youths in different sectors.
- A rapid response mission is planned from 6 to 13 December 2014 by child protection partners to respond to the Child Protection issues identified during the recent assessment in the area.
- The IDPs from Mingkaman are shuttling between Bor and Mingkaman on a regular basis including unaccompanied children. Child protection actors both at Bor and Mingkaman have been advised to deploy staff at the port to monitor these unaccompanied children and liaise with the local authorities and port management to ensure protection of children.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs

- Partners have reported an increasing need for emergency shelter, especially in areas affected by floods and insecurity. Partners identified 1.1 million people in need of assistance countrywide by December 2014.

Response

- **Central Equatoria:** In Juba PoC 3, movement and erection of 90 family tents to increase the holding capacity of the transition site in POC 3 was ongoing. In Tongping, assessment of shelter and NFI needs was also ongoing.
- **Jonglei State:** In Akobo town, the Cluster was on the ground receiving cargo to distribute to 2,515 families, while in Bor PoC, distribution of shelter materials was completed to 29 families. Cumulatively 3,938 families have so far received shelter materials in Bor PoC site. Verification exercise was ongoing for 700 vulnerable families in Bor town. Identification of 500 families in need of shelter assistance, mainly from Longbar area, was completed in the town. In Pulturuk, cargo movement to 2,500 families was underway. Partners received supplies in Walgak for distribution to 3,341 families. The first NFI distribution was completed in Yuai, Uror County to some 5,000 families.
- **Northern Bahr el Ghazal State:** Post-Distribution Monitoring was completed for NFIs distributed in August.
- **Unity State:** Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise was completed in Leer. Shelter response was ongoing in Bentiu PoC as the site began to dry up. Delivery of blankets and mosquito nets to some 1,000 families in Turkei was underway. The assessment and verification of new arrivals was ongoing in Koch.
- **Upper Nile State:** NFI distribution was ongoing to 1,168 families in Renk. Supplies were delivered to Ulang for some 2,000 families. An additional 1,169 families were verified and registered in the same area and response will commence shortly.

Gaps and constraints

- Response to Baliet, Kamel, Kaldak and Khorflus was put on hold due to insecurity and lack of access
- Response to 882 families in Abeimnom, Unity State was put on hold due to difficult road conditions from Wau
- NFI distribution in Pagak, Upper Nile is still pending due to logistics constraints.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs

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

Response

- Partners continue to maintain emergency WASH service in PoC sites and displacement settlements. Since the crisis broke out, over 55 WASH Cluster partners have reached over 3.5 million conflict affected people.
- Up to week 47 global emergency standards for water supply (15 L/p/d) are being achieved in 32 sites. Sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) have been achieved in 21 sites. Increasing the sanitation is slowed by the logistical challenge of moving sanitation supplies (timber, slabs, iron sheet) to remote locations, as well as the on-going decommissioning of full latrines.
- **Scaling up Hepatitis E response:** WASH partners continue to respond with increased hygiene promotion across Minkamman as part of Hep E response. The campaign include house-to-house visits and soap distribution.
- Results on the suspected case of Hep E in Bentiu are yet to be released. The response is still ongoing and partners are scaling up on installing hand-washing stations in the POCs at different locations.
- **Sanitation response in Bentiu:** Water supply is currently 13.7L per person per day with 5 operational boreholes and a SWAT system. This represents an increase as the SWAT system is producing additional water.
- Current sanitation coverage is 615 total latrines, with 1 latrine per 61 people. The sanitation gap is 146 latrines to reach sphere standards of 1 latrine per 50 people and 1364 to reach 1:20 ratio.
- 29 more latrines were constructed in PoC4 and 40 more in PoC3. Construction of latrines in PoC2 resumed. Manual desludging equipment is expected shortly.
- Partners continue to respond with 'peepoo' bags, as an interim sanitation measure, to those in the flood affected parts, in PoC 2 & 3. (Peepoo is a self-sanitizing single-use biodegradable toilet). 39 peepoo collection centres have been installed.
- **WASH emergency response:** WASH Emergency Response was on-going with over 55 WASH partners responding in locations across South Sudan, strengthening on ground presence and scale up of WASH partners remains a priority. The WASH Cluster currently has six mobile partners (with multiple teams per agency) responding in remote rural areas across South Sudan. Mobile teams are currently responding in the following locations: In Warjak, Upper Nile, an assessment was completed by state level partners and in Guit County, Unity an assessment was complete in Cadet.

Gaps and constraints

- Critical funding is needed at the beginning of 2015 to ensure pre-positioning of pipeline supplies. With the upcoming dry season pre-positioning is needed to strengthen front line services. Physical access will open in locations cut-off during the rainy season. Scaling up of WASH activities in this critical window of the dry-season will help to mitigate against cholera, other potential water borne disease outbreaks and ensure continuation of services in POC's and settlements in major sites where SPHERE standards are not able to be met.
- Ongoing access into current locations and new locations—particularly around Bentiu—is vital for continued emergency service provision. Continued engagement with the Access Working Group is needed to ensure humanitarian response in hard to reach locations.
- Increased logistical capacity is urgently needed in order to support the ongoing humanitarian response in Bentiu and the other humanitarian operations across the country.
- 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.

Humanitarian Financing

\$600 million needed by February

Aid agencies are asking for \$600 million, of the \$1.8 billion requirement for 2015, by February to enable them to reach more people, pre-position supplies, repair roads and improve airstrips in dry season. Every dollar spent now goes further.

New contribution to the CRP

During the reporting period, the Germany Government committed an additional US\$1 million to the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) to meet urgent needs identified in the Crisis Response Plan (CRP). This brings Germany's total contribution to the South Sudan crisis including projects listed in the response plan to about US\$45 million, with an additional US\$ 7.5 million as an uncommitted pledge. The South Sudan Crisis Response Plan was 74 per cent funded as of 5 December, leaving a shortfall of around US\$463 million.

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

Tapiwa Gomo, Head of Communication, gomo@un.org, +211 922 406 079.

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