

South Sudan Crisis

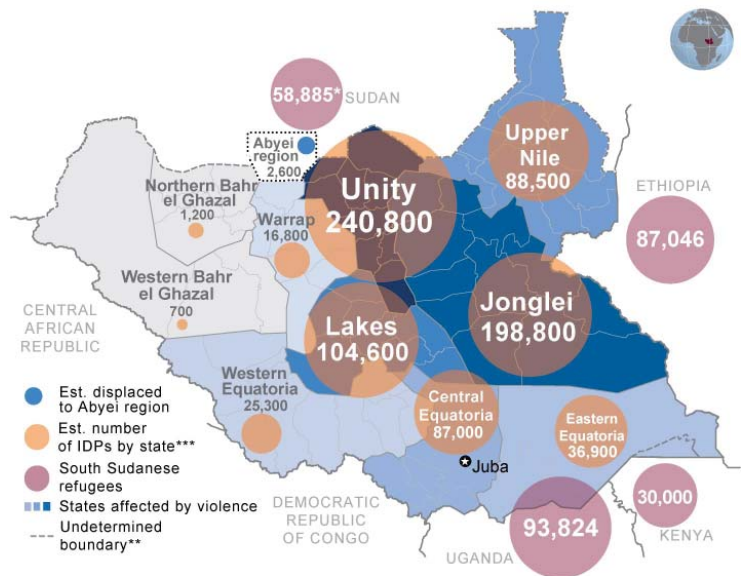
Situation Report No. 30 (as of 3 April 2014)



This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 28 March to 3 April. The next report will be issued on or around 11 April 2014.

Highlights

- Aid agencies urgently need US\$232 million to prevent a sharp deterioration of the humanitarian situation over the next three months.
- Around 803,200 people are displaced within South Sudan.
- Another 270,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries since December 2013. Of the 1,000 people who arrive daily in Ethiopia, 95 per cent are women and children.
- Partners are severely concerned about the food and nutrition situation for over 126,000 Sudanese refugees living in Maban, Upper Nile State.
- Aid agencies have so far reached over one million people with relief.



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 1 Apr 2014. OCHA South Sudan, 3 Apr 2014.

4.9 million

Estimated people in need of humanitarian assistance

3.2 million

People to be assisted by aid organizations by June 2014

1 million

People provided with humanitarian assistance*

803,200

People internally displaced by violence

* 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

The security situation remained tense in South Sudan, with reports of mobilization of armed forces and sporadic clashes in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. People continued to move around and out of the country - over 800,000 people are displaced within South Sudan and 270,000 have fled to neighbouring countries. On average 1,000 people arrived in Ethiopia every day, 95 per cent of whom were women and children.

The humanitarian community developed an operational plan for the coming three months, focused on reaching the most vulnerable communities in priority states. In line with this plan, \$232 million is the bare minimum to prevent the situation from deteriorating sharply. With the \$385 million raised against the Crisis Response Plan so far, partners have been able to reach over one million people.

Top response priorities for April-June

To ensure that resources reach people in most acute need, aid agencies are prioritizing operations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile between April and June. Displacement sites in Aerial County, Lakes State and in Juba are also among the priority locations. The priority sectors are food security and livelihoods; health; non-food items and emergency shelter; nutrition; and water, sanitation and hygiene. Clusters have identified activities worth \$232 million, which represent the bare minimum humanitarian response to prevent a sharp worsening of the situation. The immediately needed funds include \$70 million for essential relief supplies; \$100 million for life-saving frontline services; \$21 million for rapid response teams; \$19 million for camp management; \$14 million for logistics and \$1.6 million for medical evacuations.

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

SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS TIMELINE

Dec-13	 15 December Fighting breaks out in Juba	
	 19-22 December Fighting spreads to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, causing people to flee their homes and aid stocks to be looted	
	 22-27 December Clashes in Malakal drive 22,000 people to seek refuge in the UN base	
	 24 December Over 1,000 people are estimated to have been killed in the conflict	
Jan-14	 31 December Partners launch a Crisis Response Plan to assist up to 628,000 people affected	
	 2 January Fighting breaks out again in Bor	
	 9 January 10,000 people are estimated to have been killed in the conflict, according to the International Crisis Group	
	 10 January Renewed clashes in Bentiu	
	 11 January Up to 4,000 refugees arrive in Uganda daily	
	 19 January In just over one month, the number of displaced people has exceeded 500,000	
	 23 January Cessation of hostilities agreement signed	
	 30 January Some 740,000 displaced people shelter across over 100 sites as fighting continues	
	Feb-14	 3 February Aid agencies call for US\$1.27 billion to assist 3.2 million people by June
		 5 February Partners warn of deteriorating health conditions for people living in UN bases due to overcrowding
 11 February The Emergency Relief Coordinator declares South Sudan a "Level 3" emergency		
 18 February Fighting resumes in Malakal		
Mar-14		 3 March Over 200,000 South Sudanese have fled the country
		 7 March First rains in Juba cause flooding in UN bases, increasing the risk of disease
	 13 March EU and US envoys warn of a possible famine later in the year	
	 19 March Fighting breaks out again in Malakal	
	 26 March Over one million people are displaced within or outside South Sudan	
 31 March The Crisis Response Plan is 30 per cent funded, leaving a shortfall of \$887 million		

Humanitarian response

Expanding activities in remote locations and using the new rapid response mechanism, multi-sector response was ongoing for an estimated 150,000 people in seven locations outside state capitals: Akobo in Jonglei, Melut, Nasir and Ulang in Upper Nile, and Ganyiel and Nyal in Unity. Response in five more locations to an estimated 80,000 was planned to begin in the coming two weeks.

Inter-agency needs assessments took place in Ulang and Nasir counties in Upper Nile State on 28-29 March. The team estimated that up to 6,000 people are displaced in Nasir town, most of whom arrived from Malakal after fighting there in February. Most of the displaced are living with host communities. While the situation in Nasir is not as acute as had been feared, education, food, healthcare and shelter assistance is needed. The situation in Ulang County was more fragile, with over 35,000 displaced people in the area according to local authorities. The influx of people has put severe strain on food resources and basic services. Food and livelihoods support, household items, shelter, health supplies and education services are needed.

With regard to improvements to displacement sites ahead of the rainy season, works were largely on track to complete the new displacement site in Juba by the end of April. The UN peacekeeping mission (UNMISS) has publicly expressed its intention to close the displacement site in the UN Topping base in May. In Malakal, aid agencies and UNMISS aimed to complete basic works on the new displacement site by 10 May. The lack of engineering equipment which had delayed works is being resolved. In Mingkaman, severe funding gaps constrained large-scale work on a new site, though aid agencies have begun some basic works to clear the area.

The situation for refugees from Sudan living in camps in Maban County, Upper Nile State was of great concern. Due to insecurity and access constraints, partners have been unable to pre-position food and other supplies in Maban since January. As a result, refugees only received a 7-day food ration in March, which has caused nutritional indicators to deteriorate and sparked tension between refugees and host communities.

The Government committed to establishing a structure to help humanitarian organizations interact with Government departments. This welcome news is expected to help expedite administrative processes, including customs clearance, entry to the country and tax exemptions. Efforts were also underway to set up a dedicated office at Juba airport to facilitate movement of humanitarian aircraft and personnel. Aid organizations have reported positive achievements in the past week, with numerous flights able to bring relief cargo to field locations.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Response:

- Site improvements started in the new displacement sites in Juba and Awerial County, and were ongoing in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Twic County, Warrap State. Discussions were ongoing with UNMISS on resource requirements for all displacement sites inside UN bases.
- Partners increased engagement on assessing the situation outside well-known displacement sites, including in Jonglei and Unity states.
- Displacement tracking and monitoring teams pursued registration, verification and population tracking activities across the country.

244,152

People reached with camp management and coordination services

- Two locations in Upper Nile State and southern Unity State were identified for deployment of mobile hubs to service the aid operation.
- Discussions were on-going with other clusters on sustainable solutions to address fuel shortages among displaced people in UN bases, particularly in places such as Bor where displaced communities have limited freedom of movement.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- CCCM partners face an estimated funding gap of \$18.7 million for critical activities to be carried out by June.
- Lack of adequate resources (funding, machinery and staffing) impacted the cluster's capacity to support displaced people, both in well-established sites and locations where recent arrivals of displaced people have been reported. Insecurity also remained a major obstacle to expanding CCCM activities in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, as areas of displacement in many cases coincide, or are near areas of active hostilities.
- Logistical impediments and lack of space hindered efforts to pre-position stocks and address threats, including health, floods and fire-related hazards. The situation is critical, particularly in Malakal and UN Tamping in Juba.
- Fluidity of displacement creates challenges in monitoring population movements, and identifying areas where CCCM support should be prioritized.
- Food insecurity, protection issues and lack of adequate shelter raise increasing concerns. CCCM partners are working with other clusters to address these issues.

Education

Response:

- Thirteen new temporary learning spaces were set up in Awerial County, Lakes State. Education materials were also distributed for 1,035 children, including 304 girls.
- In Rubkhona, Unity State, some 395 children accessed early childhood development activities, including 151 girls. Education materials were distributed to 218 primary school children, and 70 children were enrolled in school, including 40 girls.

20,177

People reached with education activities

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- A lack of space in displacement sites inside UN bases and a shortage of education partners continued to hinder the cluster's scale-up of activities.
- Delays in salary payment for state-employed teachers is impacting provision of learning activities. In several locations, teachers are also demanding higher allowances. Cluster partners have held meetings with community leaders and teachers to resolve these issues, and are working with state ministries of education to deploy teachers to emergency learning centres.
- Some 58 schools across the country reportedly remain occupied by displaced people or armed forces.

Emergency Telecommunication

Response:

- On 2 April, the ETC expanded internet connectivity in Mingkaman to provide organizations outside the humanitarian hub with internet access. The cluster is exploring possible contingency options for humanitarian internet access in Mingkaman if floods should force humanitarian organizations to relocate during the rainy season.
- The cluster programmed 30 radios for NGOs and UN agencies to improve security in the field during the week of 31 March.
- The cluster received equipment required to re-establish security telecommunications in conflict areas. The equipment consists of VHF repeaters, antennae, solar power packs and accessories required for radio rooms.

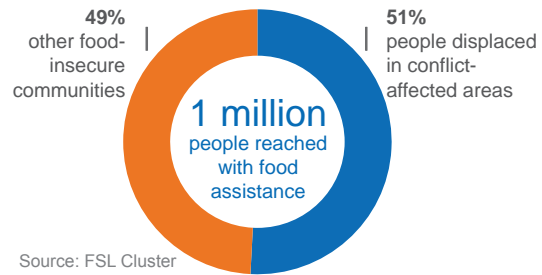
Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Procurement of information and communication technology equipment continued to be a challenge, particularly due to delays linked to the volatile security situation and limited in-country availability of suitable supplies.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:

- As of 3 April, food partners had reached about 519,840 people under the emergency operation. Food assistance has also been provided to 502,941 other food-insecure people, including refugees and displaced people in areas not directly affected by violence.
- Airdrops with food assistance were conducted in Maban, Ganyel, Nyal, and Akobo.
- Fishing kits were distributed to 5,528 households in Nyal, Unity State. In total, livelihoods partners have reached approximately 30,460 households through their emergency response activities.
- Working with national authorities, the cluster is conducting Food Security Monitoring System surveys in the seven states where there are no active hostilities. Emergency Food Security Assessments were conducted in 20 locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.
- In Lakes state, markets are functioning normally in Maper, Cuiebet, and Rumbek with stable prices of key commodities. Four markets were visited in Unity State, and while they were functioning, prices of key commodities were observed to be significantly higher than before the crisis.



Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The crisis has increased insecurity along commercial supply routes causing private sector actors to flee the country, market fragmentation, and food and fuel price inflation making availability and affordability a challenge.
- Access constraints, including insecurity, require a flexible approach to delivering assistance, focusing on rapid distributions and pre-positioning in strategic but accessible hubs.

Health

Response:

- Health partners have reached close to 917,000 people with medical interventions. This includes displaced and other vulnerable communities across the country.
- An oral cholera vaccination campaign started in the UN House base in Juba. As of 2 April, 5,108 people had been vaccinated.
- Over 23,000 doses of oral cholera vaccine have been pre-positioned in Malakal to enable vaccination of the displaced in the UN base. The campaign is scheduled to start on 7 April.
- As a response to the confirmed cases of measles in Cueibet County, Lakes State, health partners trained 36 teams totalling 180 vaccinators on basic measles and polio vaccine administration. The vaccination campaign started on 1 April.

916,739

People reached with medical interventions

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The lack of secondary healthcare in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal continued due to lack of funds.
- Partners are constrained by a lack of space for expansion of the clinic in the UN base in Bor and lack of laboratory services for the displaced in that site.
- There is limited availability of mental health and psychological services across the country especially among displaced communities.
- There is a shortage of emergency blood services and supplies.

Logistics

Response:

- The cluster facilitated airlifting of 129 metric tonnes of relief items, including WASH supplies, household items and other cargo on behalf of eight humanitarian organizations to Akobo, Ganyiel, Maban, Malakal, Mayendit, and Rumbek.
- The cluster chartered two aircraft to support aid agencies in delivering WASH supplies and fuel to Malakal and Maban, on a cost-recovery basis.

129

Metric tonnes of relief cargo transported during the week

- To increase the storage capacity in Rumbek, one of the major airlift staging hubs in the country, the cluster is erecting a mobile storage for inter-agency storage in a humanitarian compound.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Limited inter-agency storage is a constraint in some locations. Eleven additional mobile storage units are expected to arrive in South Sudan in the next two weeks.

Multi-Sector

Response:

- In Unity and Upper Nile States, aid organizations delivered protection, nutrition, health and education and WASH support, although activities were hampered by the security situation. Food assistance was also provided in Unity State.
- Protection and assistance activities continued uninterrupted for refugees in Yei, Central Equatoria. This includes provision of food and non-food items, health, education, WASH and livelihoods support.
- 177 Ethiopian refugees, previously evacuated from Malakal, were voluntarily repatriated during the reporting period.

232,853

Refugees reached with services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Camps in Maban, Upper Nile, are currently accessible only by air, and convoy access to Unity State takes three times longer than before the crisis. This is hampering pre-positioning efforts, with food distributions in Maban severely curtailed due to a lack of supplies.
- Concern has been raised over deterioration of refugees' health and nutrition. Scarcity has negatively impacted relations between refugees and host communities, whose resources are also strained by conflict.
- Increased tensions and violence between refugees and locals have been reported in the camps in Maban County, Upper Nile State. Increasing military presence in refugee locations in Upper Nile and Unity States is a protection concern.
- Access to just over 3,000 refugees in Pochalla, Jonglei, remains difficult due to the security situation, causing plans to send a convoy to preposition much-needed food and household items to be postponed. The site will become inaccessible by road when the rains begin.

Nutrition

Response:

- Cluster partners have so far reached over 200,100 vulnerable people with nutrition activities, of the 821,076 to be supported by June.
- During a rapid response mission to Akobo, partners screened 5,485 children for malnutrition. Close to 11 per cent (590 children) were found to suffer from severe acute malnutrition; 24 per cent (1,343 children) were found to suffer from moderate acute malnutrition. Of the severely malnourished children, 220 were new cases and the remaining cases were already enrolled in an out-patient treatment programme. Based on the screening, the rate of malnutrition appears very high. Further assessments will be done to gain better data.

200,108

People reached with nutrition activities

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Nutrition activities are only 16 per cent funded. As more locations become accessible and as plans to scale up progress through the activation of the rapid response mechanism, most nutrition partners are being faced with huge costs and cannot recruit the teams required to scale up response due to limited funding.

Protection

Response:

- Partners monitored registrations in Mingkaman, Lakes State and worked with other clusters on protection mainstreaming. Protection awareness-raising messages have been broadcast on a local radio station, with 1,000 radios distributed to the community to enhance the messages' reach.

322,000

People reached with protection activities

- In Bor, a partner provided protection by presence at the airstrip during medical evacuations, to reduce incidents of patients being denied departure by local authorities.
- The activities of 22 organizations working on child protection have reached close to 74,400 children and over 54,200 adults. Over 100 unaccompanied children have been reunified with family, of 1,727 children needing such support. Some 60 child-friendly spaces were operational in eight states, including in 20 displacement sites - benefitting 36,375 children.
- Trainings on various aspects of prevention of and response to gender-based violence took place for a total of 160 people in Awerial County, Bentiu, Bor and Juba.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Increased staffing is needed to enhance protection monitoring in locations outside UN bases.
- Stronger coordination on child protection activities is needed at the state level. To address this, gap analyses of child protection activities by state were developed by the sub-cluster for the most affected states: Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Lakes and Central Equatoria.
- New gender-based violence partners have joined in Bor and Juba and there is need for closer coordination through existing mechanisms to avoid duplication. There is still a challenge of getting a GBV partner for Malakal due to security issues.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- Household items were distributed to 2,000 families in different locations in Juba County, and shelter kits to some 170 families in Juba town.
- Pre-positioning shelter materials and household items was underway in Bentiu and discussions ongoing about how to reach people outside the UN base before the rains, given the fluid security situation.
- Distribution of household items in Nyal and Ganyel, Unity State was underway, targetting around 5,500 families. Some 620 families in Abiemnhom County also received household items.
- The cluster worked to provide shelter solutions to displaced people in the UN base in Malakal, where the situation is critical ahead of the rains.
- Also in Upper Nile State, some 950 families in Renk received household items.

374,885

Displaced people reached with household items

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Logistics air transport capacity and limited road access due to insecurity are delaying the response, in some cases by a month. Staff, supplies and physical access needs to be available at the same time for response in remote locations, which is a challenge. The cluster is working with the Logistics Cluster to improve planning for cargo movement.
- Due to the conflict, national staff are not able to work in all areas of the country, increasing reliance on international staff. Cluster partners are recruiting additional personnel, but this is time-consuming and depends on increased funding.
- The number of people reached with shelter materials is significantly lower than those reached with household items. This is due to delays in site improvements, which need to be in place before shelter distributions; insufficient space in displacement sites; and for the logistical challenges outlined above. Given the fluid movements of displaced communities, distribution of shelter materials is sometimes not appropriate until intentions to settle in a specific location become clearer. Furthermore, not all displaced people require shelter assistance; it is estimated that about half of all people displaced are sheltered by host communities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- The cluster has so far reached close to 302,000 people displaced with emergency WASH assistance since the onset of the conflict. The total number of people who have received WASH services from over 50 cluster partners in emergency and recovery contexts since the start of the year is currently not known. The cluster's target is to assist 2.6 million people by June.
- Over 30 WASH partners worked in more than 20 sites to ensure displaced people receive emergency WASH services.
- Partners were also supporting child-friendly spaces, temporary learning spaces and health facilities with WASH services in displacement sites.

301,725

Displaced people reached with WASH services

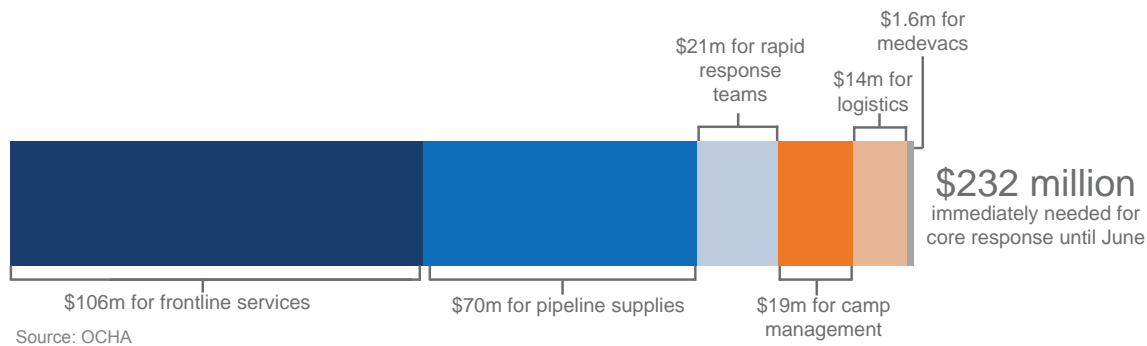
- WASH partners also worked to establish services in new displacement sites in UN bases, including upgrading infrastructure to avoid contamination of water sources and flooding of latrines during the rainy season.
- Despite challenges across the country, partners have managed to achieve global emergency standards for water supply and sanitation coverage in nine sites, meaning displaced people have access to 20 litres of water per person and day, and that there is one latrine for maximum 50 users. Bathing facilities and hygiene promotion activities are being implemented in various sites to ensure safe hygiene practices and to mitigate against the outbreak of infectious diseases.
- Partners have mounted a response in ten hard-to-reach rural locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- There is a major shortfall in funding for the WASH core pipeline and for frontline services. About \$10 million is needed to ensure current service provision is maintained until June. Increased funding is needed to reach the remainder of the two million vulnerable people targeted in the Crisis Response Plan.
- In addition to funding, it is critical that agencies provide experienced personnel, able to implement large WASH projects in difficult-to-access locations.

Funding

Donors have to date contributed some \$386 million towards activities in the Crisis Response Plan, covering about 30 per cent of requirements by June. Humanitarian partners have identified activities worth \$232 million as the bare minimum response to maintain current service levels and prevent a drastic deterioration in the situation over the coming three months. Donors are urged to make funding available towards this activities immediately.



Contributions for the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster during the week helped meet some of the most acute gaps in procurement of farming supplies and fishing gear, to ensure access to food for displaced and other vulnerable communities. However, the response remains underfunded, with an immediate shortfall of \$55 million for food assistance. Of the five priority sectors (food security and livelihoods, health, nutrition, shelter and non-food items, and water, sanitation and hygiene), all but nutrition are less than 30 per cent funded.

The South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund made a \$20 million allocation from its emergency reserve to the Food Security and Livelihoods and Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter clusters. The resources were distributed across 23 projects, with 68 per cent going to UN agencies, 28 per cent to international NGOs and 4 per cent to national NGOs.

Background on the crisis:

Violence 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, fighting between Government and opposition forces has continued, especially in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, where towns and rural areas have been ravaged by the violence. The crisis has led to a serious deterioration in the food security situation, and some 3.7 million people are now at high risk of food insecurity in the coming year.

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