



**SOUTH SUDAN**  
**Food Security &  
Livelihoods Cluster**  
*Strengthening Humanitarian Response*



*FSLC meeting, June 24<sup>th</sup> 2020*

# Agenda

---



1. Guidance note for livestock interventions during COVID 19 from LTWG -Isaac
2. COVID 19 context update for SSD and Africa - Paulina FSLC
3. Effects of COVID 19 on FSLC partner response - Justus FSLC
4. Livelihoods & resilience in Torit (multi sector analysis) - Luca
5. Weather update and implications for 2020 - Nick FAO
6. NAWG priority locations - Alistair

# From Ebola: IEC materials for use by partners



## What everyone needs to know about Ebola



Ebola is a serious disease which affects human beings and wild animals (monkeys, gorillas, and chimpanzees). An outbreak has been ongoing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since August last year and recently confirmed cases were recorded in Uganda raising the concern of its possible spread to neighbouring countries including South Sudan.

### HOW DO PEOPLE GET EBOLA?

Human beings get Ebola through direct contact with the body fluids such as blood, saliva, sweat, stool, vomitus, urine, and semen of infected persons or animals and contaminated materials (e.g. bedding, clothing).



### WHO IS MOST AT RISK?

Everyone is at risk but most especially those who have recently traveled to affected areas in DRC or Uganda and been in contact with sick people (health workers, insurance who have direct contact with the dead bodies of infected people), and hunters while handling infected wild animals.

### SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

Ebola enters the body through the mouth, nose and eyes or a cut in the skin



HIGH FEVER



HEADACHE



RED EYES



BODY PAIN



STOMACH PAIN



VOMITING



LOSS OF APPETITE



SKIN RASH

### GENERAL ADVICE



**WASH YOUR HANDS**

with soap clean water



**USE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**

when caring for a sick person



**AVOID EATING 'BUSH MEAT'**

Also avoid eating fruits that bats have partly eaten.



**DO NOT SHARE SHARP OBJECTS**

such as needles, razor blades, etc



**DO NOT TOUCH CARCASSES**

Avoid handling wild animals especially monkeys, chimpanzees, antelopes and bats

EBOLA IS A SERIOUS DISEASE BUT CAN BE PREVENTED IF YOU FOLLOW THE ADVICE GIVEN

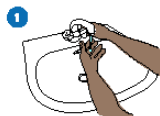


FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT  
UN CLINIC: 8920664193  
UNMISS CLINIC: 8912170207

Adapted from World Health Organization: WHO & Ministry Of Health.

## Hand Washing

Wash hands with soap and water for 20-30 seconds. If hands are dirty, wash hands with soap and water, not with hand sanitizers, for 40-60 seconds. Use hand sanitizer or chlorinated water, if soap and water are not available.



Wet hands with water.



Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces.



Rub hands together and scrub everywhere.



Wash the front and back of your hands and in between your fingers.



Rinse hands with water.



Dry hands completely using a single use towel or air dry.

### When to Wash Hands

- After using the latrine
- After changing diapers or cleaning a child who has used the latrine
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- Before, during, and after preparing food
- Before eating food
- Before and after caring for someone who is sick
- Before and after treating a cut or wound

Adapted from World Health Organization: WHO



# COVID-19 CASES IN AFRICA

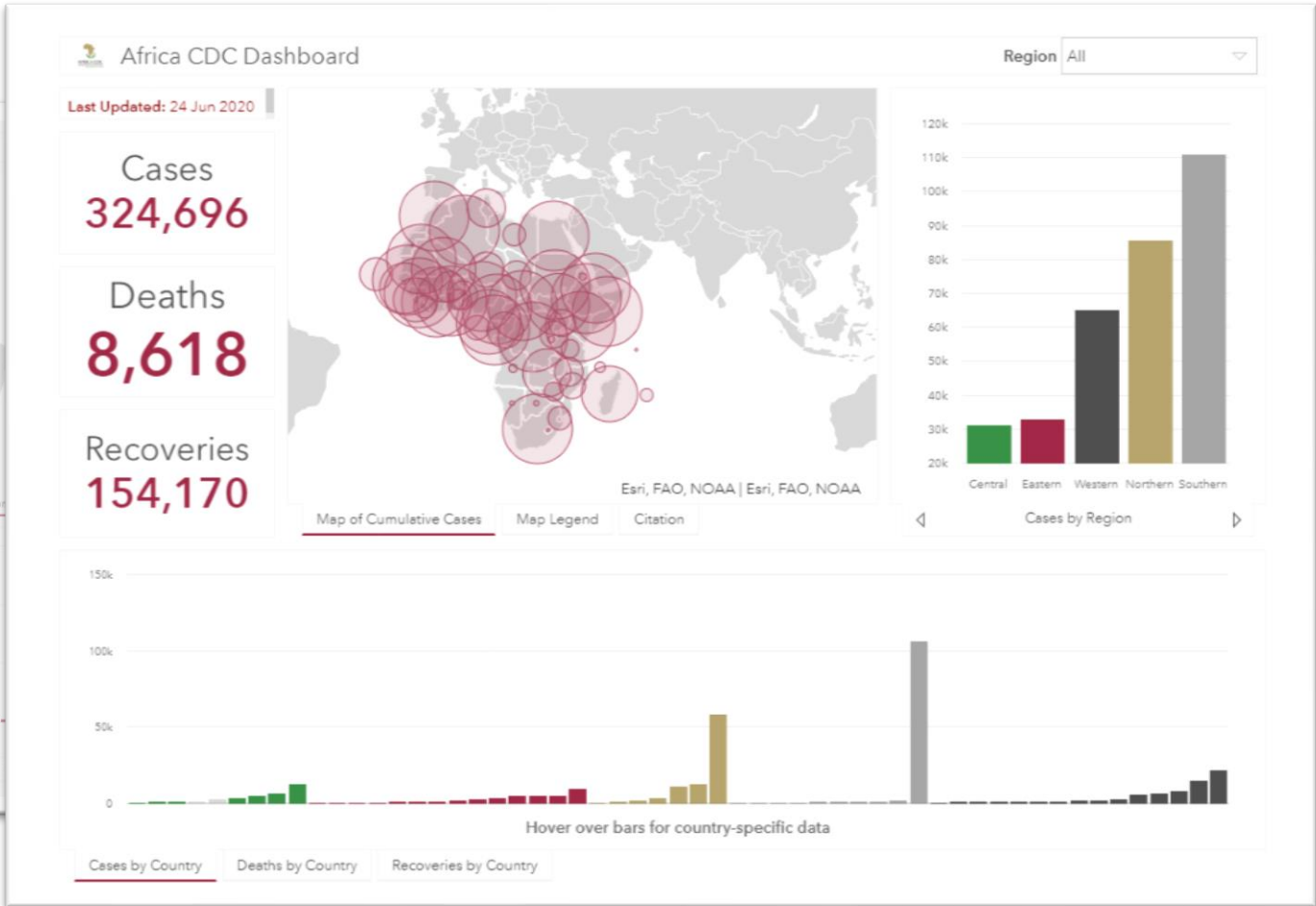
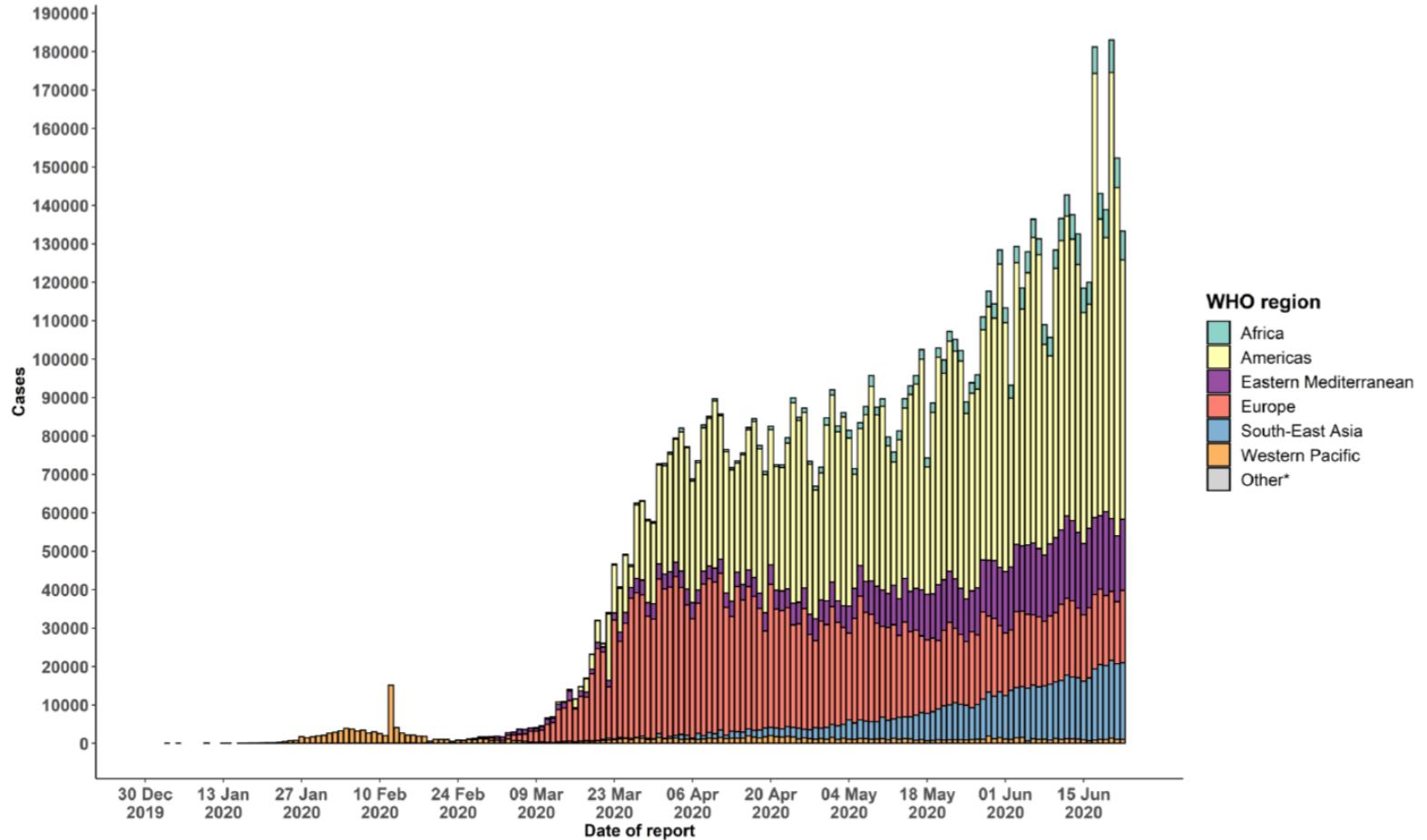
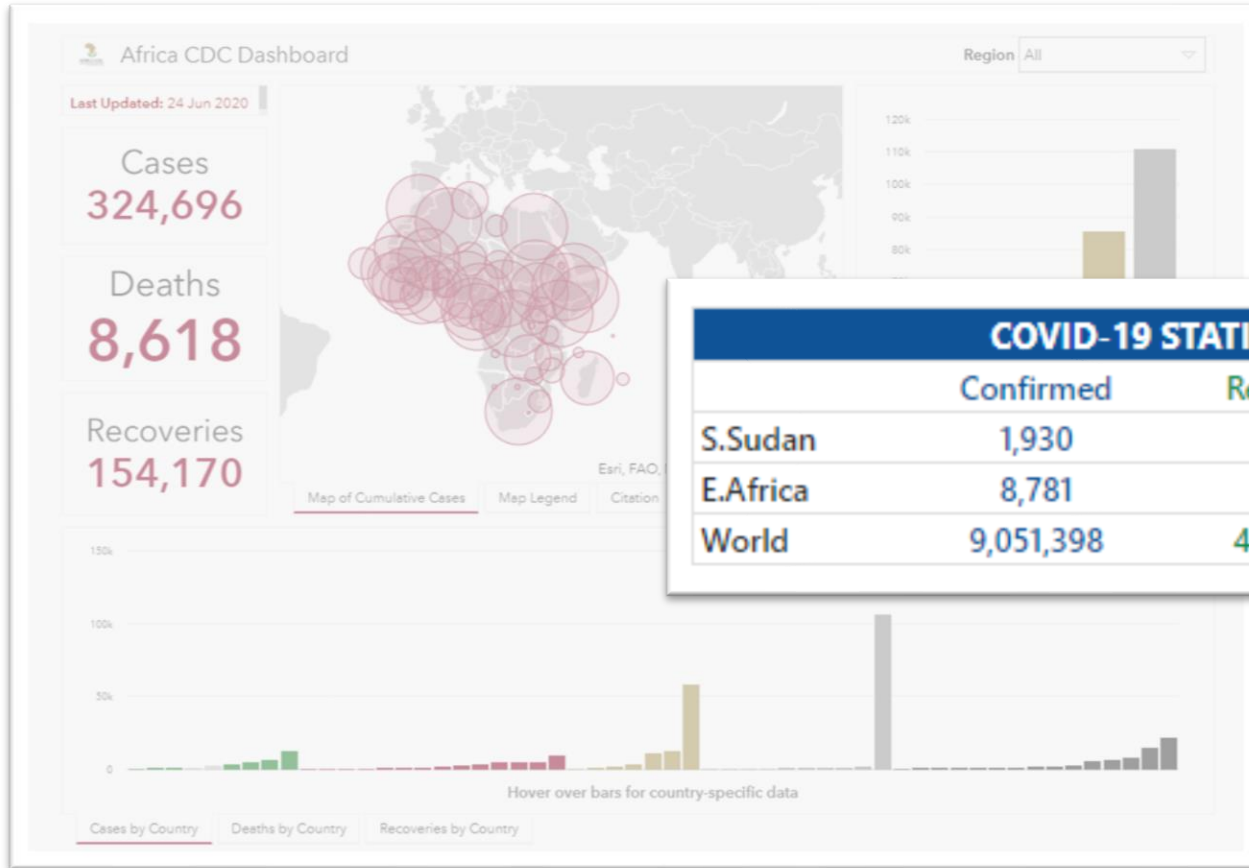


Figure 2. Number of confirmed COVID-19 cases, by date of report and WHO region, 30 December through 23 June\*\*



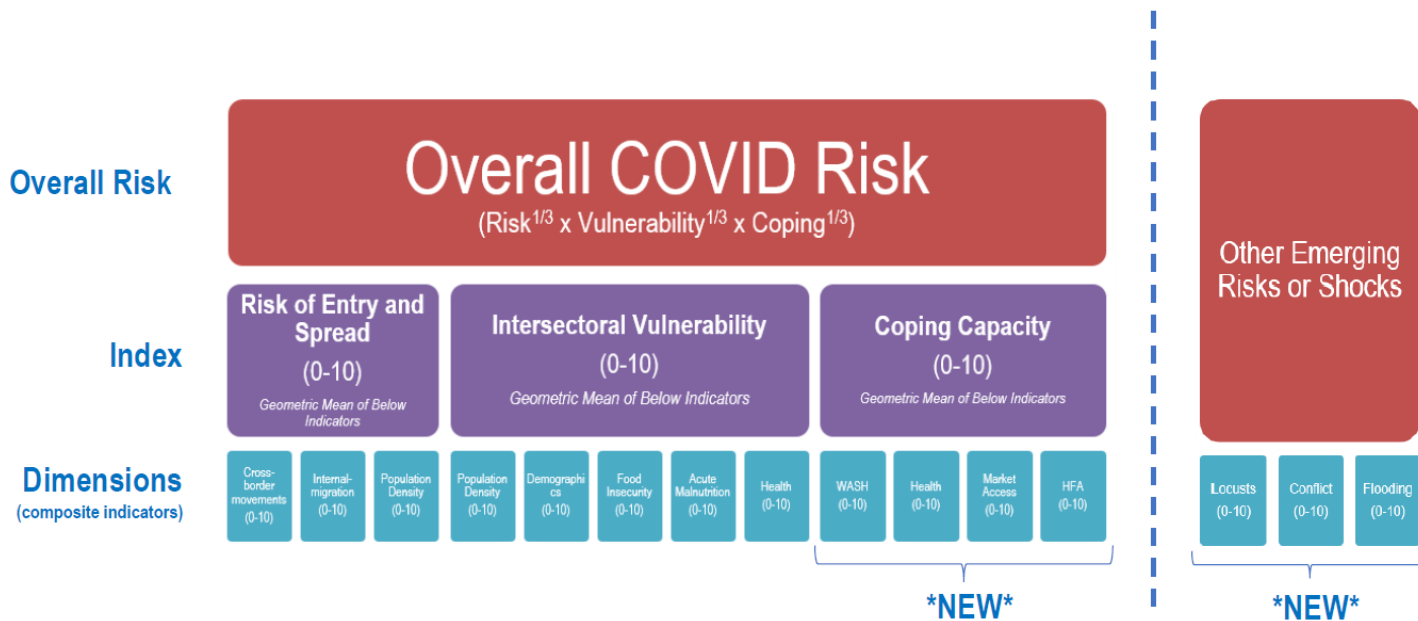
# COVID-19 CASES IN SOUTH SUDAN



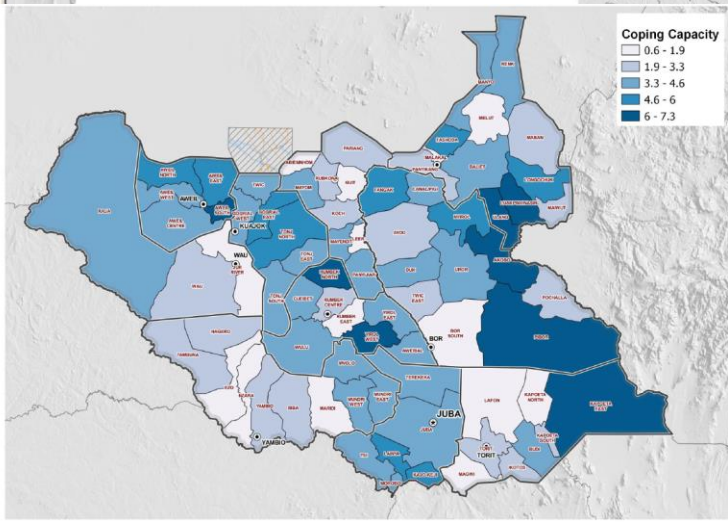
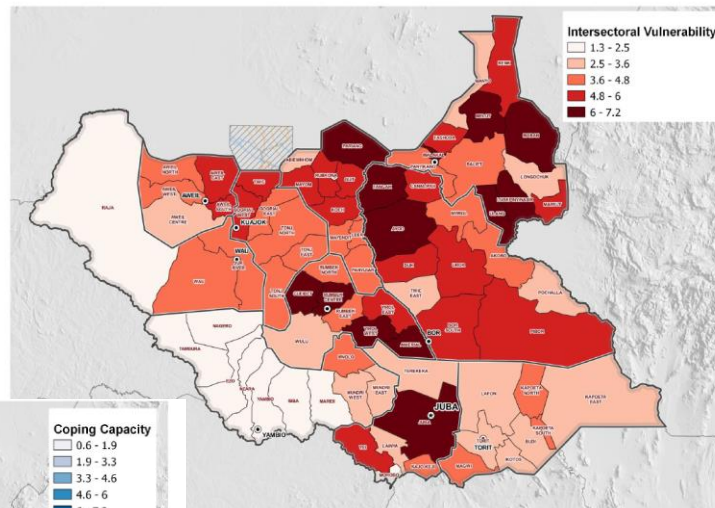
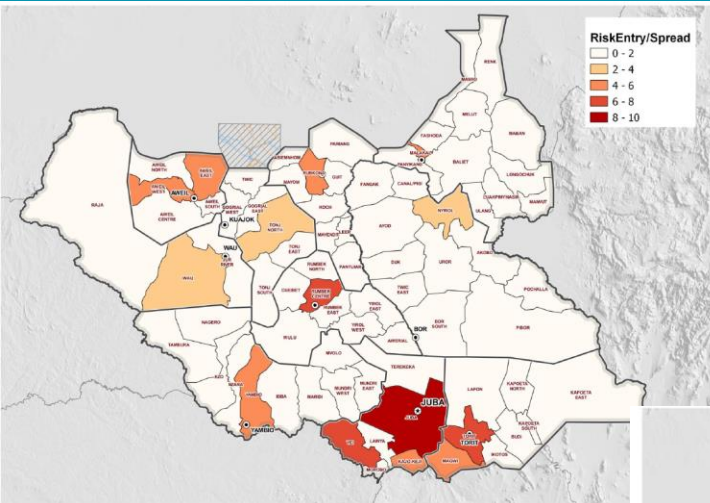
COVID-19 STATISTICS			
	Confirmed	Recovered	Deaths
S.Sudan	1,930	217	36
E.Africa	8,781	2,989	181
World	9,051,398	4,841,935	470,795

# Evolving (March – June) NAWG COVID 19 analysis framework: Baseline to Monitoring → Monthly prioritization: maps & tables

## COVID-19 Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Framework: Updated Structure



# Evolving (March – June) NAWG COVID 19 analysis framework: Mapping: risk entry & spread/ existing Intersectoral vulnerability/ Coping capacity

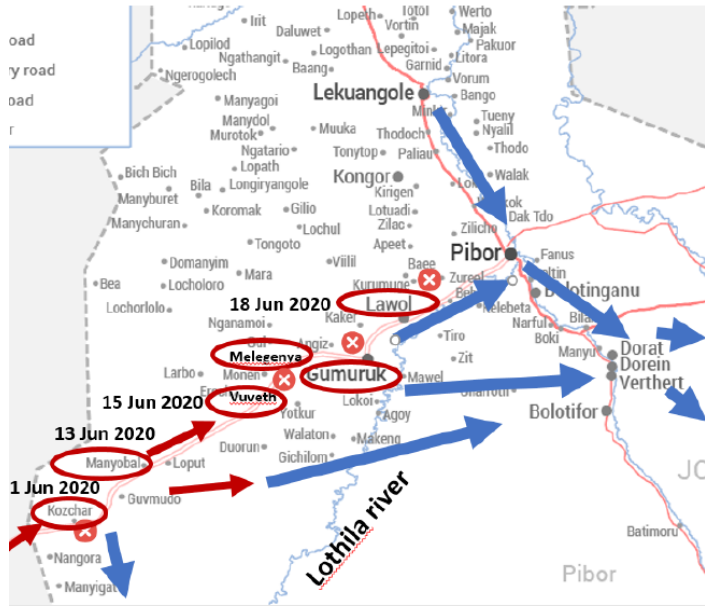


**Convergence of  
evidence →  
priority locations**



# Inter Communal Violence across GPAA (Pibor)

## IC violence & IDPs in GPAA, June 2020



IPC FSL Projection, May Jul 2020 : **Phase 4**

IPC Nutrition, May - Aug 2020: **Phase 3**

### Context:

- Revenge cattle raids and attacks by Dinka and Nuer in Likuangole, Manyabol & other GPAA locations: + 20,000 IDPs (Feb 2020).
- Revenge attacks by Murle in Pieri: + 30,000 IDPs (16 May).

### Mobilisation and displacement of civilians in GPAA:

- Mobilisation of Dinka (Bor S., Duk, Twic E. & Nuer Gawaar (Fangak & Ayod) , possibly also Lou Nuer (Yuai, Uror) against Murle.
- Frontline now in **Gumuruk** and **Lawol**, 17 km of Pibor.
- IDPs from Manyabol, Vuveth, Melegensa fleeing to **Verthet**.
- IDPs from Gumuruk fleeing to Pibor, **Verthet**, **Labrab**, **Maruwa hills**.
- IDPs from Likuangole, Kongor and Likuangole to **Verthet & beyond**.
- IDPs (3,500) from Makuach to **Bor** & ( 2,100) from Kolmarrek to **Jalle**.

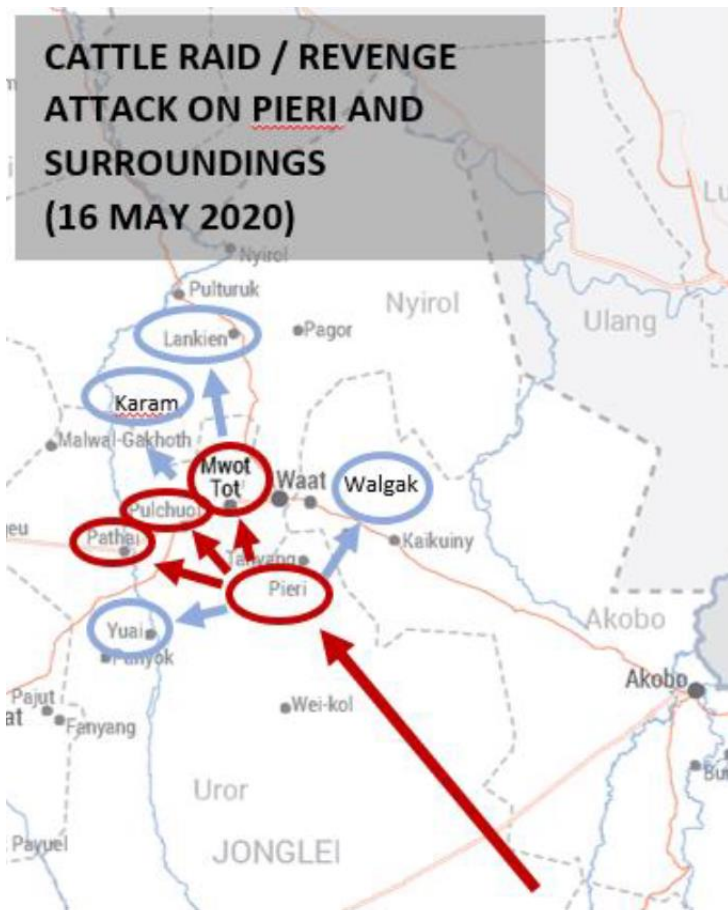
### Humanitarian response:

- NGO facilities destroyed & looted in Gumuruk, WFP looted in Pibor.
- 46 humanitarian staff relocated to Juba (19 Jun); looting in Verthet.

### Way forward:

- 1) Closely monitor security situation and civilian displacements.
- 2) Update contingency plans to ensure security of staff and assets.
- 3) Be ready for MS emergency response in places of displacements.
- 4) Closely coordinate with UNMISS.

# Inter Communal Violence across Northern Jonglei



IPC FSL Proj., May Jul 2020: **Phase 4**  
IPC Nutrition, May - Aug 2020: **Phase 4**

## I. Context:

- Cycle of recurrent cattle raids and revenge attacks between Lou Nuer and Murle communities. Last major revenge attack by joint Lou Nuer (Nyirol, Uror, Akobo) & Dinka (Duk, Tewic East) in Feb 2020.

## II. Displacement:

- Following attack on 16 May by Murle youth on Pieri and surroundings, local authorities (iO) reported many people displaced from Pieri, Gaatwel, Goakgoak, Wek, Panyok (Uror) and Wunbil (Nyirol) to Yuai, Pathai, Karam, Motot (Uror), Lankien (Nyirol) and Walgak (Akobo).

## III. Priority needs:

- **Reported needs: food and ES/NFIs; likely also Health, WASH and Protection. To be confirmed through IRNA.**

## IV. Way forward: Response Scale Up

- IDPs in Lankien, Walgak and Karam;
- IDPs in Yuai, Pathai, Motot and Pieri .

## NAWG TRIGGERS

IPC Phase 4 with pop in Phase 5	
IDP / returnee +5000	X
Mortality increasing	
Disease outbreak	
GAM + 15%	X

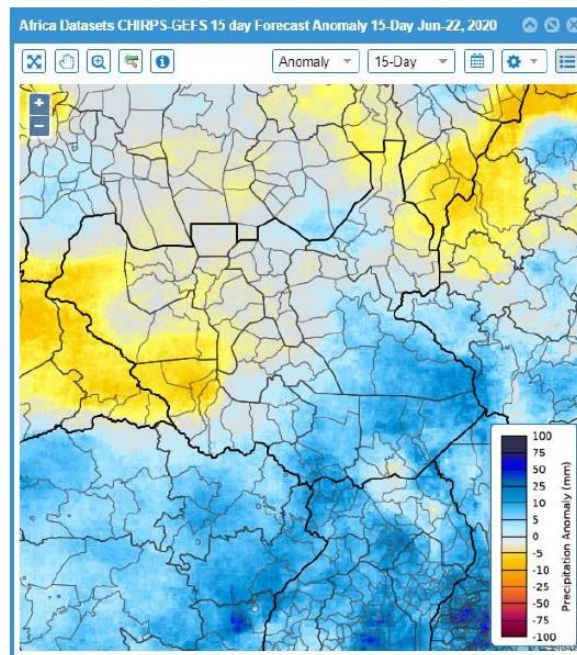


# Flooding in Bor South .... Include DRR into our interventions I

## Past 2 weeks: Flooding Hotspots June 9-23

- **Bor South (Bor town, Jalle, Baidit Islands)**
  - 1,800 HH (10,800 persons) displaced and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance
  - Need for multi-Cluster emergency flooding response (ES-NFI, FSL, N, H, WASH); Bor partners responding but logistical support at Juba-level needed
  - Recommendations for State Authorities and development partners:
    - Immediate rehabilitations of the broken parts of dyke (7 km along the River Nile)
    - Urgent voluntary relocations of residents from low to high grounds in town;
    - Reactivation of the state Early Warning Committee formed in 2016.

## Next 2 weeks: June 22-July 6 Above-mean Rainfall (0=mean/expected rainfall)



- **Next 2 weeks:** Greater Kapoeta, Lafon, Pibor, Pochalla, Lafon, Kajo-keji, and Morobo counties
- **Overlap with 2019's most flood-affected counties:** Pibor, Pochalla\*

# Flooding in Bor South ..... Include DRR into our interventions II

## BOR IC FLOOD ASSESSMENT (4 Jun 2020)



### **Assessment team:**

- WHO, UNICEF, WFP, IOM, OCHA, ACTED, HDC, IDEA-SS and Health Ambassador, including RRC County Coordinator, Rep. State Ministry of Agriculture.
- Methodology: visiting, FGD and KI with community leaders and IDP HHs.

### **Affected population:**

- 15 locations within Bor Town, close to the dyke constructed along River Nile affected.
- 1,800 HH (10,800 persons) displaced and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.
- New floods reported in Jalle and Baidit islands, south of Bor (15 June) and bor PoC (14 June).

### **Recommendations:**

- Multi-cluster **emergency flood response** (ES-NFI, FSL, N, H, WASH) by Bor partners.
- State Authorities and development partners:
  - Immediate rehabilitations of the broken parts of dyke (7 km along the River Nile) in Bor South as well as the one starting between Jalle and Maar areas to Twic East;
  - Urgent voluntary relocations of residents from low to high grounds in town;
  - Reactivation of the state Early Warning Committee formed in 2016 to monitor the floods situation and inform the communities about flood dangers.