



SOUTH SUDAN

Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster

Strengthening Humanitarian Response



*FSL Cluster Meeting,
Juba, 12th October, 2022:
HNO & HRP update &
Ebola prevention &
response for FSLC
partners*

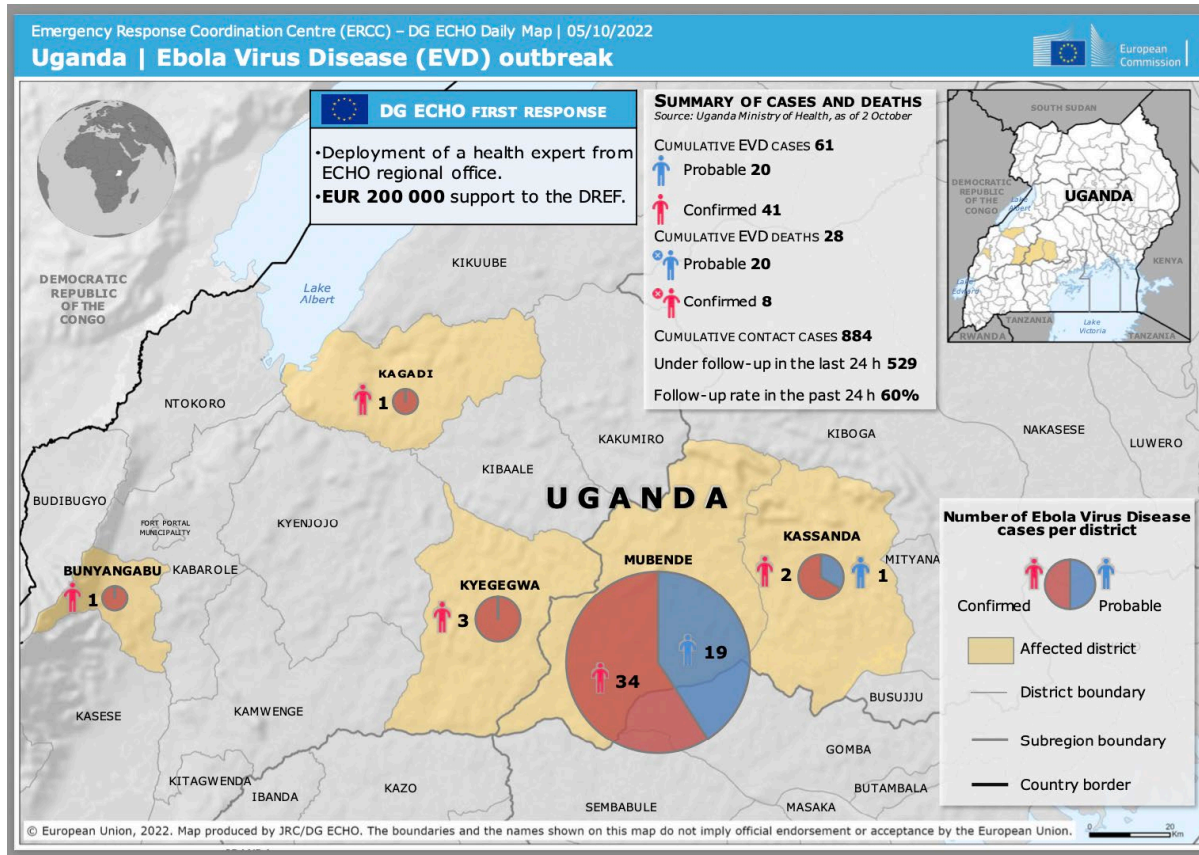
WFP food assistance in Pigi Canal
County, April 2017

Agenda



1. Update from the Fisheries TWG – Sarafino (FAO)
2. Agriculture TWG training program 2022: Cooperatives & associations – Daniel (IRC)
3. FSLC updates
 - Ebola preparedness & response for FSLC partners – Alistair
 - HNO planning & preparation - Alistair
 - HRP planning & preparation - Alistair

Risk analysis & Uganda outbreak: stay calm & don't panic



See two page leaflet:

Ebola prevention recommendations

UNMD & WHO (2018)

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, antelope and bats

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



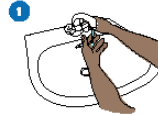
CALL

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.



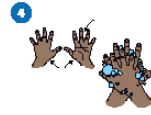
Wet hands with water.



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

Risk analysis & mitigation: stay calm & don't panic



Who's at high risk & why:

Burials & dead bodies: cultural burial practices; touching & kissing dead bodies;

- People who have been to funerals (death possibly unknown)
- Dead body management team staff

Health facilities: conducting triage at PHUs

- Frontline health workers without training & equipment
- Specialist staff in ETUs
- Other patients in poorly managed facilities

Care givers at home: 'our loved ones' – kills those you most love first!!

- Loving/ caring/ playing with infested loved ones
- Once inside the home quickly spreads
- Sick relative needs to be isolated (taken to PHU/ ETU)

Risk analysis & mitigation: stay calm & don't panic



Who's at low risk & why: change habits & cultural norms – you **MUST**

Most of us: so don't panic and follow the protocols with discipline because it will save your life and the lives of your loved ones

- Washing hands with chlorine & no touching/ hand shaking
- If fever & sick isolate yourself

At home: hand washing facilities with chlorine at your door

- Limit visits from family & strangers
- Anyone with fever & recently attended burials (quarantine for 21 days if you think you might have been in contact with EVD)

At work: same as at home – set up hand washing & temperature tests (airport)

- Remind one another; regular meeting & training
- Mass awareness with colleagues, family & friends
- Be ruthlessly disciplined

What can FSLC partners do: stay calm & don't panic



Specialist agencies & skilled staff: e.g. MSF, IMC, Save Children, WHO & Government health staff

- Operating primary healthcare facilities (early isolation)
- Operating Ebola Treatment Units
- Dead Body Management teams – safe & dignified burials e.g. WASH partners

FSLC partners & other non specialists (most of us): #1 role is **awareness raising** on causes & prevention;

- Social mobilization in communities
 - Use influential people: chiefs/ imams/ pastors (who else)
 - People need to fully understand the risks
 - Moral support & encouragement (people will be very afraid!!)
- Contact tracing: isolation of sick or people those might be at risk
 - Need follow up (sickness/ temperature/ manifest EVD symptoms)
 - Specialist collection to ETU (Liberia 60% mortality rates)
- Rapid isolation & treatment: liaise with community leaders re: sick persons
 - Promote isolation
 - Prepare & re-assure communities for specialist teams in PPEs (very scary)
 - Dead will be buried & sick taken to ETUs

E-PROTECT training from WHO



- WHO has now elevated the risk assessment of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) spreading in our central Africa region from, 'High' to 'Very High'.
- This implies that South Sudan and the other three neighboring countries (i.e. Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) must develop and test their operational readiness for a potential EVD response.
- In line with this, WHO has developed an online course called, ePROTECT which is an occupational health and safety briefing that covers the basic information that can assist you in protecting yourself and others should the EVD eventuate here in South Sudan.
- To start the ePROTECT session, click on the link below and 'register' by using your UN official email address and enroll. This ePROTECT course is available in English and French. A Certificate of Achievement is awarded after finishing the course with 80 % or more on the final assessment:

<https://openwho.org/courses/e-protect>



Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) process for 2023

Deliverable for the HNO:

- Final cluster deadline Oct 28th then finally endorsed by Nov 24th
- Update the HNO narrative from early 2022 (used FSL HNO sector analysis data)

Context: 4th year flooding, food prices, conflict, funding shortfalls (global impact war & commodity/ fuel prices), year on year growing levels of vulnerability, record cereal gap from 2021 harvest, climate change

Process:

- **FSNMS** (FSL & Nut + some WASH) and ISNA (REACH & clusters)
- FSNMS → **IPC** Oct 3rd – 15th (on-ging)
- Key messages approx.. 19th Launch TBC
- **Feeds into HNO:** narrative/ PiN/ severity mapping (FSL & Nutrition = IPC maps);

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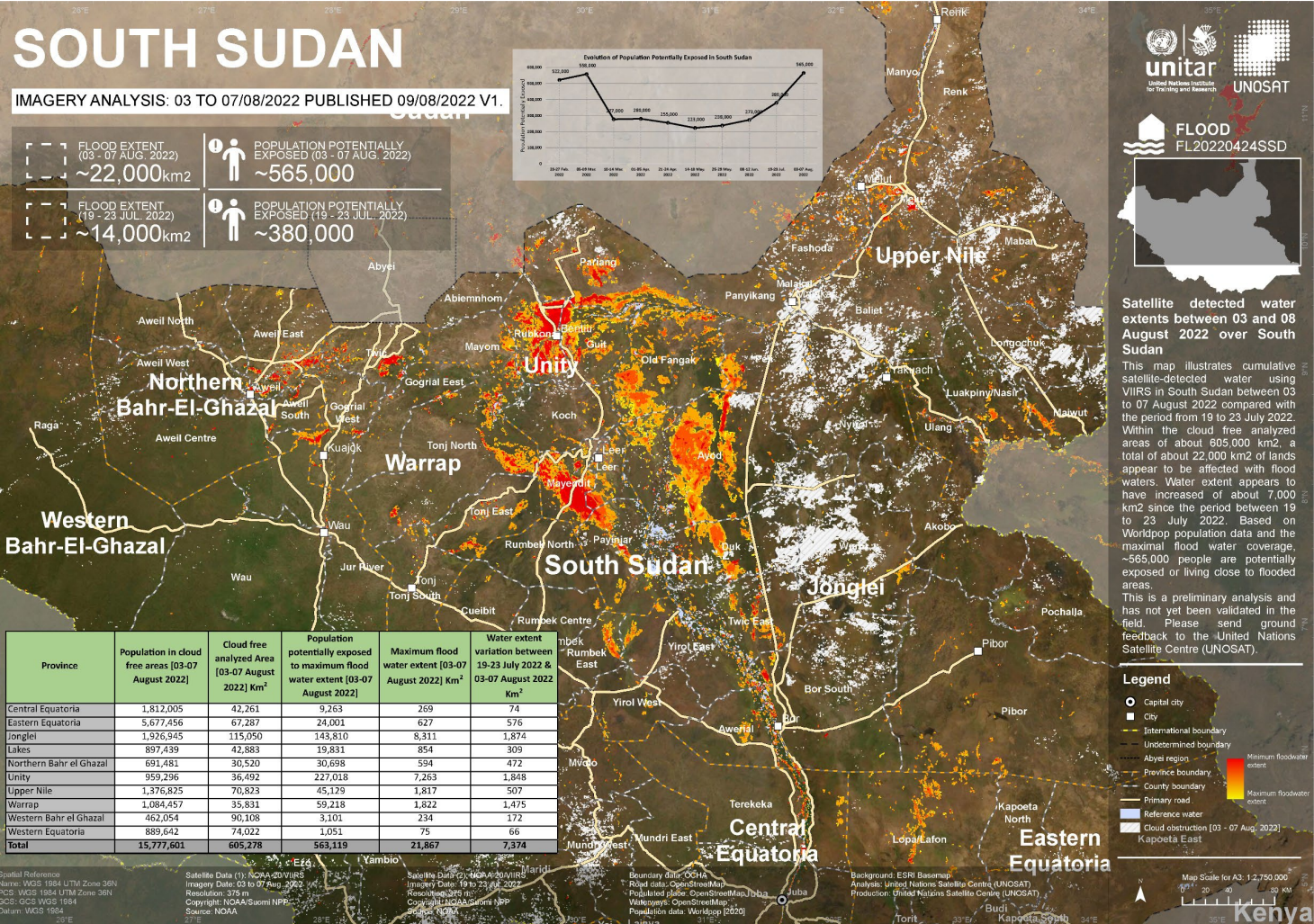
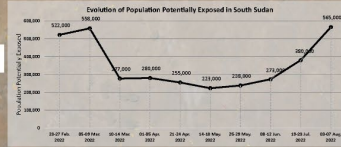
IMAGERY ANALYSIS: 03 TO 07/08/2022 PUBLISHED 09/08/2022 V1.

FLOOD EXTENT
(03 - 07 AUG. 2022)
~22,000km²

POPULATION POTENTIALLY
EXPOSED (03 - 07 AUG. 2022)
~565,000

FLOOD EXTENT
(19 - 23 JUL. 2022)
~14,000km²

POPULATION POTENTIALLY
EXPOSED (19 - 23 JUL. 2022)
~380,000



FLOOD
FL20220424SSD



Satellite detected water extents between 03 and 08 August 2022 over South Sudan

This map illustrates cumulative satellite-detected water using VIIRS in South Sudan between 03 to 07 August 2022 compared with the period from 19 to 23 July 2022. Within the cloud free analyzed areas of about 605,000 km², a total of about 22,000 km² of lands appear to be affected with flood waters. Water extent appears to have increased of about 7,000 km² since the period between 19 to 23 July 2022. Based on Worldpop population data and the maximal flood water coverage, ~565,000 people are potentially exposed or living close to flooded areas.

This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT).

Province	Population in cloud free areas [03-07 August 2022]	Cloud free analyzed Area [03-07 August 2022] Km ²	Population potentially exposed to maximum flood water extent [03-07 August 2022]	Maximum flood water extent [03-07 August 2022] Km ²	Water extent variation between 19-23 July 2022 & 03-07 August 2022 Km ²
Central Equatoria	1,812,005	42,261	9,263	269	74
Eastern Equatoria	5,677,456	67,287	24,001	627	576
Jonglei	1,926,945	115,050	143,810	8,311	1,874
Lakes	897,439	42,883	19,831	854	309
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	691,481	30,520	30,698	594	472
Unity	959,296	36,492	227,018	7,263	1,848
Upper Nile	1,376,825	70,823	45,129	1,817	507
Warrap	1,084,457	35,831	59,218	1,822	1,475
Western Bahr el Ghazal	462,054	90,108	3,101	234	172
Western Equatoria	889,642	74,022	1,051	75	66
Total	15,777,601	605,278	563,119	21,867	7,374

- Legend**
- Capital city
 - City
 - International boundary
 - Undetermined boundary
 - Abya region
 - Province boundary
 - County boundary
 - Primary road
 - Reference water
 - Cloud obstruction [03 - 07 Aug. 2022]
 - Kapoeta East
 - Minimum floodwater extent
 - Maximum floodwater extent

Spatial Reference: Name: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N
 PCS: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N
 CRS: CGCS 1984
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Satellite Data (1): NOAA-20 VIIRS
 Imagery Date: 03 to 07 Aug. 2022
 Resolution: 375 m
 Copyright: NOAA/Suomi NPP
 Source: NOAA
 Satellite Data (2): ESA VIIRS
 Imagery Date: 19 to 23 Jul. 2022
 Resolution: 375 m
 Copyright: NOAA/Suomi NPP
 Source: NOAA
 Boundary Data: OCHA
 Road data: OpenStreetMap
 Populated place: OpenStreetMap
 Waterways: OpenStreetMap
 Population data: WorldPop [2020]
 Background: ESRI Basemap
 Analysis: United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT)
 Production: United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT)
 Map Scale for A3: 1:2,750,000
 0 20 40 60 KM

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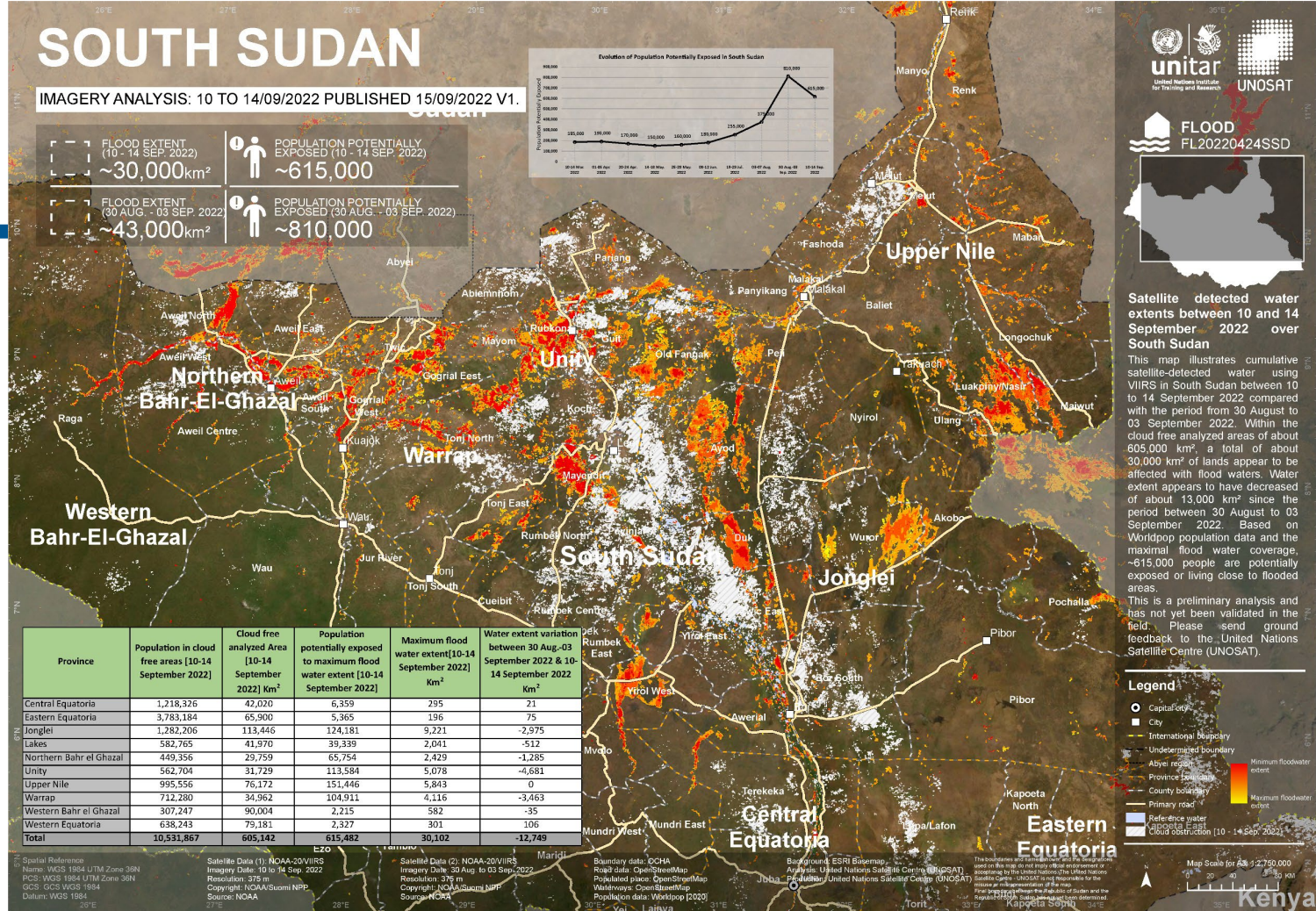
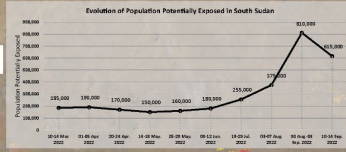
IMAGERY ANALYSIS: 10 TO 14/09/2022 PUBLISHED 15/09/2022 V1.

FLOOD EXTENT
(10 - 14 SEP. 2022)
~30,000 km²

POPULATION POTENTIALLY
EXPOSED (10 - 14 SEP. 2022)
~615,000

FLOOD EXTENT
(30 AUG. - 03 SEP. 2022)
~43,000 km²

POPULATION POTENTIALLY
EXPOSED (30 AUG. - 03 SEP. 2022)
~810,000



FLOOD
FL20220424SSD



Satellite detected water extents between 10 and 14 September 2022 over South Sudan

This map illustrates cumulative satellite-detected water using VIIRS in South Sudan between 10 to 14 September 2022 compared with the period from 30 August to 03 September 2022. Within the cloud free areas analyzed of about 605,000 km², a total of about 30,000 km² of lands appear to be affected with flood waters. Water extent appears to have decreased of about 13,000 km² since the period between 30 August to 03 September 2022. Based on Worldpop population data and the maximal flood water coverage, ~615,000 people are potentially exposed or living close to flooded areas.

This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT).

Province	Population in cloud free areas [10-14 September 2022]	Cloud free analyzed Area [10-14 September 2022] Km ²	Population potentially exposed to maximum flood water extent [10-14 September 2022]	Maximum flood water extent [10-14 September 2022] Km ²	Water extent variation between 30 Aug.-03 September 2022 & 10-14 September 2022 Km ²
Central Equatoria	1,218,326	42,020	6,359	295	21
Eastern Equatoria	3,783,184	65,900	5,365	196	75
Jonglei	1,282,206	113,446	124,181	9,221	-2,975
Lakes	582,765	41,970	39,339	2,041	-512
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	449,356	29,759	65,754	2,429	-1,285
Unity	562,704	31,729	113,584	5,078	-4,681
Upper Nile	995,556	76,172	151,446	5,843	0
Warrap	712,280	34,962	104,911	4,116	-3,463
Western Bahr el Ghazal	307,247	90,004	2,215	582	-35
Western Equatoria	638,243	79,181	2,327	301	106
Total	10,531,867	605,142	615,482	30,102	-12,749

Legend

- Capital City
- City
- International boundary
- Undetermined boundary
- Abyei region
- Province boundary
- County boundary
- Primary road
- Reference water
- Cloud obstruction [10 - 14 Sep. 2022]
- Minimum floodwater extent
- Maximum floodwater extent

Spatial Reference: Name: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38N
 CRS: WGS 1984 UTM zone 38N
 Datum: WGS 1984

Satellite Data (1): NOAA-20/VIIRS
 Imagery Date: 10 to 14 Sep. 2022
 Resolution: 375 m
 Copyright: NOAA/Suomi NPP
 Source: NOAA

Satellite Data (2): NOAA-20/VIIRS
 Imagery Date: 30 Aug. to 03 Sep. 2022
 Resolution: 375 m
 Copyright: NOAA/Suomi NPP
 Source: NOAA

Boundary data: OCHA
 Road data: OpenStreetMap
 Populated place: OpenStreetMap
 Waterways: OpenStreetMap
 Population data: WorldPop (2020)

Background: ESRI Basemap
 Analysis: United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT)
 Publisher: United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT)

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Map Scale for 64: 1:27,500,000

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IMAGERY ANALYSIS: 04 TO 08/10/2022 PUBLISHED 10/10/2022 V1.

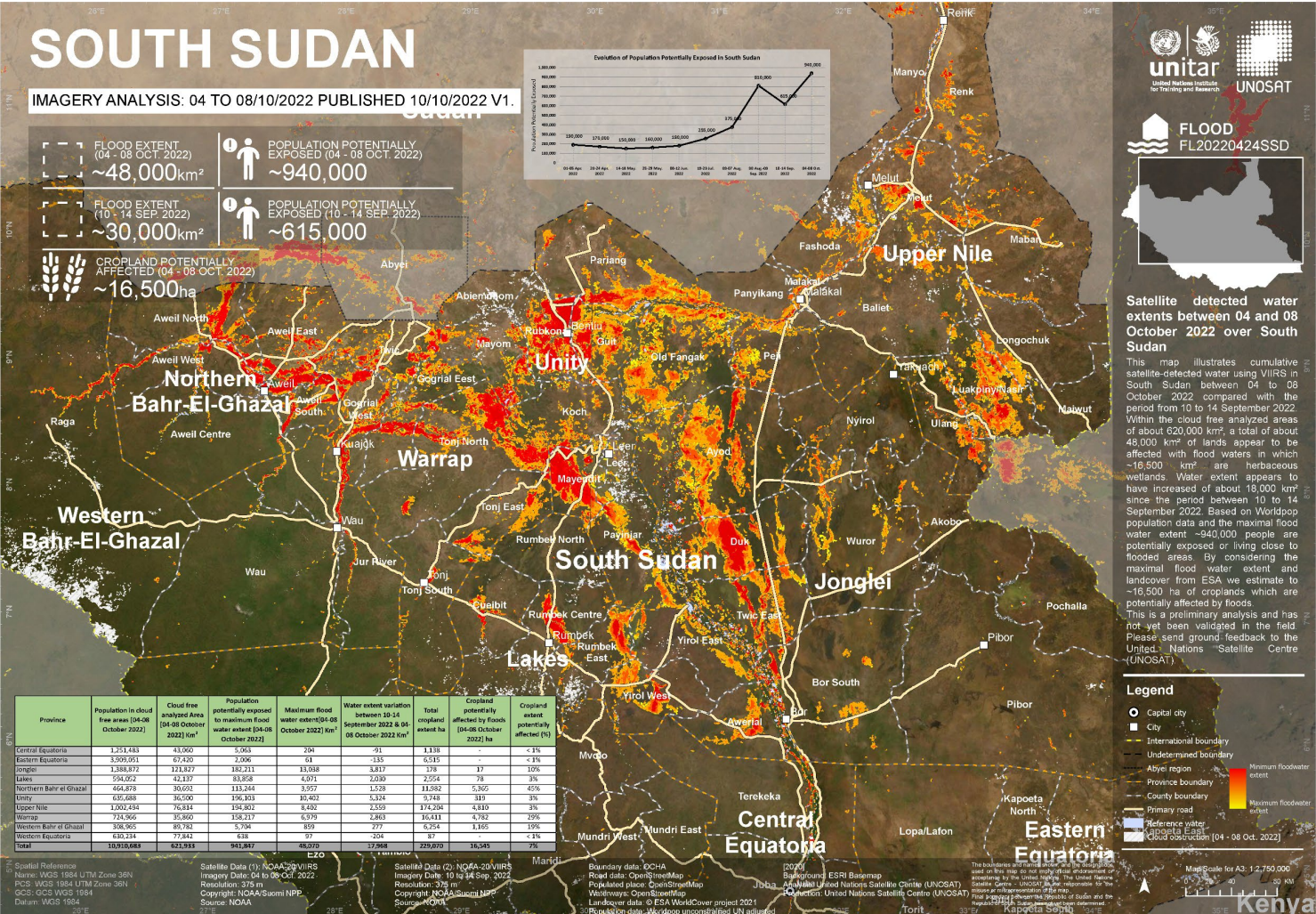
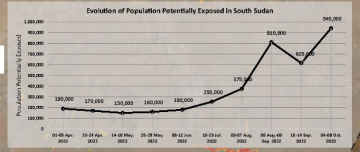
FLOOD EXTENT
(04 - 08 OCT 2022)
~48,000km²

FLOOD EXTENT
(10 - 14 SEP 2022)
~30,000km²

POPULATION POTENTIALLY
EXPOSED (04 - 08 OCT 2022)
~940,000

POPULATION POTENTIALLY
EXPOSED (10 - 14 SEP 2022)
~615,000

CROPLAND POTENTIALLY
AFFECTED (04 - 08 OCT 2022)
~16,500ha



FLOOD
FL20220424SSD



Satellite detected water extents between 04 and 08 October 2022 over South Sudan

This map illustrates cumulative satellite-detected water using VIIRS in South Sudan between 04 to 08 October 2022 compared with the period from 10 to 14 September 2022. Within the cloud free analyzed areas of about 620,000 km², a total of about 48,000 km² of lands appear to be affected with flood waters in which ~18,500 km² are herbaceous wetlands. Water extent appears to have increased of about 18,000 km² since the period between 10 to 14 September 2022. Based on Worldpop population data and the maximal flood water extent ~940,000 people are potentially exposed or living close to flooded areas. By considering the maximal flood water extent and landcover from ESA we estimate to ~16,500 ha of croplands which are potentially affected by floods. This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT).

Province	Population in cloud free areas (04-08 October 2022)	Cloud free analyzed Area (04-08 October 2022) km ²	Population potentially exposed to maximum flood water extent (04-08 October 2022)	Maximum flood water extent (04-08 October 2022) km ²	Water extent variation between 10-14 September 2022 & 04-08 October 2022 km ²	Total cropland extent ha	Cropland potentially affected by floods (04-08 October 2022) ha	Cropland extent potentially affected (%)
Central Equatoria	1,714,483	41,960	5,043	204	-91	1,139	<1%	<1%
Eastern Equatoria	3,909,051	67,420	2,006	64	-135	6,515	17	10%
Jonglei	1,388,972	121,827	182,211	13,038	3,817	178	17	10%
Lakes	364,092	42,137	83,358	4,301	2,039	2,254	78	3%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	464,878	30,692	113,244	3,357	1,528	11,992	5,365	45%
Unity	605,688	36,500	196,103	10,403	5,324	5,748	339	3%
Upper Nile	1,002,334	16,814	156,807	8,430	2,557	174,288	4,838	3%
West Nile	743,566	26,360	158,217	6,579	2,463	16,031	4,782	29%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	348,905	89,782	3,704	859	277	6,254	1,105	19%
Western Equatoria	430,318	73,842	418	97	-308	307	307	7%
Total	10,919,688	602,983	943,887	48,070	17,988	229,070	16,545	7%

Spatial Reference: Name: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N
 PCS: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N
 GCS: GCS WGS 1984
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Satellite Data (1): NOAA-20 VIIRS Imagery Dated: 04 to 08 Oct. 2022
 Resolution: 375 m
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 Source: NOAA
 Satellite Data (2): NOAA-20 VIIRS Imagery Dated: 10 to 14 Sep. 2022
 Resolution: 375 m
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 Source: NOAA
 Boundary data: OCHA
 Road data: OpenStreetMap
 Populated places: OpenStreetMap
 Waterways: OpenStreetMap
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Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) process for 2023

Deliverable: final cluster deadline Nov 4th then finally endorsed by Dec 8th

Process:

- Consultations **Oct 17 - 21st** : WFP, FAO & SAG;
- 2022 three Cluster Objectives → HRP activity/ indicator matrix → HRP strategic objectives
- Note also co-insides with New FSLCC (Jean Loic Gueize) from Oct 17th;
- Consultations **Oct 24 – 28th**: INGO & NNGO top 20 in person (plus online hybrid)
- Narrative: final draft submission Nov 4th

Project module **Nov 4 – 21st**: training/ IMO upload/ partner proposal writing/ review & approval