



Photo: Protection Cluster.

Overview

- The floods, that still affects hundreds of thousands people across the country, are slowly decreasing, giving a space for the dry season planning. It is expected that new protection concerns may arise with the dry season, including an increase on cattle raiding incidents and violence. Preparations include the re-habilitation of roads, planning for assessment and response to areas previously not accessible because of the floods.
- The Juba PoC sites started transitioning to IDP camp. The PC, being a part of the interagency Task Team, supported the development of a set of documents related to transition, including TORs and Communication with Communities in order to help humanitarians to address any questions raised by the IDPs. In Malakal and Bor the re-designation process is still pending. The PC participated in the ICCG mission to Malakal to identify solutions for ongoing response, with focus on cross-cutting issues such as flood response and PoC transition. The protection concerns reported in the Malakal PoC are similar to those in Bentiu. The current conditions are not conducive for the transitioning in the immediate time frame, especially in view of the political context. The PC continues monitoring the protection concerns and liaising with the relevant stakeholders for the response and to guarantee the centrality of protection in the transitioning process.
- The issues of return and reintegration remain the main agenda items for the Advisory Group on Solutions (AGS), chaired by the Protection Cluster. The AGS analyses the requests for facilitated return to places of origin or habitual residence. Some areas of intended return are classified as IPC 4, therefore return to these areas cannot be supported. Returns to some areas as Bor, Malakal and Maiwut may be hindered due to insecurity and floods in these locations. The state Solutions Working Groups are holding discussions on the solutions for return before any movement is undertaken. The IDPs are receiving counselling and information regarding security on the areas of intended return for informed decision.

KEY FIGURES

4.5 M people in need

3.2 M people targeted

\$84.3 M HRP requirement

\$12.2 M COVID-19 requirement



Child Protection Sub-Cluster

Child Protection services - The Sub-Cluster is closely working with its technical working groups and taskforces to ensure that appropriate and adequate child protection services are provided to all children in need. Flood response is ongoing at the state level, which includes monitoring of the child protection situation and response progress. 14 child friendly spaces, destroyed by the floods in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity and Lakes need rehabilitation and reconstruction. The Sub-Cluster partners have scaled up interventions in Panyijir in Unity and Ververt in Jonglei to mitigate the impact of floods on the affected communities - 10,520 flood affected people of them 5,535 children have received critical CP services, including psychosocial support, case management, family tracing and reunification services for UASC and other vulnerable children.

Launch of the book "My Hero is You" - The Psychosocial Technical Working Group led by UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Directorate of National Languages, launched the translation of the book "My Hero is You" to Arabic, Nuer, Dinka and Bari languages. This comic book means to support children wellbeing during the times of pandemic. The book helped in the training of 700 humanitarian aid workers including teachers on basic psychosocial support, Psychological First Aid and emotional learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. The translated version including the audio version will be disseminated across the country.

Fact sheet on child protection - The Sub-Cluster, with support from REACH, has developed a fact sheet with assessment on child protection concerns across the country. This information has been generated from REACH data collected on a monthly basis, through multi-sector interviews. The fact sheet is available [here](#).



School children march on the streets of Malakal town on 20 Nov., displaying placards on child rights and environmental protection. Photo: CP Sub-Cluster.

World Children's Day 20 November

The Child Protection Sub-Cluster and partners facilitated series of events/activities leading to the commemoration of the World Children's day, celebrated all over the world. In South Sudan children raised awareness on the importance of a clean and green environment for a better future and called upon government and key stakeholders to increase their attention and action for a clean environment and to respect children rights. Key commemoration activities included advocacy

campaigns with key government Ministries such as the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Environment, media programs, drama, poem and child rights club activities. Through radio, blog posts, poems and opinion pieces, children in Juba and throughout the states have called on the Government of South Sudan to do more to secure to protect the environment, including a halt in tree cutting and increasing tree planting, systematized garbage collection system, and protection of children rights.

Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster

GBV incidents and response - Several reports of GBV incidents, including alleged sexual abuse cases in Yei, early and child marriages reported in Kapoeta, and poor response to GBV survivors in Torit have been followed up by the GBV SC partners. The Sub-Cluster highlights the importance of messaging on GBV and use of different methods for community engagement, including the use of radios for broader outreach. Immediate lifesaving services for survivors and capacity building training for key local actors must also be strengthened for comprehensive response to GBV incidents.

Capacity building for GBV partners - The Sub-Cluster continues the series of trainings on enhancing GBV partner capacity for improved GBV service provision. The second round of training brought together 25 participants from Greater Jonglei, Unity and Greater Pibor areas. The training included topics on economic empowerment and livelihoods, GBV mainstreaming in cash and voucher assistance, disability and inclusion in GBV programming, mental health and psychosocial support in GBV programming, prevention of sexual abuse, PSEA programming, collection and use of GBV survivors' data and legal justice.

SOP development in Malakal - a mission to Malakal aimed to support the development of the GBV/CP SOP. UNICEF, UNFPA, IMC, SAADO, Plan International, HDC, INTERSOS, War Child Holland, and IOM contributed to the development of draft SOPs for Upper Nile, which will be used as a guide to the GBV partners on the ground for GBV response and prevention. The specific partners are doing GBV/CP programming in Fashoda-Aburoch, Malakal town and POC, Ogod, Pigi, Ulang, Ballet, Akokoka and Panyinykang counties. In addition, the Sub-Cluster donated a set of equipment necessary to support the coordination meetings, trainings and GBV case management.

16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence 25 November - 10 December

Several activities are taking place across the country to celebrate the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence. The annual world-wide campaign is used as an organizing strategy by individuals and organizations around the world to call for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls. The national theme for the 2020 campaign in South Sudan is "Keep the Promise, Invest, Prevent and Respond to GBV". At the national launch, the Vice President Rebecca Garang de Mabior, in charge of the Gender and Youth cluster, called for collective efforts to stop GBV in deep rooted culture in the South Sudanese communities.



Celebrations in Kapoeta. Photo: GBV Sub-Cluster.

Mine Action Sub-Cluster

Explosive Remnant of War (ERW)-Related Accidents - Three deadly ERW-related accidents were reported in November. On 12 November, two 14-year-old boys found a rocket propelled grenade (RPG) in Juba, Central Equatoria. They hit the RPG with a stone which caused it to detonate and both boys were killed. At the time of the investigation, survey and clearance were carried out and no additional explosive hazards were found. Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) was also provided to the community. On 24 November, two boys were killed (ages four and six, respectively) and four more were injured (aged 15, 15, 13, and 8) in Mayom, Unity, when a grenade exploded inside a tukul. The boys were trying to defuse the item so they could use the grenade cap as a cow bell. Survey and clearance, as well as EORE, were conducted upon the investigation. On 26 November, an uncontrolled detonation occurred in Yirol, Lakes, which killed four 14-year-old boys and injured 11 more people (one adult and ten boys from 9 to 14-years-old) when the group unknowingly lit a fire on top of a cluster submunition. At the time of the investigation, survey and clearance were carried out and no additional explosive hazards were found. EORE was also provided to the community.

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) - Although mine action clearance activities have been limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic until recently, mine action partners across the country have still been able to mitigate the risks of accidents through explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), which reached a total of 15,431 beneficiaries (3,916 women, 3,891 men, 3,659 girls, and 3,965 boys) in November 2020.

Anti-Personnel Mine Clearance Deadline for South Sudan Extended Until 9 July 2026 - On 20 November 2020, the 18th Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction, also known as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention or the Ottawa Treaty, unanimously granted the request from the Government of the Republic of South Sudan for a five-year extension, until 9 July 2026, in order to complete the clearance of all anti-personnel minefields in the country in order to fulfil its obligations under Article 5 of the Convention.

South Sudan's extension request was due to the realization that clearing all of the country's mined areas would not be possible by the original deadline of 9 July 2021, which will be ten years after South Sudan entered the Convention. Since becoming a State Party to the Convention, South Sudan has reduced the official estimate of 404 square kilometres of ground that was suspected of being contaminated to the current estimate of 19.5 square kilometres that remain to be cleared.

In March 2020, UNMAS and national and international mine action organizations collaborated with the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) to analyze the remaining contamination and the available clearance resources in order to develop a credible and coherent plan for the completion of the remaining hazards. Together these actors concluded that a further five years will be needed to complete the task of clearing all of the remaining minefields, cluster munition strikes and battlefields.

Records show that since 2004, more than 5,000 South Sudanese people have been killed or injured by landmines and unexploded ordnance (1,398 killed (including at least 249 children), and 3,718 have been injured (717 were children)). Since 2004, the sector-wide clearance effort has found and destroyed more than a million explosive items including over 33,000 anti-personal mines, 5,900 anti-tank mines, and 74,000 cluster munitions by various mine action partners. The complete elimination of minefields in South Sudan will provide a safer environment for the population as well as supporting resettlement and long-term socioeconomic development.



To report a suspicious object, please contact UNMAS at its 24-hour hotline (remains open during the COVID-19 crisis): **092 000 1055** or via email at report@unmas.org

Housing, Land and Property Technical Working Group (HLP TWG)

The HLP TWG has conducted a preliminary analysis of eviction cases reported by partners through the Eviction Data Collection Tool developed by the TWG. Several cases have been reported in the Greater Equatoria, Unity and Western Bahr el Gazhal. The reasons for eviction reported include development projects, COVID-19 related reasons, clan/community dispute, ownership dispute, rent default/disagreement. Majority of the evictions cases were forced, followed by dignified relocation and lawful eviction. In almost all the cases the eviction was conducted by private citizens.

Members of the HLP TWG continue implementing several HLP activities across the country. During the month of November, NRC support various households in Bor with information, counselling and legal assistance. Some of the success stories presented below demonstrate the need for strengthened support for HLP documentation and legal assistance for restitution of grabbed land.



Athou Achol Nyijam, 48-year-old South Sudanese, female widow and a mother of six children appreciates the NRC support in registration of her Land at Langbaar Residential Area of Bor Town. Creation of such precedents is particularly important in women empowerment, in setting up a system, when female headed households, widows can obtain land documentation. This kind of cases need particular support, including financial contribution in paying fees, due to general poor economic situation, thus ensuring the security of tenure today and in future.

Mading Madol Dit, 40-year-old South Sudanese and chief of Hai-Sora Residential Area, a suburb in Bor Town, Jonglei State, inhabited with 637 households, thanked NRC for providing the information on HLP rights, these messages greatly helped people in the area in reclaiming back of 107 pieces of land from some government officials, who claimed to have been given that land as an investment land.



Mobile Protection Coordination

In November, Mobile Teams deployed from Juba to respond to dynamic changes in the protection environment across the country. Concerns were driven by a variety of factors. Unprecedented levels of flooding continued to be the main driver of need. COVID-19 related considerations also remained high on the agenda and efforts were undertaken to ensure inclusion of related measures and effective communications to target populations. Partners implemented missions to a variety of locations. This included Tombek and Lyria in Terekeka County where concerns were prevalent regarding frictions between communities, and Kajo Keji town in Central Equatoria where confrontations between armed forces were heightening protection concerns. In Jonglei state a partner implemented a response in Duc which continued into November. In Cuibet in Lakes state a follow-up operation to distribute core relief items following a previous protection monitoring visit took place. For each mission the coordination provided support prior, during and following implementation to both enable the operation and ensure the legacy of its impact within the wider coordination. In December missions are planned to Aweil in Northern Bahr Al Ghazal and in Lakes region.