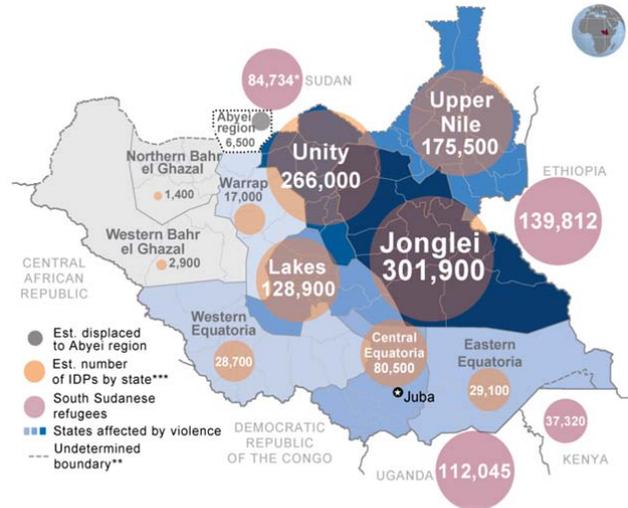


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 31 May to 6 June 2014. The next report will be published on or around 13 June 2014.

Highlights

- Clashes were reported in parts of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states causing people to flee and affecting the aid operation.
- As of 4 June, 1,306 suspected cases of cholera had been reported including 29 related deaths, with the outbreak spreading to Yei and Kajo Keji in Central Equatoria State.
- Humanitarian partners responded to an alarming increase in the number of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition in Leer, Unity State, where measles cases have also been confirmed.



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, UNHCR, IOM, UNHCR, IRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 3 June 2014. OCHA South Sudan, 05 June 2014.

4 million

People in need of assistance

1.4 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1,038,000

People internally displaced by violence

367,260

People who have fled to neighbouring countries

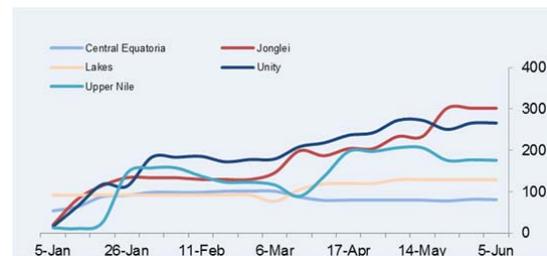
*This includes people internally displaced, refugees from other countries sheltering in South Sudan and other vulnerable communities who have received assistance since January 2014. This does not mean that the needs of these people have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

The security situation continued to deteriorate in parts of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. In Jonglei, the situation remained calm but unpredictable amid fears of potential clashes in the area of Pochalla, with some humanitarian partners relocating their staff. In Upper Nile State, sporadic shooting was reported on the southern bank of the Sobat River. Gunfire was reported in Nasir County on 31 May. Rapid response activities remained on hold in Mandeng, Nasir Country, due to renewed clashes.

In Unity State, the situation remained tense, with sporadic shooting ongoing. On 4 June, fighting was reported outside the state capital Bentiu. A military presence was reported north of Tourabeith. In Rubkona, tensions remained high with the continued buildup of troops. Partners on the ground also reported significant movements of displaced people from Bentiu towards Sudan's Heglig area.

As of 4 June, 1,306 cholera cases including 29 related deaths had been reported. The outbreak spread outside Juba with several suspected cases reported in Yei and Kajo Keji in Central Equatoria State. The case fatality rate remained above the emergency threshold at 2.2 per cent (the emergency threshold is 1 per cent).



Internal displacement by state since January 2014 (in 000's) Source: OCHA

Humanitarian needs and response

In Central Equatoria State, the response to the cholera outbreak in Juba and surrounding regions was ongoing, with health partners implementing treatment, surveillance, laboratory testing and community awareness activities. Six cholera treatment centres are operational, including one in Yei (an epicenter of past cholera outbreaks and where suspected cases have been reported) to serve areas in Central Equatoria State that are far from Juba. A reference laboratory to test cholera within South Sudan is also operational.

Cholera alerts have been issued in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile and Western Equatoria states, with health partners on alert in Kuajok in Warrap State, and Mingkaman in Lakes State where there are also suspected cases of the disease. Health partners are estimating that up to 116,000 people could be affected by cholera in the next six months if the outbreak is not contained.

In Leer County, Unity State, 1,600 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition over a two-week period, equivalent to the number expected to be treated over a six-month period. In response, partners deployed a nutrition, food and water and sanitation hygiene team. Several cases of measles have been confirmed in Unity State, and some 15,000-25,000 children will be vaccinated against the disease starting on 7 June.

Partners have reported a significant population movement north from Ganyiel in southern Unity State in search of food. Approximately 600 families moved to Amongpiny, Rumbek Centre County, where partners conducted needs assessments. To mitigate the deteriorating food security situation, partners airdropped two metric tons of seeds in Mayendit County to enable farmers to take advantage of the rainy season. Further airdrops are planned over the coming weeks.

As of 6 June, about 7,000 displaced people have been relocated to improved sections of the Malakal UN base, Upper Nile State, to improve their living conditions amid ongoing rains. Over 18,000 displaced people were sheltering at the site.

As of 4 June, more than 26,300 children were vaccinated against measles in Akobo East and Akobo West counties in Jonglei State. Humanitarian partners are concerned over the closure of most health facilities in Jonglei State due to impassable roads, lack of personnel and limited referral services.



Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- In Malakal, Upper Nile State, the relocation of displaced families to a new Protection of Civilians (PoC) site began, with 544 families moved to 208 tents.
- Construction of various facilities inside the Cholera Treatment Centre was completed.
- In Bor, Jonglei State, families living in flooded areas and near damaged drainage facilities were relocated to leveled areas. In the new PoC site, the construction of perimeter walls, internal drainage, roads and shelter platforms elevation was ongoing.

271,050

People reached with emergency CCCM services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In displaced persons' sites in Mingkaman, Lakes State, additional latrines are required to improve access. The current ratio is about 1 latrine for over 230 people.
- In Bentiu, Unity State, a perimeter security wall for crowd control during aid registration and distribution is urgently needed.



Education

Response:

- Some 8,488 children and adolescents accessed emergency education in Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Warrap states, of whom 35 per cent were girls/women.
- Cluster partners established five new emergency learning spaces and provided emergency education services to 2,480 pre-school children. Cumulatively, 110,463 people (46,771 girls) have received emergency education, against a target of 204,096 people (97,641 boys, 106,455 girls) for 2014.
- Emergency education supplies were distributed to 9,869 students (3,984 girls) in Central and Eastern Equatoria states and Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap states.

110,463

People reached with emergency education services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Lack of access to protective integrated education services for displaced people and host communities.
- Delayed and non-payment of teachers' salaries.
- Some 98 schools remained occupied either by armed forces or displaced people affecting resumption of schooling, especially in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.
- In areas worst affected by the crisis, many primary and secondary school students have not sat their final exams. The payment of fees to sit the exams is a deterrent too.
- A high number of children and adolescents remained out of school due to displacement, the closure of schools, the looting or destruction of learning materials and the absence of education officials and teachers.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Following an assessment mission in late May, the cluster is deploying a satellite internet connectivity kit to the humanitarian community in Ganyiel, Unity State, to improve coordination.
- The cluster continued to programme VHF radios and allocate call signs to humanitarian partners in South Sudan to improve communication and security in the field.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Insecurity and lengthy import procedures continued to hamper the procurement and delivery of communication supplies in Upper Nile State.
- A planned assessment mission to Mayom County, Unity State was postponed due to insecurity.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:

- Three metric tons of food crop seeds were airdropped in Mayendit County, Unity State, on 30 May for 250 families. The seeds could produce over 200 metric tons of harvest.
- Some 54 counties have been reached with emergency livelihoods activities including the vaccination of 120,000 heads of livestock. Partners in Jonglei and Unity states received over 14,700 fishing kits for distribution.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The transportation of supplies by road is difficult amid ongoing rains.
- Inter-communal fighting in northern Rumbek, Lakes State, constrained humanitarian access.



Response:

- Some 424,265 outpatient consultations have been conducted since the beginning of the crisis.
- Some 32 malaria sentinel sites are in place in South Sudan.
- A total of 298,513 children have been immunized against measles and 196,861 others against polio.
- Some 76,980 displaced people have received two doses of the Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) in displacement sites in Juba, and in Bor, Malakal and Mingkaman. A further 34,370 displaced people received the first OCV dose in Bentiu, Unity State.
- Some 59,190 children under five received Vitamin A supplementation with a further 27,377 dewormed.
- Health and hygiene promotion activities in the crisis-affected areas are ongoing.

1,315,136

People reached with medical interventions

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Additional staffing to participate in rapid response teams in priority areas and to provide additional coverage for the cholera response.
- Looted and damaged health facilities have not been repaired.
- Incomplete quarterly supplies of essential drugs to counties in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.



Logistics

Response:

- Some 173 metric tons of cargo were airlifted during the reporting period; no cargo was transported by road or river.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Warehouse congestion due to the late collection of cargo continued to hamper aid delivery.
- The cluster is urging humanitarian partners to provide timely information on immediate, short term and future cargo storage and transport needs to enhance planning.



Mine Action

Response:

- Partners completed surveying a 25km stretch of road in Mayom County, Unity State, where an Anti-Tank landmine detonated on 19 May killing the driver of a civilian truck. Partners cleared a 3.5m wide 'safe' lane to allow traffic flow along the road, which is a primary access route into northern Unity State.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Insecurity continued to constrain mine clearance operations.
- Rainy weather is affecting demining operations.



Multi-Sector Response to Refugees

Response:

- The host community in Kongo Mamur close to the Yusuf Batil refugee camp in Upper Nile State allocated an additional 4.3 square kilometres of land to the refugees for agricultural activities to boost food security.

236,952

Refugees receiving ongoing assistance

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Refugees in Maban County in Upper Nile State continued to receive partial food rations. Food shortages in Maban have led to the spontaneous departure of refugees to Sudan's Blue Nile State. School attendance has also been affected with an increased risk of youth recruitment into armed groups and general insecurity.
- Aid agencies are seeking to address food shortages, including through airlifting supplies and using road transport where possible.
- The presence of armed elements in refugee camps in Unity and Upper Nile states continued to pose protection challenges amid reports of recruitment campaigns.
- Partners continued to engage in protection and detention monitoring and litigation through Community Information Centres.



Nutrition

Response:

- Some 268 locations had outpatient treatment programmes, including 27 stabilization centers, 149 targeted supplementary feeding programmes and 91 blanket supplementary feeding programmes.
- Some 475,426 children aged 6-59 months have been screened for acute malnutrition from January to date, including 46,398 last week.
- 29,276 children aged 0-59 months were admitted to Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment programmes (including 1,957 who were admitted with complications). As of 5 June, 67 per cent of the admitted children were discharged as cured; one per cent died; and 25 per cent defaulted from the programme.
- 98,205 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition. Some 26,096 of them were identified with acute malnutrition.
- Some 26,792 children aged 6-35 months children and 18,489 PLWs were enrolled into blanket supplementary feeding programmes in January-April 2014.

119,045

People reached with nutrition services since January

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Gaps exist in the provision of comprehensive malnutrition prevention and management programmes in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.
- The scaling up of Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) education activities is needed to prevent malnutrition in children aged 0-24 months.
- Gaps exist in the integrated programming of WASH and nutrition activities in many counties in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.
- There is a need to enhance the integration of WASH and nutrition programming to address poor hygiene and sanitation issues as an underlying cause of malnutrition.



Response:

- Partners were conducting protection monitoring activities in and around Leer County in Unity State. A partner assessed the protection situation in the White Nile River Port at Adok, in Jonglei State.
- Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) services have reached some 47,959 children since January.
- CPiE activities have reached some 8,330 adults mainly through awareness raising strategies.
- The cluster met 44 per cent of its target as of the end of May (109,002 children out of 261,605 are targeted until December 2014).
- Some 1,475 people (739 women, 288 girls, 235 men and 213 boys) were reached in the past week with Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response related activities, including trainings.
- A workshop to streamline minimum standards in child protection in proposal writing is ongoing in Juba for 25 sub-cluster partners.

370,000

People reached with protection monitoring or other services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The registration of children in the cluster IMS database and tracing services need to be accelerated to meet Child Protection Minimum Standards.
- Funding gaps for CPiE partners should be addressed.
- There is a need for GBV actors in areas outside the Malakal PoC in Upper Nile State and Bor town, in Jonglei State.



Response:

- In Upper Nile State, over 2,000 displaced families in Renk, received non-food items (NFIs) with some also receiving emergency shelter assistance. NFIs were also distributed in Kodok and Wau Shilluk, for 4,020 and 9,600 families, respectively. At the Malakal PoC, the distribution of 9,000 mosquito nets was ongoing. Relocations were ongoing to some 400 tents in a new area in the PoC.
- In Juba, over 500 families in Mahad School, received NFIs. The distribution of mosquito nets and soap was completed in the Tong Ping site where 279 families received NFIs and shelter items. A further 2,500 families received shelter kits at the UN House site.
- In Unity State, at the Bentiu PoC, the elevation and improvement of walkways was ongoing.

563,640

People reached with shelter and NFI services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Site planning and ongoing ground work improvements within the PoCs constrained response.
- Logistical constraints affected the movement of shelter and NFI supplies from the national warehouse to field locations.
- Additional staff is needed for shelter and NFI needs assessments.
- Shelter needs and the related response gap remains the largest in the NFI Shelter Cluster. As mentioned last week, this is for several reasons: fluidity of populations needs to decrease and people must decide where they will be for the rainy season before robust shelter support can be given, due to the nature of shelter relative to that of NFI which is largely transportable.
- NFI supplies were getting depleted due to transport delays for example at the Nimule border crossing where several truckloads of NFI are waiting to drive to Juba.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- Over one million people in conflict-affected areas, half of whom are in up to 50 displacement sites, have been reached with life-saving emergency WASH assistance by 40 partners since the start of the crisis.
- A major cholera response involving at-risk communities across Juba was ongoing with WASH partners distributing water purification tablets, setting up hand washing stations in key public locations and conducting solid waste disposal and strategic hygiene awareness sessions.
- Global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres p/p/d) have been met in 11 displacement sites.
- Global emergency standards for sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) have been met in five sites.
- Support was provided to Cholera Treatment Centers and partners to upgrade WASH infrastructure in displacement sites to ensure that latrines and water points are not flooded and contaminated.
- Keeping up the rate of latrine construction to match the rate of latrines that are no longer working is making the task of scaling up latrine coverage all the more challenging in many sites.

1,086,275

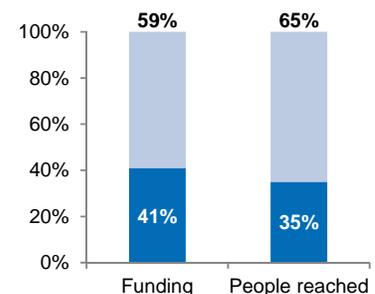
People reached with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Funding is required to preposition adequate pipeline supplies and to increase front line services to mitigate potential disease outbreaks in major sites where humanitarian standards are not able to be met.
- Funding is required to deploy mobile teams into remote rural locations where many displaced people remain without WASH services, amid the threat of a nutritional crisis, and to ensure continued service provision in well-established sites.
- Additional qualified WASH personnel (within agencies and the cluster coordination team) who can coordinate and implement quality WASH programs in an insecure crisis context are required.
- Unhindered access into all locations is vital for continued emergency service provision.

Funding

The South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (CRP) seeks US\$ 1.8 billion to assist up to four million people. About US\$ 741 million (41 per cent) has been received as of 6 June. The Humanitarian Pledging Conference for South Sudan in Oslo, co-chaired by the Government of Norway and OCHA from 19 to 20 May, saw donors pledge more than \$600 million. More than \$500 million is for South Sudan and the remainder for South Sudanese refugees in the region.



To donate for the South Sudan Crisis, please click the link: <http://tinyurl.com/k4659pt>

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