

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers 29 and 30 May. The next report will be issued on 1 June.

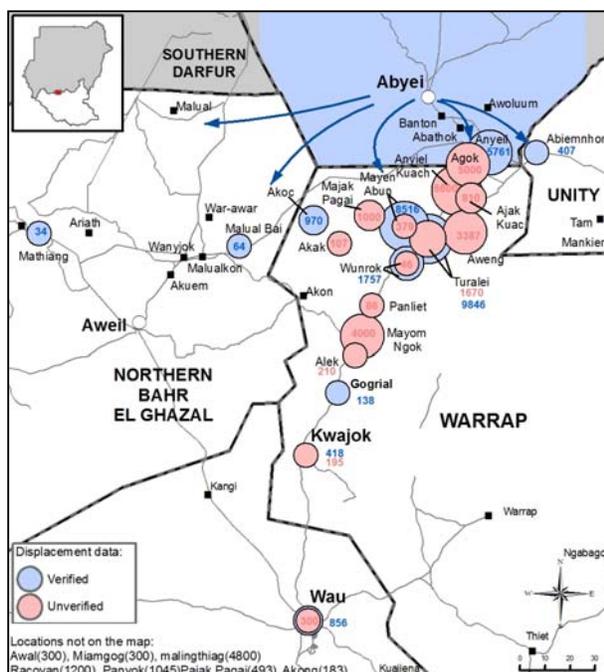
I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Distributions in key areas are underway, but humanitarian needs among the displaced remain high.
- Humanitarian partners are stepping up efforts to locate displaced populations in order to identify needs and provide life-saving support.
- Humanitarian access to displaced groups has remained challenging, with fuel shortages, rains, the poor state of roads and the remoteness of displacement areas impeding operations.

II. Situation Overview

The situation in Abyei town and further southwards in Agok reportedly remains quiet, with no significant security developments reported over 29-30 May. Patrols by UNMIS confirmed that many villages south of Abyei town towards Banton Bridge suffered heavy destruction in the fighting in and around Abyei town from 20 May. In Agok, humanitarian partners have reported that some people, primarily men, have returned to the town. However, many, particularly women and children, are concentrated in the surrounding areas.

Relief partners in southern Sudan have continued to scale-up operations in response to displacement resulting from the eruption of fighting in the Abyei area, with efforts focused on Warrap State, which has received the highest number of displaced, and in Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Unity states. However, the scale of the displacement has placed considerable strain on the humanitarian response operation and conditions among displaced groups remain concerning. In Twic County, displaced people in several areas of high displacement continue to lack access to basic life-saving and life-sustaining services. Protection concerns have been compounded by the proximity of displaced groups to areas of high rebel militia activity in neighbouring Unity State. Additionally, insecurity, the lack of response partners on the ground and logistical constraints have limited access by humanitarian actors to Agok and surrounding villages.



The chronic shortage of fuel across southern Sudan remains a logistical constraint to the humanitarian operation, despite ongoing efforts by partners to re-distribute fuel from other locations in the South and coordinate distributions. Harassment and looting by SPLA soldiers along major transport routes in Warrap and elsewhere have also resulted in unnecessary delays, loss of supplies, loss of funds and impacted the safety and security of staff.

Population movements

Based on reports from a variety of sources, the number of people displaced from the Abyei area, has risen to an estimated 60,000 people. People remain concentrated in Warrap State but displacement from Abyei has been confirmed in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Unity states. By 29 May, IOM registered 22,081 people in these three states, with some 20,537 in Warrap. IOM is continuing the registration process and is working on reaching locations where there are reports of displaced. The registration process does not impede the provision of initial humanitarian assistance.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

As of 30 May, WFP has assisted 34,617 displaced people from Abyei with 448 metric tons of food. Today, 5,030 of the displaced were assisted with 82 metric tons of food in Mayen Abun, Turalei and Wunrok in Warrap State. All displaced persons received a one-month ration. In Agok, Miyom Ngok, Anyiel Kuac and Madingjokthiang, 11,454 people have received a half month ration. WFP is planning a mission to the Agok area tomorrow for further identification of displaced people.



NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

Following delays caused by heavy rains, on 29 May distribution of non-food items (NFI) began to 1,937 people in Turalei. The distribution continued on 30 May. An additional 500 NFI kits were dispatched to Turalei from Wau today as well as 800 loose items (plastic sheets, blankets and sleeping mats) to supplement existing stock. UNICEF will dispatch an additional 800 kits from Wau tomorrow with further dispatches scheduled from Rumbek and Juba by the end of the week.

Fuel shortages, which hampered distribution from Wau last week, were supplemented with fuel from Western Equatoria as an interim measure. Additional trucks carrying fuel will be part of the NFI convoy departing from Juba tomorrow. However, there will remain a need for constant fuel supply to be arranged. The 13 truck convoy will include NFIs from IOM including NFI kits, plastic sheeting, bars of soap, mosquito nets and cooking sets. Two trucks will carry additional NFI supplies from other partners.

To date the cluster has registered 5,744 households for distribution. A further 2,770 households have been identified by partners in Agok but verification has not been completed. By 30 May, the cluster distributed NFIs to 3,441 households (1,000 in Mayen Abun, 2,194 in Turalei, 70 in Aweil East and 177 in Agok). Insecurity and a lack of partners for distribution have hampered distribution efforts in Agok.

IOM will deploy an additional coordination staff member to support NFI coordination at field sites in Twic County tomorrow.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Between 27 and 29 May, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster rehabilitated four boreholes and distributed 750 jerry cans and 125 bars of soap in Akoch. In Majak Aher, partners have rehabilitated three emergency latrines, decommissioned four that were no longer operational and began community hygiene promotion. In Turalei, a water distribution system was repaired on 29 May and another should be completed by 1 June. Partners will also rehabilitate a borehole in Aneil Kuac beginning tomorrow.

A key activity for the WASH cluster is to ensure the supply of WASH materials. During the weekend, some 1,800 jerry cans, a surface water treatment system and 100 empty drums (used to line latrines in muddy soil) were moved to Wunrok from various locations. Supply of motorized schemes to improve borehole capacity, storage bladders, jerry cans, and plastic sheeting are needed and shipments are ongoing.

In Western Bahr el Ghazal, the WASH state focal point is monitoring the situation and preparing response with other clusters and partners. The state Directorate of Water and Sanitation is preparing to drill four boreholes and construct six communal latrines (five stances each), with support from UNICEF.



HEALTH

WHO has strengthened its communicable disease surveillance and is establishing the early warning alert and response system in areas where an influx of displaced population is reported. This will hopefully enable the team to detect outbreaks at an early phase. Standard surveillance protocols and forms, case definitions, outbreak investigation supplies are being provided to implementing partners. So far, no major health event or outbreak has been reported and the disease trends are being monitored closely.

This week, WHO will finalize a strategy for the emergency operation over the next six months. The strategy and plan of action will address key areas such as immediate life saving health services and essential primary health care services to displaced people and host communities. It is also looking at preventing excess mortality and morbidity in the affected population through prevention and control of communicable disease outbreaks.

On 29 May, WHO, IOM, and the State Ministry of Health conducted a training of health workers from Warrap State in Kwajok on control of communicable disease and environmental health. Training sessions for more health workers are scheduled for next week.

In Twic County, GOAL had vaccinated 409 children in primary health care units as of 29 May. The NGO is also providing mobile clinics in Turalei. The Warrap State Ministry of Health has provided measles vaccines to NCA in Alec public health care centre and ICRC has started a mobile clinic outside of Turalei.



NUTRITION

By 30 May, 735 children in Mayen Abun and 521 children in Turalei had undergone nutrition screening. In Mayen Abun, 99 children have been admitted into nutrition programs and one child into a stabilization centre. In Turalei, 86 children have been admitted to nutrition programs and two children to the stabilization centre. In Gogrial West, ACF has screened 152 children of which 10 had severe acute malnutrition and were subsequently admitted to nutrition programs.

The nutrition cluster and state nutrition partners are working to provide vulnerable children between 6 and 24 months with plumpy-do, and high energy supplements to children between 2 and 5 years. Given the levels of malnutrition in the Abyei/Agok area prior to the outbreak of fighting, partners are expecting an increased number of children that will need treatment in the short term.



PROTECTION

Trauma associated with events leading to displacement from Abyei and family tracing for children separated from their families remain priority activities for the protection cluster. While initial confusion and tension has notably decreased as the response has accelerated, displaced people are expressing concern over potential militia attacks, children are presenting as withdrawn and over a thousand displaced have moved as far as Wau in Western Bahr el Ghazal State because they feel unsafe in Warrap. The cluster is also concerned about reports of indiscipline among soldiers, including taxation of relief supplies and intimidation at checkpoints.

In child protection, the focus in Twic County is twofold: UNICEF and partners are focusing on family tracing and reunification, while Save the Children provides recreational activities and psycho-social support to children. Three hundred children in Mayen Abun have benefited from this service.

By 30 May, 52 separated and two unaccompanied children have been registered in Twic County. A further 18 cases have been reported by parents of missing children.



LOGISTICS

Shortage of fuel, in particular in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal states, remains of considerable concern for humanitarian actors. The two western supply routes have been blocked since early May and although the eastern route via Malakal in Upper Nile is currently open, insecurity and concerns of newly laid land mines impede movement of fuel across Unity State. The logistics cluster has worked to ensure three trucks with fuel will depart Juba on 31 May with an NFI convoy. UNMIS force protection will escort the convoy.

The logistics cluster has continued to negotiate options to support a constant fuel supply chain, including options for a fuel tank for storage in Wunrok. The cluster is exploring options to help humanitarian actors find additional accommodation alternatives in Wunrok.

IV. Coordination

Daily coordination meetings continue to be held in Wunrok and the weekly humanitarian coordination meeting in Warrap was held today in Turalei chaired by the County Commissioner. Among other things, partners agreed that a concerted effort to reach displaced people in remote areas is required.

Between 25 and 27 May, a high-level delegation from the Government of Southern Sudan travelled to Twic County in Warrap State to assess security and humanitarian conditions and meet with key officials in the area. The Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission will soon deploy a senior officer from Juba to support the coordination effort and to facilitate the work of humanitarian agencies.

V. Funding

The Humanitarian Country Team Juba satellite has agreed to an inter-agency Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) request to address needs resulting from the Abyei crisis which has already displaced tens of thousands of people into southern Sudan. OCHA is preparing the CERF application.

The current funding level of the southern Sudan component of the 2011 UN and Partners Humanitarian Work Plan indicates that only 31 per cent or US\$178 million of the \$577 million funding requirements have been secured by 30 May according to the online Financial Tracking System. The funding for the southern component last year at the same time was 42 per cent.

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