

## HIGHLIGHTS

- One year on from the declaration of the cholera outbreak in South Sudan on 18 June 2016, new cases continue to be reported.
- Early warning and mobilization of a large-scale, multi-sectoral humanitarian response have eased famine in Leer and Mayendit counties. However, an unprecedented 6 million people are now severely food insecure.
- Humanitarians continue to ramp-up their response to the needs of tens of thousands of civilians displaced in northern and central Jonglei.
- Humanitarian organizations encounter challenges accessing key locations in the Greater Equatoria region.

## FIGURES

No. of Internally Displaced People	1.97 million
No. of refugees in neighboring countries	1.9 million
No. of people severely food insecure (June-July 2017)	6 million

## FUNDING

**\$828.8 million**  
funding received in 2017\*

**50.5%**  
of appeal funding received in 2017

**\$1.6 billion**  
requirements for South Sudan 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan

\*According to the Financial Tracking Service (<https://fts.unocha.org>). Additional pledges have been announced but not yet recorded.



A child in a health centre in Nyal, Panyijiar County.  
Photo: OCHA/Nyakairu

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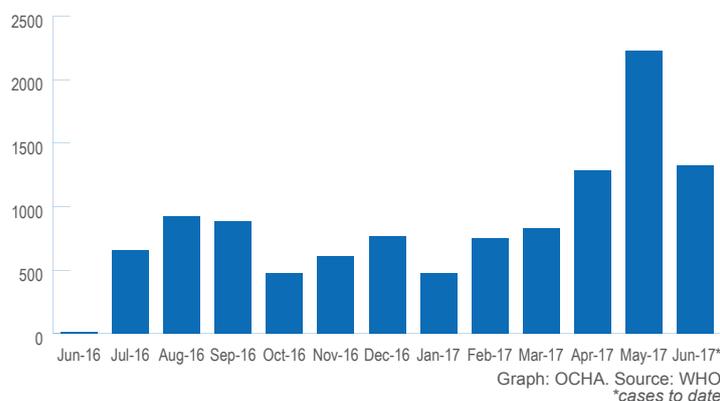
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## South Sudan's cholera outbreak reaches one year mark

One year on from the declaration of the cholera outbreak in South Sudan on 18 June 2016, new cases continue to be reported, most recently in Ayod, Fashoda, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Nyirol, Uror, Renk, Tonj East, Yirol East and Yirol West, counties, and the UN House Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Juba. Suspected cases have been reported in Doro refugee camp, Maban County, and in Akobo County.

This is the longest, most widespread and most deadly cholera outbreak since South Sudan became independent. Cumulatively, 11,214 cholera cases including at least 190 deaths (Case Fatality Rate (CFR) 1.6 per cent) were reported in 24 counties in South Sudan from 18 June 2016 to 27 June 2017. The number of cholera deaths is being verified, and the number of cumulative deaths and CFR is likely to increase once this exercise has been completed. Children and teenagers have been most affected by the outbreak,

### Cholera cases in South Sudan (2016-2017)



constituting about 51 per cent of the cases, while women and girls constitute 52 per cent of the cases.

In the 2014 outbreak, 6,421 cases were reported, including 167 deaths, over eight months, while in 2015, the cholera outbreak lasted five months and affected 1,818 people, including 47 deaths, in three counties.

## Humanitarian response eases famine, but food insecurity unprecedented

The Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan, Eugene Owusu, has welcomed the findings of the latest Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) data which highlight that early warning and the mobilization of a large-scale, multi-sectoral humanitarian response, have eased famine in Leer and Mayendit counties, and prevented it in Koch and Panyijiar counties.

"I applaud the humanitarian community for the rapid scale-up of humanitarian response in famine-affected and at-risk areas in Unity," said Mr. Owusu. "We deployed teams to dangerous and difficult locations and faced many challenges along the way, including clashes

*Early warning and mobilization of a large-scale, multi-sectoral humanitarian response have eased famine in Leer and Mayendit counties.*

*An unprecedented 6 million people are now severely food insecure, including 45,000 facing catastrophic food insecurity in Leer, Koch and Mayendit in Unity, and Ayod in Jonglei.*

*“Until the violence stops, humanitarian needs will continue to grow” – Humanitarian Coordinator Eugene Owusu*

which forced us to relocate aid workers and delay distributions. But we were not dissuaded, and our collective efforts ultimately prevented the catastrophe from escalating.”

The Humanitarian Coordinator, however, urged the international community and humanitarian actors not to become complacent, as an unprecedented 6 million people are now severely food insecure, including 45,000 facing catastrophic food insecurity in Leer, Koch and Mayendit in Unity, and Ayod in Jonglei, and 1.7 million in IPC Phase 4, on the brink of famine.

“Half of the people across this country are severely food insecure, we are facing the longest and most widespread cholera outbreak since South Sudan became independent, and the number of people internally displaced has topped 2 million,” warned Mr. Owusu. “These are the devastating consequences of conflict, which has taken a daily toll on the desperate civilians of this nation.”

Read more: *HC press release* -- <http://bit.ly/2sYAFNb>; *IPC report (May 2017)* -- <http://bit.ly/2tWrpXL>

### Conflict causes food insecurity to spike

Fighting and large-scale offensives since the beginning of 2017 have caused food insecurity to rapidly escalate. The IPC analysis highlights the impact of armed conflict on food insecurity, particularly in Ayod, Canal/Pigi, Duk, Nyirol and Uror in Jonglei, which are now facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity due to conflict-related displacement in the first half of 2017 which severely disrupted livelihoods and access to social services. In Greater Equatoria, some of South Sudan’s most productive greenbelt counties—including Yei, Lainya, Morobo, Kajo Keji and Magwi—are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity, driven largely by armed conflict. Farming communities have been displaced, including into Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, inhibiting the 2016 harvest and disrupting the first planting season of 2017. The IPC analysis indicates a high likelihood that this population will also miss the second planting season in 2017, potentially resulting in a record high national cereal deficit in 2018.

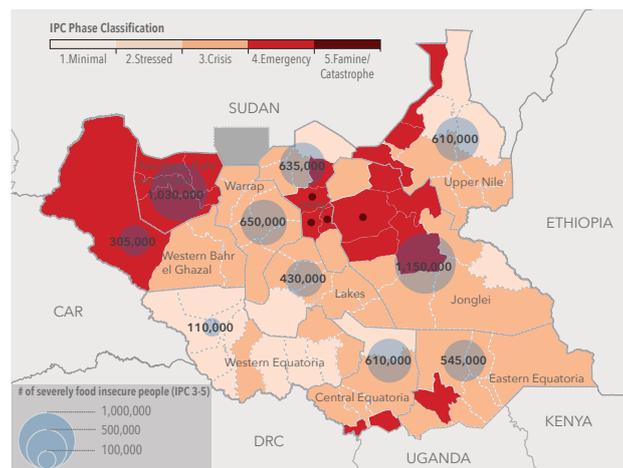
Speaking after the launch of the IPC update, the Humanitarian Coordinator emphasized that, in order for humanitarians to redouble their efforts and expand the response, “we urgently need free, safe and unhindered humanitarian access, and funding to respond to the escalating crisis. I call on all parties to the conflict to cease attacks against civilians, and to uphold their responsibilities under international humanitarian law. Until the violence stops, humanitarian needs will continue to grow.”

### Inflation drives food insecurity and malnutrition in Bor

A recent inter-agency assessment has found a very high level of food insecurity in Bor town, with 85 per cent of households food insecure—44 per cent severely food insecure and 41 per cent moderately food insecure. Critical levels of malnutrition were also found, with a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 25.7 per cent, and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) prevalence of 6.4 per cent.

The assessment found that the depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound and resulting hyperinflation has seriously impacted the purchasing power of households, making them extremely vulnerable. The price of white sorghum has increased ten-fold compared to one year ago.

### Food insecurity classification (June-July)



About 85 per cent of households in Bor town are food insecure.

“It is time for all the leaders of South Sudan to understand that they need to stop this war” – UN Secretary-General António Guterres

The situation in Bor is emblematic of the broader challenges facing urban areas after three and a half years of conflict and economic decline. From May 2016 to May 2017, the national consumer price index in South Sudan increased by 334 per cent, with the month-to-month consumer price index increasing from April to May 2017 very high at 40.4 per cent. Food prices are expected to continue rising in the months ahead due to the economic crisis and supply constraints resulting from insecurity and road blockages during the rainy season.

Read more: *Bor Food Security & Nutrition Assessment* -- <http://bit.ly/2rY9jmK>; *WFP Market Price Monitoring Bulletin* -- <http://bit.ly/2sMR8mU>

## Secretary-General urges end to South Sudan's war

A spotlight was shone on the South Sudan humanitarian crisis during this year's World Refugee Day on 20 June, with the United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, calling for an end to the war during an International Solidarity Summit in Uganda.

South Sudan's humanitarian crisis is now the world's fastest growing displacement crisis, with more than 3.9 million people—nearly one in three people—now displaced, including more than 2 million who are internally displaced and nearly 1.9 million who have fled as refugees to neighbouring countries.

“It is time for the war to end. It is time for all the leaders of South Sudan to understand that they need to stop this war,” said Secretary-General Guterres.

The Secretary-General commended Uganda, which is now hosting more than 900,000 South Sudanese refugees on its territory, for its generosity. “In a world where so many people are selfishly closing their doors, closing their borders, not allowing refugees to come, this example deserves praise [and] admiration from the whole international community,” Mr. Guterres told reporters at the Imvepi Refugee Reception Centre in the Arua district of northern Uganda. Imvepi is the first stop for many South Sudanese refugees once they cross the border into Uganda. The camp, which opened in February this year, already hosts some 120,000 refugees, mostly women and children.

Read more: *UN News coverage* -- <http://bit.ly/2t6578G>

## Fighting, hunger force more to flee to Sudan

South Sudanese refugees continued to flee into neighbouring Sudan in June due to fighting and hunger in areas near the northern border.

According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), more than 3,400 refugees arrived between 1 and 15 June, bringing the total number of new arrivals in the first five months of 2017 to nearly 155,000 refugees. This follows fighting reported between armed actors in multiple locations from 6 to 12 June, including Gabat, Kuek and Kola in Manyo County and Jelhak in Renk County of Upper Nile. Authorities in Manyo County, report that civilians from Wadakona area have fled towards Renk town due to renewed clashes on the west bank of River Nile.

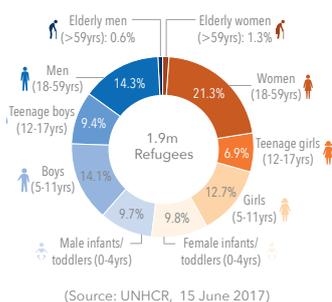
More than 400,000 South Sudanese—nearly 90 per cent of them women and children—have fled to Sudan since the outbreak of civil war in 2013.

## Aid scale-up continues in northern Jonglei

Humanitarian agencies continue to ramp-up their response to the needs of tens of thousands of civilians displaced by government offensives in northern and central Jonglei in February, March and April 2017, amidst multiple cholera outbreaks and rapidly rising food insecurity and malnutrition.

Food distributions have been carried out in 18 locations in Akobo, Ayod and Uror counties since the beginning of May, reaching more than 430,000 people. Alongside the food distributions, humanitarian organizations have deployed multi-sectoral response teams in four

### South Sudanese refugees by sex and age

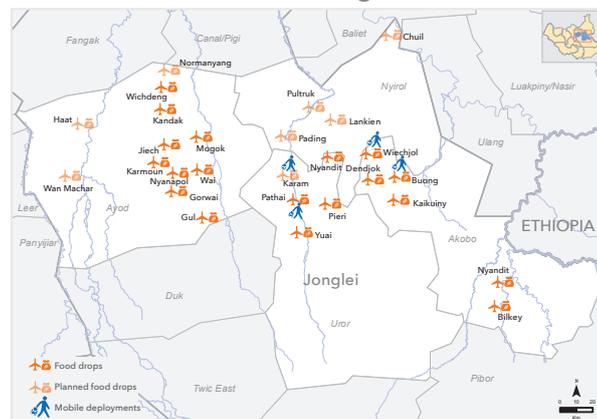


*Aid agencies continue to ramp-up their response to the needs of tens of thousands of civilians displaced by government offensives in northern and central Jonglei in February, March and April 2017.*

locations that have carried out health consultations, undertaken vaccinations, provided nutritional services, and improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) amongst displaced people and host communities.

Most recently, from 9 to 15 June, more than 59,200 people in Weichjol of Akobo County—including 30,000 IDPs and more than 29,000 members of host communities—were provided with food, nutrition assistance, primary healthcare, and polio, measles and tetanus vaccinations. Nutrition screening, using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference, indicated worrying levels of acute malnutrition, and an outpatient therapeutic programme in the area was reactivated to support management of malnutrition. Some 3,100 families were provided with non-food items to support improved WASH, including soap, buckets, jerrycans, water purification tablets and dignity kits, while hygiene promotion and borehole repairs were carried out to enhance access to clean water. Protection monitoring and humanitarian mine action activities were undertaken alongside the general food distribution.

**Assistance in northern Jonglei**



## Equatorias: Access to Liwolo remains a challenge, NGO attacked near Torit

Humanitarian organizations continue to encounter challenges accessing key locations in the Greater Equatoria region affected by insecurity.

Access from Juba to the Liwolo camps in Central Equatoria—where an estimated 30,000 internally displaced people (IDP) are sheltering—remains difficult, with three inter-agency humanitarian convoys denied passage and one unable to proceed due to delays in receipt of the necessary assurances from government security organs since the beginning of May 2017. Most recently, a humanitarian convoy aiming to transport non-food items to Kajo-Keji County was unable to proceed on 21 June. Humanitarian partners are continuing to explore all options to get urgently needed supplies to the Liwolo IDP camps, located about 40 kilometres south-west of Kajo-Keji town, and high-level engagement and advocacy is underway with authorities in Juba.

In Eastern Equatoria, most areas outside of Torit town remain inaccessible to humanitarian organizations due to increasing insecurity and denials of access by government authorities to Gunyoro and Iholong at the beginning of June following an initial assessment which revealed high needs. On 21 June, a national NGO vehicle was ambushed by unidentified armed men in Idolu on the Ikwotos-Torit road in Torit County. Computers, mobile phones and cash were stolen during the attack. However, an interagency assessment managed to reach Pajok and surrounding areas in Magwi County, where intense fighting in April 2017 displaced thousands of civilians.

In Western Equatoria, humanitarian organizations have been denied access to locations south of Mundri town, including Kotobi and Bangolo, since 26 May, a week before fighting re-erupted from 1 to 2 June. These areas are currently home to at least 11,000 IDPs.

However, two inter-agency convoys departed Juba on 22 June to Yei and Mundri town. The convoys successfully reached their locations to deliver vital supplies—including non-food items, nutrition and medical supplies—to support ongoing humanitarian response.

*Humanitarians continue to encounter challenges to accessing key locations in the Greater Equatoria region.*

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OCHA humanitarian bulletins are available at: [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)