DISASTER NEEDS ANALYSIS – 3/05/2014, Update

SOUTH SUDAN - UPPER NILE, UNITY AND JONGLEI

A first DNA on the violence that broke out on 15 December 2013 was published by ACAPS on 5 February 2014 and can be downloaded here. This document provides an updated analysis of the scale, severity, and impact of the crisis in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States.

Crisis overview

- Violence broke out in Juba on 15 December between Government and opposition forces and quickly spread to other locations in South Sudan. Almost five months later the security situation remains fluid, with insecurity particularly affecting Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity. Insecurity is likely to spread in coming months beyond these States.

- Up to 25 April, more than 1.2 million people have been displaced by the hostilities, either within the country or in the neighbouring countries (see map 1). The dispersed nature of a majority of IDPs throughout remote areas and ongoing conflict hampers humanitarian access. The protection of displaced people is further eroding amid persistent violence and ethnically targeted attacks, as witnessed in Bentiu and the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Bor.

- There has been massive destruction of housing, hospitals have been looted and access to education remains restricted due to occupied school buildings by armed forces and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

- It is estimated that over three million people are at immediate risk of food insecurity, and more than 90% of them are in States that are the worst affected by the crisis. The States with the highest levels of acute and emergency food insecurity are Jonglei (70% of a population of 1.7 million), Unity (65% of a population of 1.1 million) and Upper Nile (46% of a population of 1.3 million).

- As South Sudan is entering into the rainy season, community coping mechanisms are severely stretched. Family food stocks normally run out during the hunger gap (May-August), leaving households in market dependent States Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile without food.

  - The average dates of onset of suitable conditions for land preparation and planting are mid-April to mid-May in Jonglei, late April to late May in Unity, and mid-May to late June in Upper Nile. Farmers are unable to start land preparation in areas far from their homesteads for fear of being attacked. This makes the food security/ nutrition outlook in these three States dire, particularly for children.

  - Acute respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhoea, and malaria currently account for the highest morbidity levels among IDPs in camps, and the likelihood of a cholera outbreak in the displacement sites is of serious public health concern with heavy rains approaching.

Key figures

- 1.2 million people displaced
- 923,000 IDPs (Unity: 243,000, Jonglei: 204,000, Upper Nile: 197,000)
- At least 490,000 IDPs are <18
- 293,000 refugees

Areas most affected by food insecurity

- The number of severely food insecure people is expected to increase in: Duk, Uror and Akobo Counties of Jonglei State, Pariang, Panyijiar, Leer and Mayendit Counties of Unity State and Nasir, Bulet, Panyikong Fashoda and Manyo Counties of Upper Nile State (FEWSNET 2014/03/28)

Map 1 Displacement since 15 December (OCHA, UNHCR 2014/04/23-24)

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**Key/ Priority Concerns**

- Fighting continues to obstruct humanitarian aid, rendering Leer, Koch, Mayom, Guit, Abiemnhom and Pariang (Unity), Duk (Jonglei) and Renk (Upper Nile) inaccessible to humanitarians. The delivery of aid will be significantly impeded in large parts of the country when the rainy season starts, and entire communities could be cut off until the rains subside in October or November.

- The protection of displaced people is eroding amid persistent violence and ethnically targeted attacks in and around Protection of Civilians (PoC) areas. Increased tensions in the displacement sites cause security risks to both displaced people and host community.

- Violence has been most severe in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States — the latter three already had the highest food insecurity, cereal deficits and dependency on markets for staple food purchases before the crisis.

- Food insecurity of residents has increased, mainly because households have exhausted stocks from the previous harvest due to sharing with IDPs, stocks have been looted and harvest has been poor, both in conflict-affected States and States that have been less affected by the violence directly.

- There is a risk of further deterioration of food security during the rainy season due to the lack of seeds, continued conflict and displacement that will affect land preparation. Food in the markets is lacking, and non-functional markets and trade routes are likely to exacerbate the already poor food security situation.

- Malnutrition rates in June/July are normally higher than in February, which is an indication of a deterioration of the nutrition status in the lean season. Food insecurity, health access, WASH conditions, diseases, bad breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices are underlying factors of malnutrition in conflict-affected Counties.

- Destruction, looting and occupation of health facilities and hospitals following the clashes have impeded the delivery of health services. Many facilities lack essential drug supplies particularly affecting the Counties with large numbers of IDPs.

- In the PoC areas and IDP sites, the risk of communicable diseases remains high, particularly in areas where suspected measles cases have been reported (Bentiu, Lankien, Nasir, Tongping, Yida, and Yuai IDP sites).

- The likelihood of a cholera outbreak in displacement sites is a public health concern with poor environmental sanitation and heavy rains approaching, which is likely to enhance transmission of waterborne diseases (watery diarrhoea, acute bloody diarrhoea and malaria), especially for children below five years of age.

- There is a lack of access to schools and emergency education for both host communities and IDP children.

**Operational constraints**

**Insecurity directly impacting humanitarian response**

- Insecurity continues to hamper humanitarian access and has rendered eight Counties completely inaccessible to humanitarians:
  - Unity: Leer, Koch, Mayom, Guit, Abiemnhom and Pariang Counties.
  - Jonglei: Duk County
  - Upper Nile: Renk County (see map 2) (OCHA 2014/04/23).

**Map 2 Access constraints per County (OCHA 2014/04/23)**

- There are high levels of harassment by the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) at checkpoints in Jonglei and along the road from Juba to Bor town and other major roads, where armed actors force convoys to pay illegal taxes and deny passage (USAID 2014/03/07).

- In Rubkona town, Unity, harassment by security forces escalated into violent ambushes of several humanitarian convoys, resulting in the death of three contractors (USAID 2014/03/07).
WASH interventions in Malakal have been repeatedly hindered by armed forces (UNICEF 2014/03/31).

On 24 April, unidentified armed actors attacked a UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) barge convoy traveling north on the Nile River towards Malakal town, leaving at least four people injured (USAID 2014/04/25, UNMISS 2014/04/24). Barge movements to Bor and Malakal are currently on hold due to insecurity (OCHA 2014/04/25).

**Physical access and logistics constraints**

- Insecurity in particular hampers access to internally displaced populations. In Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity alone, 147,943 out of the 643,822 IDPs, or 12%, are not accessible, while also 343,801 IDPs (53%) are only accessible with constraints (see figure 1) (OCHA 2014/04/23).

Figure 1 Number of IDPs and accessibility (OCHA 2014/04/23)

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<th></th>
<th>Accessible</th>
<th>Accessible with constraints</th>
<th>Not Accessible</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>203,956</td>
<td>91,542</td>
<td>128,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>22,590</td>
<td>117,255</td>
<td>60,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>19,489</td>
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- Funding remains one of the most critical gaps in the response effort. The necessity of using airdrops for food distribution to inaccessible areas, which is three times more expensive than road transport, and "inspection fees" charged at check points, are increasing the delivery costs of humanitarian aid (Associated Press 2014/04/02). Critics State that the humanitarian crisis could worsen as a result of slow international response and slow access to emergency funds (Reuters 2014/04/01).

- Confidence of the Government in the UN dwindled after the Government seized a shipment of munitions being transported to UNMISS Ghanaian forces, which sparked anti-UN protests in the country. The Government restricted UN shipments, which gives rise to legitimising potential attacks against civilian aid workers (ACLED 14/03/31).

- Logistical challenges associated with insecurity and loss of major assets during the conflict pose challenges for humanitarian actors reaching crisis-affected areas, particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile (OCHA 2014/03/28).

- Most of Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States are inaccessible by land, and WFP has started a series of airdrops of food assistance to remote areas (WFP 2014/04/23).

- Access to just over 3,000 refugees in Pochalla, Jonglei, remains difficult due to the security situation, causing plans to send a convoy to pre-position food and household items to be postponed. The site will become inaccessible by road when the rains begin (OCHA 2014/04/03).

- In Jonglei, the Akobo-Walgal-Waat road and Pochalla-Boma-Kuron road are closed to all traffic (Logistics Cluster 2014/04/25).

- Camps in Maban, Upper Nile, are currently accessible only by air, and convoy access to Unity State takes three times longer than before the crisis. This is hampering pre-positioning efforts (OCHA 2014/04/03).

- The airstrips of Ajuong Thok and Yida, Unity State, are open to all scheduled flights, security permitting (UNOPS 2014/03/29).

- There have been reports of increased checkpoints for aid convoys in several locations, including Unity (OCHA 2014/03/28).

- The destruction of the Abiemnham bridge (Unity) has significantly impacted the deliveries of food assistance and pre-positioning in Unity State (WFP 2014/04/23).

- Because of insecurity on the ground and the intensifying rainy season, there is no road access into Bentiu, where humanitarian conditions are one of the worst. The city is currently only accessible by air (Mercy Corps 2014/04/24).

- There is limited storage space within the Bentiu UNMISS compound where all warehouses are currently located (Logistics Cluster 2014/03/31).

- On 19 March, the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) granted WFP permission to conduct humanitarian convoys between Gambella Region, Ethiopia, and northeastern South Sudan. Recently acquired humanitarian access will allow relief organisations to access refugees in Maban County, Upper Nile, as well as IDPs and other conflict-affected people in Jonglei and Upper Nile (USAID 2014/03/28).

- On 17 April, RSS President Salva Kiir ordered Government authorities to remove all illegal checkpoints along roads in South Sudan but it is unclear to what extent this order has already been implemented (USAID 2014/04/18).
In the third week of April, the RSS granted its approval for the use of the Sudan corridor through Renk (Upper Nile), which will allow planning for additional convoys of food deliveries (WFP 2014/04/23).

**Information gaps and needs**

**On-going and planned assessments**
- In the Counties where there is little or no humanitarian access, the clusters have agreed to pursue Initial Rapid Needs Assessments (IRNA) as the main assessment tool, coordinated and led by OCHA.
- A multi-agency Intersectoral Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRMM) is airlifting human resources and supplies to address critical gaps in the humanitarian needs of the affected populations in hard to reach locations, in the States most affected by the current crisis. Priority locations are Akobo, Ganyel, Nyal, Mayendit, Kodok, Haat, Melut, Duk, Lankien, New Fangak, Pochala, Old Fangak, Motot, Walgak, Leer, Yuai, Waat, Ayod, Pagal, Maiwut, Mathiang, Mabior, Nasir, Ulang. Future proposed locations include: Wunrok, Likuangole, Koch, Pariang, Lul, Pibor, Rom, Akoka, Wau Shaluk, Kiech Kon, Juong, Malwal, Gakhoth, Abwong, Wun-Gak (Nutrition Cluster 2014/04).
- The Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster has deployed Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) as the main tool in Counties with some humanitarian access in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, as well as Aweil County and UNMISS PoC sites. In the other seven States, Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) have been the main tool for assessment. Data collection is on-going for the EFSA and has been completed for the FSMS. A final report is expected by the end of April.
- The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis is expected to be produced by the first week of May.
- As of 10 April, the Nutrition Cluster has planned SMART assessments in Pibor, Bor South, Uror, Akobo, and Nyirol Counties in Jonglei; Rubkona and Panyijiar Counties in Unity; Melut and Maiwut Counties in Upper Nile; Tonj North and Gogrial East Counties in Warrap; and Aweil North, West and East Counties in Northern Bahr el Ghazal.
- The Health Cluster is planning to conduct IRNAs in Guit, Koch and Leer to determine the required interventions (WHO 2014/04/16). The MOH, RSS and WHO have also deployed an Early Warning and Disease Surveillance System in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Lankien, Malakal, Melut, Nasir, Tongping, UN house and Yuai.
- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster has rolled out the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to gather baseline information on displaced populations and the conditions in the areas where they have temporarily settled. Data is gathered and published on a monthly basis.

**Recommended inclusions for upcoming/ future assessments**
- Assessments should provide a deeper understanding of the humanitarian and population profile, to better determine different affected population groups, to better understand pre-existing vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms.
- Assessments should improve reflection of severity of the situation on the ground, and allow for prioritisation and comparison between different sites and sectors.
- Future assessments should include age, sex and diversity disaggregated data and information (at least capturing the differential priorities as expressed by male and female adults, youth and children, and other groups with special needs such as those with disabilities).
- When access and security permits, Focus Group Discussions should be included to give a voice to the affected population.
- A system to track and share conflict events in the country.
- An additional structure should be in place to track population movements in areas without humanitarian access (e.g. informants in key-areas) to create a better baseline to inform future assessments and profiling of the affected population. For non-accessible areas, IDPs originating from these areas can be used as key informants.
- Mapping of on-going and planned assessments (Survey of Surveys), information sharing and joint analysis.
- To determine a longer-term response, better monitoring/ information is needed on patterns of return, destruction of property in places of origin, secondary occupations, and local Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues.
Humanitarian Profile

The humanitarian profile attempts to account for the number of people having humanitarian needs arising from a given emergency. It is a count of the number of “affected” people in the emergency. Different groups are identified within the humanitarian profile, such as displaced, non-displaced, IDPs and refugees and asylum seekers.

Source: IASC 2011

Displacement profile

Population movements caused by current crisis

- Since the conflict erupted on 15 December, the number of people displaced within South Sudan was 923,000 as of 25 April. Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile together harbour 70% (644,000), the largest number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In Unity alone, more than a quarter (26% or 242,586) of the total displaced population can be found. In Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile, 497,594 out of the reported or assessed IDPs are not verified (figure 2) (OCHA 2014/04/25). An estimated 490,310 internally displaced are under 18 years (UNICEF 2014/04/21).
- 293,172 people have also sought refuge abroad. As of 24 April, there were 100,739 South Sudanese refugees in Uganda, 94,832 in Ethiopia, 62,313 in Sudan and 35,288 in Kenya (UNHCR 2014/04/25).

IDPs in South Sudan

- OCHA estimates that the number of people displaced within South Sudan as a result of the violence that broke out in December 2013 is about 923,000 as of 25 April. The IDPs have sought shelter in 208 locations (see map 3 and figure 3) (OCHA 2014/04/25). See figure 5, page 18 for the displacement dashboard.
- A Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been rolled out by IOM on behalf of the CCCM Cluster to capture information on displacement sites and populations. 229,060 IDPs have been registered in the DTM in 40 sites and 13 communities in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Warrap, Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile. 70% of the registered IDPs are located in spontaneous settlements, 28% in PoC areas, and 2.4% in collective centres (DTM 2014/04).

Figure 2 Number of IDPs per verification status (OCHA 2014/04/23)
Particularly in Juba, the population remains extremely fluid, as people from the town move into the PoC during the day to engage in commerce or to receive humanitarian assistance. This makes it challenging to register the population (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).

For civilians sheltering inside PoC areas, there are specific issues related to the mixed composition of displaced communities, proximity to areas of active fighting, criminality and overcrowding. Increased tensions in the displacement sites cause security risks to both displaced people and host communities (Protection Cluster 2014).

PoCs have a large presence of service providers and humanitarian actors, but external or internal security issues cause protection concerns in the PoCs (DTM 2014/04). The protection of displaced people is eroding amid persistent violence and ethnically targeted attacks in and around Protection of Civilians (PoC) areas, as witnessed in Bentiu and Bor in April (UNHCR 2014/04/22).

Recent movements in Bor PoC

- IDPs from Duk, Twic East and other communities continue to arrive in Bor due to insecurity in Duk County (WHO 2014/04/16).
- IDPs in the Bor PoC area originate from various States in South Sudan, but eight out of 10 IDPs originate from Jonglei State (80%) and reported coming from Bor South County (31%) (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- The majority of the households in Bor PoC (81%) reported that the site was their first place of displacement. Other reported displacement sites where they had sought refuge prior to the PoC area included the bush (7%), and collective centres, including a school (4%), or a church (3%) (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).

Recent movements in Bentiu PoC

- In Bentiu PoC, movement mainly took place from the southern Counties (Health Cluster 2014/04/10). As a result of recent fighting, many are reported to be fleeing Bentiu/Rubkona into the Bentiu PoC site. The affected communities have been cut off from food supplies and required healthcare and other emergency services (WHO 2014/04/16).
- On 15 and 16 April, opposition forces killed hundreds of South Sudanese and foreign country nationals following the capture of Bentiu town (USAID 2014/04/25). The number of people seeking protection in the Bentiu PoC has increased from 8,000 on 15 April to approximately 22,500 on 24 April (OCHA 2014/04/25).
IDPs in self-settled sites/ spontaneous settlements

Characteristics

- Self-settled sites or spontaneous settlements are areas wherein displaced groups settle independently of assistance from the Government or humanitarian community (DTM 2014/02).
- Spontaneous settlements are situated in rural areas, containing IDPs who live far away from towns and cities. They are informally organised, usually after limited or no negotiations with the local population and/or private owners regarding the use and access to land. Sites identified by the DTM were situated on land owned by the Government and on “ancestral lands”, managed by local communities (DTM 2014/02).
- Many spontaneous settlements do not have access to basic Government services on a regular basis (DTM 2014/02). As all of them were established without Government or humanitarian actors, many have constraints in accessing basic humanitarian services (DTM 2014/04).
- Assessments and responses in Government-controlled areas have found several instances of high population concentrations where initial displacements have been followed by a settlement into population centres with access to basic services, resulting in host communities’ absorptive capacity becoming completely overwhelmed, leaving many families sleeping in the open (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- Spontaneous sites face challenges over the lack of clarity about the intentions and stability of the displaced population. Sometimes, people may move on to other locations, either due to shifts in the security situation, or due to the approaching rainy season (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- Approximately 24 sites that hosted displaced people earlier in the crisis had reportedly become empty by late March (OCHA 2014/03/27).

Recent movements in Jonglei

- Fighting in Duk County between the SPLA and the opposition forces resulted in the displacement of an estimated 10,423 people from Twic East and Duk Counties to the surrounding areas of Bor County and Bor town (Health Cluster 2014/04/03).
- In late February, approximately 10,600 displaced households were sheltering at three sites in Akobo, Nyirol, and Uror Counties, Jonglei, and were in need of food, health, nutrition and WASH assistance (USAID 2014/03/07).
- In March, reports indicated that none of the original Bor inhabitants had returned. The majority are scattered around South Sudan, while others have crossed the border, mostly to Uganda and Kenya. Those that are gradually coming to Bor are from Duk and Twic East Counties, North of Bor, from where they escaped by foot and travelled 100-200 kilometres through bush and along the riverside to Bor in the hope of receiving assistance (DanChurchAid 2013/03/21).
- IDPs continue to move back and forth from Bor to Mingkaman, Lakes State. Due to the onset of the rains, people from the islands have been crossing to Mingkaman with their livestock. In the first two weeks of April, 430 IDPs were registered from Bor, Duk and Twic East Counties. Around 85,000 displaced people live in Mingkaman (OCHA 2014/04/17).

Recent movements in Upper Nile

- About 3,500 displaced people had settled in a newly established camp in Melut County, Upper Nile, by late January 2014. Since then, two more camps have been set up to accommodate a total of 15,000 displaced people, most of them women, children, and elderly. Violent clashes have forced more than 15,000 people to continue to seek refuge in Melut County. Large numbers of people are coming from Malakal, Baliet County, and other areas to the south of Melut (MSF 2014/03/14/).
- In Upper Nile’s Dethoma town, Melut County, approximately 20,000 people have sought shelter in the area, where they fled fighting in Malakal and Melut Counties (USAID 2014/03/14).
- Late March, approximately 6,000 people fled from Malakal town, Upper Nile into Nasir town, and were in need of emergency food, health, and shelter assistance. In Ulang County, over 35,000 displaced people are in acute need of food and livelihoods support, in addition to shelter and health care services (USAID 14/04/04).
- 2,000 IDPs are sheltering near the Sudanese border in Wonthow town, Upper Nile, resulting in a population increase of nearly 86%. The majority fled from nearby Renk town, since early February, due to increased fear of instability. Primary needs are emergency healthcare, shelter, and WASH assistance (USAID 2014/03/14).
- In the second week of April, clashes in Upper Nile State near Melut town resulted in the displacement of approximately 103,000 people to Kodok, Lul, and Wau Shiluk towns (USAID 2014/04/11).
- In Renk County (Upper Nile), 31,659 displaced people (1,198 households) have been registered (90% children and women), living in very poor conditions. The number is expected to increase (UNICEF 2014/04/21).
At the end of April, unconfirmed reports suggested that some 30,000 - 40,000 displaced people were heading towards Melut, fleeing fighting in Renk County (OCHA 2014/04/25).

Recent movements in Unity
- One of the areas of high concern is Southern Unity, where people have been displaced within the southern part of the State. This area between Unity, Lakes and Warrap, also known as 'the triangle', is notorious because of the cattle raids and violence that regularly occur. If people get displaced because of conflict in their area, it is unlikely they would have a chance to reach a safe haven. Instead, IDPs are pushed into another conflict zone. This causes a large amount of pressure because it pushes populations together in remote areas, where people do not have access to services or humanitarian assistance. Information about this area is very limited, but it is likely that large groups of displaced people will decide to move out of this area if the situation worsens (Key Informant 2014/04).

IDPs seeking protection on islands
**Characteristics**
- As a coping strategy, many IDPs retreat to islands in the Sudd or riverine areas, to seek protection behind natural barriers. Just because the start of the conflict was in the dry season, the riverine nature of displacement can be explained by IDPs’ desire to be close to a water source. The isolation and remoteness of these areas are challenging in terms of access (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).

Recent movements in Jonglei
- As of 7 March, in Awerial County, Lakes, and Bor South County, Jonglei, an estimated 30,000 and 60,000 people respectively were sheltering on the islands of the White Nile River (USAID 2014/03/14).
- In April, approximately 16,000 IDPs were reported to be potentially trapped on the islands south of Bor, unable to relocate to the mainland as their resources were depleted. This constitutes a major protection concern given that most of the islands are expected to fully flood during the rainy season (UNHCR 2014/04/11).

Recent movements in Jonglei
- At least 35-40,000 IDPs are sheltering on 20 small islands around Nyal, Payinjir County of Unity State, having fled their homes. IDPs come from Malakal, Bentiu, Leer, Bor and Juba in an effort to escape violence. Residents of the area are still slowly recovering from the effects of last year’s massive flooding and many have had their possessions looted and cattle stolen (FAO 2014/03/24).

IDPs in collective centres
**Characteristics**
- Collective centres are pre-existing buildings hosting displaced populations. Examples of such buildings include schools, barracks, community halls, sports facilities etc. Collective centres are mainly owned by private parties, but also situated on land owned by Government (DTM 2014/02).
- Many collective centres have permanent toilet facilities, however in most cases these facilities are not meant to support significant IDP populations and hardly meet Sphere standards. Although many IDPs live inside the collective centres, a significant portion does not have shelter and lives in the open air on the grounds of the centres (DTM 2014/04).

Recent movements
- In the affected urban centre of Juba, churches and schools have been hosting IDPs, often in multiple waves. The first groups often came from surrounding communities during the initial waves of violence, followed with influxes of IDPs from other parts of the country without immediate support structures to turn to (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- In some centres, the population has remained relatively stable while others host for short periods (where people have only been seeking temporary protection, or where the unfolding security situation makes the centre no longer safe) (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- School and church structures are often overwhelmed and unable to support the populations adequately (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).

Flood-induced displacement
**Characteristics and historic movements**
- Floods and flash floods are annual events in most areas of South Sudan, mostly in the months of July through October. The Sudd, the world largest swamp area along the river Nile is particularly prone to flooding (Cordaid 2012/01/30).
- A flood vulnerability assessment in Warrap shows that the least vulnerable households to flooding were able to displace preventively (REACH 2013/12).
- In 2010, heavy rainfall and river rising caused flooding and subsequent displacement of an estimated 60,000 people in Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Bahr al Jabal and Upper Nile (Cordaid 2012/01/30).
- In 2011, floods displaced thousands in Warrap, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Jonglei States. In Jonglei alone, floods already affected 30,000 people and 13,000 were displaced. Food was the most urgent need for the affected...
population, but access was restricted and food supplies cut off as a result of insecurity and flooded roads (IDMC 2013/07).

- In Upper Nile State, around 120,000 Sudanese refugees were forced to relocate to a new site in the Gendrassa area because of floods in 2011 (IDMC 2013/07).
- Between June and October 2012, heavy seasonal rains triggered severe flooding across 44 of the 79 Counties. Three times as many people were affected as during the 2011 floods, with more than 340,000 people displaced. Jonglei was the worst affected area, with 220,000 people displaced and over 90% of roads left impassable. Inter-communal violence delayed humanitarian access to flooded villages (IDMC 2013/07).
- There was a superposition of areas affected by conflict and conflict-induced displacement and those affected by floods and flood-induced displacement in 2013. Jonglei State, which had seen most new displacements due to violence between January and November 2013 was also the State worst affected by floods during the rainy season (OCHA 2013/11/27).

Recent movements

- In March, it was reported that Dinka Bor communities who fled Jonglei State were displaced for the second time in three months due to rising floodwaters. Chiefs of Bor County planned to meet with their communities in Malual, Laguli, Mathiang and other swampland areas to decide on where to relocate (Sudan Tribune 2014/03/15).

Refugees from South Sudan

Characteristics

- Internal displacement in South Sudan is highly fluid. While, by the end of March, displacement figures spiked in Jonglei and Unity States, they decreased in Central Equatoria and Upper Nile. This possibly reflects the continuing stream of people leaving these States to seek refuge in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda (OCHA 2014/03/27).
- As of 24 April, 293,172 people have sought refuge abroad. There are 100,739 South Sudanese refugees in Uganda, 94,832 in Ethiopia, 62,313 in Sudan and 35,288 in Kenya (see figure 4) (UNHCR 2014/04/25).

Movements to Sudan

- People continue to arrive in Sudan’s White Nile (mainly from Upper Nile) and South Kordofan (mainly from Unity) States from South Sudan at an average rate of 200 people per day, bringing the total refugee influx from South Sudan to some 62,313 people as of 14 April (OCHA 2014/04/13, UNHCR 2014/03/12).
- An estimated 1,500 people from South Sudan have arrived in Gulli village in Blue Nile’s Al Tadamon locality. The people reportedly came from Renk in Upper Nile and were in urgent need of shelter material (OCHA 2014/03/30).
- IOM has also tracked some 7,890 people transiting through the Jebel Aulia checkpoint in Khartoum State since the start of the conflict in December. With the upcoming rainy season – expected to start by June – humanitarian organisations are concerned that the two relocation sites in White Nile State and areas in South Kordofan will become inaccessible from June to September (OCHA 2014/04/13).

Movements to Ethiopia

- As of 24 April, there are 94,832 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia (UNHCR 2014/04/25).
- Refugees continue to arrive from South Sudan into the Gambella region, mainly through the Pagak border point (UNHCR 2014/04/15). The average arrival rate has decreased from 1,000 per day to 550 - 850 per day (ECHO 2014/04/25).
- Akobo Tiergol remains another main entry point, while a low number of arrivals are also irregularly trickling through other entry points in Gambella, including Burubiey, Matar, Pochalla, Pugnido and Raad (OCHA 2014/04/07). There are also reports of more refugees on the borders between Sudan and Benishangul Gumuz Regional State looking for ways to cross into Ethiopia (UNHCR 2014/04/04).
- A new transit facility has been opened in Burle in order to prevent people from transiting from Akobo as this entry point presents significant challenges with a location accessible only by air or by the river (ECHO 2014/04/25).
Refugees are predominantly (95%) women and children from the Upper Nile State, with many citing fear and food scarcity as the main reasons for their flight. Many women report the men are forcibly recruited, while others have been killed. Some refugees have walked up to three weeks to cross the border and malnutrition rates among children remain high (UNHCR 2014/04/15).

Some refugees did not immediately come to Ethiopia but tried to find safe locations in South Sudan, but were eventually compelled to flee across the border due to insecurity and a lack of food. Many travelled through Nasir and then entered Ethiopia in the Gambella Region. Many of those coming from Jonglei and Upper Nile States were former refugees in Ethiopia and had repatriated to South Sudan (UNHCR 2014/04/04).

Many of the female refugees claimed that they came to Ethiopia to have access to better medical facilities as the medical personnel who were working in public facilities in South Sudan had been deployed to army bases to tend to wounded soldiers (UNHCR 2014/04/04).

**Movements to Uganda**

Approximately 300 people per day continue to cross the border to Uganda to escape insecurity and lack of food. Since the start of the conflict, more than 66,000 South Sudanese have taken refuge in Adjumani district in northern Uganda (MSF 2014/04/17).

**Displacement patterns and lessons learned**

**Movements towards area of origin/ host communities**

Experts say that more than half of the current population movement patterns could be predicted because of socio-economic and cultural ties, particularly in Jonglei (see map 4 for ethnic groups per County) (Key Informant 2014/04).

The most common coping strategy for the displaced communities is to retreat to areas where support networks are available through (ethnic) affiliation, to access resources and protection. Where people have not sought safety in PoC areas, many have elected to move towards their areas of origin or ethnic affiliation (for example Awerial, Nasir, Lankien, Akobo, Mundri). When a community hosts large populations, this entails significant strain on the resources available (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).

Also during the second civil war (1983-2005), IDPs in SPLA controlled areas tended to settle temporarily near areas of origin to return shortly after the conflict (IDMC 2005/10/29).

Particularly in Jonglei, groups that go to Ethiopia move to areas of same ethnic origin. For example, the Nuer community moves across the border for safety and protection. People move along ancestral routes with water points to reach safe refuge points along the border. Although those groups are hard to track, it is known that these movements are taking place. In Jonglei, displacements are being used with a far greater effect as a coping mechanism compared to groups in other States (Key Informant 2014/04).

In Haat, Ayod County, Jonglei, the community is hosting a small number of IDPs, mainly relatives and other persons displaced from Malakal, Bor and Bentiu. The IDPs are integrated in the host community and no new arrivals of IDPs have been reported in the first two weeks of April (2014/04/21).
Coping mechanisms and strategies

- Over five decades of conflict, as part of their basic survival strategy, much of the South Sudanese population has become highly mobile, with families often splitting up in the process. Survival strategies are diverse and often long-term and have a considerable impact on social structures (IDMC 2013/07).
- Although it is expected that communities have strong coping mechanisms, as many have been displaced before, many people have not experienced displacement on such a large scale. During the civil war, many of the young South Sudanese population can still remember staying in a camp in Uganda, Ethiopia or Kenya, but for the current level of displacement they will not have a strategy in place (Key Informant 2014/04).

Micro-displacement strategies

- During crises much attention is paid to tracking displacement over long distances. However, there are also many examples of micro-level displacement in protracted crises, and these are often used as coping strategies:
  - In Central America, while many IDPs did follow ‘classic’ displacement routes involving rural to urban drift, some groups chose to stay close to their lands and attempted to continue some farming, while remaining hidden in the forests nearby (Refugees Study Centre 2011/10).
  - During the Sudanese civil war, many IDPs gave preference to shelter close to their homes. Many of the displaced in the SPLA-controlled areas lived near their places of origin, in camps or temporary locations where they could farm or herd until the next attack (IDMC 2005/10/29).
  - In Darfur, IDP camps allowed protection at night but also access to fields for farming during the day (Refugees Study Centre 2011/10).

Multiple movements

- Humanitarian organisations working in opposition-controlled areas have reported a higher incidence of multiple consecutive displacements, with a highly dispersed population scattering into rural areas with less predictable access to assistance (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- Populations are often highly dispersed and fluid, with movement determined by the prevailing security situation, availability of resources to making long and difficult journeys, and decision-making ahead of the rains (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- An important point of concern is the area of destination of displaced people and the ability to stay in the area. There are examples from Jonglei and Warrap where there are already pre-existing legal issues for the host communities. If host communities have not been able to get legal entitlement to their piece of land, they are less likely to be willing to host other people in their area (Key Informant 2014/04).
- While displacement is largely due to active conflict, there are indications that people are engaging in anticipatory movements, in Unity and Upper Nile as well as in Juba, where populations were witnessed leaving towns in significant numbers (Protection Cluster 2014/01/19).

Urban/ rural coping mechanisms

- There is a large difference between coping mechanisms of urban and rural displaced. Urban displaced do not have a community leader, are often day-labourers, and particularly the urban poor have very little coping mechanisms. When people fled the city of Wau during previous conflicts, after two weeks this caused food insecurity in the displaced population (Key Informant 2014/04).
- In the PoCs (e.g. Bentiu), many displaced come from the surrounding urban areas, and arrive with all their belongings. As a main coping strategy, they are likely to start trading within the PoC (Key Informant 2014/04).
- Displaced from rural areas often have tighter community structures and some form of coping mechanism in place. When they have the resources, they are able to set up their own camps, have a leadership mechanism in place, collect their own firewood and water, and create fenced areas to divide the families in the camp (Key Informant 2014/04).

Displacement groups

Age and sex

- Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) figures show that currently, in the six PoCs, 50% men and 50% women have been registered (DTM 2014/04). It has been argued that the proportion of men in PoCs will increase; women and children are more likely to leave the PoCs because they are the ones that are believed to get safer access to cross the border into Kenya and Uganda. There is the risk that if male groups dominate the PoC areas, this may increase the risks of violence between youth in the PoCs and armed groups outside (Key Informant 2014/04).
- Calculation of DTM site data shows that the average family size in spontaneous settlements is 3.6, in collective centres 3.4 and in PoCs only 2.4. This is low, particularly in comparison with census data regarding average household size in South Sudan, which is 9 for rural populations, and 7 for people living in urban areas (GoSS 2011/08).
• Movement patterns differ between age and sex groups. Young men will move usually along pastoral routes, while women and children will not move necessarily along livelihood paths. During the civil war, it was a strategy to separate women from the children, and to send the children into different directions. Most often, the elderly would stay behind, voluntarily usually but sometimes they would be forced to stay behind (Key Informant 2014/04).
• During a registration exercise in Pibor County in October/November 2013, it was believed that the large proportion of females in the data collected was because the men sent the women and girls forward to be registered. Many men feared to come into more urban areas because of the presence of the SPLA, and they were afraid to be killed. This made it hard to provide assistance to the displaced population (REACH 2013/12).

Group size
• The way people get displaced also depends on the type of threat. In case of a sudden large-scale attack, people tend to flee in a large group. In case of more protracted threats, people will move in several waves with returning to their home in-between, if the situation permits. The way people move during displacements differs along ethnic lines (Key Informant 2014/04).
• The Nuer, compared with other ethnic groups, are relatively well-organised. Because of hierarchical leadership structures, they are able to efficiently communicate with and galvanise communities to present a united front against both internal (inter-clan) and external (inter-group and other) perceived threats (FIC 2014/03).
• Therefore, in case of (the risk of) conflict, Nuer communities (particularly the Lou), usually move out of their villages in large groups. However, this pattern also varies within Nuer sub-groups, as for example the Jikany Nuer tend to move in smaller groups (Key Informant 2014/04).
• The Murle are a far smaller group than the Dinka or the Nuer, with a total population of approximately 150,000, nearly all of whom live in (or have been displaced from) Pibor County in the southern part of Jonglei State. Murle have a somewhat fragmented social structure in which the influence of elders and chiefs is limited, and segregated ‘age-sets’ compete for dominance. There is also no unified Murle political leadership (FIC 2014/03).
• The Murle also live very dispersed throughout their territories, and they socially structure their families around five people in a household. When Murle get displaced, they move in small groups (Key Informant 2014/04).

Displacement as a war strategy
• The existence of large displaced populations in South Sudan is not necessarily only a by-product of internal warfare. Experience from the civil war indicates that there is also evidence to suggest that it constitutes part of a strategy aimed at controlling territory, resources, and people (IDMC 2005/10/29).
• War-displaced populations were frequently moved to areas where they lived under the authority of the same groups responsible for their original displacement. This has important implications for the role of humanitarian operations in protecting war-displaced from violence and other abuses. In Wau, Fertile militia armed by the Government were responsible for both the displacement of Dinka from their home areas, and for violence against them in the town (IDMC 2005/10/29).

Intentions and returns
• In 80% of displacement sites, IDPs are unclear as to when they will be able to depart site grounds. In 51% of the sites, the majority of IDPs, when able, intend to return to their place of origin; 24% plan to return to their place of habitual residence; and 16% intend to leave South Sudan. 65% of all sites expect IDP influxes in the coming weeks (DTM 2014/04).
• Reports from early January suggest that there is a deep reluctance to leave PoC areas or return to the location of displacement (place of origin or place of residence). In Juba, people indicated that if they were to leave the bases, it would be to return to their ‘areas of origin’ outside Juba, where there are relatives or community members with whom they feel safe, if and when they feel it is safe to travel there. In contrast, populations in Bentiu noted that they wished to return home, as many are from outside Bentiu, or to travel onwards, but did not feel safe as they were ‘surrounded by Nuer’ (Protection Cluster 2014/01/19).
• In the Bor PoC, one third of IDP households Stated that in the next month, they would like to relocate abroad (34%). A higher percentage of male respondents (41%) Stated that they wished to leave South Sudan, compared to 31% of female respondents. Over half (54%) of respondents Stated that they want to return to their County of origin, 30% of which was Jonglei, and 24% was outside Jonglei. 5% of respondents would like to return to Bor town, and only 4% of respondents wish to remain in the Bor PoC area (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
• After the civil war, when the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed, the return process led to significant secondary movements, because of access to services, including education and health services. These secondary movements took two forms: people who had returned to their rural place of origin either then
retraced their steps back to where they had been displaced, or they moved to the nearest town (IDMC 2005/10/29).

- Anecdotal information suggests that many returnees relocated to urban centres in search of better livelihoods and services, which added to existing pressure on burgeoning towns and cities with limited urban planning (IDMC 2013/07).
- Urban areas became transit points from which returnees assessed the situation in their home village and reunited with relatives before deciding where to settle permanently. After spending time in towns many decided to stay (NRC 2014).
- In some cases, the return process itself leads to the outbreak of local conflicts between returnees and receiving communities over access to scarce resources, including water and land (NRC 2014).

Pre-conflict displacement situation
Local conflict
Characteristics
- There is a tendency to interpret the conflict in South Sudan as inter-communal and historical, but the reality is more complex. Inter-communal competition for resources, rising bride prices and cattle rustling have played their part, but the large-scale displacement that took place in Jonglei in recent years is driven by broader issues that are complex and multi-layered. It has been argued that this is related to the legacies of the civil war and the failure by the Government to provide security and justice in the rural areas, hence allowing lawlessness and widespread violence with impunity (Conflict Trends 2012).
- Youth are perceived to be important players in the violence, but there is limited knowledge on the causes and drivers of such violence. Although conflict in Jonglei is often referred to as ‘tribal warfare’, the notion of ‘tribes’ or ‘ethnic groups’ mask a sometimes overlapping set of identities which are mobilised for different purposes. It is first and foremost the ‘youth’ (15–30 years) that constitute the main fighting force in the local clashes (Conflict Trends 2012).

Local violence and displacement in Jonglei
- Local violence in Jonglei has often been attributed to disputes over grazing land, water and cattle. 2009, however, was marked by a significant shift from cattle raiding and clashes between armed youth in cattle camps to the targeting of women, children and elders in villages. Sources of violence are rooted in the prevailing governance vacuum and legacies of the civil war (Conflict Trends 2012).
- The emergence of the David Yau Yau militia has added to both the complexity and the scale of conflict and displacement in Jonglei (IDMC 2013/07). Following their defeat in the general elections in April 2010, David Yau Yau and General George Athor, a former SPLA Commander, took up arms against the Government in Juba. Pigi County in northern Jonglei has since become the scene of fierce battles (Conflict Trends 2012).
- Proactive disarmament campaigns such as the one implemented by the SPLA in Jonglei have made tensions worse, not least as it has reportedly committed human rights abuses in the process (IDMC 2013/07). By forcefully disarming the civilian population in some areas and in combating local rebellions, the Government of South Sudan has become a perpetrator of violence and source of insecurity in Jonglei State (Conflict Trends 2012).
- In 2009, more than 1,200 civilians were killed and 26,000 people displaced as a result of armed violence in Jonglei (Conflict Trends 2012).
- Local violence occurs between groups of ‘civilians’ (mainly youth) with both weapons and experience to conduct coordinated operations on a significant scale. In December 2011, the ‘White Army’ (8,000 heavily armed people from the Lou Nuer areas) attacked multiple Murle settlements in Pibor, causing widespread killings and displacement of the civilian population (Conflict Trends 2012). The violence displaced more than 60,000 people, many of them to remote areas beyond the reach of UNMISS or humanitarian organisations (IDMC 2013/07).
- In Jonglei State, complex conflict dynamics resulted in the displacement of at least 180,000 people in 2012, and as many as 120,000 more in the first five months of 2013. Others have sought refuge in neighbouring countries, with as many as 63,496 refugees reported to have fled to Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, 26,000 of them in 2013 (IDMC 2013/07).

Cattle raiding
- Cattle raiding is regarded as the main motive for engaging in local violence in Jonglei. The increase in violence is commonly attributed to the inflation of bride wealth (dowry) paid in cattle – often cattle are looted during local violence as young men face challenges when planning to marry. However, the attacks on settlements and the widespread killings of women, children and elders suggest that neighbouring communities are the main targets and not the cattle per se. Large numbers of cattle are usually also stolen following these attacks, but the cattle may be regarded as part of the loot or the retrieval of previously stolen cattle (Conflict Trends 2012).
- In August 2011, Murle raids on the Nuer in Jonglei resulted in 26,800 people displaced and 30,000 heads of cattle stolen in August 2011 in just a matter of days (IDMC 2013/07). The August 2011 attacks were in retaliation for Nuer raids on the
Murle in June 2011, which were also reported to have claimed hundreds of lives (Oakland Institute 2011).

- In Unity, raids in September 2011 were particularly violent, targeting women and children, and displacing 28,000 people (IDMC 2013/07).

**Conflict and seasonal migration**

*Characteristics*

- Livelihood strategies are a primary cause of temporary displacements, but can result in more permanent displacement when other factors interfere. Seasonal migration of nomadic pastoralists is very common, varying in both length of time and distance (IDMC 2005/10/29).

- A potential risk factor during the current conflict is disturbed movement patterns. If pastoralists do not have access to their usual routes, they will access alternative routes and areas, potentially facing problems. In such cases, pastoralists could become more vulnerable because they compete with other communities, and their livelihood situation becomes unpredictable and unstable (Key Informant 2014/04).

- Over centuries, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in South Sudan have developed effective strategies to adapt to a fragile environment and to effectively manage risks. The weather alternates between a rainy season (April–November) and a dry season (December–April). To cope with scarce resources and to adapt to these climatic conditions, pastoralists practice transhumance, i.e. the seasonal migration of livestock and its keepers in search of pasture and water resources (OXFAM 2013/03).

- During the dry season (December-April), young (mostly unmarried) men – as well as some young women, children, and a few older men – move with the cattle to where there is water and pasture, staying in cattle camps. They move in stages until, at the height of the dry season, they reach the so-called toic, or riverine marshes (OXFAM 2013/03).

**Migration patterns in Unity**

- The Misseriya are Baggara Arab nomads who spend part of the year in the western region of Southern Kordofan State but migrate southward with their cattle during the dry season, when water and fertile grazing land recede in the Misseriya’s northern heartland (ICG 2014/10/17).

- Five Counties of Unity State historically host seasonal transhumance from South Kordofan: Abiemnhom, Mayom, Pariang, Rubkona and Guit. Grazing routes can broadly be divided into two geographical sections: 1) Those entering Abiemnhom County from the Abyei Area (primarily Ajaira) or from the contested area of Heglig (Ajaira and Fallaita); and 2) Those entering Pariang County from Keilek Locality - predominantly Fallaita, Fellata and, more recently, Shenabla Arabs (see maps 5 and 6) (Concordis 2012/10).

- The Misseriyas’ migration routes are also escape routes. Although these routes have not been used as such for a long time, if potential conflict in West Kordofan erupted, this would be the only means they have of getting out, as they are not able to move to Darfur, further North or East (Key Informant 2014/04).

- In Unity, cattle raiding, competition over water and grazing lands, attacks by rebel militia groups (RMGs), internal border conflict attacks and abduction of children by Misseriya, and intra-clan fighting are the main causes of conflict (UNDP 2012/05).

- Lack of water, especially for keeping livestock, often leads to seasonal migration in Unity State as herders have to move to find adequate water supply for their cattle, in Koch, Mayiendit and Rubkona. Water and grazing land are the primary causes for migration and cause conflict along migratory routes for access to water, particularly in Mayiendit (IOM 2013).

Map 5 Grazing into Unity, 2011-12 (Small Arms Survey 2013/07); Map 6 Grazing within Unity (UNDP 2012/05)
In 2013, the concentration of livestock in dry season grazing places created tension among herders, resulting in intermittent clashes in January and February in Twic and Gogrial East (Warrap State); Mayom, Abiemnhom and Panyijiar (Unity State); and Cueibet and Rumbek North and Central (Lakes State) (FEWSNET 2013/04).

Migration patterns in Upper Nile
- Nomads and seasonal transhumance from Sudan move into Upper Nile State from South Kordofan State to the west, White Nile and Sennar States to the north northeast and Blue Nile State and Gambella (Ethiopia) to the east, entering all Counties except Baliet and Ulang (see maps 7 and 8) (Concordis 2012/10).
- Migration into Upper Nile State from Kordofan, Sennar, White Nile, and Blue Nile is a relatively peaceful process. Maban County witnesses greater potential for tensions to develop. Localised disputes occur between farmers, nomads and large-scale farming. Increased migration into Maban from Sennar and Blue Nile, such as Fellata, Wajdab, Nabmo, and Kibushuab groups, faces resistance from agricultural Maban communities (Concordis 2010/09).
- Insecurity in Upper Nile is multi-faceted and constantly evolving. Violence is far more complicated, prevalent and threatening than mere cattle rustling, as is common in other areas. Violent clashes are still fuelled by quarrels over resources but also remain bound in historical group issues and hostilities (UNDP 2012/05).

Migration patterns in Jonglei
- Ethnic communities occupy largely homogenous parts of Upper Nile State. The Lou Nuer are primarily from Akobo, Nyirol, and Wuror Counties – a band stretching across north-central and eastern Jonglei. Dinka inhabit the south-western portion of the State: Duk, Twic East and Bor Counties, including the State capital of Bor. The Murle occupy Pibor County. Borders are not always clearly defined, and pastoralist populations shift with the seasons (International Crisis Group 2009/12/23).
- Most Nuer and Dinka in Jonglei are fully engaged in a mixed agro-pastoralist economy centered on cattle husbandry and sorghum growing, and they move semi-annually between relatively permanent, wet-season settlements on higher ground to larger, more condensed, temporary dry-season cattle and fishing camps located along major tributaries of the Nile or alongside permanent inland pools (CMI 2012).

While some have their wet-season settlements located not far from their dry-season grazing lands, others have to migrate seasonally for distances of up to 150 kilometres. Critical river-flooded pasturage is widely scattered and some groups (e.g. Lou Nuer) must pass through the territories of others in the course of their seasonal migrations (CMI 2012).
- Access to water sources is essential for communities in the region, and the Lou are at a geographical disadvantage. During the dry season, they must travel with their cattle to the toiche areas, and Lou must migrate either to Dinka, Gawaar, Jikany or Murle territories to sustain their cattle, a reality which is itself a primary trigger of conflict (International Crisis Group 2009/12/23).
Refugees in South Sudan

- As of 18 April, there were 237,398 refugees in South Sudan (215,372 from Sudan, 14,208 from DR Congo, 6,052 from Ethiopia and 1,766 from CAR (see table 1) (UNHCR 2014/04/14).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>215,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>14,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>6,052</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>1,766</td>
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</table>

- South Sudan received 103,000 refugees from Sudan who had fled fighting and bombardments in the Sudanese border States of Blue Nile and South Kordofan in 2011. These refugees have sought safety in Upper Nile and Unity States in South Sudan (IDMC, 2012/06/26). The majority of refugees are in Pariang County, Unity State (Yida and Ajuong Thok) and Maban County in Upper Nile State. (Doro, Gendrassa, Kaya, Yusuf Batil and Lelo (UNHCR 2014/03/24).

- In Upper Nile, tensions between refugees and host communities deteriorated sharply in March 2014, with bloody clashes and worrying calls for all refugees to be removed from Yusuf Batil and Gendrassa camps. Recent altercations around these camps have resulted in fatalities among both refugee and host communities. Hostilities spread in varying degrees to Doro and Kaya camps (UNHCR 2014/03/21).

- For the Maban, the refugee influx totally disrupted the social, economic and political dynamics of their territory and destroyed the relative tranquillity and the post-CPA emerging sense of predictability. The presence of the refugees was perceived as a threat to their livelihoods and cultural system. They also felt that the host population was not benefitting in an equitable manner from the refugee influx and that they should receive more benefits from hosting the refugee population (DDG 2013/02/15).

Information gaps

- Fluidity of displacement creates challenges in monitoring population movements, and identifying areas where support should be prioritised.

- There is a need to better distinguish between different types of displaced groups, and to better classify the different complex types of displacement.

- Reports on population movements conflate the identities of the displaced, including the diverse origins or the causes of their displacement. Information on exact circumstances surrounding the violence (who, where, when, how, by whom) is usually missing, including disaggregated data on age, sex, and diversity.

- There is a dearth of information on pastoralists and their movements because of their scattered distribution and there is a risk that their specific needs would remain unrecognised.

- Stronger analysis should be conducted of locations of grazing areas and support networks through (ethnic) affiliation to better project population movements.

- Information is lacking about the needs of IDPs that are not in official IDP camps, of people who have stayed behind, and of host communities.

- Due to access/ security constraints, not all reported displacement figures have been able to be verified. Therefore, any attempts at “in/ out” counting most probably do not reflect the realities on the ground.

- Figures for remaining IDPs who were displaced by previous displacement or in protracted displacement are generally missing, as is information on their needs, intentions and progress towards durable solutions.
Figure 5 Dashboard: Internal displacement types and trends 23 April 2014 (OCHA 2014/04/23)
Food Security and Livelihoods

Priority Concerns

- Violence has been most severe in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States – the States with the highest food insecurity, cereal deficits and dependency on markets for staple food purchases before the crisis.
- Over three million people are at immediate risk of food insecurity, and more than 90% of them are in States that are the worst affected by the crisis.
- Up to 7 million people are at risk of food insecurity over the course of the year.
- The States with the highest levels of acute and emergency food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4) are Jonglei (70% of a population of 1.7 million), Unity (65% of a population of 1.1 million) and Upper Nile (46% of a population of 1.3 million).
- Unity already ranked among the States with the highest percentage of severely food insecure people both in June and October 2013.
- Food-insecurity of residents has increased, potentially because households have exhausted stocks from the previous harvest due to sharing with IDPs, stocks looted and poor harvest in the conflict affected States.
- The average dates of onset of suitable conditions for land preparation and planting are mid-April to mid-May in Jonglei, late April to late May in Unity, and mid-May to late June in Upper Nile. Due to the lack of seeds, continued conflict and displacement, land preparation will be affected. There is a risk of further deterioration of food security during the rainy season.
- There is already a lack of food in the markets, and non-functional markets and trade routes are likely to exacerbate the already poor food security situation.
- Most of the supply routes to Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity are closed, worsening the already existing cereal deficit in their own production.
- With the start of the rainy season, community coping mechanisms are severely stretched. Family food stocks run out during the hunger gap (May-August).
- Disrupted markets cause problems in food availability for market dependent States such as Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile since, during the hunger gap (May-August), markets are the main source of staple food.
- High prices will deteriorate the purchasing power of households relying mostly on markets, especially in Unity State.
- Recurring floods will potentially affect a large number of IDPs and residents in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, Warrap, Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile.
- The violence and potential flooding force livestock owners to follow non-traditional routes, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and resource-based conflicts between pastoralists and crop farmers and among pastoralists.

Food security

Pre-conflict food security (June 2013)

- Over the past years, food insecurity levels have peaked in June (during the hunger gap) and reduced around the harvest period (October). Years with poor crop production (2009 and 2011) result in increased food insecurity in October at the national level and across a majority of States (CFSAM 2014/02/20).
- In June 2013, 8% and 34% of households were severely and moderately food insecure but indicated an overall improvement in the food security situation compared to the same period in 2012. However, these high percentages imply that most South Sudanese were still vulnerable to further decline in food security in case of a minor shock (FSMS 2013/06).
- June 2013 saw a reduction in prevalence of severe food insecurity in most States except Unity (16%), Lakes (15%), Eastern Equatoria (10%) and Warrap (9%), all with levels above the national average (8%), and almost similar levels as the same period in 2012. Upper Nile had 33% moderate food insecurity and 5% severely food insecurity (FSMS 2013/06).
- Jonglei had 47% moderate food insecurity, and 8% severe food insecurity, and there was persistent and worsening localised food situation in Pibor County. Here populations were affected by fighting between State and non-State armed actors and resurgence of inter-communal clashes (FSMS 2013/06).
- Analysis by residential status across the country indicated that IDPs were worse-off with 36% severely food insecure, followed by returnees (29%), compared to only 8% severe food insecurity amongst residents (FSMS 2013/06).

Pre-harvest nutrition status (June/ July 2013)

- The assessment from the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) conducted in June/ July 2013 showed that some 11% of children aged 6-59 months were malnourished according to Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) thresholds (<125mm for acute malnutrition). This shows a significant improvement compared to June/July 2012 (when MUAC was 20%). In years before, MUAC measurements had peaked around June but gradually declined to its lowest in October before rising again in February (FSMS 2013/06).
- Severe acute malnutrition (MUAC < 115mm) was 1.8% in June/ July 2013, almost similar to the same period in 2012. However this was significantly higher than the levels in February, an indication of the deterioration of the nutrition status in the lean season in 2013 (FSMS 2013/06).
In June/July 2013 the highest prevalence of acute malnutrition (based on MUAC) was reported in Jonglei, Unity and Warrap (all reporting rates more than 15%) closely followed by Lakes State. The lowest prevalence was recorded in Western Equatoria, Upper Nile and Central Equatoria. Severe acute malnutrition was highest (5%) in Unity State and also elevated in Eastern Equatoria (FSMS 2013/06).

In 2013 there were 24 pre-harvest surveys conducted across different Counties in South Sudan, of which four in Jonglei (Ayod, Akobo, Nyirol and Urol), one in Upper Nile (Maban) and two in Unity (Koch and Rubkona). Survey results showed that all Counties had above or just below emergency threshold of 15% SAM and GAM rates (see map 9).

Pre-conflict food security (October 2013)

Prior to the conflict, in October 2013, just over 33% of the population of South Sudan was considered to be moderately to severely food insecure. These were the lowest levels reached in the past four years (FSMS 2013/10).

However, there were major disparities in food security across States, with Western Bahr el Ghazal (52%), Eastern Equatoria (50%) and Jonglei (37%) showing the highest levels of (moderate and severe) food insecurity. These States had poor market integration with Jonglei increasingly experiencing poor agricultural production prospects due to combined effects of widespread insecurity and displacements, as well as significant flooding in 2013 (FSMS 2013/10).

Unity also scored above the national average with 27% moderate and 8% severe food insecurity, attributed to its significantly high risk of shocks such as flood, high food prices, human sickness and low diet and income diversity. The rest of the States (including Upper Nile with 29% moderate and 1% severe food insecurity) witnessed a decline in severe food insecurity compared to June 2013 and previous seasons (FSMS 2013/10).

Prior to the start of the conflict, WFP had already planned to assist beneficiaries with assorted food commodities, particularly in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap and Unity States (see table 2) (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

Table 2 Estimated food assistance requirements 2014 (pre-conflict) (CFSAM 2014/02/20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Tonnages (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>475,446</td>
<td>40,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>423,202</td>
<td>19,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>404,211</td>
<td>32,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>384,565</td>
<td>37,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBS</td>
<td>256,475</td>
<td>10,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>248,356</td>
<td>11,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EES</td>
<td>231,499</td>
<td>10,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBS</td>
<td>192,800</td>
<td>9,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CES</td>
<td>133,946</td>
<td>9,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WES</td>
<td>103,600</td>
<td>8,110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conflict impact on food security

- According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis of January 2014, the number of people in acute food insecurity and livelihood crisis (IPC phases 3, “Crisis” and 4, “Humanitarian Emergency”) was estimated at about 3.7 million, almost four times the pre-crisis estimate of 1 million people. The areas most affected by food insecurity are Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States (FAO 2014/03).

- Preliminary results from the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) conducted in seven States (excluding Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity) in February 2014 show that there is an increase in severely food insecure people in the seven States compared to February 2013 (see figure 6) (FSMS preliminary findings 2014/02).

- Particularly Warrap (24%) and Lakes (21%), but also Eastern Equatoria (14%) and Northern (10%)/Western Bahr el Ghazal (10%) have high percentages of severely food insecure populations. Interestingly, Counties that host the largest numbers of severely food insecure people tend to be bordering the States that have been mostly affected by the recent violence, namely Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei (see map 10) (FSMS preliminary findings 2014/02).

Figure 6 Food insecurity by State (FSMS 2014/02)

- In March, in Nyal and Ganyiel payams, Panyijiar County, Unity, 39,000 IDPs suffered from a deteriorating food security situation due to on-going hostilities, the large influx of IDPs, and inadequate access to food. IDPs and the host community resorted to negative coping strategies, such as skipping meals and consuming seeds (USAID 2014/03/21).

- The food situation is also impacting negatively on the refugee camps, and refugees are selling their remaining NFI and latrine materials. In Upper Nile, refugees from Doro camp have been observed returning by foot to villages in Blue Nile State in search of food. In Gendrassa camp, hundreds of refugees gathered to express frustration about food shortages (UNHCR 2014/04/11).

- In June 2013, IDPs suffered significantly from higher levels of food insecurity than residents. In February 2014, although residents had a smaller proportion of severe food insecurity than IDPs, levels of moderate food insecurity were similar (see table 3) (FSMS preliminary findings 2014/02).
### Table 3 Residential status and food insecurity (FSMS 2014/02)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence status</th>
<th>% Severe food insecure</th>
<th>% Moderate food insecure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the end of March, a substantial number of IDPs in Duk, Uror and Akobo Counties of Jonglei State; Koch, Mayendit, Guit, Pariang and Panyijiar Counties of Unity State, and most parts of Upper Nile State did not have access to humanitarian assistance and depended mainly on wild foods (FEWSNET 2014/03/28).

### Food security outlook
- In January, it was estimated that up to seven million people out of a total population of 11.6 million (projected population for 2013) are at some risk of food insecurity over the course of the year. The States with the highest levels of acute and emergency food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4) are Jonglei (70% of a population of 1.7 million), Unity (65% of a population of 1.1 million) and Upper Nile (46% of a population of 1.3 million) (OCHA 2014/01/31).
- IDPs without access to assistance were expected to continue facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity through April and in coming months with the onset of the lean season in May. Widening food consumption gaps due to the impaired humanitarian access, disrupted markets and livelihoods and limited access to wild foods because of persistent insecurity are expected for populations in conflict-affected areas (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).
- Without humanitarian assistance, the number of people in Humanitarian Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected to increase in the isolated areas of Duk, Uror and Akobo Counties of Jonglei State, Pariang, Panyijiar, Leer and Mayendit Counties of Unity State and Nasir, Baliet, Panyikang Fashoda and Manyo Counties of Upper Nile State, particularly during the peak lean season from June to August (FEWSNET 2014/03/28).

### Agriculture and livelihoods

#### Pre-conflict cereal deficits
- In 2013, Jonglei (-129,793 tonnes), Unity (-63,269 tonnes) and Upper Nile (-63,269 tonnes) together with Central Equatoria (-84,183 tonnes) and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (-63,093 tonnes) already registered among the highest estimated cereal deficits in all of South Sudan (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

#### Pre-conflict livelihoods and dietary diversity
- Findings from pre-harvest SMART surveys conducted in 2013 indicate that floods hitting Uror County (Jonglei) caused displacement and loss of crops and livelihoods. As a result, harvest hunger gaps started earlier than normal. A majority of the households had to resort in selling their animals to generate income.
Communities lacked tools and seeds for planting in the following rainy season and none of the households reported harvesting enough to take his/her household through to the next rainy season (Tearfund 2013/05).

- According to a SMART survey in May 2013, crop failure due to floods in Koch County (Unity) resulted in a deterioration of the food security status. Food stocks depleted as the hunger gap progressed, and most of the household had to adopt coping strategies for survival (Concern 2013/05).

- In Maban County (Upper Nile), in the pre-harvest season most households depended on their own production according to a SMART survey. This resulted in low dietary diversity of the households. The main coping strategy used was a reduction in meal size. The low household incomes gave limited options to adhere to the nutrition requirements, particularly of children aged 6-23 months (IMC 2013/04). In Rubkona County it was also noted in a SMART survey that the dietary diversity of children under two was also very low as households had depleted all the food from the harvest in October and November (Care 2013/06).

**Agriculture and livelihoods: current situation and outlook**

**Impact on cereal production**

- The conflict started in December, at the end of the main cropping season, with only the late harvests remaining in the fields. Due to the widespread displacement of people, a large number of households lost their food stocks, with a negative impact on food availability in conflict-affected areas (FAO 2014/03).

- There are reports of large losses of household stocks along rural corridors used by combatant troops in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

- Large stocks in urban or peri-urban areas are highly likely to have been looted or destroyed. There were large stocks of cereal (estimated at about 50,000 tonnes) in warehouses in Renk (northernmost Upper Nile) whose status will have to be ascertained (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

- Projections for 2014 indicated that Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States would already have the largest projected cereal deficit, both absolutely and relatively, for 2014 (see table 4) (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

- Conflict may also have impacted harvests in the mechanised sector, which typically happen fairly late (December-January). These remote areas require significant amounts of labour; conflict related restrictions on movement may have restricted the labour supply significantly and hence further reduce production levels in the mechanised sector in Upper Nile (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

- The conflict is likely to worsen the cereal deficit situation, with higher deficits most likely for 2014/15, depending on whether the next agricultural season can start timely and progress under reliable security conditions (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

**Table 4 Projected cereal deficit 2014 per State (CFSAM 2014/02/20)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2014 cereal requirements (tonnes)</th>
<th>2014 projected cereal deficit (tonnes)</th>
<th>% cereal deficit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>90,300</td>
<td>64,478</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>195,701</td>
<td>125,286</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>104,958</td>
<td>65,009</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>145,909</td>
<td>60,819</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>108,632</td>
<td>33,681</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Equatoria</td>
<td>205,062</td>
<td>54,575</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>129,773</td>
<td>29,429</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td>144,412</td>
<td>28,332</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>59,227</td>
<td>9,183</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equatoria</td>
<td>116,578</td>
<td>62,248 (surplus)</td>
<td>53% (surplus)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impact on planting season**

- March to May is a crucial period marking the onset of cultivation in South Sudan. During this period, land preparation takes place in most parts of the country. Planting of maize, groundnuts and various vegetables begins in Greater Equatoria, in the Greenbelt and Hills and Mountains livelihood zones (see also figure 8 for the seasonal calendar) (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).

- The average dates of onset of suitable conditions for land preparation/planting are:
  - Jonglei: mid-April to mid-May
  - Unity: late April to late May
  - Upper Nile: mid-May to late June (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

- The above dates can be interpreted as the dates by which populations need to be returned and appropriate security conditions ensured to avoid disruptions to the coming agricultural season. Both the return of displaced populations and a fair amount of security on the ground have to be accomplished before the start of the agricultural season in June (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

- It is expected that the conflict will affect the May-June cultivation season, particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States. Households in these areas are
likely to miss cultivation of short-maturing sorghum and maize and their lean season is likely to last through October-November, assuming that the conflict subsides and households are able to cultivate the long-maturing sorghum in July (FEWSNET 2014/03/20).

Figure 8 Timeline of key seasonal events adapted from (WB 1960-90, FEWSNET 2013/12/17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average rainfall precipitation 1990-2009 mm</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average temperature 1990-2009 Celsius</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainy Season</td>
<td>Dry season</td>
<td>Main rainy season</td>
<td>Dry season</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainy season Grassland &amp; hills and mountains zones</td>
<td>First rainy season in Grassland &amp; hills and mountains zones</td>
<td>Second rainy season in Grassland &amp; hills and mountains zones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact on livelihood activities
- The food security outlook is increasingly alarming in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity, and is unlikely to improve in the short-term. Livelihoods are diversified in these States, with people relying on a mix of livestock rearing, fishing, farming, wage labour and sometimes hunting to meet their needs (FAO 2014/04/04).
- Widespread insecurity has drastically limited poor households’ income sources including the collection and sale of grass, firewood and charcoal and migration to urban areas for labour opportunities. These activities that people usually engage in before the rainy season and in preparation for the lean season have become impossible for many households (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).
- The loss of livelihood assets for displaced populations greatly reduces households’ ability to meet food needs during the lean season. Moreover, fishing, hunting and wild food collection—activities that typically help households get through the lean season—will remain limited as long as insecurity persists. Even if security conditions improve, the effects of disruptions to production and market supply, as well as damage to infrastructure, will have a lasting impact on food security outcomes in conflict-affected areas (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).
- Preliminary results from the FSMS (Food Security Monitoring System) conducted in seven States (excluding Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity) in February 2014 show that the Nile river fishing and agro pastoral livelihood zone holds a very high percentage of food insecure people (52%) (see figure 9) (FSMS 2014/02). This zone (see map 11) is predominantly occupied by agro-pastoralists, crop production is rain fed and the main livestock kept are cattle, goats and sheep. Livestock are moved towards the River Nile from February to April and return to homesteads from May to June. Fishing takes place throughout the year and is a source of both food and cash income for all wealth groups (FEWSNET 2013/08). As this zone is known as a food secure zone with surplus maize production, sold in external markets, this could potentially indicate that livelihood patterns in this zone have been particularly affected by the crisis.

Map 11 Livelihood zones South Sudan (FEWSNET 2013/08)

Impact on livestock
- In States less affected by the conflict, some populations are still recovering from last year’s floods and there is concern about the potential impact of this year’s floods on livestock herds (FAO 2014/04/04).
• There are also reports of livestock herds being dislocated from traditional migration routes (FAO 2014/04/04). January is usually when cattle keepers begin migrating in search of water and pastures, following designated routes. However, the violence has forced livestock owners to follow non-traditional routes to avoid frontlines and ensure their safety and that of their animals. This is increasing the risk of disease outbreaks as vaccinated and unvaccinated herds come in contact, as well as resource-based conflicts between pastoralists and crop farmers and among pastoralists (FAO 2014/03/03).

Figure 9 Food insecurity per livelihood zone (FSMS 2014/04)

Table 5 Number of people assessed to be in need during flood response (OCHA 2014/12/04)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>35,946</td>
<td>220,596</td>
<td>127,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>10,824</td>
<td>45,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>7,608</td>
<td>19,698</td>
<td>41,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>4,020</td>
<td>25,444</td>
<td>30,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>18,745</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>28,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>7,518</td>
<td>33,152</td>
<td>18,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equatoria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,518</td>
<td>6,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Climate: current situation and outlook

• Rains have begun on time in most areas of the country and earlier than normal in some areas including Malakal and Juba (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).
• Cultivation is expected to be disrupted by the conflict in many areas. Average to below average rainfalls in the pastoral areas in Greater Kapoeta are expected to prolong the stay of livestock in the dry season grazing areas (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).
• In the greenbelt in South Sudan, near to normal cumulative rainfall is expected from February/March/April to May/June/July. The rains are expected to have a near normal onset and a normal pattern of spatial and temporal distribution. However, episodes of heavy rains are likely to lead to an above average number of floods in flood prone areas (FEWSNET 2014/04/16).
Map 12 Inundated areas from 1999 to October 2013 (REACH 2014/04/17)

Market dependence and food expenditure

Pre-conflict

Market dependence and food expenditure

- Reliance on markets for staple food supply (sorghum, maize, pulses) by South Sudan rural households is very high – as a source of staple food, markets predominate over household own production at all times (except just around harvest time) and nearly everywhere in the country (CFSAM 2014/02/20).
- Households start relying on markets for staple food supply from February, (depending on the quality of the previous harvest), intensifying from March onwards, and this extends until the first main crops are harvested (broadly around early to mid-September across the country). During the hunger gap (May-August) markets are the main source of sorghum for at least two-thirds of the households at the national level. Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile are among the most vulnerable States to price shocks during the lean season (CFSAM 2014/02/20).
- In Upper Nile, market supply has since February 2011 remained above 80%. This indicates that households are almost exclusively dependent on market supplies throughout the year. In Unity and Jonglei, households show very high dependence particularly from February onwards (over 70% and as high as 82% in June 2013 in Unity) (CFSAM 2014/02/20).
- Households in South Sudan spend a large proportion of their incomes on food. Those households are more vulnerable to rises in market prices as they have a narrower band of income to absorb expenditure increases and are therefore more likely to engage in coping activities with detrimental impacts on their nutritional and food security status (CFSAM 2014/02/20).
- At the peak of the hunger gap in July 2013, Jonglei (63%) had the highest proportion of households with high expenditure on food among all South Sudanese States, followed by Unity (59%), while Upper Nile has recently been in line or below the nationally aggregated figure (36%) (CFSAM 2014/02/20).
- Results from pre-harvest SMART surveys conducted in 2013 show that physical access to markets impacted the food security status of households. In Ayod County, Jonglei, even during the dry season access to markets (and health services) was hampered by poor road connection and flooding (COSV 2013/03). In Uror County, many households did not have any food left from the previous harvest as a majority of the crops were destroyed by floods. As a result, households were particularly dependent on the market (Tearfund 2013/05).
Food prices

- Since 2011, households in South Sudan have considered increases in food prices as more important than all other shocks (drought, flood, etc.) across all States, showing that even in normal times households are under considerable pressure from high food prices (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

- A pre-harvest SMART survey conducted in 2013 in Rubkona County, Unity, indicated that food price increases in the County could be attributed to (amongst others) the border closing with Sudan, conflict between traders, taxation at checkpoints, lack of market integration with other Counties, poor road connection to food markets, and high transport costs to deliver food in remote areas. This was a food security concern for a majority of the households who relied on markets to access food (Care 2013/06).

- Market price pressure on households is heavier in States with high food production deficits and dependence on long-range commodity transport. Households who reported high food prices as a concern were at record numbers in June 2013 (79% in Unity, 70% in Upper Nile and 62% in Jonglei) (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

- Retail prices have been trending dramatically upwards since independence in almost all markets in the country due to the border closure with Sudan and a continuous depreciation of unofficial exchange rates. In the past three years, prices have been affected by increasing volatility way beyond their seasonal patterns. Wide price differences between markets provide an insight of the weak integration of food markets, as insecurity and very poor infrastructures jeopardise their functioning (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

- At the onset of the conflict in December, prices of both sorghum and maize were the highest in Rumbek (Lakes State), Aweil market was the least expensive, possibly benefiting from informal cross-border trade from Sudan. Compared to Aweil, sorghum was twice as expensive in Bor and Rumbek (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

- Cereal prices in markets located in the States mostly affected by the conflict in late 2013 (Bor, Jonglei State; Rumbek, Lakes State; Bentiu, Unity State) where already higher than in the rest of the country before the violence erupted (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

Markets and food prices: current situation and outlook

Market dependence and food expenditure

- Markets in Bentiu, Malakal and Bor, which were destroyed by the conflict, were important sources of food supply for the historically market dependent populations in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States. Traders have started to return to Bor but availability of staple commodities remains limited. Grains are for the most part unavailable, but the presence of some maize flour was observed in the Bor market in March. As of late March 2014, traders had not returned to Bentiu or Malakal (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).

- It is believed that food availability is severely constrained in Malakal, and that trade remains heavily disrupted along several trade corridors, including the route between Rumbeck and Bentiu, the roads linking the Ethiopian border areas (Nasir) with Malakal, and river transport between Bor and Malakal (FEWSNET 2014/04/10).

- If protracted insecurity results in severe restrictions to trade and market disruptions, the ability of households to access food and their food security status will be seriously compromised, particularly in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity. Also Warrap and the Bahr el Ghazals could be affected by wider trade flow disruptions (FEWSNET 2014/04/10, CFSAM 2014/02/20).

Food prices

- Staple food prices are expected to continue increasing throughout the northern and eastern areas of the country over the coming months. Prices are expected to increase sharply with the start of the May-to-August lean season. Staple food availability will likely be compromised in Upper Nile, Unity, and Jonglei States (FEWSNET 2014/03/31).

- In functioning rural markets in conflict areas including parts of Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States, it is highly likely that grain and pulse prices will remain unseasonably high and volatile. Increased market demand from growing IDP populations and constrained market supply will exert further upward pressure on food prices. The breakdown in the supply chain to Nyirol, Uror, Akobo and Aweil Counties of Jonglei State, coupled with production shortfalls from the previous season, has resulted in food scarcity and high prices. As of March 2014, in Lankien, Nyirol County (Jonglei), the price of a 50-kilogramme bag of sorghum had increased by 150% compared to December 2013, from South Sudanese Pound (SSP) 200 to SSP 500 in March (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).

- In Lakes State, markets are functioning normally in Maper, Cuiebet, and Rumbek with stable prices of key commodities. In four functioning markets in Unity State, prices of key commodities were observed to be significantly higher than before the crisis (OCHA 2014/04/03).
**Trade routes**

**Pre-conflict**
- South Sudan’s main trade routes pass through major conflict hotspots. Routes enter South Sudan at Nimule or Kaya, going through Central Equatoria and following along the Jonglei-Lakes border. They go north to supply Unity State and Upper Nile, turn east to supply Jonglei or turn west into Lakes State (Awerial, Yirol, Rumbek) to supply the north-western regions of Greater Bahr el Ghazal. Alternative routes, e.g. Juba–Mvolo–Rumbek to bypass Bor and the areas bordering Jonglei, are less well developed and more prone to becoming impassable during the rainy season (CFSAM 2014/02/20).
- Since the closure of the border with Sudan in 2011, the flow of commodities to the more northern regions of the country has dwindled to a virtual standstill, with only a few informal routes still open to cross border trade (e.g. near Aweil, for goods from Darfur and near Renk for inputs to mechanised farming). Markets in these regions became heavily dependent on food commodities and other goods from Uganda, which was already the case in southern areas. In eastern areas (Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile), supplies from Ethiopia and Kenya may be relevant, but much less important than those from Uganda (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

**Transport: current situation and outlook**
- Fighting continues to disrupt key trade and transportation routes between Renk and Malakal, Juba and Bor and Rumbek and Bentiu, drastically reducing food supply inflows to Malakal and Bentiu. In a normal year, traders typically pre-position commodity stocks, including agricultural inputs, in advance of the April to October rainy season. Continued fighting and uncertainty about security will cause long-term market instability in the conflict-affected areas of Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).
- In some parts of the country, cross-border trade has resumed. In February, 607 MT of sorghum from Uganda was recorded at Nimule border post compared to 139 MT in January and 378 MT in December. Maize imports from Uganda have remained steady keeping maize prices stable across the country. Further increases in trade flows with Uganda are expected to accompany relative stability in the southern part of the country in the coming months but will remain below pre-crisis levels. Sustained conflict in Western Upper Nile, near Malakal has disrupted cereal trade flows from Sudan (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).

**Macro-economic implications**

**Pre-conflict**
- In June 2012, 14% of the population in South Sudan was severely food insecure. That year was characterised by a harsh economic situation following the ban in oil production and strained border relations with Sudan that severely affected the food security situation (CFSAM 2014/02/20).

**Macro-economic outlook**
- Production of South Sudan crude oil has fallen by nearly 29% since the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013. Production in Unity State remains halted. Production in Upper Nile State decreased from 245,000 barrels per day since the conflict began and has remained at about 160,000 barrels per day since January. Further escalation of the conflict threatens the continuity of oil production in Paloich, Upper Nile State. The oil fields in Upper Nile account for 80% of South Sudan’s total production (FEWSNET 2013/03/28).

**Information gaps**
- Updated information on the status of markets in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity is limited as a result of insecurity.
- Information on the number of households not able to start the planting season is also missing.
- Absence of detailed meteorological information (ex. rainfall) at State level.
- Difference in the data collection methodology for food security in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity and the rest of the country can obstruct comparison and trend analysis.
- Information about the impact of the crisis on migrating pastoralists and their specific needs.
- Lack of information on social and traditional structures and the way items and food are distributed within the communities themselves.
Health

Priority Concerns

- Health services delivery in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile has been affected by a growing number of health facilities unable to carry out essential services, mostly due to destruction and looting that followed after the clashes.
- Many facilities lack essential drug supplies, particularly in the Counties that have reported a large burden of IDPs.
- There is a serious risk of deterioration in the health and nutrition status of the most vulnerable populations including children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly, particularly in displacement sites.
- The continued insecurity and displacement of communities pose increased health concerns among displaced persons. Island communities are expected to be particularly affected by the rains and subsequent floods with health consequences.
- Malaria, acute watery diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) are currently the highest causes of morbidity, while measles and diarrhoea and related complications are the top causes of mortality among IDPs. Due to the onset of the rains, there has been an increase of malaria in the IDP camps (see figure 11).
- There are limited primary health care services in some of the affected States for people living outside PoC areas.
- Secondary health care and referral of the critically ill/injured remain a huge gap in the PoC areas and State referrals of Bor, Malakal and Bentiu.
- Seven South Sudan States will benefit from immunisation campaigns initiated by the Ministry of Health. However children in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States are excluded due to the security situation.
- Sexually transmitted infections are becoming a concern among the youth in camps but patients are reluctant to visit the health facility for fear of stigmatisation.
- Overcrowding and resultant poor health, shelter, and WASH conditions at the Malakal PoC is a major concern.

Jonglei

Pre-conflict health status

- The assessment from the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) conducted in June/July 2013 showed that about 29% of the children under two years in South Sudan had experienced illness in the two weeks preceding the assessment. The highest percentages of illness were found in Jonglei (42%) and Warrap (64%). Diarrhoea, measles and respiratory infections were the most common childhood diseases in the country, and childhood illnesses were found to be highly correlated to acute malnutrition. On a national level, children suffering from any of the childhood diseases are 2.7 times more likely to have been severely malnourished.
and 1.9 times more likely to have been moderately malnourished, prior to being sick (FSMS 2013/06).

- Pre-harvest SMART surveys conducted in Jonglei in 2013 showed that malaria, TB, kala-azar, and brucellosis were prevailing diseases in Ayod County. This contributed to the worsening of the nutrition status and the general well-being of the people. In addition, malnutrition could also have contributed to the outbreak of diseases in the County (COSV 2013/03).

- In Akobo County, the survey found that child illness significantly contributed to acute malnutrition. Nearly a third of the children reported diarrhoea and this was associated with poor hygiene and suboptimal environmental factors (StC 2013/05).

- In Nyirol County, less than half of the children had suffered from one or more communicable childhood diseases (e.g. diarrhoea, fever, cough, skin infections, eye infections) two weeks before the assessment. Morbidity levels were aggravated by the poor WASH conditions (e.g. poor access to safe drinking water, lack of sanitation facilities and poor hand-washing practices) (StC 2013/04).

- In Ayod County, according to the survey report there was insufficient health service provision to remote and/or inaccessible areas in the County (COSV 2013/03).

**Impact on health facilities and services**

- Health services delivery in Jonglei has been seriously affected, as a great number of health facilities were either destroyed or looted after the clashes. In Jonglei, there are at least 25 health facilities (13 in Bor County and 12 in Duk County) that are non-functioning or have limited functionality (see table 6) (Health Cluster 2014/04/03).

- Patients were reportedly killed in their beds in the hospital in Bor during fighting in December 2013. Although since early February, it has been reported that the hospital is functioning and well stocked, there are few patients remaining in the wards since most of the town is empty (MSF 2014/03/10).

- Bor State hospital suffers from a lack of human resources, while at the same time, substantial humanitarian needs, including health needs, are likely to remain upon return of the major proportion of the population currently displaced in Minkaman and Awerial (Health Cluster 2014/03/14).

- Secondary healthcare remains a gap in Bor, and minor repairs to the hospital are being carried out (OCHA 2013/03/28).

---

**Table 6 Non-functioning health facilities in Jonglei (Health Cluster 2014/04/03)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bor County</td>
<td>Akual Deng PHCU</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makuac PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lual Dit PHCU</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kapaat (Makuac) PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bor hospital</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mathiang (Baintit) PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kolnyang PHCC</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malek PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malual Agor Baar PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palabaac PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kapaat (Kolnyang) PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anyidi PHCC</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Werkok PHCC</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duk County</td>
<td>Poptap PHCC</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dongchak (PHCU)</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mareng (PHCC)</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ayueldit PHCU</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dorok PHCU</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Padiet PHCU</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patwenoi PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amiel PHCU</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duk Lost Boys Clinic</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pajut Kuiregai PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pagaaak PHCU</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paguleng PHCU</td>
<td>Limited function</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- An assessment conducted early March in Ayod, Menime, Jiech and Pagil areas in Ayod County indicates that since the start of the conflict, these areas have not received sufficient levels of basic health care services. The immunisation coverage there is very low. Communication and transport to the Islands is a major challenge as the islands can only be accessed by river or air (Health Cluster 2014/03/27).
Although there is a functioning Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC) in Ayod, it lacks essential medicines (antibiotics, ORS, anti-malaria, antipyretic, contraception, dressing materials, and vaccines) (Health Cluster 2014/03/27).

Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs) in Jiech, Menime and Pagil also reported stock deficits with antibiotics and analgesics. Health workers have fled due to insecurity and only one County Health Officer and a few Community Health Workers (CHWs) were present (Health Cluster 2014/03/27).

A needs assessment in the Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC) in Labrab village in Pibor County noted approximately 3,000 patients who have been seen in the clinic since 11 December. At this time of the year, most people had migrated to the rivers and/or cattle camps. However, most of them either return to the village in the evenings or pass through Labrab as a central point of meeting from time to time or to access clinic services. The local population is reportedly still accessing services in the PHCU (Health Cluster 2014/03/20).

Since mid-December, the health cluster has counted 744 cases of surgeries of violence related injuries in Jonglei (Health Cluster 2014/03/20).

Health in camps

Between mid-December and the first week of April, acute watery diarrhoea counted for most of the disease cases in the Bor and Lankien IDP sites (see table 7) (WHO 2014/04).

Table 7 Cumulative disease cases per site in Jonglei (WHO 2014/04)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumulative cases week 51 (2013) – week 14 (2014)</th>
<th>Bor</th>
<th>Lankien</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Watery Diarrhoea</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>1,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Bloody Diarrhoea</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARI</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>1,003</td>
<td>2,448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a lack of HIV/AIDS counselling and treatment services in all the camps. In Bor, one of the eight known HIV/AIDS patients died due to lack of access to Antiretrovirals (ARVs) while the surviving seven are facing the same problem. STIs is also said to be a major concern among the youth in the camps but patients are reluctant to visit the health facility for fear of stigmatisation (Health Cluster 2014/03/20).

There are no laboratory services in Bor PoC, as there is a lack of space for expansion of the clinic at the PoC and inadequate facilities for emergency obstetric care (Health Cluster 2014/04/03, Health Cluster 2014/03/20).

Upper Nile

Impact on health facilities and services

Health services delivery in Upper Nile has been affected by a growing number of health facilities unable to carry out essential services, mostly due to destruction and looting that followed the clashes. In Upper Nile there are eight non-functioning facilities (see table 8) (Health Cluster 2014/03/20).

Table 8 Non-functioning health facilities Upper Nile (Health Cluster 2014/03/20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malakal County</td>
<td>Malakal hospital</td>
<td>Destroyed/ looted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baliit County</td>
<td>Baliit PHCC</td>
<td>Looting and closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adong PHCC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galachol PHCU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanbut PHCU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abwong PHCU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangalai PHCU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patany PHCU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Renk, Upper Nile State, many returnees struggle to get access to basic health services (Health Cluster 2014/04/10).

On 22 February, at least 14 dead bodies were discovered throughout the Malakal Teaching Hospital compound, scattered among 50 to 75 patients who remained in the facility, too weak or old to flee for safety. Many of the hospital wards had been burned and general looting had clearly taken place throughout the hospital (MSF 2014/03/10).

Secondary healthcare remains a gap in Malakal. The situation is still fluid but an assessment will be done soon to restore services in the hospital (OCHA 2014/03/28).

The increasing number of Kala-azar (Visceral Leishmaniasis) cases in Malakal Teaching Hospital has been noted; the on-going insecurity poses a threat to preventive public health interventions to curtail the disease. The number of cases
has increased from 15 in August 2013 to 93 in October 2013. Malakal County accounts for the highest number of cases, followed by Pigi, Baliet, Fashoda and Panyikang, respectively. Assessments are being conducted in Atar and in Khofoulos to investigate new cases and assess the reasons for the rise in cases of Kala-azar (Health Cluster 2014/03/14).

- Since mid-December, the health cluster has counted 1,739 cases of surgeries of violence related injuries in Upper Nile (Health Cluster 2014/03/20).
- In Nasir, the County hospital is staffed with one doctor and 12 medical assistants, and lacks inpatient facilities, wards, beds and reliable electricity. Staff members are not receiving salaries (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- The MSF hospital in Nasir town is fully operational, but all outpatient work outside of the town is suspended due to insecurity (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- Arriving IDPs from Malakal have added pressure on services, and some have been malnourished and suffering from diarrhoeal diseases from the (sometimes) five-day walk to Nasir (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- An assessment conducted from 28-29 March in Ulang shows that the seven clinics in Ulang need more medicines, especially against malarial and diarrhoeal diseases (IRNA 2014/03/29).

Health in camps

- Between mid-December and the first week of April, malaria counted for most of the disease cases in the Malakal and Nasir IDP sites, while ARIs counted for most of the cases in Melut (see table 9) (WHO 2014/04).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 9 Cumulative cases per site in Upper Nile (WHO 2014/04)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Watery Diarrhoea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Bloody Diarrhoea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The preparation of the expansion of the PoC in Malakal is very slow. With the rains fast approaching, overcrowding in this site poses major health risks if urgent actions are not taken (UNICEF 2014/03/24).
- Congestion and resultant poor health, shelter, and WASH conditions at Malakal PoC is a major concern (USAID 2014/04/11).

- Measles cases are on the rise especially in Yida refugee camp and IDPs in Yuai County, where children have not adequately received vaccinations (UNICEF 2014/03/24).
- The main reported morbidities in Ajoug Thok and Yida continue to be acute respiratory infection-acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI), acute watery diarrhoea, and malaria (UNHCR 2014/04/25).

Disease outbreaks

- In Bentiu State hospital, suspected measles cases were found in the paediatric ward. As of mid-March, a total 14 suspected measles cases have been reported from Bentiu State hospital since 13 February 2014 from the payams of Rubkon and Guit County. 13 of these cases were in children under five (Health Cluster 2014/03/20).

Unity

Impact on health facilities and services

- Health services delivery in Unity has been affected by a large number of health facilities unable to carry out essential services, due to destruction and looting caused by clashes. In Unity, there are 18 non-functioning facilities reported, mainly in Panyikang County (12), Rubkon (5) and Pariang (1) (see table 10) (Health Cluster 2014/03/03).
- In Mayom County, critical gaps were reported in Mayom PHCC as all medical supplies and equipment were looted. Storage of the supplies remains a challenge, as is access to the rest of the State, hampering delivery of health services to IDPs in Unity State, particularly those in Rubkon (Health Cluster 2014/03/14).
- In mid-January, following lootings of the MSF compound, Bentiu State Hospital was vacated and drugs and supplies were left with patients and their caretakers. Thousands of people had no access to healthcare for weeks in Bentiu town (MSF 2014/03/10).
- Secondary healthcare remains a gap in Bentiu (OCHA 2014/03/28). In the Bentiu PoC, following the recent fighting, the increase in the number of new arrivals is putting pressure on available healthcare facilities (OCHA 2014/04/25).
- In February, the hospital in Leer was looted, burned and destroyed, rendering it inoperable and effectively denying nearly 300,000 people life-saving care (MSF 2014/03/10).
• In Mayendit town, there is only one PHCU and cases of acute watery diarrhoea and diarrhoea with blood are increasing in children under age five. In January and February alone, there have been 422 cases of diarrhoea in children under five in this PHCU (Samaritan’s Purse 2014/03/12).

• Since the start of the crisis, the health cluster has counted 531 cases of surgeries of violence related injuries in Unity (Health Cluster 2014/03/20).

Table 10 Non-functioning health facilities Unity (Health Cluster 2014/03/04)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panyikang County</td>
<td>Nakdiar PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oweci PHCC</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakang PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obell PHCC</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doliephill PHCC</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaki PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakwar PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyiluak PHCC</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papwojo PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyibodo PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogot PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga PHCC</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pariang/Ruweng</td>
<td>Nyiel PHC</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona</td>
<td>Kajak</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budang PHCU</td>
<td>Non-functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nhialdui PHCC</td>
<td>Looted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rubkona PHCC</td>
<td>Looted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bentiu Hospital</td>
<td>Looted and closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disease outbreaks

• Measles continues to be a public health risk in all IDP camps and communities outside the PoC areas. As of the second week of April, since mid-December, 35 suspected cases were listed in Bentiu alone, most cases recorded in Bentiu hospital with a few others reported from mobile clinics in the community outside the PoC area (Health Cluster 2014/04/10).

• As of mid-April, the number of suspected measles cases from Bentiu State hospital reached 39. Most of the cases were from Nhialdui, Rubkona, Bentiu and Jezira payams (WHO 2014/04/16).

As of mid-April, 17 cases of Kala-azar have been reported in Bentiu State hospital (WHO 2014/04/16).

• There was no reported epidemic in Ajuong Thok (UNHCR 2014/03/24).

• In Yida, the Hepatitis E Virus (HEV) epidemic has shown a downward trend over the past six months. Two new cases were registered. No Hepatitis E-related death was registered and the last reported death was on 18 September 2013. 642 cumulative cases of HEV and a total of 18 deaths have been reported since the outbreak started at the end of August 2012 (UNHCR 2014/03/24).

• Six suspected measles cases were identified in Yida in the second week of March. However, a downward trend is attributed to the mass measles immunisation campaign conducted in the first three weeks of February (UNHCR 2014/03/24).

• Between mid-December and the first week of April, acute watery diarrhoea counted for most of the disease cases in the Bentiu IDP site (see table 11) (WHO 2014/04/06).

• During the first week of April, the majority of acute bloody diarrhoea cases were reported in Bentiu. However, in Bentiu, cases have continues to decline after repair of the water treatment plant which had broken down during week 12 (WHO 2014/04/06).

Table 11 Cumulative cases Bentiu IDP site (WHO 2014/04)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Cumulative cases week 51 (2013) – week 14 (2014)</th>
<th>Bentiu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Watery Diarrhoea</td>
<td>910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Bloody Diarrhoea</td>
<td>363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARI</td>
<td>788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>2,396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information gaps

• There is a lack of sample-based nutrition surveys among communities in areas most affected by violence and among IDPs living outside of camps.

• A system is lacking to track the availability of drug stocks and medical supplies.

• Morbidity and mortality rates outside the camps are not reported.

• There is a lack of information on health needs out of camps.
WASH

Priority Concerns

- The likelihood of a cholera outbreak in the displacement camps is a serious public health concern, particularly with heavy rains approaching and poor environmental sanitation in communities and particularly in IDP camps.
- The rainy season is likely to increase the transmission of water borne diseases particularly watery diarrhoea, acute bloody diarrhoea and malaria, especially for children below five years of age.
- The increase in conflict and violence in Bentiu has had an alarming impact on the water and sanitation situation in the PoC, while water supply was also not adequate in the Bor PoC following the attack.
- Particularly in Malakal PoC, there is a risk of an outbreak of waterborne diseases, while water availability is under the ideal standard of 15 l/p/d.
- There are challenges in access to clean water, latrines, hygiene education and other services for people displaced by the conflict in accordance with international Sphere standards.
- Meeting sanitation standards (1 latrine per 50 people) is proving particularly challenging in displacement sites, in many cases due to the lack of space.
- Prior to the crisis, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity already suffered from a low access to improved water sources, and in many Counties, hand-pumps are in a State of disrepair.

Jonglei

Pre-crisis WASH situation

- Data from 2011 shows that Jonglei had 865 improved water sources, of which 684 are still functioning (1,073 persons per improved water source). Although across most States 75-98% of the water sources were still functioning, access to improved water sources seemed to have already been critical in Fangak and Bor, where only 25% and 2% of the improved water sources were reported to be working. Bor (122,496 persons) and Fangak (15,733 persons) also had the highest population numbers per improved water source. It should be noted that the data used was incomplete, which could partly explain these high figures (see table 12) (SHAP 2011).
- According to a SMART survey conducted in Uror County in May 2013, hygiene and sanitation were considered to be the main public health concerns in the County.

Upper Nile

Pre-crisis WASH situation

- Data from 2011 shows that Upper Nile had 459 improved water sources, of which 245 were still functioning. This means 2,144 persons per improved water source. Counties Bailit (33%), Ulang (51%), and Melut (53%) had the lowest proportions of functioning improved water sources. Malakal (31,621), Nasir (6,410) and Manyo (6,335) had the highest population number per improved water source. It should be noted that the data used were incomplete, which could partly explain these high figures (see table 13) (SHAP 2011).
A SMART survey conducted in 2013 in Maban County indicated that more than a third of the Maban community had no access to an improved water source. Nearly all households used unimproved sanitary facilities, and good hygiene practices were not very common. It was reported that these factors did not only contribute to acute malnutrition, but probably also explained the high incidence of diarrhoea. In turn, the high incidence of diarrhoea could also have contributed to malnutrition in the County (IMC 2013/03).

In Malakal, overcrowded living conditions coupled with poor hygiene practices could be disastrous. One of the major risks is an outbreak of waterborne diseases, such as cholera and Hepatitis E. While no cases of cholera have been suspected, the situation in Malakal continues to be critical (IOM 2014/04/11, IOM 2014/04/04).

In Malakal, the displacement site is experiencing challenges in meeting WASH standards due to population influx in short time spans (WASH Cluster 2014/02/07).

Approximately 30 latrines have collapsed at the Malakal PoC since the start of the rainy season (USAID 2014/04/25).

In Malakal, the displacement site is experiencing challenges in meeting WASH standards due to population influx in short time spans (WASH Cluster 2014/02/07).

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In Malakal, overcrowded living conditions coupled with poor hygiene practices could be disastrous. One of the major risks is an outbreak of waterborne diseases, such as cholera and Hepatitis E. While no cases of cholera have been suspected, the situation in Malakal continues to be critical (IOM 2014/04/11, IOM 2014/04/04).

At the Malakal PoC, there are 11 litres of water available per person per day—below the ideal standard of 15 l/p/d (IOM 2014/04/21).

WASH situation in displacement sites

In Malakal, the displacement site is experiencing challenges in meeting WASH Sphere standards due to population influx in short time spans (WASH Cluster 2014/02/07).

Approximately 30 latrines have collapsed at the Malakal PoC since the start of the rainy season (USAID 2014/04/25).

In Malakal, overcrowded living conditions coupled with poor hygiene practices could be disastrous. One of the major risks is an outbreak of waterborne diseases, such as cholera and Hepatitis E. While no cases of cholera have been suspected, the situation in Malakal continues to be critical (IOM 2014/04/11, IOM 2014/04/04).

At the Malakal PoC, there are 11 litres of water available per person per day—below the ideal standard of 15 l/p/d (IOM 2014/04/21).

In the Doro refugee camp, although all key water, hygiene and sanitation indicators are above the minimum standards, there remains a need to maintain these standards to prevent the outbreak and spread of waterborne diseases amongst the refugee population and surrounding host communities once the rainy season starts (IOM 2014/04/17).

WASH situation outside displacement sites

An assessment conducted in Nasir County on 28-29 March shows that most of the IDPs who left Malakal town are from urban areas, and have knowledge of hand washing, but there is a need for soap (IRNA 2014/03/29).

IDPs in Nasir borrow jerry cans from host families and usually 2-5 IDPs share one jerry can. There is a clear lack of water containers for people to wash their hands, as the water is prioritised for drinking. Two out of 7 boreholes visited were not functioning, and most of them could benefit from routine maintenance. There is a general lack of latrines, and many practice open defecation (IRNA 2014/03/29).

An assessment conducted on 28-29 March in Ulang shows there are 30 hand-pumps. Six are not functioning, but five of those are repairable. There are five hand-pumps in Ulang Centre and a water tower which has 8 distribution points throughout the town (6 of which are functioning). All water supply infrastructure is supported by Nile Hope Development Forum (NHDF), who have trained pump mechanics and water committees. However, there is a lack of materials and supplies to carry out the work (IRNA 2014/03/29).

Both the host community and the IDPs have equal access to the water points. However, the biggest constraint is water collection containers. The IDPs have none of their own and are heavily reliant on the host community sharing their containers, and often the IDPs reported the use of empty cans and/or drinking directly from the water source to avoid overstretching the host community (IRNA 2014/03/29).

The populations understand practices of boiling water and safe collection and storage to avoid contamination. However, they cannot put these methods into practice due to a lack of means to do so (pans and containers) (IRNA 2014/03/29).

Unity

Pre-crisis WASH situation

Data from 2011 shows that Unity had 665 improved water sources, of which 411 were still functioning. This comes down to 686 persons per improved water source. Around two-third (64%) of all improved water sources were still functioning, with
the lowest proportions for Pariang (52%), Rubkona (59%), Guit (62%) and Leer (62%). Pariang (2,487), Mayom (2,187) and Rubkona (2,151) had the highest population number per improved water source (see table 14)(SHAP 2011).

- SMART surveys conducted in 2013 in Koch and Rubkona Counties indicated that accessibility and the amount of water available to households for consumption could have been aggravating factors of malnutrition. A large proportion of households spent more than 30 minutes to fetch water. The water quality was low, and the lack of sanitary facilities was a public health and sanitation concern (Care 2013/06, Concern 2013/05).

Table 14 Improved water source access in Unity (SHAP 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>N improved water sources</th>
<th>Population per improved functioning water source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pariang</td>
<td>50,723</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayom</td>
<td>120,715</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona</td>
<td>100,236</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leer</td>
<td>52,982</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koch</td>
<td>74,863</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guit</td>
<td>33,004</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abiemnhom</td>
<td>17,012</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayendit</td>
<td>53,783</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panyijiar</td>
<td>50,723</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WASH situation in displacement sites

- Following heavy fighting in Bentiu (Unity State) on 14 and 15 April, the number of people displaced inside the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site increased to 23,000, up from 4,000 just a week earlier. With the current water supply, IDPs are receiving less than two litres of water per person per day. The rains have caused the collapse of a number of latrines at the camp and there is just one latrine per 317 people (2014/04/21).

WASH situation outside displacement sites

- An outbreak of acute bloody diarrhoea was reported in Bentiu following the breakdown of the town’s water treatment system, and the subsequent use of river water for drinking (WHO 2014/04/02).

- In Mayendit town, Mayendit County, scarcity of safe-drinking-water is a major problem for IDPs and community members as well as open defecation, and other poor hygiene practices (Samaritan’s Purse 2014/03/12).

Information gaps

- There is a lack of information on functioning water-boreholes and improved water facilities in place before the violence broke out in December, and how many have been damaged during the conflict.
- The impact of arrival of IDPs on host communities’ access to clean water has not been measured.
- There are gaps in information relating to the status of sanitation facilities and hygiene practices outside the camps.
- There is no monitoring of the impact of inadequate waste management systems and polluted groundwater.
- There is a lack of information concerning the levels of surveillance and water treatment processes outside of camps.
**Protection**

**Priority Concerns**

- Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity continue to report the highest number of conflict events in the country.
- Fighting in Malakal, Fashoda, Leer and Duk continue to obstruct humanitarian aid.
- The volatility of the crisis causes continued insecurity for people and pre-emptive movements.
- Increased tensions in the displacement sites causes security risks to both displaced people and host communities.
- There has been a marked increase of mobilisation by communal militias throughout the country, and increased activity in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity.
- As the conflict continues, intra-clan violence increases, and ethnic divisions - especially between the Dinka and the Nuer, who are loosely allied to opposition and Government forces respectively - may become even more entrenched.
- Displaced populations are also particularly vulnerable to security threats, with reports of an attack on the PoC site in Bor and of militias in Maban attacking refugee camps in competition over resources.
- A xenophobic sentiment against East Africans is rising in South Sudan, particularly in Jonglei, where Eritreans have received threats from the populations.
- Women and children are the most affected and make up a large percentage of the IDP population.
- Gender-based violence, prevalent sexual violence and the abuse and abduction of displaced women and children are major concerns.
- Due to high insecurity and the loss of community protection mechanisms as a result of the conflict, GBV, including rape, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence and early marriage, are increasing.
- Survivors of gender-based violence, including children and women, are in need of psychosocial activities and support.
- There is a significant increase of violations against children in armed conflict.
- There are many reports of separated, missing or unaccompanied children.
- There has been an increase in recruitment of children by all armed groups.
- In areas where there have been active hostilities, and particularly in Bentiu, there are risks for civilians from unexploded ordnance (UXO).
- Housing, land and property issues are of serious concern for the displaced, particularly for those who do not possess titles or report any secondary occupation in their houses.
**Jonglei**

**Violence and insecurity**
- In the beginning of April, it was reported that over the past six months, conflict events have been the highest in Jonglei, although Central Equatoria witnessed the highest rates of fatalities (ACLED 14/03/31).
- There has been a marked increase of activity by communal militias, largely to safeguard their territories in Greater Upper Nile State, indicating increasing insecurity and a lack of rule of law as communities opt to arm themselves. In Jonglei, the Duk youth militia continue to request support from the Government while fending off attacks by opposition forces (ACLED 14/03/31).
- At least two people were killed and three others seriously injured at the beginning of March after suspected Murle raiders attacked Jonglei’s Twic East County (Sudan Tribune 2014/03/10).
- Four people were killed and two others injured while trying to rescue stolen goats from Paliau in the Panding area of Twic East County (Sudan Tribune 19/03).
- At least 30 civilians died and dozens were injured during an attack in Duk County (Sudan Tribune 2014/03/31).
- Fighting was reported in Duk County between SPLA and the opposition forces. This led to the displacement of people from Duk to Bor in Jonglei State (WHO 2014/04/02).
- The Monitoring and Verification Teams charged with monitoring the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities (COH) Agreement have officially commenced operations. The COH Agreement was signed by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the SPLM/A-in Opposition, on 23 January 2014. The first team was deployed to Bor, in Jonglei State on 1 April (IAD 2014/04/11).

**Protection in displacement sites**
- An assessment in Bor PoC area stressed that physical security is the chief concern of the displaced. Nearly three-quarters of IDPs reported improved security as a reason for coming to the PoC, yet only half feel safe in the area. More men (59%) than women (45%) report feeling safe. People do not feel safe because of the perceived level of general violence within the displacement site (57%) or outside the site (39%) (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).

**Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)**
- Explosive disposal and clearance efforts are needed outside Bor to facilitate access (OCHA 2013/03/28).

**Ethnically targeted violence**
- In Jonglei, Eritreans have received threats from the population. Accusations that the country is supplying weapons to the SPLA-In Opposition have led to intimidation of Eritrean nationals. A rising xenophobic sentiment against East Africans in South Sudan is being noted. During the fighting in the military barracks, East African civilians were targeted and killed (ACLED 14/03/31).
- On 17 April, an attack on the PoC in Bor killed at least 58 people (AFP 2014/04/18). The attack was blamed on locals who were seeking to punish the Nuer for the loss of Bentiu (Reuters 2014/04/18).

**Gender Based Violence**
- In Bor PoC, there are reported cases of widows being physically abused by relatives of their late husbands (OCHA 2014/04/10).
- In Bor South County, women and girls felt very insecure as they had to flee their homes and sleep in the bush under trees, where they were an easy target for sexual violence (IRNA 2014/02/05).

**Mental health**
- There is particular concern for the psychosocial support needs of men, as at least some of the violence seemed psychologically targeted. In Bor, weeks after the fighting stopped, bodies still littered the streets because people were too scared to remove them. Men were the main targets of violence. Agencies report that bodies were mutilated and left in the middle of settlements to warn people to leave (IRIN 2014/03/17).
- A rapid assessment on psychosocial needs and resources in Bor PoC indicated that 23% of respondents suggested the establishment of guidance and counselling services, while 94% felt there might be a need to have the possibility to talk to someone about these feelings (IOM 2014/02/28).
- In Fangak, at the end of January, mothers told about behavioural changes among their children (IRNA 2014/01/25). In Nyirol, many IDPs are said to be traumatised (IRNA 2014/01/15).
Disabilities
- 13% of households in Bor PoC area have one member with a physical disability and 4% include one household member with a mental disability (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).

Specific protection issues affecting children
- Reports indicate that there is a need to consider child protection activities outside Bor, as many children roam aimlessly, especially in Pibor town (UNHCR 2014/03/24).
- 86 children were identified for Family Tracing and Reunification at the PoC area in Bor (UNHCR 2014/03/24).

Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)
- In Bor PoC area, an RPG rocket was found in the planned expansion area (OCHA 2014/04/10).

Upper Nile

Violence and insecurity
- Upper Nile has seen particularly high rates of armed clashes in the past six months (ACLED 14/03/31).
- In Nasir, there are reports that the White Army is mobilising. Recruitment in Ethiopian refugee camps is reportedly on going, including by force. In Ethiopia, it is reported that over 500 South Sudanese youth have shown an interest in returning to the country. Among the reasons given by those deciding to return, is the desire to stand against the Government and fight for the Nuer cause (ACLED 14/03/31).
- On 20 February, Human Rights Watch said that there were credible reports of rebel forces killing people within Malakal hospital, and MSF claims that patients were shot in their beds. Displaced people have reported the rape and killing of their relatives (SmallArmsSurvey 2014/03/18).
- On 7-8 April, clashes were reported in Upper Nile State, including Kaka, 40 kilometres northwest of Melut. Heightened tension in the State is causing some pre-emptive movement of people. In Dethoma camps in Melut, some displaced people were reportedly getting ready to leave in case fighting reached the town (OCHA 2014/04/10).
- On 23 April, heavy fighting broke out in the northern parts of Upper Nile State, especially Renk County. The scale of damages and casualties is yet to be confirmed (OCHA 2014/04/25).
- State-level “defence mobilisation” of civilians has been observed in all States, and has been observed in several key areas such Central Equatoria, Western Bahr-El Ghazal, Unity and Upper Nile States (including reports of recruitment and forced recruitment of both civilians and refugees) (Protection Cluster 2014/04/14).
- The Monitoring and Verification Teams charged with monitoring the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities (COH) Agreement have officially commenced operations. The COH Agreement was signed by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the SPLM/A-in Opposition, on 23 January 2014. Deployment to Malakal (in Upper Nile State) was projected for 15 April. There is also a plan to deploy more teams to Nasir, Akobo and other areas in the near future (IAD 2014/04/11).
Protection in displacement sites

- Inside the UN base in Melut, increasing tensions made some families leave certain areas of the UNMISS base, preventing them from accessing some services (OCHA 2014/04/17).
- There continue to be reports of incidents (abductions, shootings, rape, beatings) just outside PoC areas, often seemingly targeted at individuals from the PoC areas who use daylight hours to obtain resources outside the bases, which are not available inside. UNMISS patrols are limited or certainly more dangerous to conduct in areas of active or recent conflict, such as Malakal (Protection Cluster 2014/04/14).

Tensions with host communities

- On 3 March, five refugees from Blue Nile were killed in clashes between Ingessana refugees at the Yusuf Batil camp and host communities in Maban County. At least another person died in further clashes at the Gendrassa camp on 6 March (2014/03/18 SmallArmsSurvey).
- Tensions deteriorated sharply in March, with bloody clashes and worrying calls for all refugees to be removed from Yusuf Batil and Gendrassa camps. Recent altercations around these camps have resulted in fatalities among both refugee and host communities. Hostilities spread in varying degrees to Doro and Kaya camps (UNHCR 2014/03/21).
- While competition for limited natural resources (firewood for cooking, thatching for houses) has been a concern since the refugees arrived, increased tensions have been attributed to the lean season exacerbated by increasing food insecurity within South Sudan (UNHCR 2014/03/21).
- Security related incidents in Maban County occur, ranging from petty theft to serious crime. Armed criminals ransack warehouses and NGO compounds for fuel, food items such as sorghum and sugar, and items that can be sold for quick money (UNHCR 2014/03/21).
- In the beginning of April, increased tensions and violence between refugees and locals were reported in the camps in Maban County. Increasing military presence in refugee locations in Upper Nile and Unity States is a protection concern (OCHA 2014/04/03).

Gender Based Violence

- IDP women in Nurashin (Maban County) are walking distances of up to three hours to fetch water, which exposes them to sexual and gender-based violence (UNHCR 2014/03/21).
- In Malakal, the number of reported cases of GBV is on the rise; women are being raped when leaving the PoC to collect firewood or go to the market (UNICEF 2014/03/31).

Mental health

- A rapid assessment of mental health needs in Malakal found a “fragile health system” that was almost completely dependent on international organisations, which do not have the capacity to implement a mental health response. Even before the crisis started, the South Sudan Government had no mental health professionals, leaving the psychosocial response to the already overstretched aid agencies (IRIN 2014/03/17).

Specific protection issues affecting children

- With supplies scarce and security tense in Malakal, more than 100 orphans have been relocated from the UN base to Juba (UNMISS 2014/03/17).
- In Malakal, there are numerous reports of grave violations committed against children including reports of children as young as 12 participating in fighting. There are also reports of children and women being beaten up, shot and raped, during the fighting and while escaping (UNICEF 2014/01/22).
- In the border town of Renk, it has been reported that children in particular have been deeply affected by the sight of death, destruction, and rape. Renk was a stable place far from the conflict where parents could bring their children to safety while the fighting continued, but recent fighting has forced them to run again (World Vision 2014/04/16).
- In Renk, different types of child abuse have been reported (physical and emotional). The number of unaccompanied and separated children is increasing due to the massive fleeing of people (Joda 2014/03/03).
- An assessment in Nasir reports that some of the IDP children have witnessed fighting and killing. According to the women questioned, girls and women were raped in the villages around Malakal before escaping to the PoC. Children were abducted when the villages were attacked (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- The number of unaccompanied and separated children amongst IDPs in Ulang is estimated to be 10-20% but are difficult to verify. However some households...
reported hosting up to four children due to the death or unknown whereabouts of the parents/primary caregivers (IRNA 2014/03/29).

- IDPs at a displacement site in Ulang consist of mainly women and children, the vast majority of whom have walked for up to eight days from Malakal. Extreme vulnerable people such as the elderly, those with poor health, and pregnant women have remained in the PoC in Malakal while some elderly and children died/went missing en route to Ulang (IRNA 2014/03/29).

- During a rapid response mission to Melut, 136 children separated or unaccompanied children were identified. Confirmation of their identity is ongoing. (CPUNICEF 2014/04/07).

Unity

Violence and insecurity

- As of early April, Unity ranks alongside Jonglei and Upper Nile as being among the States with the highest rates of conflict in the past six months (ACLED 14/03/31).

- Transport routes through southern Unity and into western Upper Nile are largely cut off to the Government, and the westward route to Warrap State is crucial to supply Bentiu. This route is a target for the opposition and on 8 February, nine civilians were killed on the road into Bentiu. Further attacks occurred on 16 February, when rebel forces attacked an aid convoy travelling the route between Mayom and Yida, resulting in three contractors being kidnapped (2014/03/18 SmallArmsSurvey).

- 47 people were reportedly killed in Bieh Payam in Mayom County, Unity State when youth from Warrap State attempted to raid cattle in the community (WHO 2014/04/09).

- There are concerns about the safety of refugees and aid workers in Yida, after an unidentified aircraft circled over the settlement several times on 9 April. The sighting raised fears that the refugee settlement may soon come under direct or indirect military attack (UNHCR 2014/04/11).

- On 14 April, fighting broke out in Mayom County, 50km from Bentiu, Unity State, between Government forces and the opposition. The armed action may affect the neighbouring States of Warrap and Upper Nile, which host an estimated 270,000 displaced people as a result of the conflict (IOM 2014/04/17).

- On 24 April, there were reports of fighting in Bentiu and Rubkona towns, and the situation in these areas remain unpredictable (OCHA 2014/04/25).

- Monitoring and Verification Teams to monitor the implementation of Cessation of Hostilities (COH) Agreement that was signed by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the SPLM/A-in Opposition, on 23 January 2014 have seen deployments in Bentiu on 5 April (IAD 2014/04/11).

Ethnically targeted violence

- On 15 April, it was reported that heavy clashes occurred between Government and opposition in the State capital Bentiu, and that the opposition has seized control over the city (Sudan Tribune 2014/04/15). Opposition fighters targeted and killed hundreds of men, women, and children seeking shelter in mosques, hospitals, and other locations, based on their ethnicity or nationality, while some opposition commanders also used a local radio station to incite killings and rape based on ethnicity (Human Rights Watch 2014/04/23). The violence in and around Bentiu triggered new displacement, forcing approximately 10,000 civilians to flee to the PoC area between 16 and 23 April (USAID 2014/04/25).

- The Bentiu attacks followed many weeks of abuses by Government forces in southern Unity. In April, Human Rights Watch spoke to dozens of women and men who had fled towns and villages looted and burned by Government soldiers and allied forces from Darfur’s Justice and Equality Movement in February and March (Human Rights Watch 2014/04/23).

Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)

- In Bentiu, due to the town being repeatedly recaptured by opposing sides, and to heavy fighting, unexploded ordnance litters the town. Two mine strikes have been reported in the south and east of the city causing widespread mistrust of the safety of the road network, a much-needed asset in the delivery of humanitarian aid. Mayom and Abiemnhom are also badly affected, as many of the towns and roads are now littered with mortars, rockets and small arms ammunition. Some areas of the State remain inaccessible due to the ongoing fighting (ECHO 2014/04/04).

- Explosive disposal and clearance efforts are needed outside Bentiu to facilitate access (OCHA 2013/03/28).

- On 9 March, an anti-vehicle landmine detonated near Yoynyang in Guit County, on the Bentiu to Leer road. The landmine was detonated by a pickup truck, killing four people (OCHA 2014/04/10).

- During heavy fighting on 15 April in Bentiu, mortars and tank gunfire were heard in the vicinity of the UNMISS camp. Several shells landed inside the UNMISS base (OCHA 2014/04/17).
Specific protection issues affecting children

- In Panyijiar, there is lack of recreation and education facilities (IRNA 2014/02/21).
- In February, it was reported that in Panyijiar, most men and teenage males were either killed or had joined rebels (IRNA 2014/02/21).
- In Abiemnhom, there is inter-communal violence reported by girls, boys and persons with disabilities (IRNA 2014/01/30).
- In Mayon, Abiemnhom and Rubkona, there are reports of missing children caused by separation during the displacement, death of parents, evacuation of children and disorganised movement (IRNA 2014/02/21).
- As of the end of February, in Nyal, a total of 150 unaccompanied and separated children were reported of which 106 were registered. In Mayendit, 69 separated and unaccompanied children were registered (IRNA 2014/02/21).
- During fighting in Bentiu, hundreds of children fled for protection into the UN base, others were observed carrying weapons, uniformed and undergoing military training (UNICEF 2014/04/18).
- After the fighting in Bentiu on 15 April, 24 children were documented as missing, 5 unaccompanied, while 92 were separated from their families or caregivers (UNICEF 2014/04/21).

Information gaps

- An information system is lacking in country to capture conflict and violence events.
- Monitoring of re-mining activities is also missing.
- Limited data is available in relation to protection issues such as risks to IDPs living outside of camps, children, female-headed households, Gender Based Violence (GBV), abduction of children and ethnically-targeted attacks and violence.
- Information confirming the exact number of children recruited into the conflict in South Sudan is challenging, given the security situation in the country.
- Information on the status of land, property and housing is difficult to obtain. The IDPs in Bor report that houses and property have been destroyed or occupied, but this is hard to confirm.

Shelter and NFI

Priority Concerns

- There is a concern that humanitarian shelter standards cannot be met due to the limited amount of secure land inside UN bases and the remote and dispersed nature of most displacement.
- Drainage and elevation of shelter plots in all IDP sites is a major concern, particularly Bentiu and Malakal PoCs, which are situated in the black cotton soil region, and will fast become a swamp with the rainy season approaching.
- Congestion and resultant poor health, shelter, and WASH conditions at all IDP sites is a major concern.
- Delivering adequate shelter could be delayed as it is largely dependent upon site upgrades, decongestion efforts and ground-work happening first.
- Major cities and town in all three States, namely Bor, Bentiu, Mayom, Leer, Rubkona and Malakal, have all suffered extensive damage to residential and commercial structures.
- With secondary occupation in abandoned houses, and ownership and tenure issues of people without formal title, HLP issues may become a major concern when people elect to return to their homes.
- Many households who have been displaced have lost their household items.
- Stocks and transport assets have been looted or are vulnerable to looting in locations badly affected by violence, hampering the pre-positioning of shelter and NFI items in conflict-affected areas.

Jonglei

Damage to structures

- Satellite images show that as of 15 January 2014 a total of 1,066 residential and 81 warehouses/commercial structures in the town of Bor were damaged. Due to the poor quality of the images analysed, only burnt structures were identified and therefore the overall levels of destruction might be underestimated (UNOSAT 2014/01/17). The destroyed structures comprise an estimated 8.4% of the total number of pre-conflict structures in Bor (UNOSAT 2014/01/21).
- Shelter remains a priority for families heading back to Bor town (Miraya FM 2014/03/17).
Shelter in displacement sites

- A rapid shelter sector assessment in the Bor PoC area indicates that most IDPs are living in temporary shelters made from bed sheets and other non-durable material, although Sphere guidance highlights that assistance in terms of roof and structure support materials should be prioritised (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- The limited space available in the Bor PoC has resulted in crowded shelters being set up narrowly next to each other. The covered floor area per person is significantly below the Sphere standard of 3.5 metres squared per person (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- The majority of IDPs in the Bor PoC do not have information about the status of their homes. For those who have information, the highest levels of housing damage are reported in Bor South County, followed by Akobo, Ayod, and Nyirol Counties (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- Housing recovery support in the areas of origin will be a challenge for the IDPs in Bor PoC as the Counties they come from cover large geographic areas, and road infrastructure is not well developed. Most of the housing damage reported by IDPs relate to windows and doors. Over a quarter of IDPs living in iron sheeted housing reported damaged or destroyed roofs and walls (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- The majority of displaced households in the Bor PoC do not have official tenure documents. It is anticipated that HLP issues will create serious challenges to IDPs returning to their area of origin (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).

Upper Nile

Damage to structures

- Satellite imagery from 18 January and 15 March 2014 identified a total of 10,082 (9,878 residential and 204 commercial/warehouse) structures destroyed throughout the city of Malakal. The majority of damaged sites occurred in the southwest and central areas of the city, as well as along the principal eastern road (UNOSAT 2014/03/24). Comparison with pre-conflict building data for Malakal indicates that 22% of the city has been destroyed (UNOSAT 2014/03/21).

Shelter in displacement sites

- The shelter situation for displaced people in the UN base in Malakal is critical ahead of the rains (OCHA 2014/04/03).
- Malakal PoC is situated in the black cotton soil region, and will fast become boggy with the rainy season approaching. Drainage and elevation of space containing shelter plots is therefore top priority because failing to ensure dry sleeping space will have serious health implications (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).
- Congestion and resultant poor health, shelter and WASH conditions at the Malakal PoC is a major concern (USAID 2014/04/11).
- Challenges remain in the pre-positioning of shelter material in Kaya refugee camp. Although pre-fabrication of shelters with materials available resumed, the delivery of additional material is delayed (UNHCR 2014/03/21).

Shelter outside displacement sites

- An assessment conducted on 28-29 March in Ulang shows that IDPs are sharing cooking utensils. Most IDPs lost their household items as they travelled from Malakal without taking items that can help them to catch/hunt/cook food or to carry water. IDPs also do not have fishing equipment (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- In some payams in Ulang, there are piped water sources (installed by NGOs) but IDPs have no cans/containers to get this water (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- Structures (residential properties and market) in Ulang were in good condition, as the town has not experienced any change of hands (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- Most of the IDPs occupy abandoned military buildings. It is not certain whether IDPs will be given land by the authorities or the soldiers will come back and recoup their tukuls (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- The main NFI needs in Ulang are sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and plastic sheets (IRNA 2014/03/29).

Unity

Damage to structures

- In Bentiu, satellite imagery from January identified almost 1,200 destroyed structures in and around the town. Destruction is largely concentrated along the northern edge of the town, along the Bahr al-Ghazal riverbank and primarily affects homes and related structures as well as some commercial buildings. An estimated 8% of the structures in Bentiu is destroyed (UNOSAT 2014/01/18). Damage in Bentiu might have increased as a result of the fighting in the town in April, but this remains to be verified/assessed.
- In the west of Unity, Mayom County witnessed some of the worst violence in January. Mayom town, the County’s capital, remained deserted. According to satellite imagery of 11 January, some 1,801 houses were burned in clashes (UNOSAT 2014/01/21, SmallArmsSurvey 2014/03/18).
Satellite imagery from 2 February indicates that a large portion of Leer town was burned down, including 1,556 residential structures. Destroyed structures included tukuls, other residential structures, and outbuildings, as well as 26 commercial structures (UNOSAT 2014/02/07).

As of 13 January 2014, satellite imagery of the town of Rubkona shows that the majority of the town has been destroyed, primarily by fire. A total of 3,996 burned or otherwise destroyed structures were identified throughout the town centre as well as in outlying areas surrounding Rubkona. In addition, indications of looting consisting of piles of debris were evident in multiple locations (UNOSAT 2014/01/16).

Shelter in displacement sites

- Bentiu PoC is situated in the black cotton soil region, and will fast become bog with the rainy season approaching. Drainage and elevation of space with shelter plots is therefore top priority because failing to ensure dry sleeping space will have serious health implications (Shelter Cluster 2014/03).

Information gaps

- Updated information/ verification is missing on the extent of damaged and destroyed structures in conflict affected cities/ towns, particularly Bor, Bentiu, Mayom, Leer, Rubkona and Malakal.
- There is little or no information about the shelter situation and shelter/ NFI needs of IDPs living outside of camps.
- There is a lack of information on pre-existing Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues in host communities that can lead to potential conflict.
- The impact of potential floods on the shelter status outside of PoCs is difficult to ascertain.

Education

Priority Concerns

- There is a lack of access to schools and emergency education for both host communities and IDP children.
- Concerns for education response include on-going insecurity, and the lack of space to set up additional emergency learning spaces.
- Programming targeting specifically pre-school, secondary-aged children and youth is almost completely missing. This group is particularly vulnerable to recruitment by armed forces.
- Delays in salary payments for State-employed teachers impact the provision of learning activities.
- Many schools have been looted, and at least 72 schools are occupied by displaced people or armed forces - particularly in Jonglei (24), Upper Nile (17) and Unity (15).
- There is a need to find accommodation solutions for IDPs living in schools.
- Schools lack appropriate education materials to cover the needs of students.
- Teachers are not trained in providing psychosocial support and life skills instruction to students.

Jonglei

Occupied school buildings

- A reported 24 school buildings remain occupied in Jonglei. A majority of the schools are located in Duk (6), Twic East (5), and Pibor (4), but also Nyirol (3), Fangak (3) and Bor Counties (3). From occupied schools of which the total number of students is known, at least 11,751 students are affected (7,534 boys and 4,217 girls) (see map 13) (Education Cluster 2014/04/28).

Access to education outside displacement sites

- Two schools in Ayod County, Ayod Girls ‘s Primary (occupied by the White Army) and Ayod Basic (occupied by IDPs) have been evacuated (Education Cluster 2014/04/10).
- Building 10 classrooms for a girls’ school in Bor was just 40% completed when the fighting started and contractors and labourers were evacuated from Bor (UNMISS 2014/03/17).
- Hundreds of children from Twic East and Duk Counties in conflict-ridden Jonglei State are crossing the White Nile by boat with their families to displaced camps in
Mingkaman, in Awerial County of Lakes State, to access education (Sudan Tribune 2014/03/14).

Map 13 Occupied schools per State (Education Cluster (2014/04/28)

- In the PoC in Bor, 1,286 children are registered for grades 1 to 8. Schooling was interrupted because of the attack on the PoC, but has resumed on 28 April (Education Cluster (2014/04/28).
- The IDP teachers currently residing in the PoC in Bor have not received their salaries from the Ministry of Education, which is creating tension (Education Cluster (2014/04/28).

Upper Nile

Occupied and looted school buildings
- In Upper Nile, 17 school buildings remain occupied, of which nine in Malakal County, four in Nasir and one in Manyo. Fourteen schools are occupied by IDPs, one by armed forces and the rest is unknown. In 13 of the occupied schools, a total of 9,877 students were registered (5,947 boys and 3,930 girls) (Education Cluster 2014/04/10).
- In Nasir, the County Education office was attacked and looted during the fighting when the opposition took over the County administration. All the schools were looted and no schoolbooks, furniture or other materials are left (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- An assessment conducted on 28-29 March in Ulang shows that none of the schools in all nine Payams in Ulang County are currently open and functioning. Pre-crisis, in Ulang County, there were 32 functioning schools of which nine permanent structures, five local buildings and 17 open-air “shelter” schools. Most schools lack basic furniture (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- An assessment conducted in Mabek (Melut) on 2 April found that there were no schools available for children, and all schools in Kaka were reportedly destroyed during fighting. Also learning materials were destroyed. There were only two Government teachers present in Mabek (Education Cluster 2014/04/28).

Access to education outside displacement sites
- The Nasir County Commissioner expresses the need for re-establishing schools and emergency education, both for host communities and for IDP children. There is a need to find accommodation solutions for the IDPs living in the schools, and for cleaning and repairing classrooms before starting with emergency education programmes. According to local authorities, the schools are in dire need of educational materials even to cover the needs of their local populations of students (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- The schools in Ulang were supposed to open in February. If the situation calms down or remains stable, the County education office is willing to open the school by April. Before the crisis, there was a total of 11,745 pupils, 8,119 boys and 3,626 girls. 3,485 school age children have been identified among IDPs (IRNA 2014/03/29).
- Most of the schools in Kodok are still occupied by IDPs, including a secondary school occupied by military forces (UNICEF 2014/04/21).
- 5 schools in Bor town have reopened. Classes have started while registration is continuing (Education Cluster 2014/04/28).

Availability of teachers
- In Nasir County, as of the end of March, there were an estimated 126 male and 15 female teachers available in the County to teach. Teachers and the headmasters...
of the schools are still in Nasir, but the salaries have not been paid since the conflict outbreak (IRNA 2014/03/29).

- In Ulang, prior to the crisis, there were 126 teachers, of which 4 female. Nearly 100 of them are volunteers. Many teachers are not present in the area. The majority of teachers are male and many may have joined militias to fight. Teachers in Ulang have not received any payment since November 2013. Even without available salary, the County director is willing to call upon the teachers to come back and teach (IRNA 2014/03/29).

**Access to education in displacement sites**

- Following clashes with residents of neighbouring villages, schools remained closed in Yusuf Batil long after refugees returned to the camp. Refugees cite hunger and continued displacement from their habitual places of residence within the camp as reasons for preventing their children from returning to school (UNHCR 2014/04/11).

- In Malakal PoC, regular monitoring indicates a low daily attendance of pupils and teachers despite a total enrolment of 554 pupils (276 girls and 278 boys) (UNICEF 2014/04/14). Due to the congestion of the PoC site, partners have struggled to obtain allocated areas for education activities.

**Unity**

**Occupied and looted school buildings**

- In Unity, 15 schools remain occupied, including six in Mayom, four in Leer, three in Rubkona, one in Guit and one in Panyijiar (IDPs) (Education Cluster 2014/04/28).

**Access to education outside displacement sites**

- Current insecurity in Unity State and other areas prevented children and teachers from accessing their schools (OCHA 2014/04/17).

- Four schools in Bentiu town (Bentiu A, Giamma, Biir and Dawa Primary school) were indicated by the State as having been evacuated and available for learning (Education Cluster 2014/04/10).

- A rapid assessment of 16 schools (primary and secondary) in Bentiu and Rubkona towns indicated that the children interviewed feared going back to school due to insecurity and military presence and that very few teachers were found. The furniture in the classrooms is very limited and the majority of them were looted (Education Cluster 2014/03/13).

- Education opportunities for post-primary students are largely unavailable, leaving this group largely unprotected against forced recruitment and unable to access psychosocial support (Education Cluster 2014/04/28).

- The increase in conflict and insecurity in Bentiu has disrupted education activities, essentially bringing them to a standstill (UNICEF 2014/04/21).

**Information gaps**

- There is no information on the number of schools that have been permanently damaged.

- There is no information available on school dropout rates.

- Information is lacking on the number of IDP children inside and outside camps that are in need of safe learning spaces.

- Information is lacking on the availability of teachers and the impact of not paid salaries.

- Information on occupied schools often remains unverified.

- Lack of information on available textbooks.
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DNA Methodology

The Disaster Needs Analysis (DNA) for South Sudan was carried out over four weeks from the end of March until 3 May 2014 when the final version was shared publicly. The DNA was a desk study in which estimates of scale, severity, and impact of the disaster were determined. The purpose of the DNA is to inform decision-making and emergency response in South Sudan.

An Information Analyst operating in Juba has gathered information for the secondary data review. The DNA has worked in partnership and close consultation with Clusters and key individuals working in the affected area to collect pre- and post-disaster secondary data. A first DNA on the violence that broke out on 15 December 2013 was published by ACAPS on 5 February 2014 and can be downloaded here. This document provides an updated analysis of the scale, severity, and impact of the crisis in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States.

Updated post-conflict secondary data, information directly related to the impact of the crisis, has been collected and collated since February. Data has been gathered from multi-sector and sector specific assessments, from monitoring reports and situation reports as well as from other sources to help determine the most affected regions, populations, sectors and sites and understand the impact the disaster has had on those areas. All documentation and datasets used for this report can be downloaded here: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/7udib7n9gtnwkmd/XjPTxTlavv

Disclaimer – The information within the red boxes solely reflects ACAPS analysis and as such, is not sourced. Information provided is to be considered provisional as it has not been possible to always independently verify field reports. As this report covers highly dynamic subject, utility of the information may decrease with time.

References – Please note that all sources are hyperlinked (in brackets) and that an accompanying glossary is available here. Feedback to improve the DNA is welcome (dna@acaps.org). For additional reference on the methodology used, refer to the ACAPS Summary on Secondary Data Review.

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