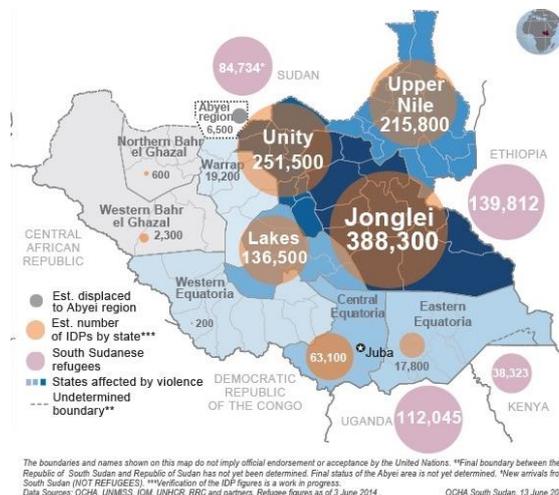


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 7 to 13 June 2014. The next report will be published on or around 20 June 2014.

Highlights

- Access constraints and insecurity continued to hinder delivery of aid supplies in Unity State.
- Relocation of displaced people sheltering in the UN base in Malakal, Upper Nile State began on 7 June.
- About 1.5 million people have been displaced, including 378,000 people who have fled to neighbouring countries.
- WASH partners scaled up their response to reach over 1.9 million people amid fears of epidemics.



3.8 million
People to be assisted by the end of the year

1.9 million
People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.5 million
People displaced by violence (internally or as refugees)

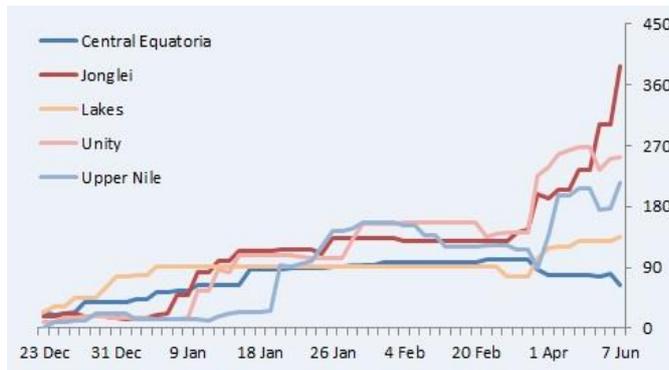
94,000
People sheltering in UN bases

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

Situation overview

The situation remained unpredictable, in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. In Bor, Jonglei State, random shootings were reported around the UN base. Clashes were also reported south of Renk County and around Nasir in Upper Nile State, disrupting humanitarian response activities in both locations.

Access constraints and insecurity remained a concern to the aid operation. A truck carrying humanitarian supplies from Bentiu to Rubkona in Unity State hit a land mine on 6 June. Partners also reported that armed elements attempted to commandeer a humanitarian cargo plane on Rubkona airstrip. In another incident, a truck carrying aid supplies was looted in Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal State.



Internal displacement by state as of 7 June (in thousands). Source: OCHA

Up to 1.5 million people have been displaced from their homes since the crisis broke out in December 2013. About 378,000 of these have fled to Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda and nearly 94,000 people are sheltered in UN bases.

Humanitarian needs and response

Response to the cholera outbreak continued in Central Equatoria with partners focusing on the treatment, surveillance, laboratory testing and community awareness activities. As of 12 June 2014, a total of 1,628 cholera cases including 37 deaths had been reported. The case fatality rate of 2.3 per cent remained above the emergency threshold. Six cholera treatment centers were installed in Juba, including two in Gumbo and in Hai Jebel. WASH partners continued to respond to the outbreak by establishing new water treatment facilities. Although alerts of suspected cholera cases were received from Eastern and Western Equatoria, the outbreak is only confirmed in Central Equatoria.

In Lakes State, 30 cases of Hepatitis E were reported in Mingkaman displacement site. WASH partners have scaled up response activities and preventive measures. In Rumbek County, a needs assessment mission was deployed to verify reports of newly displaced people, reportedly from Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.

Response activities continued in Leer town, Unity State, and surrounding areas with partners reaching about 36,000 people with health, nutrition and food assistance. A measles and polio vaccination campaign was also ongoing in Leer County targeting 25,000 children. Protection partners were deployed to assess protection needs in the area. An inter-agency assessment mission was ongoing in Koch County where an unconfirmed number of people were reported to be displaced and in need of assistance.

Some 18,000 people were registered for assistance in Ayod County, Jonglei State. Health and WASH response was ongoing with food assistance scheduled to commence shortly.



Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- In Bentiu, Unity State, relocation of displaced people to the new site started on 7 June.
- In Malakal, Upper Nile, 4,911 individuals have been relocated to the new site, with about 2,000 more expected to move shortly. Preparation of the new site is almost complete, with 53 per cent of tents already installed in the new site.
- In Bor, Jonglei State, the cluster conducted capacity building sessions for partners and community leaders. Registration and verification exercise of displaced people was concluded.
- In Juba, the UN House PoC 3 site preparation was 90 per cent completed and partners have finalized relocation plans for Tongping residents.

343,880

People reached with emergency CCCM services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Lack of adequate water and sanitation services in Bentiu and Bor remained a concern. The cluster is working closely with WASH actors to construct more semi-permanent latrines and provide trucks for water delivery.



Education

Response:

- During the reporting period, 10,800 children accessed emergency education in Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Unity, and Warrap states. Among them, 40 per cent were girls/women.
- Cumulatively, a total of 121,250 children have been reached with emergency education services since January and more than 51,000 of these are girls (42 per cent).
- Cluster partners established 14 emergency learning spaces and reached 4,700 pre-school children and approximately 6,000 primary school students.
- An awareness campaign on cholera prevention and gender-based violence prevention messages reached 2,300 children.

121,250

People reached with emergency education services

- Education emergency supplies were distributed to about 11,400 students (more than 5,000 girls) in Eastern and Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Unity states.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Partners resolved the internet access constraints in the humanitarian hub in Mingkaman, Lakes State.
- Two Fast Information Technology and Telecommunications Emergency and Support Teams arrived in South Sudan to conduct Digital Mobile Radio assessments in the country.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Due to high-levels of insecurity in Upper Nile and Unity states, there were delays of several planned missions.
- Procurement of telecommunications equipment continues to be challenging due to lengthy import procedures which frequently cause significant delays.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:

- While reports are still being finalized and reconciled, for the month of May, partners continued to scale up their response to reach an estimated 600,000 conflict-affected people and 590,000 non-conflict affected people.
- To date, about 140,000 livestock have been vaccinated.
- 15,350 fishing kits were pre-positioned in Jonglei State. Crop kits were handed over to partners as follows: 1,161 in Eastern Equatoria, 4,748 in Jonglei, 250 in Upper Nile and 1,510 in Unity.
- 4,839 vegetable kits were handed over to partners for distribution in Eastern Equatoria State.

600,000

Conflict affected people reached with food assistance so far in 2014

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Insecurity continued to constrain road transport.
- Pipeline supplies were yet to reach Wau, Western Bahr el Gazal State.



Health

Response:

- Partners continued to respond to the cholera outbreak. As of 12 June, there were a total of 1,628 cholera cases and 37 fatalities related facilities.
- Six cholera treatment centers were installed in Juba, including in Gumbo and in Hai Jebel.
- 471,085 outpatient consultations have been conducted since the beginning of the crisis.
- There were 32 malaria sentinel sites in South Sudan.
- Oral Cholera Vaccination campaigns continued reaching 97,981 displaced people in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal and Mingkaman.
- Antenatal care (ANC) services reached 28,371 women.

1,364,704

People reached by health assistance so far in 2014

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Additional staff is needed for the Rapid Response Teams targeting priority areas.

- In Bentiu, Unity State, congestion of sites, poor sanitation, malnutrition and delayed presentation of patients at health care facilities may lead to an increased mortality for children under five.
- Looting and damage to health facilities and supplies is of concern.



Logistics

Response:

- 118 metric tons of humanitarian supplies were airlifted to Akobo, Ganyiel, Jiech, Lankien and Waat, Jonglei State, Leer and Bentiu, Unity State, and Malakal, Upper Nile State.
- Common Transport Service (CTS) fleet continued to provide assistance to crisis-affected areas.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Road conditions continued to deteriorate due to the rains. The Access Constrains Map can be found on this link: : http://logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140606.pdf.
- Delayed movement of cargo is constraining storage space for additional life- saving supplies.
- The calculation of cargo weight and volume continued to be an issue due to the lack of partner capacity in this area; the Logistics Cluster will continue to offer training sessions to address this issue.



Mine Action

Response:

- An assessment was conducted following an incident in which a humanitarian truck hit a landmine on June 6. Mine Action teams were still clearing the road from Mayom to Bentiu, Unity State, expanding the 'safe lane'.
- New security procedures have been introduced for the Abeimnom-Mayom-Bentiu roads, with convoys coordinating all movements with the appropriate security focal points.
- A mission to Gumuruk, Pibor County, Jonglei State, discovered 20 unused anti personal mines stored in a school. A mine accident close to a humanitarian compound was also reported.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Lack of access continued to hinder aid operation in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.
- Adverse weather conditions have also limited partners' operations in the northern states.



Multi-Sector Response to Refugees

Response:

- In Upper Nile State, the distribution of seeds was ongoing to help refugees plant vegetables and cereal crops. Agricultural land was allocated to refugees in all camps in Maban County before seed distributions. The distribution of mosquito nets and plastic sheets was ongoing.
- In Unity State, a mass measles campaign started in Pariang County.
- Cholera preparedness activities were ongoing in refugee sites, including delivery of cholera treatment supplies and preparations for Cholera Treatment Units.

237,406

Refugees receive ongoing assistance

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Criminal activities targeting aid assets (including humanitarian compounds and facilities in refugee camps) is hampering the ability of partners to deliver assistance.
- The pre-positioning of food supplies remained a major challenge due to disruptions in transportation.
- Rains have increased health concerns, particularly malaria and waterborne diseases.



Nutrition

Response:

- During the reporting period, there were 268 locations with outpatient treatment programmes, 27 with stabilization centres, and 149 with targeted supplementary feeding programmes.
- 570,261 children under five were screened for acute malnutrition from January 2014 to date (including 14,055 last week) and 40,102 (6.05 per cent) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 75,865 (12.6 per cent) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- 33,793 children under five were admitted to SAM treatment programmes from January 2014 to date, (including 2,265, 6.7 per cent, admitted as SAM with complications). To date, 69 per cent of all children were discharged as cured, seven died and 23 per cent children defaulted from the programme.
- 42,765 children under five were admitted to the MAM treatment programmes since January. By the end of May, 11,055 children were treated (74.1 per cent in May).
- 98,205 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition and 26,096 (26.6 per cent) were identified with acute malnutrition.
- 52,214 children under the age of three and 18,489 PLWs were enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding programmes from January-April 2014.

138,156

People reached with nutrition services since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The nutrition situation is deteriorating in Guit, Koch and Rubkona counties in Unity State.



Protection

Response:

- During the reporting period, protection partners undertook high-level advocacy, including engaging the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), on the deteriorating protection situation. A Protection Cluster Conflict Analyst was deployed to Koch, Unity State.
- In Bentiu, Unity State, protection actors provided daily civilian patrols in displacement sites to deter potential threats, mitigate violence and discuss durable security solutions.
- 120,340 children have been reached with protection services so far this year.
- 44,789 children under 18 have been assisted with psychosocial support (PSS) services since January 2014. 94 per cent of the 44,789 children have been reached through PSS activities under Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).
- Gender-based violence (GBV) partners continued to disseminate information about the available services and referral pathways in Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal. GBV survivors seeking help were received and referred to health services.

377,000

People reached with protection monitoring or other services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- There is an urgent need to increase the number of Child Protection in Emergency partners.
- There is still no GBV health service provider in Juba.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- In Unity State, the distribution of mosquito nets, blankets and jerry cans was conducted to around 3,000 families in the UN base of Bentiu.
- In Leer County, the distribution of household items to 6,300 families was ongoing.
- In Kodok, Upper Nile State, the distribution of household items to around 4,000 families was completed. In Wontou, shelters and household materials reached 2,200 families.
- In Melut Town, Upper Nile State, a shelter distribution was ongoing to around 8,000 families.
- In the UN base of Malakal, 53 per cent of the family tents have now been erected in the new site.

709,215

People reached with household items and/or shelter support

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Logistic capacity remained a challenge to move supplies to field locations.
- More robust shelter needs assessments are required, especially where displaced people are hosted.
- Some items in the pipeline are nearly entirely depleted (buckets for example), in part due to delays at the Nimule border where several truckloads of household items are waiting to continue to Juba.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- Since the start of the current crisis WASH partners have reached over 1.9 million conflict affected people in up to 50 sites with life-saving emergency WASH assistance. Partners are continuing to maintain emergency WASH service provision in displacement sites.
- Global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres p/p/d) have been achieved in 20 sites.
- Global emergency standards for sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) have been achieved in nine sites.
- A major cholera response conducted by WASH partners was ongoing in communities at-risk across Juba. WASH support was also being given to Cholera Treatment Centers and partners continued to upgrade WASH infrastructure in displacements sites across the country, to ensure latrines and water points were not flooded and contaminated.

1.9 million

People reached with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Funding is needed to scale up activities to mitigate against cholera and other potential diseases. Partners need to ensure the continuation of services in sites and settlements where SPHERE standards are not being met.
- Funding is needed to ensure deployment of mobile teams into remote rural locations where displaced people remain unreached. Access into current and new locations remained a challenge.

Funding

The Crisis Response Plan (CRP) has been released. To download the complete CRP, please click on the following link:

<http://tinyurl.com/petr3c4>

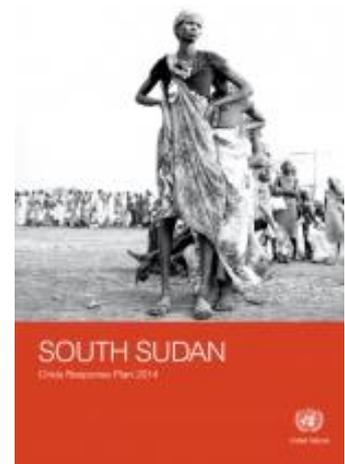
The South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (CRP) seeks US\$ 1.8 billion to assist up to 3.8 million people. \$741 million (41 per cent) has been received as of 12 June. The outstanding requirements for the CRP come to \$1.50 per day for each person to be assisted.

The Humanitarian Pledging Conference for South Sudan in Oslo saw donors pledge more than \$600 million. More than \$500 million is for South Sudan and the remainder for South Sudanese refugees in the region.

The appeal for the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan is for \$370 million. Following the Oslo Conference, the pledges were of more than \$105 million. As of today, \$83 million have been committed.

To make a donation to the aid operation in South Sudan, please click on the link below:

<http://tinyurl.com/SouthSudanDonate>



Background on the crisis:

Conflict broke out in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, on 15 December 2013 and quickly spread to several other states. Within weeks, thousands of people had been killed or wounded in the violence, and hundreds of thousands displaced from their homes. Despite the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement on 23 January 2014 and a recommitment to the peace process on 9 May, fighting between Government and opposition forces has continued, especially in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, where towns and rural areas have been ravaged by the violence. The crisis has led to a serious deterioration in the food security situation, and some 3.8 million people are now at high risk of food insecurity in the coming year.

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