

## HIGHLIGHTS

- New arrivals into Ethiopia from greater Upper Nile have risen to 4,000 per month in April from an average of 1,000 per month during Q1 2015
- Abduction and harassment of aid workers disrupts response in some areas
- Bentiu PoC: latest biometric registration and site expansion
- South Sudan HRP is 19 per cent funded

## FIGURES

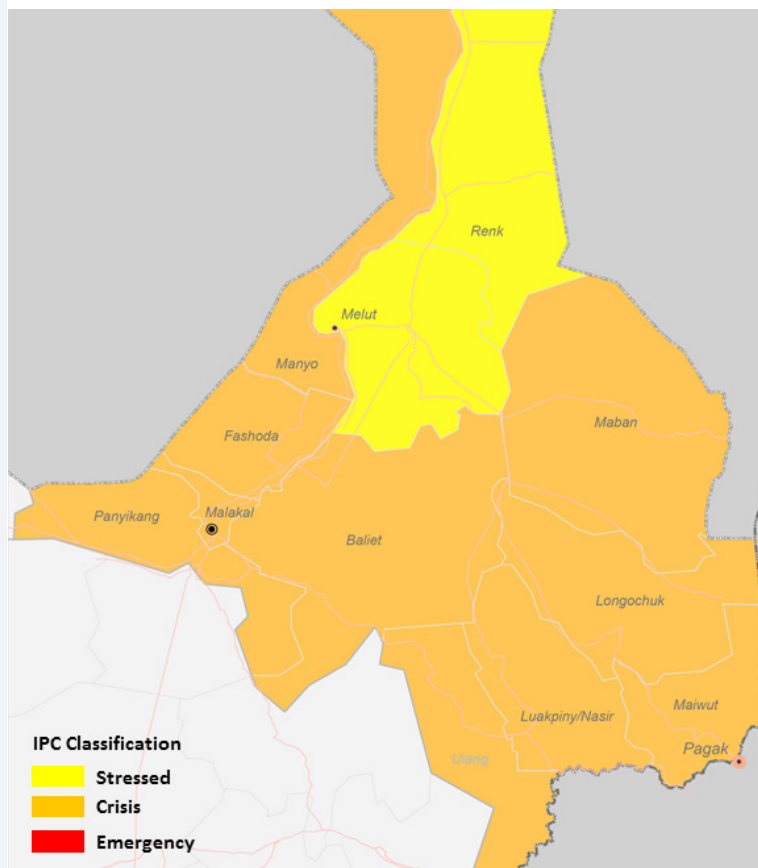
# of internally displaced people	1.5 million
# of refugees in neighboring countries	529,000

## FUNDING

**19%**  
of appeal funding received

**\$338.4 million**  
total funding received

**\$1.8 billion**  
requirements for South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan



Integrated phase classification of food security in Upper Nile State. Map: OCHA. These numbers reflect projected food security from January to March 2015. A review of integrated phase classification is underway. The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical, political boundaries or feature names by the United Nations or other collaborative organizations.

## Renewed fighting in Upper Nile State

April saw an upsurge in armed hostilities in Upper Nile State, disrupting aid operations in some locations and causing new displacement, including into the Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) Site and across the border into Ethiopia.

The fighting disrupted humanitarian activities. Suspected measles cases had been confirmed in Fashoda, Maban, Manyo, and Malakal counties in early April and health partners were working to vaccinate children as quickly as possible to prevent further spread of the disease. The campaign was disrupted by the fighting.

There were also new arrivals into Malakal PoC site. Aid agencies have registered 6,640 new arrivals since 1 April, with an estimated 2,315 yet to be registered. This would take the total population seeking services above 30,000.

For nearly a week, Malakal airport was closed to air traffic and movement of staff members to Malakal town was restricted. By the end of the month, the situation remained calm but tense. United Nations flights to Malakal have now resumed, but, as of the end of the month, non-essential humanitarian staff were being relocated to Juba due to the insecurity.

The fighting may further disrupt civilians' freedom of movement during the planting season.

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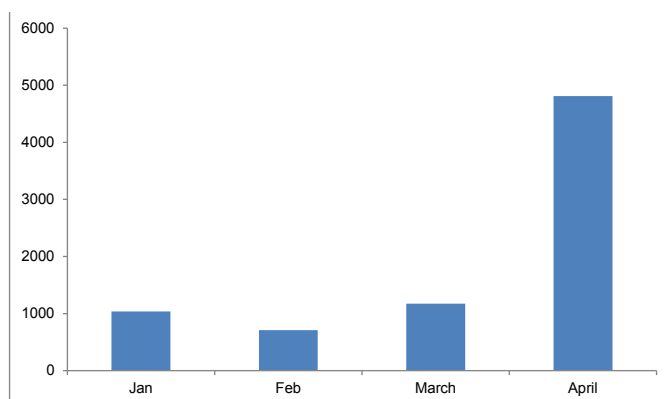
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### New arrivals of South Sudanese to Gambella, Ethiopia 2015



Graphic: OCHA. Source: UNHCR

Heavy fighting has also been reported in Galachol, Baliet county, disrupting food distributions there. Aid operations in Akoka and Fashoda counties were suspended until further notice, following insecurity and the continued disappearance of three World Food Program (WFP) staff members there.

### Increase in newly arrived refugees to Ethiopia

Partners supporting South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia have recorded a sharp increase in new arrivals, up from some 1,000 per month in the first quarter of 2015 to over 4,000 refugees in April.

People report walking several days with little food and water. Currently, Ethiopia hosts over 200,000 South Sudanese refugees: about 90 per cent are women or children. Partners are conducting registration of the new arrivals and working to provide water, sanitation, health services, and shelter.

### Inter-communal violence reported in Malakal PoC site

Inter-communal violence was reported in Malakal PoC site on a few occasions throughout April: five people were reportedly injured by the fighting and two people killed.

Patrols within the PoC site have been stepped up, and humanitarian partners continued to engage with people on ways to maintain peace including through radio programming and community outreach.

Insecurity has also disrupted service delivery outside the PoC. On 23 April, an international NGO relocated staff members from Rom to Melut due to fear of inter-communal violence.

### Humanitarian assistance continued

While the insecurity in Upper Nile State has meant aid agencies must assess critical staffing needs, life-saving assistance inside and outside the PoC continued. Work was progressing on the extension site to the PoC, with critical improvements underway ahead of the rainy season.

As of 25 April, aid agencies had reached those people newly arrived Malakal PoC site with food and basic household supplies. Humanitarian partners were also scaling up water supply and sanitation services in the PoC site. Tents and communal structures were being installed to accommodate new arrivals. Mine action partners were conducting a mine sweeping exercise around the airport following reports of suspected UXOs in the area.

## Bentiu PoC biometric registration & expansion

76,407 people were registered during the most recent biometric registration at Bentiu PoC site.

The initial biometric registration conducted in November-December 2014 registered 43,718 individuals in the PoC site. In January, the total registered rose to 52,825 people.

After 19 January, there were new arrivals into the PoC site, which resulted



International Organisation for Migration and partners developing infrastructure to support two tanks in the current Bentiu PoC. The tanks will provide water in the expansion site. Photo: IOM/Patrick Mutonga

in a backlog of approximately 20,000 people. A full biometric exercise was carried out for this newly arrived group from 20 to 24 April, bringing the total number of people registered for assistance to 76,417 people.

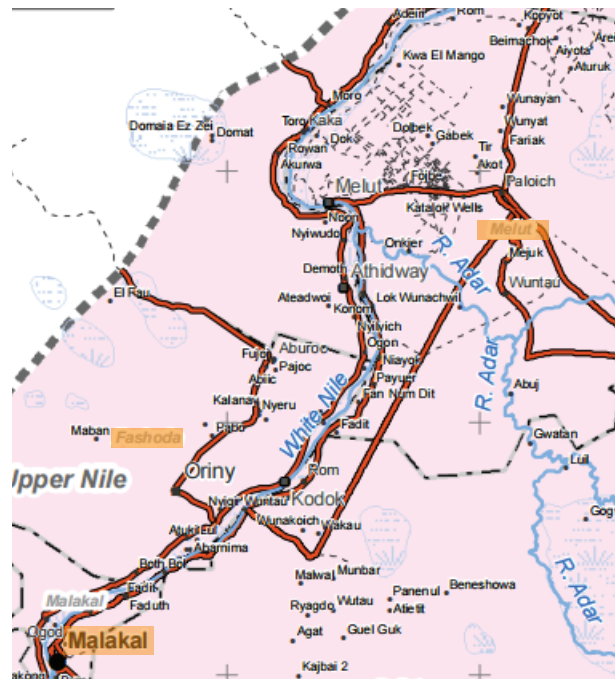
These numbers are likely to change once the final verification and relocation of the PoC is conducted in the coming weeks.

With the support of donors partners are rehabilitating and developing the PoC site. The project aims to mitigate against flood risk and overcrowding, improve living conditions and enhance humanitarian service provision.

So far, the 1.5 million square meter new site is 79 per cent cleared, with work progressing on external berm construction, shelter, and sanitation.

## Three aid workers remain missing

*Aid agencies must be able to conduct their work in an impartial, neutral, and safe manner.*



Detail of Upper Nile State. Map: OCHA. The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical, political boundaries or feature names by the United Nations or other collaborative organizations. UN OCHA and affiliated organizations are not liable for damages of any kind related to the use of this data. Users noting errors or omissions are encouraged to contact the IM Unit, OCHA at [imusouth@un.org](mailto:imusouth@un.org)

### Abduction and harassment of aid workers disrupts services

The World Food Programme remains deeply concerned about the fate of three staff members who have been missing since 1 April.

The staff members were traveling in a convoy in Upper Nile State from Malakal to Melut, carrying food intended for thousands of people, when fighting erupted.

WFP lost contact with the three men and, despite continued efforts to reach them, has not heard from them since.

Aid agencies announced that, due to the insecurity, food assistance would be temporarily suspended in Akoka and Fashoda counties.

Meanwhile, aid agencies working in Pagak, Upper Nile State, relocated about 20 of their staff members from the area in late April.

On 23 April, the Humanitarian Coordinator issued a press statement highlighting that provision of humanitarian assistance to conflict affected people is based on principles of

humanity, impartiality and neutrality.

He emphasized that the safety and security of aid workers and their property is a condition for humanitarian programming to be carried out, noting that conditions for aid agencies in Pagak had deteriorated, with harassment and impediments to aid workers' freedom of movement.

**Read more:** Humanitarian Coordinator Statement "Humanitarian Action Requires Freedom of Movement For Aid Workers" <http://eepurl.com/bkKm0P>. WFP news release, "WFP Worried About Missing Staff" <https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-worried-about-missing-staff-south-sudan-warns-deteriorating-security-will-wors>

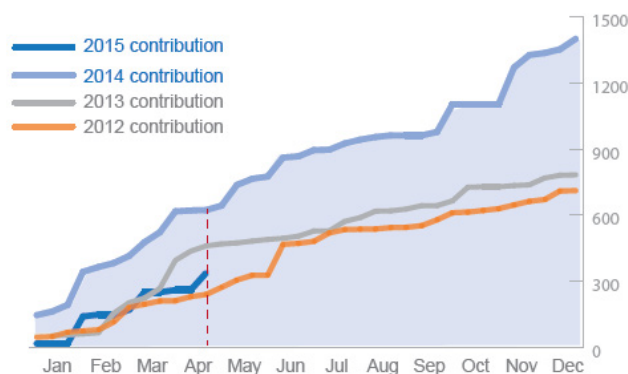
# South Sudan response 19 per cent funded

## Sustained donor support is needed to respond to humanitarian needs in South Sudan

As of 30 April, donors have supported the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) with \$338 million in funding, 19 per cent of the total requirement of \$1.8 billion (<http://fts.unocha.org>).

By the same time in 2013, some 40 per cent of the appeal was funded, in 2014, this number was 35 per cent. While aid organizations have supplemented the first part of the year's activities using funding received during the previous calendar year, sustained funding is required to ensure continuity of programs and reach as many people in need as possible.

Funding trend 2012 - 2015 (\$ billion)



Graphic: OCHA. Source: [fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)

*By this time in 2013, the humanitarian appeal was 40 per cent funded*

The funding supports projects around three top priorities: (i) saving lives and alleviating suffering by providing assistance to people in need; (ii) protecting the rights of the most vulnerable people, including their freedom of movement, and (iii) improving self-reliance and coping capacities of people in need by protecting, restoring and promoting livelihoods activities.

So far this year, aid agencies have focused on pre-positioning life-saving supplies to reach as many people with assistance as possible before the rainy season starts. With the lean season already beginning in some areas, food assistance and livelihoods support have also been top priorities. Aid agencies have advocated for the importance of freedom of movement for civilians in order to plant, tend their animals, and build their livelihoods.

On 24 April the United States pledged \$16 million in additional humanitarian assistance. On 26 April, the European Union Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management announced funding of €50 million for the South Sudan crisis. €35 million will be dedicated to the humanitarian response inside the country and €15 million will go towards the refugee response. The funding will provide immediate life-saving assistance including food, health, nutrition, shelter, water and protection to conflict affected people.

**Read more:** Humanitarian funding, as reported by donor organizations and recipient organizations, is tracked using the Financial Tracking System: <http://fts.unocha.org>

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OCHA humanitarian bulletins are available at [unocha.org/south-sudan](http://unocha.org/south-sudan) |