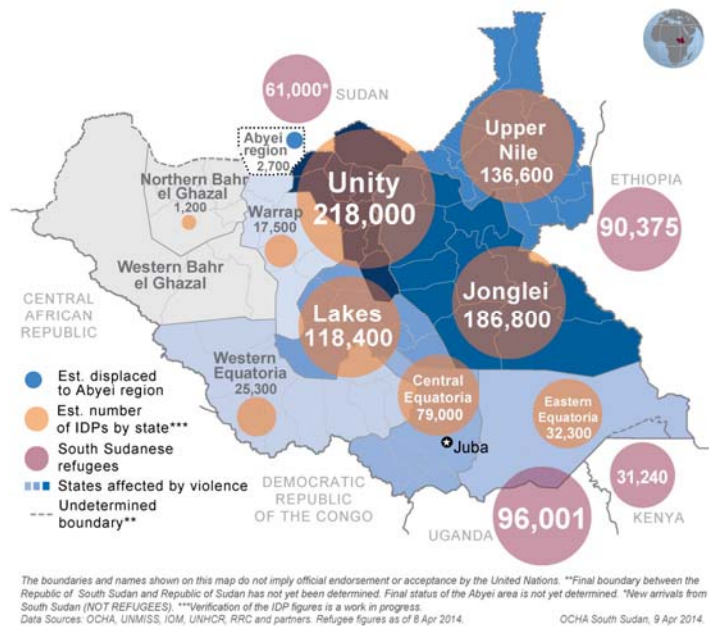


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 4 to 10 April 2014. The next report will be published on or around 18 April 2014.

## Highlights

- Clashes were reported in northern Upper Nile State, with tension mounting in and around Melut.
- So far, aid agencies have reached around 1.1 million people, around one third of the people to be assisted by June. Over 960,000 people have been reached with medical interventions.
- Over 100,000 people are reported to be displaced in and around Kodok, Lul and Wau Shiluk in Upper Nile State. They are in urgent need of assistance.
- Multi-sector rapid response was ongoing in eight locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, with partners also ready to begin response in Kodok, Upper Nile State.



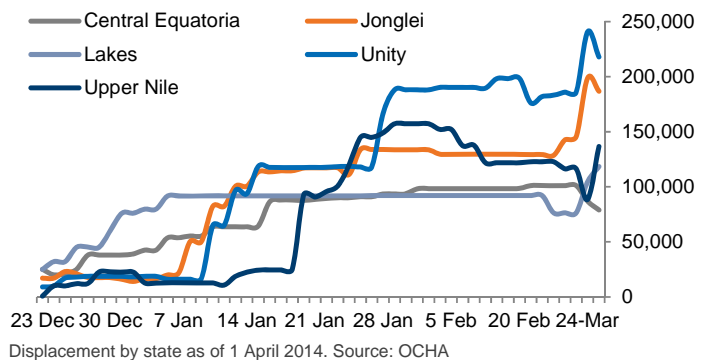
<h3>4.9 million</h3> <p>People to be assisted by aid organizations by June</p>	<h3>3.2 million</h3> <p>People to be assisted by aid organizations by June</p>	<h3>1.1 million</h3> <p>People reached with humanitarian assistance*</p>	<h3>817,700</h3> <p>People internally displaced by violence since 15 Dec 2013</p>
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\*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

Clashes were reported in Upper Nile State the last days, including in Kaka, 40 kilometres northwest of Melut on 7-8 April, heightening tension in the state and causing some pre-emptive movements of people. In Dethoma camps in Melut, some displaced people were reportedly getting ready to leave in case fighting reached the town.

With the rainy season approaching, some 7 million people – over 60 per cent of South Sudan’s population – were at risk of food insecurity. The humanitarian community plans to reach 3.2 million of the most vulnerable people by June, and have so far assisted 1.1 million people across the country, including people directly affected by the conflict or otherwise in need of life-saving assistance. An estimated 817,700 people were internally displaced, including around 62,800 people living in eight UN bases across the country.



## SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS TIMELINE

Dec-13	<p><b>15 December</b> Fighting breaks out in Juba</p> <p><b>19-22 December</b> Fighting spreads to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, causing people to flee their homes and aid stocks to be looted</p> <p><b>22-27 December</b> Clashes in Malakal drive 22,000 people to seek refuge in the UN base</p> <p><b>24 December</b> Over 1,000 people are estimated to have been killed in the conflict</p> <p><b>31 December</b> Partners launch a Crisis Response Plan to assist up to 628,000 people affected</p>
Jan-14	<p><b>2 January</b> Fighting breaks out again in Bor</p> <p><b>9 January</b> 10,000 people are estimated to have been killed in the conflict, according to the International Crisis Group</p> <p><b>10 January</b> Renewed clashes in Bentiu</p> <p><b>11 January</b> Up to 4,000 refugees arrive in Uganda daily</p> <p><b>19 January</b> In just over one month, the number of displaced people has exceeded 500,000</p> <p><b>23 January</b> Cessation of hostilities agreement signed</p> <p><b>30 January</b> Some 740,000 displaced people shelter across over 100 sites as fighting continues</p>
Feb-14	<p><b>3 February</b> Aid agencies call for US\$1.27 billion to assist 3.2 million people by June</p> <p><b>5 February</b> Partners warn of deteriorating health conditions for people living in UN bases due to overcrowding</p> <p><b>11 February</b> The Emergency Relief Coordinator declares South Sudan a "Level 3" emergency</p> <p><b>18 February</b> Fighting resumes in Malakal</p>
Mar-14	<p><b>3 March</b> Over 200,000 South Sudanese have fled the country</p> <p><b>7 March</b> First rains in Juba cause flooding in UN bases, increasing the risk of disease</p> <p><b>13 March</b> EU and US envoys warn of a possible famine later in the year</p> <p><b>19 March</b> Fighting breaks out again in Malakal</p> <p><b>26 March</b> Over one million people are displaced within or outside South Sudan</p>
Apr-14	<p><b>10 April</b> The Crisis Response Plan is 36 per cent funded, leaving a shortfall of \$809 million</p>

## Humanitarian needs and response

Clashes and movement of armed forces were ongoing in Upper Nile State, around Melut. Reports came in of large numbers of displaced people in and around Kodok, Lul and Wau Shiluk. Approximately 103,000 people were estimated to be displaced in these areas, although numbers were fluid due to ongoing movements and the changing security situation. Clean water and sanitation, food, healthcare, and shelter were the main needs. These people have reportedly not received any assistance since December 2013, due to the ongoing fighting and insecurity in the area.

Multi-sector response in the following remote locations was ongoing: Akobo, Ayod and Waat in Jonglei State; Ganyliel, Mayendit and Nyal in Unity State; and Melut and Nasir in Upper Nile State. Partners were also ready to start response to an estimated 30,000 people in Kodok, Upper Nile State, including by providing food assistance, healthcare, household items, water and sanitation supplies. Surgical capacity will also be established.

Fears of famine later in the year were growing, as violence, displacement and general insecurity hampered people's ability to farm, fish and move with their livestock. An estimated 7 million people in South Sudan are at risk of food insecurity, including 3.7 million people at high risk. The progress made prior to the crisis – last year's harvest was 22 per cent above the five year average – is rapidly eroding. Malnutrition rates are also on the rise, with partners estimating that the lives of as many as 48,000 children could be at risk unless nutrition programmes are funded and scaled up.

As people enter the rainy season, community coping mechanisms were severely stretched. Family food stocks normally run out during this time of the year, with households turning to markets for food supplies. Many markets have been destroyed by the fighting, or people no longer have access to them due to displacement.



### Camp Coordination and Management

#### Response:

- The key priority remained to prepare for the rainy season. This includes supporting site extensions and upgrading them in order to mitigate threats related to possible floods.
- Partners also worked to mobilize resources to cover critical gaps. There are positive signs that some funding may become available to improve the site in Mingkaman.
- Partners started basic clearing of a new displacement sites in Awerial as arrivals continued.
- Displacement Tracking Matrix exercises were completed in Bor and Mingkaman and still in progress in Bentiu, Malakal and Melut. Headcounts were carried out in various sites to have a more accurate understanding of displacement trends.

#### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The lack of resources remained a significant constraint to carry out site improvements, particularly in Malakal.
- Stronger coordination is needed with other clusters to address

**244,152**

People reached with camp management services since 15 Dec

critical gaps, particularly with the Food Security and Livelihoods and the Non-Food Items clusters, including on issues regarding fuel in displacement sites in UN bases and access to grinding mills.

- Numbers of displaced people were growing in Melut, Upper Nile State. Security concerns in the area have an impact on humanitarian access.

## Education

### Response:

- Cluster partners continued to provide temporary learning spaces, psychosocial support, training on life skills and lifesaving messages to children.
- Over 14,200 new children and education personnel were reached during the week.
- Partners distributed education materials to over 6,600 children in Awerial County, Lakes State. Six new learning spaces were set up or repaired.
- The cluster facilitated education for some 1,300 children, including 678 girls, and erected six temporary learning spaces inside the UN base in Bor. Over 700 children, including 379 girls, were enrolled in schooling in the UN Topping base in Juba.
- The cluster deployed staff to prepare the response in Ayod, Jonglei State.
- In Rumbek, Lakes State, the cluster facilitated access to education and distributed materials to 210 children, including 139 girls. Another 421 children, including 167 girls, gained access to early childhood development activities.

**34,391**

People reached with emergency education services since 15 Dec

### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Insecurity continued to pose a major constraint for partners who are assessing the immediate needs of affected population in host communities and other hotspot areas, including damage to schools.
- There was not enough space in displacement sites to set up emergency protective learning spaces.
- A much stronger presence of credible education partners with good logistical and surge capacity is urgently needed to reach the most vulnerable people in UN bases and other displacement sites.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Response:

- As of 10 April, food partners had reached about 554,050 people under the emergency operation. Food assistance has also been provided to 534,290 other food-insecure people, including refugees and displaced people in areas not directly affected by violence.
- One aircraft was tasked with airdrops in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States.
- This week airdrops were conducted in Akobo, Jonglei State; Mayendit in Unity State and Kodok and Maban in Upper Nile State.
- Working with national authorities, the cluster conducted Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) surveys in the seven states where there are no active hostilities. A preliminary analysis has been completed and shared with partners. Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSAs) have been conducted in 20 locations within Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states, and the final report should be finalized by 22 April.
- The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) workshop is scheduled to take place from 23 to 30 April and the IPC map is expected to be produced by the first week of May.

**1,1 million**

People reached with food assistance so far in 2014.

### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The response is facing significant logistical constraints, and procurement delays mean that supplies that can be moved overland now will have to be airlifted as the rains continue to close roads.
- Markets throughout the country are facing significant challenges, which is further worsening the food security situation. While markets are slowly becoming operational in conflict-affected areas, they are still experiencing fragmentation and a lack of market and storage facilities, which is causing severe inflation.



## Health

### Response:

- Close to 215,000 consultations and treatments have been carried out across health facilities in conflict-affected states. Across the country, over 965,000 people have been reached with medical interventions.
- Some 188,500 children have been vaccinated against measles. Nearly 141,700 children have been vaccinated against polio and 60,240 persons have been vaccinated against cholera in the two UN bases in Juba and in Mingkaman.
- Cholera vaccination started in Malakal.

**965,099**

People reached with medical interventions

### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Medical evacuations remain challenging due to limited air assets.
- Lack of secondary health care persisted in Benitu, Bor and Malakal due to shortage of staffing, damaged infrastructure and equipment and lack of funds.
- Re-establishment of services in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal hospitals remained a key priority.
- There is a limited availability of mental health and psychological services across the country, especially for displaced people.
- Emergency blood services and supplies are needed.
- There is a lack of space for expansion of the clinic in the displacement site in the UN base in Bor.



## Logistics

### Response:

- The cluster facilitated the airlift of over 149 metric tonnes of shelter, operational support, food, NFI, health and WASH supplies on behalf of seven humanitarian organizations during the week. The locations served were Ganyiel, Kodok, Lankien, Malakal, Mayendit, Nyal and Paloich.
- As the first river barge move of the year is planned for 15 April, the cluster facilitated the loading of 32 metric tonnes of cargo, destined for Upper Nile State.



## Mine Action

### Response:

- The cluster conducted survey and clearance in all UN Protection of Civilians sites and expansions.
- This week in Bor, an RPG rocket was found in the planned explanation area - UNMAS cleared the area and will safely destroy the item. Risk education was ongoing to displaced people returning to Bor.
- On 8 April, UNMAS cleared part of the suspected land-mined road from Bentiu to Gwit, Unity State. An truck detonated an anti-tank mine on the main Bentiu-Leer road on 9 March killing 4 and injuring 9. Further clearance of the road will continue.

### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Access remains the largest barrier to operations, many areas of conflict remain insecure and areas are still active conflict zones, thus limiting where humanitarian clearance operations can occur.



## Multi-Sector Response to Refugees

### Response:

- In Unity and Upper Nile States, humanitarian actors delivered protection, nutrition, health, education and WASH support. Airlifts have ensured the arrival of nutrition supplies for camps in Upper Nile and will enable supplementary food and nutrition programmes to continue through April.
- In Yusuf Batil and Gendrassa camps, Upper Nile State, several trucks carrying food arrived from Renk, allowing distribution of 10-day food rations.

**233,682**

Refugees receive ongoing assistance

- In Yei, Central Equatoria State, protection and assistance activities continued, assisting refugees for the provision of food, non-food items, health, education services, WASH and livelihoods support.
- Needs, gaps and constraints:
- Insecurity and lack of access continued to constrain operations in Upper Nile and Unity states. This hampers pre-positioning efforts. Immediate food needs must be met in Upper Nile as concerns are growing regarding refugees' health and nutrition.
- Pre-positioning of food and other essential items must be urgently completed before the rainy season starts. Communities' resources are seriously strained by the conflict.
- Refugees in Maban have been observed selling household items and latrine materials.
- Access to refugees in Pochalla, Jonglei State, remained difficult due to the security situation.



## Nutrition

### Response:

- In Panyijiar County, Unity State, a malnutrition survey was underway.
- Some 925 children under 5 and 39 pregnant and lactating women in the UN base in Malakal, Upper Nile, were screened for malnutrition. Nineteen severely malnourished children and 87 moderately malnourished children were referred for treatment. Fourteen moderately malnourished women were also referred.
- Also in Malakal, 170 people were dewormed and 195 received Vitamin A supplements.

**61,952**

People reached with nutrition services since 15 December

### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- A major and ongoing movement of health and nutrition workers leaving the UN base in Malakal POC for Juba and Renk is a critical issue which needs to be addressed.



## Protection

### Response:

- Some 23 organizations had ongoing emergency child protection. Among these, 14 provided child friendly spaces (CFS), 14 offered family tracing and reunification services and 13 worked on awareness raising.
- So far in 2014, close to 20,270 children have been reached by emergency child protection services.
- Some 36,400 children have been reached by ongoing activities in child-friendly spaces that started before the current crisis. As for the child-friendly spaces established since January 2014, 16,200 children have been reached.
- Of the 5,000 children targeted with individual support in the child protection sub-cluster's initial response plan, over 50 per cent have been reached.
- Over 100 unaccompanied, separated and missing children have been reunified since December 2013.
- Recreational and psychosocial activities targeting women in Bentiu continued.
- Women in Mingkaman, Ahou, Yalokhot and Kalkhot in Lakes State were reached with messages on reproductive health and gender-based violence. Some 90 women of reproductive age received dignity kits.

**322,000**

People reached with protection monitoring or other services

### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The cluster has concerns related to the proposed cluster of the UN Topping displacement site in May. With the CCCM cluster, protection partners have prepared a risk analysis concerning displaced people's eventual return to their neighbourhoods or areas of origin.
- Additional funding for child protection activities is needed in the coming months.
- Registration of children identified as separated into an interagency database must be accelerated. Additional data clerks are being recruited.
- Child protection activities outside UN bases need to be expanded.
- Funding gaps hindered reunification of separated children with family members, due to the high costs of chartering flights.
- Despite the establishment of two hotlines in Awerial, there are few reports of GBV cases.
- In Central Equatoria, there is still a gap of GBV programmes for Tererkeka and Morobo where a good number of displaced people are concentrated.

- In the PoC area in Bor, there are reported cases of widows being physically abused by relatives of the late husband. Partners will scale up engagement with relevant community leaders and other stakeholders.



## Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Response:

- In Jonglei state, teams were on the ground in Ganyiel, Lankien and Old Fangak ready to receive stocks to distribute to displaced communities.
- In Unity State, distribution of household items was underway in Mayendit County. So far, around 2,000 of the 5,500 families targeted have received assistance. However, the team has run out of stock and is currently on the ground waiting to receive additional supplies.
- In Ulang County, Upper Nile, a cluster-specific needs assessment was underway, following the recent inter-agency needs assessment there.
- In the PoC area in Melut, Upper Nile, 171 families received household items. A team moved to Dethoma 1 and 2 in Melut to distribute households to another 1,800 families not served in previous distributions. A shelter needs assessment was also underway in Melut.
- In Rom, Baliet County in Upper Nile State, distribution of household items to some 1,700 families resume after being suspended due to hostilities in the area. So far over 800 families have received assistance.
- Apart from the UN House site in Juba, no distributions were ongoing in PoCs this week. The focus remained on ground work, site planning, demarcation and population movement (where movement to a new or improved site is planned). These works must be done in order to continue with distributions, particularly when providing shelter assistance.

**378,080**

people reached with household items and/or shelter support

### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The largest constraint at the moment was the logistics required to move stock from the Juba warehouse to field locations. Several teams are sitting in field locations waiting for stock to arrive in order to begin distributions.
- Current responses in PoCs are constrained by site planning. Until ground works are completed, response will continue to be on hold in these locations. Movement of heavy machinery to Malakal for such ground works, for example, is still pending and is delaying response in Malakal.
- Shelter needs and related response gap remained the largest needs for the cluster. This is due to the fluidity of displaced people's movement which impacts on needs. People must decide where they will be for the rainy season before robust shelter support can be given.
- More robust shelter needs assessments are required, requiring additional staff and UNHAS capacity.
- Some items in the pipeline were nearly entirely depleted, for example buckets. This was in part due to delays at the Nimule border with Uganda, where several truckloads of household items are waiting to continue to Juba. More pipeline stock has been ordered from international suppliers, and more will be needed in order to prevent a pipeline break later in the year.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Response:

- Since the start of the current crisis cluster partners have reached 320,130 displaced people with life-saving WASH assistance.
- Partners continued to maintain emergency WASH service provision in displacement sites, and reached new locations through ongoing deployments into remote locations.
- So far global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres p/p/d) and sanitation coverage (1 latrine per 50 people) have been achieved or surpassed in 11 sites, including Bentiu POC, Bor POC, UN House, Melut, Dethoma POC 1 and Mingkaman.
- The upgrading of sites is in process while cholera preparedness measures, ahead of the rainy season, were being put in place in order to prepare for the potential for an outbreak of infectious disease, in particular waterborne disease.

**320,130**

People reached with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance since 15 December.

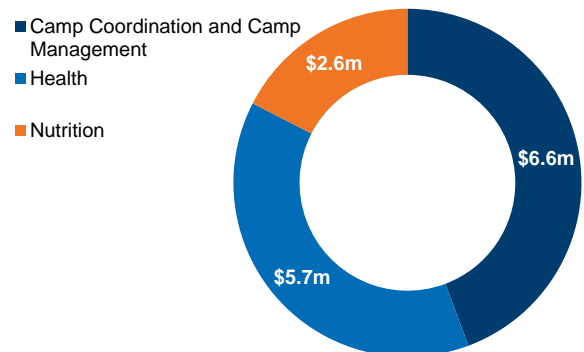
**Needs, gaps and constraints:**

- A huge number of displaced people have not yet been reached, many of them living in remote locations. More resources and experienced partners are urgently needed to improve the level of interventions.
- With WASH partners critically under-funded, donors should contact the WASH Cluster Coordinator.
- Additional efforts are needed to ensure a sufficient and robust WASH response. Getting prepared for dangers associated with the rainy season remain a top priority. Key problems related to physical space have been resolved, and preparedness plans are now in place. However, partners remain challenged by the scale of implementation required.

## Funding

The humanitarian operation was 36 per cent funded as of 10 April. In the first ten days of April, \$75 million was raised, much going towards the top priority projects identified in March. There were still significant shortfalls for key sectors, in particular water, sanitation and hygiene which was only 17 per cent funded and protection, 12 per cent funded.

The Central Emergency Response Fund approved a grant of \$14.9 million, allocated to camp coordination and camp management, health and nutrition partners. The aim was to provide emergency healthcare and nutrition services for conflict-affected people, and help improve displacement sites ahead of the rainy season.



Breakdown of CERF allocation. Source: OCHA

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