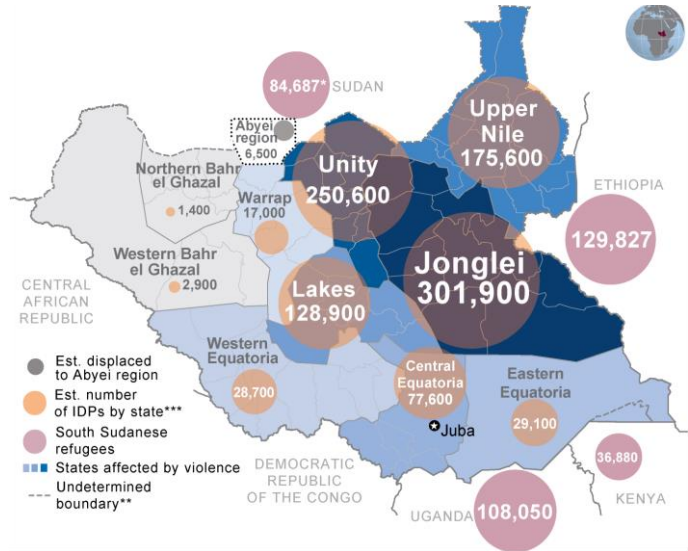


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 17 to 23 May 2014. The next report will be published on or around 30 May 2014.

Highlights

- The number of cholera cases continued to rise in Juba with 395 suspected cases reported as of 22 May, including 14 deaths.
- Security environment in Upper Nile and Jonglei states resulted in new displacements.
- Approximately 359,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries.
- The South Sudan Humanitarian Pledging Conference in Oslo concluded with 22 donors pledging more than US\$600 million towards the humanitarian response.



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. **Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. *New arrivals from South Sudan (NOT REFUGEES). ***Verification of the IDP figures is a work in progress. Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. Refugee figures as of 23 May 2014. OCHA South Sudan, 22 May 2014.

4 million
 People in need of assistance

1.4 million
 People reached with humanitarian assistance*

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

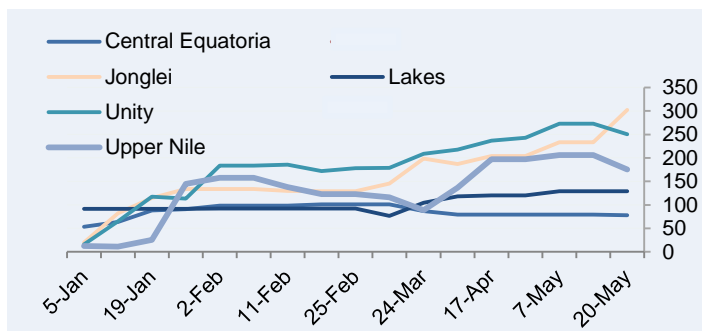
75,000
 People sheltering in UN bases

*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

Tension remained high in the northern areas of Unity State with armed elements reportedly moving from Bentiu to Mayom County. In Upper Nile State, the presence of armed elements was reported in various counties, including in Malakal town. Around 200 people sought shelter in the Malakal UN base. Fighting was reported in Renk and Nasir counties.

The security situation was unpredictable in Lakes State following reports of cattle-raids and heavy military presence in Rumbek East. In Western Bahr el Ghazal State, clashes were reported north of Wau town. Movements of humanitarian agencies to Bentiu, Unity, were suspended for several days, delaying the delivery of aid supplies. Heavy military presence was also reported in northern Unity State. In Jonglei State, the situation was calm in Bor, however clashes were reported in Akobo County.



Internal displacement by state between 5 Jan and 20 May (in thousands). Source: OCHA14

Meanwhile the number of cholera cases continued to rise in Juba. A cumulative total of 395 suspected cases were reported as of 22 May, with 14 related deaths since the onset of the outbreak.

Humanitarian needs and response

In addition to the ongoing response to 1.3 million displaced people across the country, partners increased their response to the cholera outbreak in Juba. 308 out of the 395 suspected cases (78 per cent of cases) have been treated at the Juba Teaching Hospital Cholera Treatment Centre. Cholera cases have been reported in six locations in Juba County. The Ministry of Education and local authorities have closed down schools in the city. Partners are currently verifying reports of suspected cholera cases in Jonglei and Upper Nile states.

As part of the Rapid Response Mechanism, aid is ongoing to Leer town, Unity State, where around 36,000 people started to receive assistance, comprising food, healthcare, nutrition services, water and sanitation supplies. On 14 May, a rapid assessment was conducted in Ayod County, Jonglei State, which estimated that some 65,000 people in the area were in need of humanitarian assistance. Also in Jonglei, partners conducted a rapid assessment in New Fangak on 17 May, which reported approximately 46,000 displaced people and 55,000 from host communities in need of assistance. In both Ayod and New Fangak, partners will initiate the response in the coming weeks, with rapid mobile teams delivering health, nutrition and WASH assistance.

In Nasir County, Upper Nile State, a rapid response team conducted an assessment mission on 20 and 21 May and reported thousands of people in need, who will be verified and registered by local partners in the coming days.

The humanitarian community supported the installation and opening of a humanitarian coordination office at the Juba International Airport to expedite immigration procedures for aid workers and to facilitate customs clearance for relief supplies. The office was opened by the Minister of Health on 20 May in the presence of the members from the humanitarian community.



Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- In response to the cholera outbreak, various prevention measures (including vaccination and awareness-raising) were prioritized and implemented in UN bases and camps.
- In Renk, Upper Nile State, there have been movements of people in and out of town. Reports indicate that some people have settled in Malakal and Melut, or have crossed the border to Sudan. In Malakal, the new displacement site is almost complete. Relocation will start when force protection has arrived to ensure security at the site.
- In Juba, Central Equatoria State, a registration exercise was completed in the UN House and Topping sites. Preliminary data will be shared soon. 70 per cent of site preparation has been completed in the new displacement site near UN House (POC3).
- In Mingkaman, Lakes State, site planning has been finalized. There has been a decrease in new arrivals. A significant number of people leaving are reportedly going back to Bor in Jonglei State.
- In Bentiu, Unity State, the proposal to extend land to accommodate 10,000 more people has been approved. Site preparation will begin in a few days.

271,000

People reached with emergency CCCM services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In Bor, Jonglei State, rains damaged camp infrastructure, with 50 per cent of shelters, drains and latrines collapsed. The clinic was flooded, and many people are sleeping on wet ground. There is an urgent need to re-level areas in the UN base and move displaced people to rehabilitated areas. Shelters are flooded and there is a need to provide more soil to reinforce shelters.
- In Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal, the current site lacks adequate space and is located next to a sewer, thus posing health and security risks. A joint request has been issued to expand the site.
- In UN House, Juba, the situation remains tense after recent security incidents.



Education

Response:

- During the reporting period, 17,223 children and adolescents had access to emergency education in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap states. Among them 52 per cent were girls. Cumulatively this is a total of 87,977 (38,347 girls - 44 per cent) reached by partners since the outbreak of the crisis.
- During the reporting period, partners established 14 new emergency learning spaces and provided emergency education services to 3,567 preschool children and 12,974 primary school students.
- Over 6,000 children benefited from life skills and emergency education awareness campaigns.
- Education emergency supplies were distributed to 960 students (387 girls) in Lakes, Unity and Upper Nile states.
- Out of the 95 schools occupied either by armed forces or displaced people since the start of the crisis, 80 remained occupied.
- Education partners responded to the cholera outbreak with emergency messaging on hygiene and sanitation, as well as planning emergency training for teachers.

88,000

People reached with emergency education services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Increased coordination is needed between authorities and partners to allow students to re-sit and sit their exams in key areas without having to pay constraining fees.
- A high number of children remain out of school due to displacement, insecurity, closure of schools, looting and the absence of teachers. In key areas of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states schools will remain closed until people return to their homes and basic needs are met.
- A lot of students have not sat for their final leaving examination due to the crisis.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Partners examined options to establish wireless internet coverage at the new humanitarian hub in Malakal between 12 and 16 May. Following discussions with partners and the provision of space inside the humanitarian hub, preparations got underway to start building a base needed for the new internet connectivity kit.
- A mission to Mingkaman, Lakes State, began to carry out maintenance and to program radios for NGOs. A solar power charger will be installed inside the humanitarian hub.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Due to persistently high levels of insecurity in Upper Nile State, the planned shipment of a new internet connectivity kit to Nassir County remained on hold.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:

- During the month of April, food assistance was provided to over 594,000 conflict-affected people. Another 480,000 people were reached with recovery-based activities in the non-conflict states.
- Partners started setting up programmes to provide food to 36,000 people in Leer County, Unity State.
- Emergency livelihood distributions targeted the three most affected states: Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile. In April, over 2,000 kits were distributed to people in Jonglei State's Duk and Twic East counties. To date, 443,976 people have been reached with livelihoods support.
- Over 200 fishing kits were distributed in Rubkhona and Pariang counties, Unity State.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In the Juba warehouse, storage is limited and inputs need to be distributed rapidly.
- In Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, many locations remain inaccessible by road. Malakal town still remains empty although civilians visit the town during the day and return to the UN base in the evening.
- Due to logistical issues, partners are facing challenges in transporting their inputs.

**Response:**

- The Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization declared a cholera outbreak in South Sudan on 15 May 2014.
- A total of 395 suspected cases of cholera have been recorded with 14 deaths.
- Most of the patients are from Juba and were treated at the Cholera Treatment Center (CTC) established at Juba Teaching Hospital.
- The National Cholera Task Force and various health and WASH partners are meeting three times a week and a daily cholera situation report is provided.
- With regards to the crisis response, 346,879 outpatient consultations have been conducted since the beginning of the crisis.
- A surveillance system is in place with 32 reporting sites for priority diseases.
- As for vaccination, some 268,800 children have been immunized against measles since January, and around 177,350 against polio.
- So far, 74,000 displaced people have been immunized with two doses of oral cholera vaccine (OCV) in UN bases in Juba and in Malakal, Upper Nile State, and Mingkaman, Lakes State. Over 23,500 displaced people have been immunized with a first dose of OCV in Bor and Bentiu.
- Since January, Vitamin A supplementation was provided to 45,036 children under five.
- Close to 27,380 children under five have been reached with de-worming campaign.

1,154,000

People reached by health assistance so far in 2014

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Health partners joined the rapid assessment teams to Ayod and New Fangak, Jonglei State and in Mandeng, Nasir County, Upper Nile State. However, health services have not resumed in these locations due to continued insecurity and lack of medical supplies.

**Response:**

- Over 89 metric tons of humanitarian supplies were airlifted to several locations to Bentiu, Ganyiel, Leer and Nyal, Unity State, and in Walgak, Jonglei State, during the reporting period.
- The Logistics Cluster secured a large aircraft for several rotations (20 metric tons per rotation) to minimize the current backlog of supplies in Malakal, Upper Nile State.
- An additional Mi8 helicopter arrived in the country last week and is expected to be operational by 26 May.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Due to the recent rains, nearly 75 per cent of roads are closed in Jonglei State. The most recent access constraints map can be found here: http://logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140516.pdf



Response:

- On 20 May, a truck carrying food detonated a mine at Mayom Junction, Unity State. The issue is still under investigation. Partners will clear 20 km of road around the junction, thus enabling humanitarian actors to travel from Bentiu, Unity State, to Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal.
- Partners conducted a survey of several compounds in Bentiu, Unity State, on May 19.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Access remains the largest barrier to operations, particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.



Response:

- Distribution of household items started for Congolese refugees in Morobo County, Central Equatoria State. So far, close to 700 people have received household items and distribution will continue until the end of May. In addition, airlifting of household items for Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile State is ongoing.
- In Pariang County, Unity State, a joint mission took place to assess priority needs for the construction of roads and infrastructure to assist refugees.

236,000

Refugees receive ongoing assistance

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Food shortages remain critical for refugees in Upper Nile State. Hundreds of refugees have been returning to Sudan in search of food. Humanitarian partners continue to explore all options to enable food assistance to reach Upper Nile State, including upgrading the Maban airstrip to facilitate airlifts.



Response:

- During the reporting period, 258 locations with outpatient treatment programmes, 27 with stabilization centres, 148 with targeted supplementary feeding programmes and 91 with blanket supplementary feeding programmes were operational, according to nutrition partners.
- Some 452,335 children aged 6-59 months have been screened for acute malnutrition since January. Some 27,281 of them (6.03 per cent) have been identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 46,948 (10.4 per cent) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- Over 27,830 children aged 0-59 months have been admitted to SAM treatment programmes. To date, 66 per cent of all children were discharged as cured.
- Some 21,420 children 0-59 months have been admitted to the MAM treatment programmes. By the end of April, 8,521 children were reported as cured (59 per cent).
- 92,662 pregnant and lactating women have been screened for acute malnutrition and 25,438 (27.4 per cent) were identified with acute malnutrition. Some 9,384 women were admitted to acute malnutrition treatment programmes.

105,371

People reached with nutrition services since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Gaps exist in the provision of comprehensive malnutrition prevention and management programmes in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. The cluster is working to identify partners who can scale up to fill the gaps in the priority counties.



Response:

- The Protection Cluster issued an updated Protection Trends Analysis on 19 May.
- Protection partners participated in rapid assessments to Mandeng, Upper Nile, and New Fangak, Jonglei.
- Since January, “child protection in emergency” activities have reached over 41,900 children (a 12 per cent increase since last report). Personal social services activities have assisted 30,398 children, 92 per cent of whom have been reached through child friendly spaces and the remaining 8 per cent through other strategies such as counseling and case management.
- Community dialogues focused on gender-based violence were ongoing in Awerial, Lakes State, Bor, Jonglei State, Juba and Terekeka, Central Equatoria State, and Malakal, Upper Nile State.

367,400

People reached with protection monitoring or other services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- There is a need to increase projects and programmes to prevent children from joining armed militia, and to reintegrate child soldiers into communities.



Response:

- In Renk County, Upper Nile State, response was underway to 4,700 families in Wonhou town.
- In Rumbek, Lakes State, supplies were pre-positioned to respond to people in need in Leer County, Unity State.
- In Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal, a distribution to 413 families was underway.
- In Kodok, Upper Nile State, a targeted registration for household items was completed and response began for 4,000 families.
- In Melut, Upper Nile, a shelter specific assessment was finalized for several displaced people's sites.
- Assessments were conducted in Ayod, Jiech and New Fangak, Jonglei State and in Mandeng, Upper Nile State.

506,900

People reached with household items and/or shelter support

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- One of the largest constraints for the shelter and household items response was the logistics required to move stock from the national warehouse to field locations.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- Since the start of the current crisis WASH partners have reached over one million conflict affected people in up to 50 sites with life-saving emergency WASH assistance. At least half of them are displaced people. Partners continue to maintain emergency WASH service provision in camps, and reach new locations through the ongoing deployment of teams into remote sites to meet the acute needs of displaced populations.
- During the reporting period, global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres per person a day) were achieved in 10 sites.

1 million

People reached with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance

- Global emergency standards for sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) were achieved in five sites.
- A major cholera response across Juba was ongoing, with hygiene promotion programmes underway. WASH support is being delivered to Cholera Treatment Centers. Additionally, partners continued to upgrade WASH infrastructure in sites to ensure latrines and water points are not flooded.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Funding is needed to scale up activities in order to mitigate against possible outbreaks in major sites where humanitarian standards (SPHERE) are not able to be met.
- More WASH personnel are needed.
- Ongoing access into current locations and new locations is vital for continued emergency service provision.

Funding

During the South Sudan Humanitarian Pledging Conference that took place in Oslo on 19 and 20 May, 22 donors pledged over \$600 million for the crisis, including at least \$71 million for the South Sudanese refugee response in neighbouring countries.

As presented at the conference, the requirements for the aid operation in South Sudan in 2014 come to \$1.8 billion. So far, \$589 million have been raised. The pledges in Oslo come on top of these existing resources. Donors have been encouraged to convert the pledges into concrete commitments as quickly as possible.

For more information about the conference: <http://tinyurl.com/k2msmbp>

To donate for South Sudan, please click on the link below:

<http://tinyurl.com/k4659pt>

Background on the crisis:

Violence 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, 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, with 4 million currently in acute food insecurity and 7 million at risk of food insecurity.

For more information, please contact:

Guillaume Schneider, Reporting Officer, schneiterg@un.org, +211 922059617

Websites: www.unocha.org/south-sudan | <http://southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info>