

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly 78,000 displaced people are sheltering in Nyal, southern Unity.
- Concerning levels of food insecurity, as well as malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating mothers found in Mvolo.
- The health situation in Bentiu PoC remains dire with malaria as the main cause of morbidity especially in children under age 5.



Children attend school in an open area in Nyal. Photo: OCHA.

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FIGURES

No. of Internally Displaced Persons	1.64 million
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No. of refugees in neighboring countries (post 15 Dec 2013)	628,305
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No. of severely food-insecure people	4.6 million
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FUNDING

54%
of appeal funding received

\$880 million
total funding received

\$1.63 billion
revised requirements for South Sudan 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan

Humanitarian partners respond in southern Unity

Over the past month, civilians fleeing fighting in Koch, Leer and Mayendit counties have continued to arrive in Nyal, Panyijiar County, in southern Unity State. Nearly 78,000 displaced people, including about 18,000 who have arrived in the past two weeks, are now estimated to be sheltering in Nyal. According to local authorities, on average about 10 canoes, each carrying 60 to 70 people, have arrived in Nyal on a daily basis since mid-August.

The journey south to Nyal is long and arduous, with people walking and canoeing for many days through swampy terrain. A 35-year-old woman who fled from Dhor Ker village in Leer County, said: "I was forced to leave four of my children behind, all under age 10, because they were unable to walk to the island when we were attacked."

Many of those arriving require urgent assistance. A 1-year-old child was admitted to the clinic in Nyal on 1 September, where she was treated for malnutrition. The child and her 65-year-old grandmother undertook a 10-day journey from Mayendit to Nyal. "The only food we had was water lilies," said the grandmother.

Aid organizations are ramping-up their response to the influx. Partners are registering new arrivals and providing assistance and protection. Some 60,000 people, including displaced people and members of the host community, have received food and partners have distributed mosquito nets to some 18,000 new arrivals.

Many families were forced to split up as they fled. Some 300 unaccompanied, separated and missing children were registered in Nyal from mid-August to 7 September. One of them, a 6-year-old girl, said that her parents were killed during fighting in mid-August in Leer. She now lives with foster parents in Nyal town. She said that she enjoys going to school, as it provides the opportunity to "play" and "not fight".

Child Protection partners are carrying out family tracing and reunification and operating child-friendly spaces, supported by the Common



Humanitarian partners register new arrivals in Nyal on 8 September 2015.

Photo: OCHA

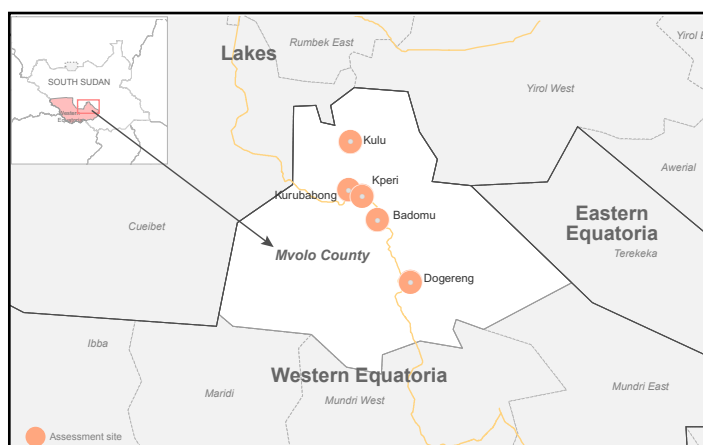
Some 300 unaccompanied, separated and missing children have been registered in Nyal.

Humanitarian Fund, in Kathieth, Patil and Nyal payams. “Children who come to the child-friendly spaces more easily integrate with the host communities,” said a Child Protection Officer with a local NGO.

In addition to responding in Nyal, humanitarian partners are considering options to re-establish presence and operations in Koch, Leer and Mayendit counties, which were hard hit during the fighting. Partners who were forced to relocate staff when the fighting intensified undertook a mission to Mayendit this week to review the possibilities for their return, and several humanitarian partners are planning response activities in these areas in the coming weeks. About 900 survival kits, comprising fishing kits, seeds, water purification tablets, mosquito nets, nutritious high-energy biscuits and kitchen utensils and designed for families of five members, were delivered to Thonyor in Leer County and Dablual in Mayendit County on 16 and 17 September. The survival kits are an innovative modality to reach people with vital supplies, funded through the Central Emergency Response Fund.

Assessment mission to Western Equatoria finds food insecurity and malnutrition

Following reports of increasing food insecurity in Mvolo County, Western Equatoria State, an inter-agency team of humanitarian partners from UN agencies and national and international NGOs visited the area to assess the situation. The team found concerning levels of food insecurity, as well as malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating mothers.



Mvolo County. Map: OCHA.

Mvolo is one of ten counties in Western Equatoria. It has a history of conflict between pastoralist communities from Rumbek East, who come to graze cattle on the land in Mvolo County, and communities from Mvolo County, who are crop cultivators. Conflict erupted between these two groups in December 2014 and February 2015, resulting in loss of life and displacement. There are estimated to be more than 18,700 displaced people in Mvolo County and around 23,000 people from the host community are affected.

In addition to the disruption of agricultural activities and coping mechanisms caused by displacement and conflict, rains have started late this year in Mvolo. The dry spell has reduced cultivation of crops and delayed the availability of green harvest.

The assessment team met with people who were coping with the scarcity of food by reducing meals and consuming wild vegetables, some of which lead to health problems. Many families are surviving on one meal per day and sacrificing meals to prepare porridge for their children, leaving them weak and unable to resist and recover from diseases such as typhoid, malaria and diarrhoea.

Concerning levels of food insecurity, as well as malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating mothers found in Mvolo.

The situation in Mvolo highlights the daily hunger faced by millions of people across South Sudan. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis conducted at the end of April 2015 indicated that around 4.6 million people would face severe food insecurity during the lean period, between May and July 2015.



Partners conduct a rapid needs assessment in Mvolo in August 2015. Photo: OCHA.

An IPC workshop began on 9 September to update the analysis of the food insecurity situation. The report is expected to be available by the end of September.

Read more on: <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-countries/ipcinfo-eastern-middle-africa/south-sudan/en/>

An estimated 27,000 people in Wau Shilluk received life-saving assistance prior to the resumption of fighting in the west bank.

Humanitarian partners aim to return following tensions in Upper Nile

Renewed fighting in and around Malakal and Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State, erupted on 7 September, causing several thousand civilians to seek shelter in the bush. Many people fled the area towards Lul and Kodok and aid workers were relocated from Wau Shilluk as a precautionary measure.

Most people have since returned to Wau Shilluk, where there are estimated to be around 27,000 people. Partners reached Wau Shilluk with life-saving assistance prior to the resumption of fighting and plan to return in the coming days.

Meanwhile, partners continue to provide assistance to around 48,800 displaced people sheltering in the Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, which is located across the Nile River from Wau Shilluk. Health partners completed the second round of the cholera immunization campaign in the PoC, reaching more than 42,300 displaced people. Partners have reached nearly 44,200 people with food, including 15,500 new arrivals. Some 8,300 children under age 5 have received nutrition supplements.

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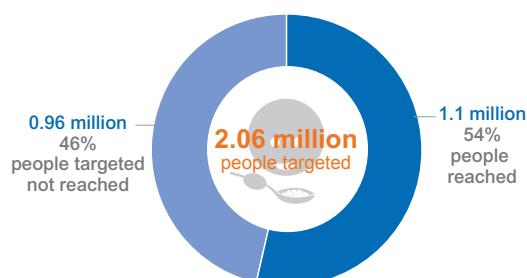
About 27,000 people received assisted in Wau Shilluk in August. Photo: UNICEF/South Sudan/2015/Corcuff.

Efforts are ongoing to reduce child mortality in Bentiu

Health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) partners are scaling-up their response to address rates of malnutrition and child mortality in Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site which are above emergency thresholds.

Bentiu PoC is now sheltering nearly 112,000 displaced people. In the week from 31 August to 6 September 2015, 34 children under age 5 died in the site, representing an under-five mortality rate of 2.064 deaths per 10,000 per day. This exceeds the emergency threshold of 2 deaths per 10,000 per day. The main cause of child mortality continues to be malaria, with the other top causes being malnutrition, measles, pneumonia and sepsis.

Malaria is the leading cause of death among children under age 5.



Partners have just completed a house-to-house campaign on malaria case management in the PoC, and mosquito

People targeted versus people reached with nutrition assistance in South Sudan in 2015. Graph: OCHA. Source: Nutrition cluster

nets have been distributed. About 30,000 children under age 5 were screened and 16,000 children were treated for malaria in Bentiu. After being delayed due to rains, food air drops to Bentiu are now underway and 500 households in the PoC have received fishing kits.

Malnutrition remains a major concern across the country. With about 250,000 children severely malnourished throughout South Sudan, partners are intensifying their efforts to reverse the dire malnutrition situation in South Sudan. UNICEF and WFP recently launched a joint nutrition scale-up plan, which will see the agencies and their partners assist over two million people – children, pregnant women and new mothers – for the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition in the country until May 2016.

Read more on: <http://bit.ly/1OC5Wcx>

Rise of attacks on aid organizations compounds worrying trend.

Deteriorating security situation in Juba

An aid worker, Rombek Paul Mori, was killed on 10 September in an armed robbery at an NGO office compound in Juba. This brutal attack brings the number of aid workers killed in South Sudan since December 2013 to 34 and represents a worrying trend for aid organizations in South Sudan.

Since April 2015, there has been a rise in compound robberies targeting NGO compounds in Juba, with a significant escalation in July and August. There have been 37 reports of compound break-ins in the past three months. The loss of valuable assets has compromised NGOs' operational ability and affects the delivery of much needed humanitarian and developmental assistance across the country. The NGO Forum has called on the South Sudanese authorities to take the necessary steps to ensure safety and security of NGO staff and assets.

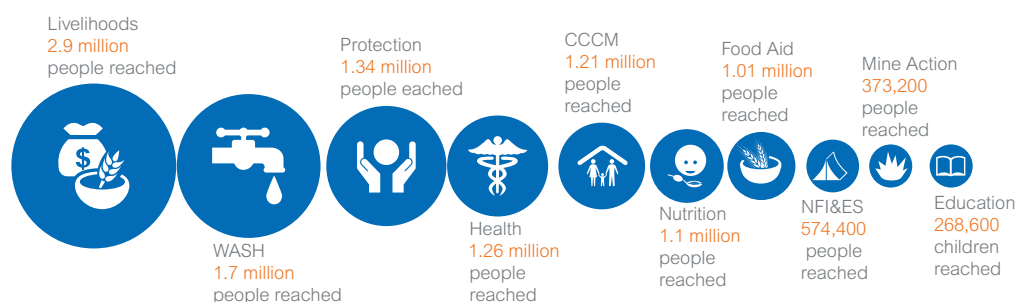
Read more on: <http://bit.ly/1FTFbZJ>

At least 180 people died and 100 were injured due to a fuel tanker explosion in Maridi.

Response mobilized for people injured in fuel tanker blast

Humanitarian partners are supporting the treatment and evacuation of people injured by the fuel tanker explosion which occurred in Maridi, Western Equatoria State, on 16 September. Local authorities and media have reported that at least 180 people died and more than 100 were injured after a fuel tanker that had overturned caught fire. Health partners on the ground have helped treat the patients, many of whom suffered severe burns. The Health Cluster has collaborated closely with the Ministry of Health to prepare the Juba Teaching Hospital to receive the evacuated patients. Clinical staff and ambulances have been placed on standby and partners are pre-positioning tents and trauma kits.

People reached by cluster in South Sudan in 2015



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