

HIGHLIGHTS

- Tens of thousands have fled their homes following fresh fighting in Wau county.
- South Sudan facing worst food insecurity since December 2013.
- Thousands displaced by fighting in Raja county.
- Tension remains high in Kajo-Keji where thousands have been displaced.
- Sudanese refugees continue to flee into South Sudan.

FIGURES

No. of Internally Displaced Persons	1.61 million
No. of refugees in neighboring countries (post 15 Dec 2013)	727,573
No. of food insecure people (IPC figures)	4.8 million (as at July 2016)

FUNDING

\$499 million
funding received in 2016

39%
of appeal funding received in 2016

\$1.29 billion
requirements for South Sudan 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan



A displaced child at the Catholic Church in Wau. Photo: OCHA.

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Fighting in Wau displaces tens of thousands of people

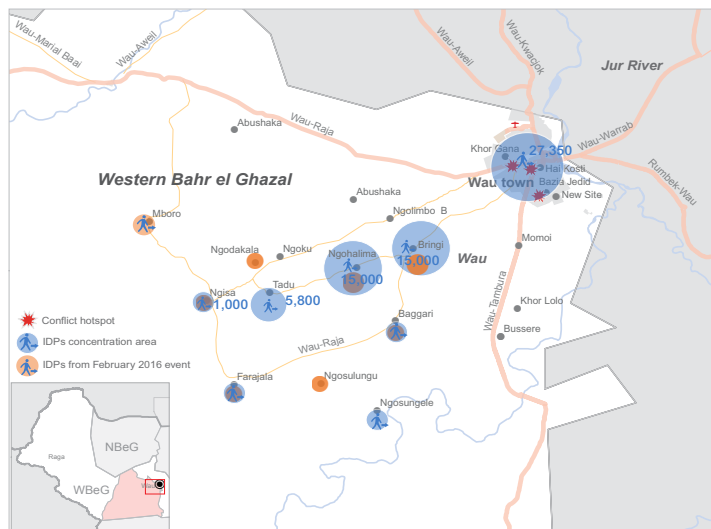
Fresh fighting erupted in and around Wau town on 24 June, forcing tens of thousands of people from their homes and communities, including around 12,000 who have sought shelter near the UNMISS base.

The number of casualties is unknown and displacement figures are still being verified. However, partners' preliminary estimates indicate that more than 27,000 people are displaced within Wau town, including at the Catholic Church, South Sudan Red Cross compound, St Joseph's, Nazarieth, Lokoloko and UNMISS protected site. An additional 35,000 to 50,000 people are estimated to be displaced in the Greater Baggari Area, including in Bringi, Ngo Halima, Tadu, and Ngisa.

Humanitarian partners are ramping-up their response to the needs generated by the fighting, including sending in emergency staff and supplies to reinforce their teams on the ground.

At the UNMISS protected site, humanitarian partners have distributed High Energy Biscuits and water is being delivered via water tanker. General food distribution has commenced, construction of latrines is underway and partners have provided emergency shelter. A clinic has been set-up and health consultations are ongoing, including for gunshot wounds, chicken pox, malaria and respiratory infections. Many children were separated from their families during the fighting, and child protection partners have already registered about 170 unaccompanied (9), separated (120) and missing (40) children at the protection Help Desk that they rapidly established.

In Wau town, partners have set up a clinic at the Red Cross site, and distributed High Energy Biscuits in several locations. Some 600 households sheltering at the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) compound, churches and schools have received vital non-food items, and health clinics have been established at the SSRC compound and Cathedral Church. Nutrition partners screened vulnerable children and women in Lokoloko, Aljazeera, and Hai Kosti on 28 June and are following-up to provide treatment to those identified as acutely malnour-



Map of displacement in and around Wau. Source: OCHA

ished. Key supplies have been distributed – including soap, buckets and jerry cans – to support healthy hygiene practices, and partners are working to ensure safe water and sanitation facilities are available. One suspected measles case has been reported, and partners are planning an emergency measles vaccination campaign.

In the coming days, humanitarian partners aim to reach villages outside of Wau town in the Greater Baggari area to provide assistance. Many of these villages were already hosting people displaced during the February 2016 fighting and their coping capacities have been seriously strained.

More than a third of South Sudan's population will be food insecure from May to July 2016.

Up to 4.8 million people to face food insecurity during lean season



Over 100,000 have been treated for severe malnutrition. Photo: UNICEF.

Up to 4.8 million people – more than a third of the population – are expected to face severe food shortages in South Sudan between May and July 2016, when most households have depleted their food stocks, food prices are at their highest, and heavy rains make roads impassable.

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) update released on 29 June 2016 by the government and humanitarian partners, some 4.3 million people were already in IPC Phases 3, 4 and 5 in April 2016, a significant increase compared

to the 3.8 million people that faced severe food insecurity at the same time last year.

“We are very worried to see that food insecurity is spreading beyond conflict areas as rising prices, impassable roads and dysfunctional markets are preventing many families, even those in towns and cities, from accessing food,” said FAO Country Representative Serge Tissot.

The food and nutrition security situation has deteriorated in many parts of the country due to physical insecurity, the effects of the economic crisis and depleted stocks from the last harvest. “We are now seeing sharp spikes of need in new areas, such as Eastern Equatoria or Western Bahr el-Ghazal, where malnutrition rates in some places are reaching dangerous levels. We have started ramping up food and nutrition support, but much more is needed to keep things from deteriorating even further during the lean season,” said WFP Country Director Joyce Luma.

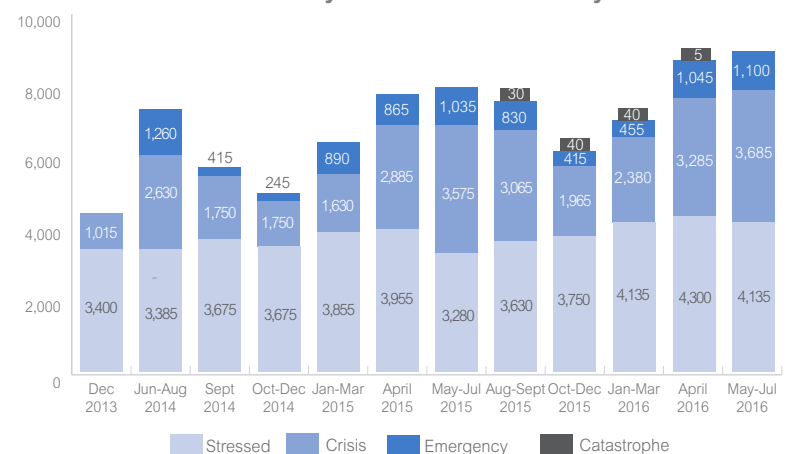
The levels of malnutrition among children are alarmingly high. The nutrition situation is “Very Critical” in Wau while it remains “Critical” in Akobo, Nyirol, Yirol West, Aweil South, Koch, Mayendit, Panyijar, Fashoda, and Maiwut counties.

“Since the beginning of the year more than 100,000 children have been treated for severe malnutrition.

Humanitarian partners are concerned that food insecurity has spread to new areas such as Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr El Ghazal.

Physical insecurity, economic crisis, and depleted stocks have led to unprecedented food insecurity.

South Sudan food insecurity trends: Dec 2013 - July 2016



Source: IPC

More than 1.9 million people in South Sudan have received food assistance since January 2016.

Health centres were destroyed and humanitarian compounds looted during recent fighting in Raja.

Skirmishes in Kajo-Keji, Mangalla, Lobonok, Pageri and Wonduruba have had humanitarian consequences.

That's a 40 per cent increase compared to the same period last year, and a 150 percent increase since 2014," said Mahimbo Mdoe, UNICEF's Representative in South Sudan.

Humanitarian partners continue to deliver life- and livelihood- saving support to people in need and are ramping up food and nutrition support to avert further deterioration during the lean season. Already in 2016, food security and livelihoods partners have reached more than 1.9 million people with assistance, while nutrition partners have reached 136,858 children and 48,763 pregnant and lactating women.

Read more: http://www.unicef.org/media/media_91776.html

Fighting in Raja displaces thousands

Heavy fighting was reported in Raja town on 15 June, reportedly displacing thousands of people and resulting in extensive damage to humanitarian facilities.

Civilians fled in multiple directions, including to nearby counties and across the border to Sudan. In Aweil West, local authorities report that more than 3,700 displaced people have arrived. In Sudan, more than 3,000 people, mainly children and women, have reportedly arrived to Shabakat area, south of El Ferdous town, in East Darfur. Another 40 people reportedly arrived in Khor Omer camp in East Darfur. Those arriving were reported to be plagued by fatigue, illness and hunger.

Markets and banks were looted and at least six humanitarian compounds and the main health centre were reportedly looted and destroyed during the attack. During the violence, three vehicles belonging to a humanitarian organization were commandeered.

The fighting has had a severe impact on civilians in and around Raja town, which had an estimated population of 53,000, including 4,700 IDPs who had fled to Raja earlier in June when fighting broke out in the villages of Sopo and Mangayat in Raja County along the Wau to Raja road.

Humanitarian partners were forced to withdraw their staff members from the area due to the escalation in fighting, but are planning to return as soon as security allows.

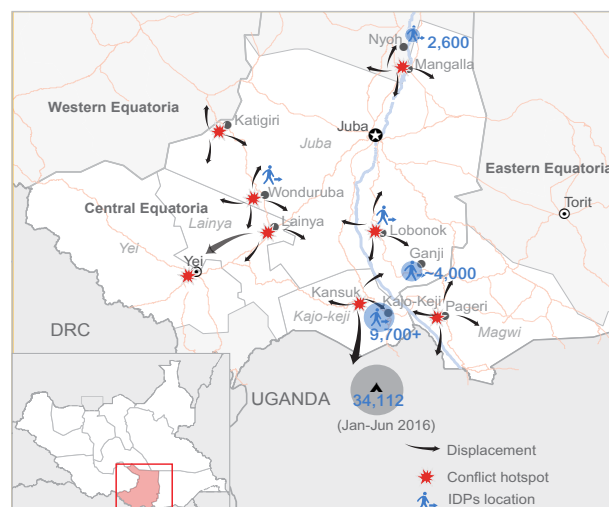
Thousands affected by clashes in Kajo-Keji

Tensions remain high in Kajo-Keji, Central Equatoria, following fighting between armed actors in June. According to local authorities the fighting displaced more than 9,700 people, who are mainly sheltering in churches and schools. Many other civilians are reported to be hiding in the bushes or to have crossed to Uganda due to the fighting.

Local communities and churches have assisted those displaced by the fighting, providing

them with hot meals and shelter. Humanitarian partners have deployed staff to bolster the response and will send medicines, WASH supplies and nutritional supplements for malnourished women and children. Family tracing and registration of separated children is ongoing.

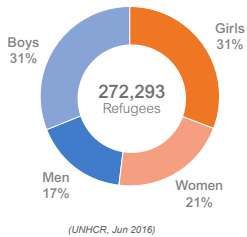
The displacement in Kajo-Keji is the latest in several incidents in Central Equatoria in recent months that have had humanitarian consequences, including in Mangalla, Lobonok, Pageri, and Wonduruba.



Map of affected areas in Central Equatoria. Source: OCHA

Sudanese refugees flee into South Sudan

Refugees in South Sudan by sex and age



Atoma, a refugee from Sudan, dreams of open a restaurant. Photo: UNHCR.

After five years of war in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states in Sudan, thousands of refugees are continuing to flee. So far in 2016, about 8,350 refugees from Sudan have arrived in South Sudan.

More than 7,500 of them have settled in Ajuong Thok refugee camp in Pariany County in Unity, while others arrived at Maban camp in Upper Nile, Lasu settlement in Central Equatoria and Makpandu in Western Equatoria. Nearly 90 per cent of new arrivals are women and children. One child in every ten is alone or without a family member.

After arriving at Yida transit centre, refugees are transported after a few days by bus to Ajuong Thok, a camp established in 2013, where they are provided with household items, plastic sheeting and poles to build a temporary home. Children who are unaccompanied or separated from their families are reunited with their families or placed in foster care.

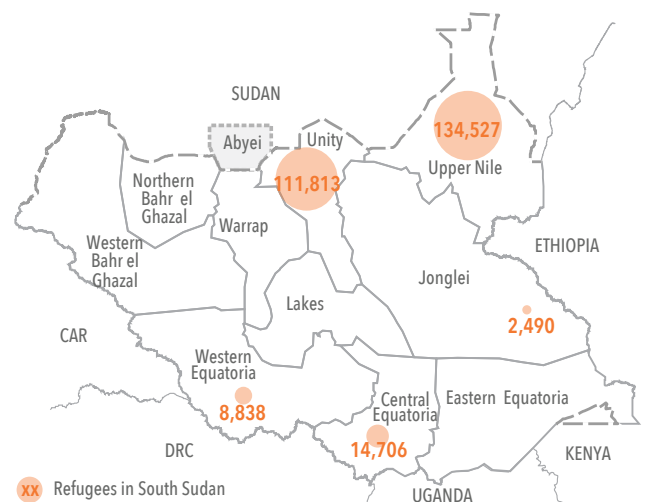
With nearly 41,000 Sudanese refugees already living in Ajuong Thok, the camp has almost reached its capacity. The construction of a new camp is underway at Pamir, some 50 kilometres south of the border, to receive new arrivals and refugees who have been living in Yida for the past five years. The UN Central Emergency Reserve Fund has allocated US\$6 million to support the relocation of more than 76,000 refugees from Yida to the new camp in Pamir.

South Sudan currently hosts 270,000 refugees, mainly from Sudan. On 20 June 2016, South Sudan joined the world in marking World Refugee Day with an event in Juba. In his remarks, UNHCR Representative Ahmed Warsame thanked the generosity of South Sudan: "We cannot thank enough South Sudan for providing sanctuary to individuals fleeing conflict and persecution in neighbouring countries. We cannot thank enough the South Sudanese people for welcoming refugees and sharing with them their meagre resources," he said.

Speaking at the event, Agade Obang, a student of economics and refugee in South Sudan, thanked UNHCR and its partners for their support, which allowed him to regain hope and attend university. "With this tool in my hands, I will make a positive change not only in my life, but of those in my community. I appeal to all to stand with refugees and give them access to education and to learn new skills," he added.

On 22 June, the UN Secretary-General welcomed the announcement of the Government of Sudan of a four-month unilateral cessation of hostilities beginning on 18 June in the Blue Nile and South Kordofan States.

Read more: <http://bit.ly/29bnQ8o> and <http://bit.ly/297Gc8X>



Map of refugee movement in South Sudan Source: OCHA

More than 8,300 Sudanese refugees have fled to South Sudan in 2016.

South Sudan currently hosts about 270,000 refugees mostly from Sudan.

World Refugee Day was marked in Juba on 20 June: #WithRefugees.

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OCHA humanitarian bulletins are available at: www.unocha.org/south-sudan | www.reliefweb.int