

### HIGHLIGHTS (4 days ago)

- More than 20,000 people displaced in Jur River County
- Almost half of displaced people intend to leave Malakal Protection of Civilians site
- Measles outbreak confirmed in 11 counties in South Sudan, upsurge in cases globally
- United Nations allocates \$11 million to help displaced people return home
- Food insecurity increases, humanitarians urge for scale-up of aid



A child being vaccinated against measles in Gogrial West, Warrap, April 2019. Credit: Medair

### KEY FIGURES

**7.1M**

People in need

**5.7M**

People targeted

**1.9M**

Number of IDPs

**6.45M**

Severely food insecure (Feb-Apr)

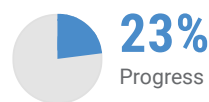
### FUNDING (2019)

**\$1.5B**

Requirements

**\$346.6M**

Funding



FTS: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/713/summary>

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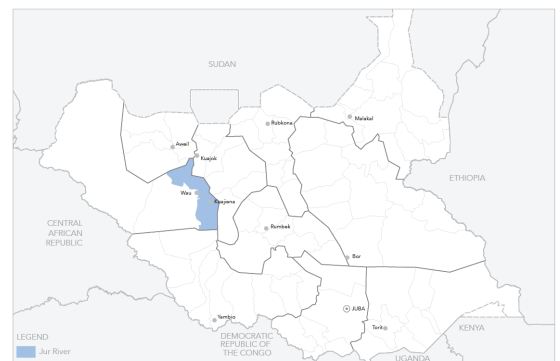
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### EMERGENCY RESPONSE (1 day ago)

#### More than 20,000 people displaced in Jur River County

Inter-communal violence has displaced more than 20,000 people since early March and has prevented thousands of civilians from returning to their homes in Kuajiena and Roc-Rocdong, Jur River County.

Since early March, cattle keepers from Tonj have come to Jur River searching for pasture for their livestock. Their attacks on villages in the area have led to reports of killing, rape, beating, and looting. People said they fear to return because of more attacks.



Jur River County

In Kuajiena, nearly 4,000 displaced people are currently sheltering at a primary school and in abandoned public buildings in the town.

In Roc-Rocdong, humanitarians have reported that nearly 8,000 people, mainly women and children have been displaced in Marial Bai and other neighbouring areas. At least 200 people, mostly women and unaccompanied children, are sheltering in a church compound and a primary school in Roc-Rocdong town.

Since March, nearly 4,500 newly displaced people in Wau PoC site and about 3,000 displaced people in Agok and Hai Masna collective sites have been reported.

The displaced people have called on the Government to provide security so that they can return home. But attacks continue to be reported in some of the villages, even after the deployment of Government forces to the area.

Humanitarian activities are ongoing to respond to urgent needs: safe water, food, emergency items and emergency shelter, primarily. In April, in Kuajiena, 4,200 people received 15-day food rations, and nutrition supplies to 900 children aged under 5 years were distributed. In Marial Bai and neighbouring settlements, over 7,000 people received a 15-day food ration.

Humanitarian organizations continue to engage with the political leaders in Tonj and Wau states to provide security for the displaced people to return to their villages.

### ANALYSIS (7 days ago)

#### Almost half of displaced people intend to leave Malakal Protection of Civilians site

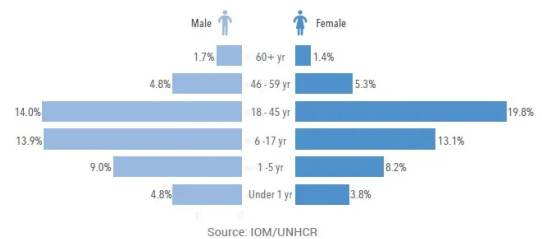
In April, IOM and UNHCR conducted a survey in the Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site to establish displaced people's intentions to return to their places of origin. The joint survey found that 44 per cent of displaced households intended to leave; one third of them within the next three months.

The main reasons for choosing to leave were improvements in security, better access to humanitarian services, and better economic and livelihood opportunities. Other factors influencing decisions were cultural ties, family reunification and access to housing.

Of those intending to leave, some 43 per cent indicated owning land or a house where they will seek shelter and 37 per cent intended to stay with friends or family. Some 14 per cent intend to seek accommodation provided by humanitarian service providers, and others indicated renting or relying on the local community for shelter.

Most people intended to return or relocate to areas within Malakal town, where land and property rights remain a key concern. Many people have lost documents to prove their land and property ownership during the conflict.

Yet, many people did not feel safe returning to their homes because of the destruction during the conflict, illegal occupation of their properties and a high presence of soldiers in some areas.



*Malakal Protection of Civilians site population by age and sex as of April 2019*

One Shilluk woman in the PoC site said: “I would love to go back to my village but currently things are not like before the crisis at my home area. My shelter was destroyed. For now, I will see how the peace develops before making a final decision of going back.”

Prior to the 2013 conflict, Malakal town was considered the second largest city in country with an estimated population of about 126,000 people according to the results of 2008 census. The conflict forced most of the town’s population to flee with some seeking shelter in the UNMISS PoC in Malakal town.

The Malakal PoC site population peaked at just under 48,000 individuals in August 2015 and has since dropped to some 29,190 people as per the population head count conducted by humanitarians at the end of April. Nearly 52 per cent of the people currently sheltering in the PoC site are women who face risks of violence daily. Women and girls who must leave the camp in search of firewood are particularly at risk.

### FEATURE (7 days ago)

#### Measles outbreak confirmed in 11 counties in South Sudan, upsurge in cases globally

Since the beginning of 2019, measles outbreaks have been confirmed in 11 counties and 3 Protection of Civilians sites (Juba, Bentiu and Malakal), which is almost 6 times the number of cases for all of 2018.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported in April that there has been a 300 per cent increase in reported measles cases worldwide in the first three months of this year compared to the same period last year.

In South Sudan, cumulatively, a total of 937 suspected cases, including 7 deaths, have been reported in 2019.

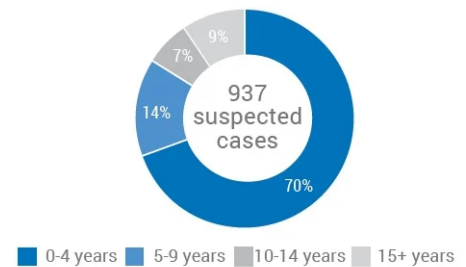
Low routine immunization coverage at 59 per cent, well below the desired threshold of 90 to 95 per cent, was reported as the main underlying cause of the multiple outbreaks. The low coverage was, in turn, attributed to low access to basic healthcare, estimated at 44 per cent, and insecurity affecting health facilities.

“Measles is a highly contagious disease currently causing a global crisis, and concerted efforts are needed to improve routine immunization delivery so that all children are protected from vaccine preventable diseases,” said Dr. Olu Olushayo, WHO Representative for South Sudan.

The Ministry of Health, with support from humanitarian organizations, has launched several reactive measles campaigns to immunize children in affected locations.

Since the outbreak was declared in the country in January, campaigns have been conducted in Juba, Central Equatoria; Pibor in Jonglei; Aweil South in Northern Bahr el Ghazal; Mayom in Unity; Melut in Upper Nile; and Gogrial West and Gogrial East in Warrap. More are planned for Aweil West and Aweil Center in Northern Bahr el Ghazal; and Tonj North in Warrap. Nearly 311,000 children aged between 6 months and 15 years have been vaccinated in the areas which have been reached.

A countrywide follow-up mass measles campaign targeting children aged 9-59 months is planned for November 2019, for all children who have remained unvaccinated since a 2017 campaign.



Source: WHO

Measles cases by age in 2019

Other response activities include coordinating surveillance and laboratory investigation of suspect cases and community mobilization.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE (15 days ago)

#### United Nations allocates \$11 million to help displaced people return home

In March, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) announced an allocation of US\$11 million to help 268,000 women, men and children who had been displaced by conflict within South Sudan to return to their homes.

The allocation will boost essential services including healthcare, education, and clean water and sanitation facilities in the areas of return, including serving people with disabilities. Protection services will be provided as a central component of the plan.

Farmers and herders in targeted areas will also receive emergency agricultural and livestock inputs and training to improve food and livestock production for vulnerable returnees.

“People who fled their homes with nothing are returning to nothing. They need urgent support. The CERF funding will ensure they have food, farming tools and seeds, shelter items and other necessities ahead of the rainy season starting in May, when access to most areas will be cut off,” said Mark Lowcock, Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. “They will need support to recover their lost livelihoods and rebuild their lives.”

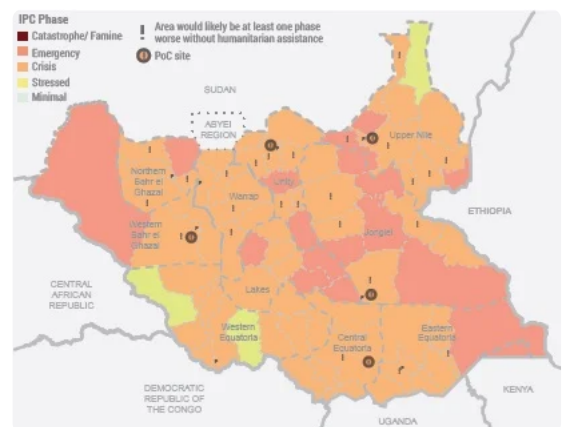
CERF is an emergency humanitarian fund established by the United Nations General Assembly in late 2005. It enhances the global body’s capacity to deliver funding quickly to humanitarian responders, and to provide time-critical assistance, including supplies, basic services and protection for those caught up in the world’s most neglected, under-funded and long-lasting crises. On average, more than half of CERF-funded humanitarian action addresses the needs of women and girls.

### ANALYSIS (48 days ago)

#### Food insecurity increases, humanitarians urge for scale-up of aid

Nearly 6.5 million people – 57 per cent of the population – are estimated to face severe food insecurity from February to April, with an estimated 45,000 in ‘catastrophic’ conditions, said the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group in South Sudan.

This is expected to increase to an estimated 6.9 million people facing severe food insecurity at the peak of the lean season – the time when people’s food stock runs out before the next harvest – in May-June. An estimated 50,000 people will be in ‘catastrophic’ conditions, which means they will be facing a famine-like situation.



*Integrated Food Security Phase Classification map February to April 2019*

Malnutrition levels remained critical in many areas, with some 860,000 children under the age of five estimated to be severely malnourished in 2019.

The Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan, Alain Noudéhou, said: "Sustained humanitarian support is required to address the immediate food assistance needs. It is also critical to support resilience activities to improve livelihoods and to increase families' ability to cope."

The number of acutely food insecure people has already increased by 13 per cent since January last year.

Humanitarian organizations said that funding and an urgent scale-up of humanitarian food assistance were needed to help vulnerable people across the country.

Around 80 per cent of people in South Sudan are farmers or pastoralists and depend on their produce or livestock for their livelihoods. But armed fighting and a lack of safety have made it hard for them to continue.

In 2019, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization aims to provide 800,000 farming, fishing and pastoral households in severely food insecure areas with vegetable and crop seeds, agricultural tools and fishing equipment. The UN's World Food Programme, will, among other things, deliver emergency food assistance; while UNICEF, the UN's Children Fund, is targeting more than two million children and their mothers to provide quality nutrition services in 2019.

### **MEDIA** (48 days ago)



View this video at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PaemJosmpBA>

We asked people who fled their homes because of the conflict in South Sudan to tell us about their lives. Watch this video, and hear what they said.



OCHA

# SOUTH SUDAN

## Situation Report

Last updated: 20 May 2019

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*For more information see:*

<https://www.unocha.org/south-sudan>

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/south-sudan>

<https://reliefweb.int/country/ssd>

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