

16-22 July 2012

HIGHLIGHTS

- Acute diarrhea causes deaths of Sudanese refugees in camps.
- US\$20 million has been allocated from the Central Emergency Response Fund to support Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile and Unity.
- Revised total of US\$1.2 billion needed to maintain humanitarian operations in South Sudan until the end of the year.

2012 FIGURES

Conflict incidents	185
Number of people newly displaced	164,331

Source: OCHA based on reports from local authorities and assessment teams. Figures as of 15 July 2012.

2.4 million

food-insecure people targeted (4.7 million at risk of food insecurity. Source: CAP MYR 2012)

265,000

refugees targeted by humanitarian partners in 2012 (Source: CAP MYR 2012)



Sudanese refugees at a settlement in Yusuf Batil, Upper Nile State. (Jake Dinneen/UNHCR)

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Situation overview

The security situation in Northern Bahr el Ghazal was tense and unpredictable after South Sudan accused Sudan of bombing inside its territory on 20 July. Heavy rains continued to restrict access to 7,000 conflict-displaced people in the state's Jaac, Rumaker and Warlang areas.

Humanitarian organizations continued to focus on assisting some 162,000 Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile and Unity states. In response to escalating needs, US\$20 million has been allocated to the refugee response effort from the Central Emergency Response Fund. In other humanitarian funding developments, a midyear review of the Consolidated Appeal for South Sudan revealed that \$1.2 billion is required to meet emergency needs. The appeal is currently 45 per cent funded.

Talks resume between South Sudan and Sudan

High-level negotiations between South Sudan and Sudan re-commenced on 22 July in the Ethiopia capital, Addis Ababa. A second face-to-face meeting between the Presidents of the two countries is scheduled to take place, according to the African Union (AU). However, the exact date of the proposed meeting is yet to be confirmed.

South Sudan signs up to Geneva Conventions

South Sudan ratified the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols on 16 July, following the passing of a bill by the National Legislative Assembly. The Geneva Conventions set out rules which seek for humanitarian reasons to limit the effects of armed conflict. The rules protect persons not, or no longer, participating in hostilities, such as civilians, health workers and aid workers, wounded or sick soldiers, prisoners of war and other persons deprived of their liberty. They also impose restrictions on the means and methods of warfare to which parties to conflict can resort.

Humanitarian challenges, needs and response

Rains continue to restrict relief reaching Northern Bahr el Ghazal

The security situation in Northern Bahr el Ghazal is tense, following an alleged bombing by the Sudan Armed Forces in Rumaker on 20 July, according to the State Relief and Rehabilitation Director. Sudan denies the bombing took place on South Sudan soil. Initial information indicated that one person was reportedly killed and another injured in the incident. No population movement was reported following the alleged attack.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal received some of its heaviest rains in recent weeks as the height of the rainy season approached. The rains continued to hamper humanitarian assistance to about 7,000 people displaced by conflict in Jaac, Warlang and Rumaker. A road assessment by the Logistics Cluster confirmed road conditions remain poor and impassable. Several humanitarian response missions to these locations were called off

CLUSTERS

Lead/Co-lead organization

Education	UNICEF Save the Children
Emergency returns sector	IOM UNHCR
Emergency telecommunications	WFP
Food security & livelihoods	FAO/WFP VSF-B
Health	WHO GOAL
Logistics	WFP
Non-food items & emergency shelter	IOM World Vision
Nutrition	UNICEF ACF
Protection	UNHCR NRC
Water, sanitation & hygiene	UNICEF Medair

REFUGEES

Numbers in Upper Nile

Doro	40,937
Jamman	29,345
Yusuf Batil	34,099
Total	104,381

Numbers in Unity

Yida	55,298
Pariang	1,051
Nyeel	844
Total	57,193

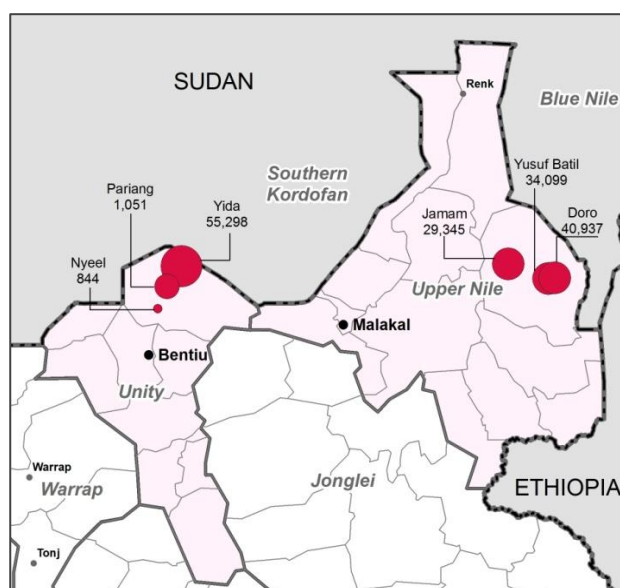
Source: UNHCR, figures as of 22 July 2012. Numbers for Unity State have reduced because of a Level 2 re-registration underway which provides a more accurate total for the number of refugees.

due to inaccessibility. The Health Cluster is currently relying on radios to monitor the health situation in Warlang, Jaac and Rumaker. Water, sanitation, hygiene, emergency shelter and education supplies are reportedly stuck in Aweil town, pending improvements in road accessibility. In Gochmachar, where relief workers are able to reach over 3,000 people displaced, aid agencies responded to recommendations from the recently concluded follow-up assessment with plans at final stages to support people with seeds and tools. Three month's worth of medical supplies for the state was delivered to the State Ministry of Health during the week; distribution to accessible health facilities has been completed.

Refugee updates

Acute diarrhoea causes refugee deaths

In Unity State, where some 57,000 refugees are located, acute diarrhoea continues to be of high concern. The under-five mortality rate in the Yida settlement is currently 2.75/10,000, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), implying that two out of ten thousand children are dying per day. The overall crude mortality rate is 0.92, according to UNHCR. During the third week of July alone, 23 deaths from acute diarrhoea were recorded. Humanitarian agencies have stepped up hygiene and health outreach capacities to tackle the outbreak of acute diarrhoea and other communicable diseases in all camps in Unity and Upper Nile state. Meanwhile, lower respiratory tract infection and malnutrition are also highly prevalent. With the increase in rainfall there has been an increase in malaria cases. Nearly 400 cases of malaria were reported at health facilities since the beginning of July, according to health partners.



Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile and Unity states.

Relocation of refugees from Jamman a priority due to flooding

In Upper Nile State, humanitarian organizations are working to relocate 15,000 refugees from Jamman refugee settlement due to the lack of reliable drinking water sources and the risk of flooding due to heavy rains. The relocation resumed on 12 July upon completion of the relocation of the group of 32,000 new arrivals from the border. Refugees are being transported by vehicle from Jamman. A new site 52 kilometers away in Gendrassa has just opened and will be able to host an initial 15,000 people. A total of 30,000 refugees are expected to be hosted at a later stage.

US\$20 million humanitarian fund injection to support refugees

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) announced the allocation of US\$20 million to humanitarian organizations in South Sudan, to assist the emergency response efforts to some 162,000 Sudanese refugees located in Upper Nile and Unity states. The CERF is the leading pooled humanitarian fund set up to provide assistance to those affected by natural disasters and armed conflict. The funds will be used to provide emergency assistance in sectors such as protection, food, and water, sanitation and hygiene. Disbursement of the funds has commenced.

Returns to South Sudan

Returns movements mainly occurring in Upper Nile State

115,748 returnees have arrived in final destinations across South Sudan since January 2012, according to IOM.

The bulk of movements of South Sudanese returning home from Sudan occurred in Upper Nile during the week. On 19 July, 550 returnees departed from Malakal by IOM-supported barge to Juba, leaving just over 200 returnees awaiting onward transport in the town. Most of the group in transit will proceed to Juba and onwards to Greater Bahr el Ghazal, with some disembarking in Unity and Jonglei states en route. Also on 19 July, IOM transferred 16 returnees by air from Juba to Ulang County in Upper Nile State. Meanwhile in Renk, final preparations are being made for an IOM-supported barge convoy heading to Juba with some 2,500 returnees on board. Some returnees will disembark along the way in Jonglei, while the majority will proceed to parts of Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal.

A higher number of returnees departed Renk than arrived spontaneously between 11 and 19 July, as 839 returnees were tracked arriving in Renk and 1,245 were tracked as departing spontaneously. In total, over 1,100 returnees arrived in final destinations throughout South Sudan in the reporting week. Over 408,000 returnees have arrived in South Sudan since the beginning of the organized returns programme in October 2010.

Returnees*

State	Previous total	New arrivals 11-19 July	Updated total
Unity	88,049	0	88,049
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	72,768	17	72,785
Upper Nile	74,024	922	74,946
Central Equatoria	53,717	0	53,717
Warrap	37,312	125	37,437
Western Bahr el Ghazal	25,816	27	25,843
Jonglei	21,706	33	21,739
Lakes	17,475	0	17,475
Eastern Equatoria	13,690	0	13,690
Western Equatoria	2,682	0	2,682
Total	407,239	1,124	408,363

*since 30 October 2010. Contains only verified IOM data unless otherwise noted. Figures as of 19 July 2012.

Some 18,000 returnees remain in transit in Upper Nile's Renk.

Humanitarian planning and coordination

US\$1.2 billion needed to fund humanitarian operation

The revised midyear Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for 20 countries was officially launched 19 July. For South Sudan, the midyear CAP review process – carried out by 112 organizations, including government humanitarian institutions, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and the donor community – highlighted a serious deterioration in the situation since late 2011, when the CAP 2012 was developed. As a result of the review process, the midyear 2012 Consolidated Appeal for South Sudan seeks US\$1.2 billion for 289 projects to address urgent humanitarian needs, up from \$776 million in the CAP 2012. As of 30 June, the South Sudan CAP is funded at 45 per cent of the revised needs.

The main changes in needs have been in relation to the increase of people in need of food aid and the rising influx of Sudanese refugees. In the midyear review, the planning figure for food assistance was doubled, from 1.2 million to 2.4 million individuals by year-end. Continued conflict and rising food insecurity in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and

**Consolidated
Appeal
FUNDING**

1.2 billion
requested (US\$)

495 million
received (US\$)

45% funded

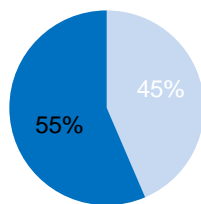
Source: Financial Tracking Service

Blue Nile states, meanwhile, accelerated the influx of refugees into South Sudan. Late last year, the number of refugees in the country was expected to reach 80,000 in 2012; however, the expectation now is that at least 265,000 refugees will need assistance this year. Further information on the Consolidated Appeal can be found at www.unocha.org/cap/appeals/mid-year-review-consolidated-appeal-south-sudan-2012

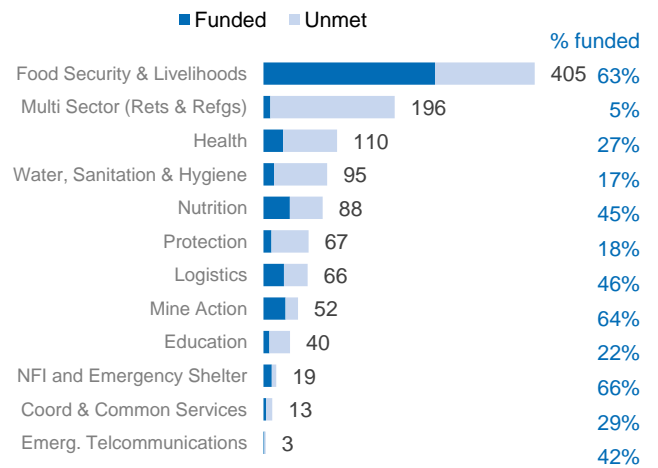
**South Sudan
Consolidated Appeal 2012**

US\$1.2 billion
requested at MYR

■ Funded ■ Unmet



Funding requirements by cluster (in million US\$)



Strengthening initial rapid needs assessments

The humanitarian community is strengthening how it carries out needs assessments, to ensure initial responses are more streamlined, and that follow-up response missions are more coordinated. A tool for conducting assessments has been developed, called the Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA). The first IRNA workshop in South Sudan was held in Juba from 12-13 July, bringing together 40 participants, including cluster coordinators, UN/NGO emergency focal points and OCHA staff. Training across the states followed from 16-19 July, bringing together participants of initial rapid needs assessments, including local authorities. Feedback from the workshops will help refine the IRNA tool so that it can be used more systematically. Its implementation will ensure a more coherent initial response to emergencies, as well as act as a base for in-depth cluster assessments.



Initial rapid needs assessment training in Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal (OCHA)

This report was prepared by the OCHA South Sudan office in collaboration with humanitarian partners. If you have inputs for the next edition, or questions/comments on the current issue, please contact: ochasouthsudan@un.org