

HIGHLIGHTS

- Water supply improvements were reported in camps hosting 110,000 Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile State.
- Aid organizations gained initial access to conflict-affected communities in Jonglei State, with about 10,000 people displaced by recent violence.
- Flooding reduced as the end of the rainy season neared. 270,000 people have been effected since the rains began in June.

FIGURES

Conflict incidents	237
Number of newly displaced people	170,709

Source: OCHA based on reports from local authorities and assessment teams. Figures as of 31 October 2012

Consolidated Appeal FUNDING

1.2 billion
requested (US\$)

724 million
received (US\$)

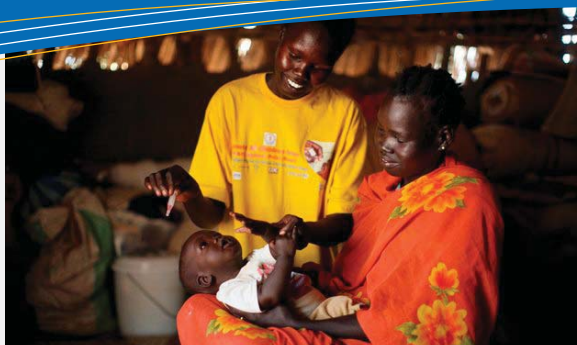
62% funded

Source: Financial Tracking Service

2.4 million

People targeted with food assistance in 2012

(Source: CAP MYR 2012)



A child receives a polio vaccination in Aweil, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State (UNICEF/Solok).

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Situation overview

The humanitarian response continued to more than 175,000 refugees in Unity and Upper Nile, from Sudan's South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. Improvements in access to water in Upper Nile led to increases in water supply levels in all four refugee sites, hosting over 110,000 people. In Jonglei State, aid organizations registered close to 10,000 people displaced by recent fighting between the South Sudan army and non-state armed groups in Pibor County. The humanitarian response to flood-affected communities across the country continued as the rains receded.

The governments of South Sudan and Sudan participated in a high-level security meeting in Juba from 6-7 November, chaired by both states' Ministers of Defense. However, the meeting failed to reach agreement on steps to implement security arrangements for the demilitarized border zone between the two countries, according to the African Union.

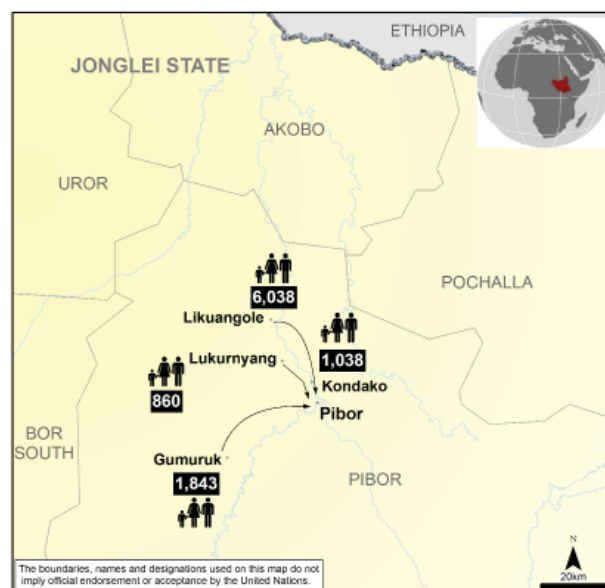
Challenges, needs and response

Aid organizations gain initial access to conflict-affected areas in Jonglei

A UN Security assessment was carried out in Gumuruk town on 2 November, as the security situation reportedly eased in the area. This paved the way for an inter-agency assessment on 10 November to complement efforts by non-UN agencies already on the ground. Approximately 4,000 to 4,500 residents returned to Gumuruk, of an estimated town population of 8,000 people. Food and nutrition assistance were identified as immediate priority needs.

The presence of unexploded ordnance is endangering the safe return of people and constraining humanitarian response. The UN peacekeeping mission, UNMISS, confirmed the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) on the outskirts of Gumuruk. A woman was injured by a UXO in Gumuruk on 6 November. Due to this and other recent security incidents, some agencies delayed programming until the situation improves, highlighting the challenges of response in such volatile and hard-to-reach locations.

Humanitarian agencies continued to register people displaced by the recent fighting. Close to 10,000 people have been registered in Pibor town, from Likuangole (6,038),



People displaced in Jonglei State due to recent insecurity.

BASELINE

Population (NBS)	8.26 million
GDP per capita (SSNBS)	\$1,546
% pop living on less than \$1.25 per day (UNDP)	51%
Life expectancy (Health Survey 2006)	42 years
Under-five mortality (MoH)	135/1,000
<5 global acute malnutrition rate (SSNBS)	18.1%

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

Gumuruk (1,843), Kondako (1,038) and Lukurnyang (860). Due to the insecurity, aid organizations are still unable to access several areas reportedly affected by the fighting, including Likuangole town and nearby villages.

Flooding continues to subside

Flooding continued to reduce across the country over the past week. Since the flooding season began in June, over 270,000 people have been affected, by crop destruction, temporary displacement and loss of assets. Triple the number of people have been impacted compared with last year, when some 78,000 people were affected by heavy rains.

State	Flood-affected people*	Flood-affected counties
Jonglei	201,396	10 out of 11
Lakes	24,600	3 out of 8
Warrap	16,902	4 out of 7
Unity	8,826	8 out of 9
Upper Nile	7,780	9 out of 12
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	7,202	4 out of 5
Western Equatoria	3,975	4 out of 10
Eastern Equatoria	-	2 out of 8
Central Equatoria	-	1 out of 6
Western Bahr el Ghazal	-	1 out of 3
Total	270,681	46 out of 79

*Reported by assessment teams. Information as of 11 November 2012.

In Western Equatoria State, the humanitarian response to people affected by the floods along the Yubu River in Nzara County is being mobilized, following reports of flooding on 3 November. An NGO assessment identified about 370 people affected, with most of the group temporarily displaced and staying in neighbouring homes. Humanitarian organizations are mobilizing household kits, medicine, water, sanitation and hygiene support for people in need.

Disaster-affected communities receive seeds

Over 30,000 conflict-displaced and flood-affected people will benefit from a food security and livelihoods project launched on 9 November. The seed production and supply project will provide locally-produced seeds to vulnerable people. It aims to provide 400 metric tonnes of quality seeds (maize, sorghum, beans, cowpea, groundnut and sesame) to disaster-affected people, primarily in Jonglei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states. The seeds will contribute to producing over 20,000 tonnes of food, enough to feed all 30,000 people for at least eight months. The seeds will be provided at the onset of the agricultural season in March.

Refugee update

Water supply improving in Upper Nile

The water supply to some 110,000 Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile State has improved in all four camps in Maban County. In Jamam, Gendrassa and Doro sites, the water supply has risen above recommended SPHERE standards of 15 litres per person per day, according to the UN refugee agency (UNHCR). In Yusuf Batil settlement, partners anticipate the water supply to improve significantly in the coming week as borehole drilling and the extension of a water distribution network are completed. The newly drilled borehole will provide 250,000 to 300,000 litres per day, an extra 6.5 to 8 litres per day for each refugee, bringing it above the SPHERE standards. It is estimated that the

REFUGEES

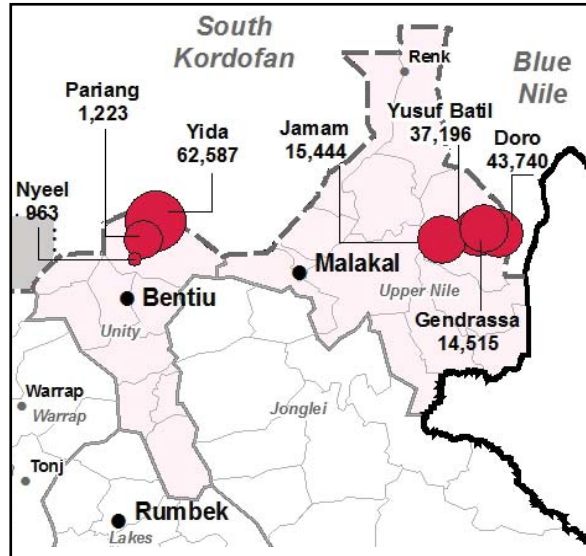
Numbers in Upper Nile

Doro	43,740
Gendrassa	14,515
Jamam	15,444
Yusuf Batil	37,196
Total	110,895

Numbers in Unity

Nyeel	963
Pariang	1,223
Yida	62,587
Total	64,773

Source: UNHCR, figures as of 10 November 2012.



Refugee arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan and Blue Nile states into South Sudan. Source: UNHCR

water supply will increase to more than 17 litres of water per person per day in the coming weeks. A lack of access to clean water was one of the key challenges to the refugee humanitarian operation in Upper Nile.

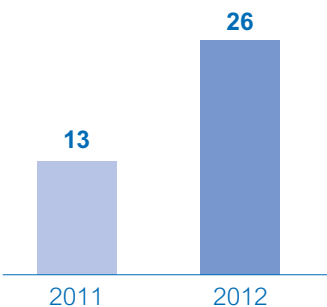
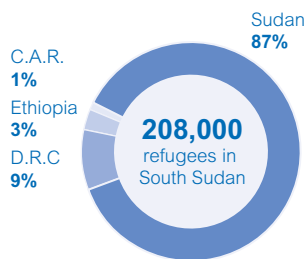
Contingency plans finalized for refugee influx

Humanitarian partners are finalizing contingency plans for a new wave of refugees from Sudan's Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. Up to 30,000 refugees are expected to arrive by the end of the year, as the rains end and crossing the border becomes easier. With current refugee sites stretched to capacity,

the priority ahead of the influx is on identifying and assessing new sites that are in locations accessible by road, a safe distance from the Sudan border and close to water sources. Discussions are ongoing with authorities on potential new sites, and the refugees are being consulted at all stages of the process. Relief items such as medicine, vaccinations and nutrition supplements are being pre-positioned in preparation for the arrivals.

Biometric registration strengthens refugee assistance

Biometric registration of about 65,000 refugees in Unity State began over the week. Biometrics - in this case fingerprinting - is an important tool to quickly recognize or verify a person's identity. The implications of this exercise are far-reaching for humanitarian partners. Combined with the recently developed address system, biometrics will enable a more thorough individual case follow-up of refugees. For example, if a person does not show up for an appointment at a health clinic. It will also provide a more accurate calculation of the number of refugees at each settlement, so that relief can be more effectively provided. A mass information campaign will be carried out prior to fingerprinting, so that refugees understand the objectives and rationale behind the exercise.



Returnees transported to final destination by end October (in '000s)

Returns to South Sudan

South Sudanese return by barge and air

The IOM-supported barge carrying 880 returnees to Juba docked in Jonglei State's Bor on 8 November. Food rations and nutritional supplements were provided for 46 malnourished children on board. The children were put on nutrition treatment programmes prior to departure. They were declared fit to travel as long as their treatment continued en route. The barge departed Upper Nile State's Renk on 30 October and is due to arrive in Juba on 12 November.

Joint IOM-UNHCR flights carrying extremely vulnerable returnees resumed on 6 November from Sudan to Aweil. By 10 November some 430 returnees had arrived in Aweil, on an average of two flights per day. Over 300 of the group received further land transport to final destinations in neighbouring states, with the remainder settling in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Almost 1,400 returnees are expected to be flown to South Sudan in this programme.

The IOM-supported barge carrying 880 returnees is en route from Renk to Juba, expected to arrive on 12 November.

IOM estimates that about 135,000 people returned to South Sudan from Sudan since January 2012.

Humanitarian partners anticipate the arrival of up to 125,000 South Sudanese from Sudan in 2013.

On 6 November, humanitarian partners organized a land convoy from Juba to Yirol West in Lakes State, to support 200 returnees planning to settle there. Over 1,000 returnees were tracked heading to final destinations during the week, bringing the overall number of estimated returnees arriving in South Sudan in 2012 to over 135,000 people.

Land allocation remains challenging

Land allocation remains a challenging issue for returnees settling in new areas. In Aweil in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, protection partners are working to ensure that potential relocation of returnees from flood-prone areas meets criteria for voluntariness and other protection principles.

Almost 250 returnees in Kwajok wishing for land there remain camped at the bus station since July. State authorities contend that these returnees are not from Kwajok and should proceed to other counties in accordance with state policy. In Wau in Western Bahr el Ghazal, demarcation of land plots for 47 returnee families staying at the transit site will start at the end of the rainy season, according to local authorities.

New Juba returnee site ready in November

The first movement of returnees from the Juba transit site to the final destination site in Kuda in Terekeka County is expected to take place before the end of November. The first 1,000 people will temporarily reside in long houses, with the remaining 770 people to move to the new site once tents are transferred.

Individual shelter materials will be provided to each family, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable. Two temporary schools have been constructed. Four boreholes have been drilled to provide the returnees with clean water, and medical facilities have been established that will serve both returnees and host community. The returnees were flown to Juba from Sudan's Kosti in May, and have been awaiting the establishment of the final destination site.

Response continues for returnees stranded and in transit

Humanitarian partners in Northern Bahr el Ghazal have a well-established system to provide arriving returnees with immediate support. Vulnerable returnees arriving to Aweil by air during the week received food for one month, clean water, hygiene kits, immunization, and household items. Temporary accommodation was provided in two tents at the railway station, and medical care, nutrition screening, and onward transport for those who required it. Information on conditions in places of final destination, including basic services such as education facilities, was also provided.

In other locations, partners are working on resolving reports of water shortages in the Cueibet returnee settlement area in Lakes State, where one borehole is shared among returnees and the host community. Temporary learning spaces are being built in a number of returnee settlements in Yirol East and West. Services are being upgraded at a proposed new way station in Wau.

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

South Sudan critical events timeline

