

14-20 January 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- Inter-communal violence in Lakes State causes temporary displacement
- Some 1,500 displaced individuals to return to Abyei from Western Bahr el Ghazal State.
- Aid organizations continue to provide for food insecure communities in the disputed Abyei area.

BASELINE

Population 2008 (NBS)	8.26 million
GDP per capita (NBS)	\$1,546
Pop. living below poverty line (NBHS)	51%
Life expectancy (SHHS)	42 years
Child mortality (SHHS)	105/1,000
Maternal mortality (SHHS)	2,054/100,000
>5 global acute Malnutrition (NBS)	18.1%
Adult literacy (NBS)	27%
Net enrolment secondary education	1.6%
Households using improved sanitation (SHHS)	7.4%
Households with improved drinking water sources (SHHS)	68.7%



About 1,500 people prepare to return to Abyei from Western Bahr el Ghazal State

In this issue

- [Situation overview P.1](#)
- [Humanitarian updates P.1](#)
- [Food security update P.2](#)
- [Refugee update P.3](#)
- [Returns to South Sudan P.4](#)

Situation overview

Aid organizations focused on responding to the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected people across South Sudan. In the disputed Abyei area, humanitarian partners were preparing for the return of about 1,500 people from Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal. Aid organizations continued to provide for food insecure communities in Abyei area.

Health partners reported an increase in cases of suspected Hepatitis E since mid-December in refugee sites in Upper Nile State. Aid agencies in collaboration with the government are carrying out an investigation to assess the health situation and ensure an appropriate response.

An Africa Union facilitated meeting between the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan on 12-19 January in Ethiopia, agreed on a matrix to implement outstanding issues on the establishment of the Abyei Administration, security, policing and economic issues, including the resumption of oil production.

Humanitarian challenges, needs and response

Inter-communal fighting in Lakes State causes temporary displacement

Inter-communal fighting broke out following a cattle raid in Rumbek North County, Lakes State on 18 January resulting in several deaths and more than 60 injured, according to health partners. Health partners in Rumbek are providing health assistance to the injured and those in urgent need of medical treatment.

Initial reports suggest that an unconfirmed number of people were temporarily displaced by the skirmishes, but did not require humanitarian assistance. Aid organizations are ready to conduct an inter-agency humanitarian assessment as soon as the security situation improves.

Cattle-raids leave 1,300 people vulnerable in Jonglei State

An inter-agency assessment carried out on 14 January in Makuach Payam, Jonglei State found that about 1,300 people were affected by cattle raids on 1 January, which reportedly left three people dead and 18 injured, according to local authorities. While no immediate displacements were reported after the incident, some individuals and families opted to relocate to Bor County.

According to the inter-agency assessment, the affected people were left food insecure as they lost their cattle which they depend on for cash to buy food. Women with children are reportedly resorting to eating wild fruits for survival.

Medical supplies in the local health centre are reportedly depleting rapidly as demand for services increased. According to health partners, an average of 40 malaria, 35 diarrhea

Aid agencies have put in place plans to respond to the needs of people returning to Abyei from Wau.

and 72 acute respiratory infection cases per week were reported. Aid agencies are mobilizing support to respond to the needs of the people displaced.

1,500 people return to Abyei from Western Bahr el Ghazal

Humanitarian organizations are preparing for the return of 1,500 people from Western Bah el Ghazal’s Wau town to Abyei. The movement is organized by local authorities and community leaders, and is composed of 61 buses and several trucks to transport luggage. Aid agencies in Abyei area have put in place plans to respond to the needs of these people at their final destination in Abyei town.

According to food security partners, the Abyei area will remain at crisis level of food security until March 2013.

Food security update

Food distributed in Abyei area

Aid organizations continued to provide for food insecure communities in the disputed Abyei area. Of the 72,000 people within the Abyei area targeted for food aid before the end of January, around 11,000 were reached north of the River Kiir/Bahr el Arab by 13 January.

Four distribution points were opened north of the river to reduce the distance between communities and food distribution points. These are situated in Awolnom, Mijak, Rumameer and Wunruok.

The number of Abyei residents targeted for food distribution in 2012 was in the region of 125,000 individuals, 72,000 of whom were in the Abyei area, with the remainder displaced in Warrap State. According to food security partners, the Abyei area will remain at crisis level until March 2013 due to displacements and disruption of food and income sources.

Livestock vaccination underway in Abyei

Aid organizations continued a mass vaccination campaign for livestock in the Abyei area, especially in the south and north where Dinka Ngok livestock is situated. Livestock is an integral part of the livelihood for most communities in Abyei.

To date, about 30,000 animals, including cattle and small ruminants, owned by about 1,600 families have been vaccinated. During the past week, the campaign focused on goats and sheep, as cattle vaccination was put on hold until all vaccines were pre-positioned.

Aid organizations also visited the Misseriya pastoral community in northern Abyei to mobilize them for the upcoming vaccination campaign. Relief agencies are working through the Misseriya traditional leadership to identify trained Community Based Animal Health Workers and other livestock experts within their community to carry out the campaign.

About 30,000 animals have been vaccinated so far in the Abyei area.

CAP 2013

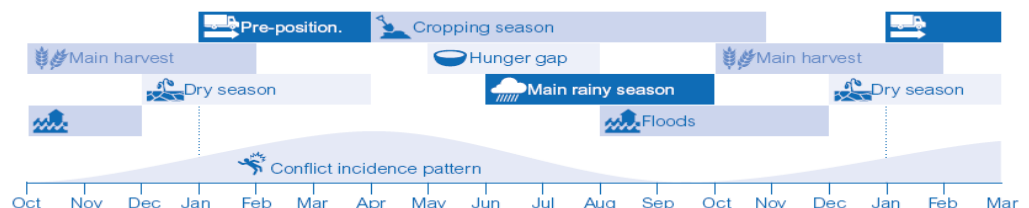
Funding

1.16 billion
requested (US\$)

4.9 million
received (US\$)

0.4 % funded

Source: Finance Tracking Service, as of 20 January 2013



Refugee update

MSF reported an increase in Hepatitis E since mid-December in refugee sites in Upper Nile State.

Reported increase in Hepatitis E in Upper Nile

Humanitarian organizations are concerned about a reported increase of suspected Hepatitis E cases in refugee camps in Upper Nile State. While the number of cases was on the decline towards the end of 2012, MSF reported an increase in cases since mid-December in Jamam and Gendrassa refugee sites. In Yusuf Batil site, MSF recorded 742 new suspected cases in the first two weeks of January, with 87 admissions to the hospital and 17 deaths. In the reporting week in Doro settlement, MSF identified 18 suspected Hepatitis E cases. Following reports of an increase in suspected cases, the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization and the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) are carrying out an investigation to assess the health situation and to ensure an appropriate response.

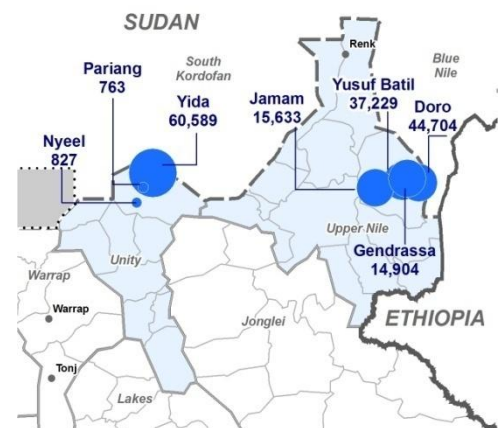
New refugee site to open in Unity

A new refugee settlement will open shortly in Unity State to host the continuing inflow of Sudanese refugees and to decongest the existing settlement in Yida, where essential services are overstretched. New arrivals from South Kordofan will be hosted in Ajuong, which is expected to begin receiving refugees in early March.

The new site in Ajuong near Jam-jang, which is expected to host 20,000 refugees, is located 35 km south east of Pariang, Unity State and is in a forested area with good terrain, water resources, and plenty of space. Aid agencies worked closely with the refugees' leadership to identify the new site which is reportedly suitable for longer term assistance, including education support and income generating activities.

An additional 300 people are arriving every day to Yida, with up to 60,000 more refugees anticipated to arrive over the next 5-6 months of the dry season, according to the UN refugee agency (UNHCR). Aid agencies are identifying additional settlements in Unity State to accommodate an estimated 110,000 refugees, including pre-positioning food and essential items before the start of the rainy season.

Yida settlement, which currently shelters about 61,000 people, is the largest refugee location in South Sudan. The settlement was cut off due to flooding during the six months of the rainy season in 2012 forcing aid agencies to use air-transport to deliver life-saving aid and household materials.



Some 300 refugees are arriving in South Sudan every day

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New arrivals from South Kordofan will be hosted in Ajuong.

REFUGEES

Numbers in Upper Nile

Doro	44,704
Gendrassa	14,904
Jamam	15,633
Yusuf Batil	37,229
Total	112,470

Numbers in Unity

Nyeel	827
Pariang	763
Yida	60,589
Total	62,179

Source: UNHCR, figures as of 22 January 2013.

Returns to South Sudan

Onward transport for 500 individuals to Upper Nile

Aid organizations organized a convoy to transport about 500 individuals from Renk, Upper Nile wishing to travel to Maban as their final destination. Aid agencies registered the returnees on arrival, and provided those in need with shelter, food, water and sanitation, health services and household materials to help them settle.

Meanwhile, about 240 returnees at the way station in Malakal are awaiting onward transport various destinations across South Sudan.

2013 FIGURES

Conflict incidents	09
Number of people newly displaced	00

Source: OCHA based on reports from local authorities and assessment teams. Figures as of 15 January 2013.

170 returnees journey to Unity State

About 170 returnees were en route to Unity State from Upper Nile State during the past week. Most of these are part of the group that arrived from Khartoum by a road convoy in December. They will be hosted at Kilo 8 in Unity State currently occupied by stranded returnees from other areas. Humanitarian partners will provide water and sanitation, food, basic health services and emergency shelter to the returnees, including support for onward transport.

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 IMC
Logistics	WFP
Non-food items & emergency shelter	IOM World Vision
Nutrition	UNICEF ACF
Protection	UNHCR NRC
Water, sanitation & hygiene	UNICEF Medair

Overview of returns to South Sudan as of 17 January 2013

State	Previous total*	New arrivals	Total stranded	Updated total
Upper Nile	21,356	548	19,527	41,431
Central Equatoria	20,195	24	857	21,076
Warrap	18,340	38	-	18,378
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	13,097	-	-	13,097
Jonglei	13,597	6	-	13,603
Unity	12,102	34	-	12,136
Eastern Equatoria	11,921	-	-	11,921
Lakes	11,464	-	-	11,464
Western Bahr el Ghazal	9,484	10	-	9,494
Western Equatoria	4,776	-	-	4,776
Total	136,332	660	20,384	157,376

Since January 2012. Contains only verified IOM data unless otherwise noted.

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