

HIGHLIGHTS

- Aid agencies mobilized to respond to heavy violence caused by cattle-raiding in Jonglei State on 8 February.
- Hygiene activities stepped up in Upper Nile State refugee sites, in response to a recent spike in Hepatitis E in all four camps in Maban County.
- Humanitarian assistance including food was provided to people returning to the disputed Abyei area, with over 21,000 people having returned since July 2012.

BASELINE INDICATORS

Population (2008) (NBS)	8.26m
GDP per capita (NBS)	\$1,546
Pop. living below poverty line (NBHS)	50.6%
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 (EMIS)	1.6%
Households using improved sanitation (SHHS)	7.4%
Households with improved drinking water sources (SHHS)	68.7%



Sudanese women in South Sudan refugee settlement receive blankets.

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Situation overview

Aid organizations were seized responding to multiple communities affected by insecurity across the country. In Jonglei State, a heavy outbreak of cattle-raiding related violence affected people in Akobo County, with initial unconfirmed reports placing the numbers killed in excess of 100 people, and more injured. In Western Equatoria State, humanitarian assistance was underway to over 2,700 people displaced by December insecurity in Wau. Relief continued to be provided to people displaced from Abyei returning home, with over 21,000 people having returned since July 2012. Aid organizations continued to scale up hygiene activities in response to the recent increase in Hepatitis E in Upper Nile refugee sites.

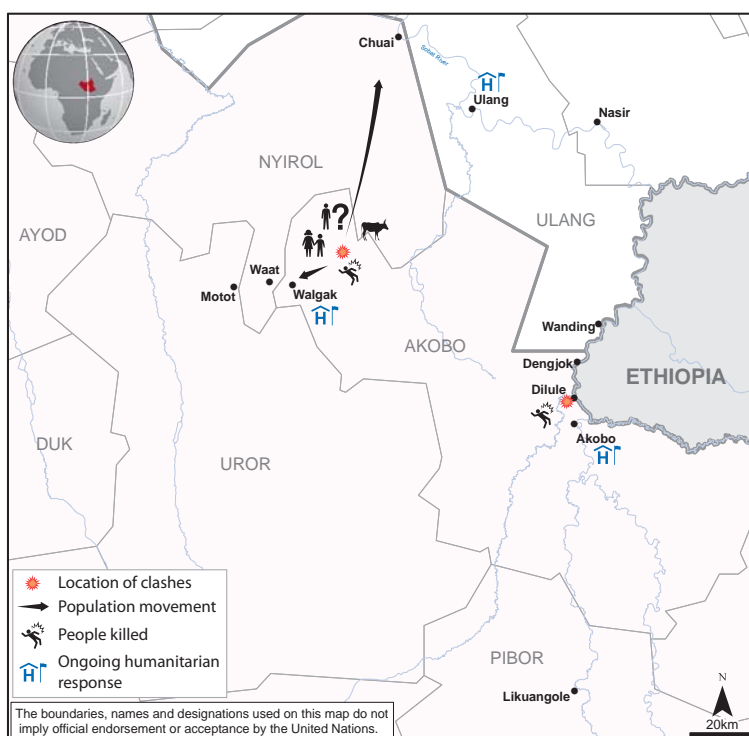
Border tensions between South Sudan and Sudan persisted, following little reported progress in recent high level talks between the two counties in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Unconfirmed clashes were reported in the disputed Mile 14 area between Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Sudan's South Darfur.

Challenges, needs and response

Cattle-raiding sparks heavy violence in Jonglei State

Severe cattle-raiding took place close to Walgak in western Akobo County on 8 February. Unconfirmed reports indicated that over 100 people were killed in latest inter-communal clashes. People reportedly fled to multiple locations following the violence, and the exact number of people affected is yet unknown.

Health partners dispatched a trauma team to Walgak on 11 February to treat the wounded. Many of the injured were too severely wounded to survive a medical-evacuation, highlighting the inten-



Map showing areas of recent inter-communal clashes in Jonglei State.

FIGURES 2013

Violence-related incidents	27
Number of newly displaced people	8,488

Source: OCHA based on reports from local authorities and assessment teams. Figures as of 31 January 2013.

CLUSTERS

Lead/Co-lead organization

Coordination & common services	OCHA NGO Sec.
Education	UNICEF Save the Children
Emergency telecomms	WFP
Food security & livelihoods	FAO/WFP VSF-B
Health	WHO IMC
Logistics	WFP
Mine action	UNMAS Handicap Intl
Multi-sector	UNHCR IOM
Nutrition	UNICEF ACF
Protection	UNHCR NRC
Shelter and NFIs	IOM WVI
Water, sanitation & hygiene	UNICEF Medair

sity of the attacks. As of 10 January, 13 people had been treated, mostly for gunshot wounds. A pregnant woman died due to injuries the same night. An OCHA Humanitarian Affairs Officer was dispatched to the area on 11 February to coordinate the response on the ground. Partners are mobilizing to carry out an inter-agency assessment to determine the humanitarian impacts of the violence.

On 10 February, reports were received of fresh clashes erupting in Dilule payam near Deng Jok, north of Akobo, possibly related to the 8 February violence. The humanitarian impacts of the clashes are not yet known. Humanitarian partners are concerned about possible retaliatory attacks in Pibor County, which historically has been the trend following inter-communal hostilities in the state.

Meanwhile, the humanitarian response to people displaced by the recent spate of hostilities in Pibor County progressed. The Bor and Pibor road was cleared for humanitarian use by UN Security during the week. Food assistance will be provided to people displaced by insecurity in October 2012, as well as the host community. Trucks carrying food for 5,000 people for one month will depart Bor for Pibor and Gumuruk on 11 February.

Humanitarian assistance ongoing in Abyei area

Humanitarian assistance continued to be provided to people affected by conflict in the Abyei area, which broke out in May 2011 displacing over 110,000 people. Since the start of the year, one month food rations have been provided to all those displaced and people who have returned who are registered for food assistance. Over 75,000 people have received food assistance in the Abyei area so far in 2013. Food distributions for February are ongoing, including assistance to people who have recently returned from Wau.



Abyei residents return and begin to plant crops.

Vaccinating of livestock continued, with over 45,000 animals belonging to the Dinka Ngok community vaccinated since the process began in November. Humanitarian partners will move north shortly to begin vaccinating livestock belonging to the Misseriya community.

The health and nutrition situation in the Abyei area remains stable. Nutrition partners are on the ground in Abyei assessing the situation in more detail. Aid agencies continued to rehabilitate water points in locations where people returned. There are currently over 225 functioning hand pumps and about 30 water yards in the Abyei area, which is sufficient supply for the people who have returned. Education partners expanded their child protection network to include 25 villages, including providing 25 child-friendly spaces benefiting about 2,000 children.

People displaced from Wau receive aid

Humanitarian assistance was underway to over 2,700 people displaced to Western Equatoria from Western Bahr el Ghazal due to December insecurity in Wau. Three hundred household kits were provided to the most vulnerable households, containing items such as mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets and kitchen sets. Aid agencies are mobilizing food and education relief to support the displaced communities in Nagero and Tambura counties. Food distribution of one month rations will commence at the end of the week. Education material including four classroom tents, 10 schools-in-a-box, 200 school bags and 4 teaching kits will be delivered in the coming week. Logistics issues delayed the relief items reaching those in need sooner.

Consolidated Appeal

FUNDING

1.16 billion
requested (US\$)

5.6 million
received (US\$)

0.5% funded

Source: Financial Tracking Service, as of 10 February 2013

Aid agencies are mobilizing humanitarian assistance to 700 people displaced by intra-communal clashes in Lakes.

While needs have largely been met for people displaced in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, food assistance is still required, due to the high food insecurity in the state.

A cash transfer programme in Warrap State aims to improve hygiene and sanitation, raise household consumption and increase food production.

REFUGEES

Numbers in Upper Nile

Doro	44,722
Gendrassa	14,944
Jamam	16,086
Yusuf Batil	37,229
Total	112,981

Numbers in Unity

Nyeel	896
Pariang	796
Yida	65,541
Total	67,233

Source: UNHCR, figures as of 10 February 2013.

Clashes in Lakes State leave 700 people displaced

A rapid inter-agency humanitarian assessment was carried out 15km north of Rumbek town in Langcok boma, Lakes State on 9 February, to determine the impact of mid-January intra-communal clashes in Rumbek Centre County, which left an estimated 700 people displaced. The assessment identified the most urgent needs of those displaced as emergency shelter, health, food, water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. Aid agencies are mobilizing supplies to response to the people in need.

Food needs identified in Northern Bahr el Ghazal

In Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, most of the first line response to November/December 2012 border violence displacements has been addressed, with household items, water, sanitation, hygiene and medical assistance largely provided to people in need.

However, some outstanding needs remain, including additional food assistance to vulnerable individuals, and water and sanitation support to people displaced in Maker Anei. While the food security outlook shows a general improvement across South Sudan, Northern Bahr el Ghazal remains one of the most food insecure states due to prolonged border closures affecting trade, seasonal flooding and a cycle of violence-related displacement. About 164 metric tons of food rations were distributed to close to 7,000 displaced people, to last two months. Further assessments are planned to address generally high food insecurity reported in the areas where displaced people are located.

Aid organizations increased nutrition supplies in Gokmachar and Warapei health facilities in response to needs identified. The two areas host about over 5,000 people displaced by border insecurity. About 300 children under 5 years in Jar Akol were immunized against measles, and about 300 in Jar Akol and Maker Anei in Aweil East County were provided with vitamin supplements. A mobile health clinic is running in Warlang three times a week, providing vaccinations and treatment of common ailments and diseases to over 2,500 displaced people.

1,200 flood-affected people benefit from cash transfer

Food security and livelihoods partners in Warrap State introduced a conditional cash transfer programme to benefit flood-affected households in Gogrial West County, to enable families to recover from the impact of floods which severely affected harvests last season. 120 South Sudanese pounds was given to 200 households, contingent on a number of conditions including carrying out a hygiene and sanitation campaign, cleaning of public places and the production of vegetables. The programme aims to improve the hygiene and sanitation situation in the area, raise household consumption and increase food production, thereby reducing the households' vulnerability. The second and third rounds for the cash transfer will follow in the coming months.

Refugee update

Aid agencies step up activities to curb Hepatitis E in Maban

Relief organizations scaled up water, sanitation and hygiene activities in refugee sites in Upper Nile County to prevent the further spread of Hepatitis E. The disease recently spiked in the four camps in Maban County. In Yusuf Batil settlement, where 62 per cent of cases were reported, partners focused on building latrines. Seventy per cent of some 700 new latrines have been completed, with the remainder expected to be up and running in the coming week. In Doro settlement, two thirds of about 320 new latrines have been built.

Water, sanitation and hygiene levels in the four refugee sites are adequate, according to the UN refugee agency (UNHCR). Water levels are above the minimum international SPHERE standard of 20 litres per person per day. There is at least one toilet per 20

4,781 suspected and confirmed cases of Hepatitis E have been reported in Maban County and 102 people have died, since the outbreak was announced in July 2012.

Hepatitis E is reportedly under control in Yida, South Sudan's largest refugee site, which hosts over 65,000 people.

3,800 South Sudanese have returned home from Sudan since the start of 2013.

people in three of the four camps, meeting international minimum standards. In Yusuf Batil, the ratio of toilets is 1 to 23 people. A major education campaign is underway in all four sites on Hepatitis E prevention.

Since the outbreak was announced in July 2012, over 4,780 suspected and confirmed cases of Hepatitis E have been reported in Upper Nile and 103 deaths recorded, according to the Ministry of Health and UNHCR. Yusuf Batil accounts for about 3,000 cumulative cases and 73 deaths, followed by Jamam, with some 1,200 cumulative cases and 25 deaths. Gendrassa accounts for about 520 cumulative cases and three deaths, while Doro Camp recorded 45 cumulative cases and two deaths.

Hepatitis E stable in Yida despite new cases

Six suspected cases of Hepatitis E were registered during the week in South Sudan's largest refugee site, Yida in Unity State. This is down from the previous week of eight cases. No deaths from Hepatitis E have been reported over the past three weeks, indicating that the disease is under control. Since the outbreak was first announced in Unity in September 2012, 129 suspected cases have been confirmed, including four deaths.

The new suspected cases involve mainly new arrivals, indicating that Hepatitis E is endemic in Sudan's South Kordofan. Yida hosts over 65,000 refugees from South Kordofan.

While the Hepatitis E situation remained under control despite the small number of new cases, water, sanitation and hygiene activities are being expanded. The current water levels of 14 litres per person per day are below minimum international SPHERE standards. Aid agencies are working to increase water supplies in the site. Water containers in poor condition are being replaced and the amount of chlorinated water at the tap stand level is being monitored.

Returns to South Sudan

South Sudanese continue to arrive in low numbers

South Sudanese continued to return to Sudan in low numbers since the start of the year, following similar trends to 2012, when the lowest number of returnees arrived since tracking began in 2007. Just over 200 returnees were tracked heading to final destinations in South Sudan over the reporting week, bringing the total to about 3,800 of returnees having arrived since the start of the year.

Humanitarian partners were on hand to assist with onward transport for returnees. Some 90 people were transported from the Juba way station to Western Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal region. Small numbers of returnees were also assisted to move from Juba to Lakes State.

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

Returns to South Sudan
(from 2007-2012)



Source: Emergency Returns Sector

Planned and actual returns
from Sudan (in 000's)

