

18-24 February 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- Aid agencies are responding to over 23,000 people affected by inter-communal clashes in Jonglei State.
- Cattle-raiding on 23 February causes deaths, displacement and destruction of property in Warrap State.
- A fact-finding mission confirms food insecurity in Eastern Equatoria State.

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%



A Sudanese woman prepares breakfast in Jamam refugee camp, Upper Nile (Hannah McNeish)

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Situation overview

Aid organizations continued to respond to the needs of 23,000 people affected by recent cattle raiding and clashes in Jonglei's Akobo County and Ulang County in Upper Nile State. Another cattle-raiding incident on 23 February in Warrap State reportedly resulted in loss of lives, displacement and destruction of property.

A fact-finding mission deployed to verify reports of food shortages in Eastern Equatoria State confirmed the prevalence of food insecurity in Budi, Kapoeta East, North and South counties. Household food availability declined considerably and many families are resorting to wild foods. Food security partners in Warrap State started prepositioning and distributing seeds and agricultural tools to enable early planting and minimize the impact of flooding on crops.

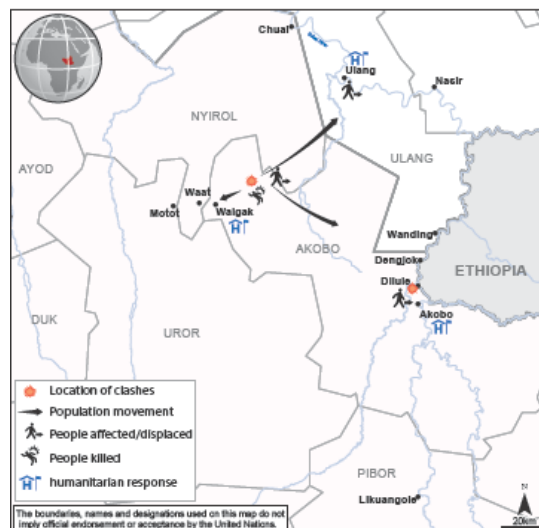
Humanitarian challenges, needs and response

Aid agencies respond to 23,000 people affected by Akobo clashes

The security situation in Jonglei State remained tense, following recent violent clashes resulting from cattle raiding between communities near Walgak in Akobo County on 8 February which killed scores of people and affected thousands more.

Aid organizations are responding to the needs of those affected by the violence. Inter-agency assessments in Akobo East, Akobo West in Jonglei State and Ulang in Upper Nile confirmed that 23,350 individuals were affected and are in need of humanitarian assistance.

Aid partners mobilized humanitarian relief to respond to the identified needs of the affected people in three areas. In Akobo West, food stocks were transported to Walgak, Boung and Diror in Akobo West targeting some 9,000 people. WASH partners are planning to repair 13 boreholes to ensure the displaced communities have access to clean water.



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

Aid agencies to provide food assistance to 10,500 affected people in Ulang, Upper Nile State.

Aid partners will conduct an assessment in Warrap State to establish the humanitarian impact of the incident and ensure appropriate response

Aid agencies prepositioned 500 emergency shelter kits in the Abyei area to assist vulnerable people.

CAP 2013

Funding

1.16 billion
requested (US\$)

8.8 million
received (US\$)

0.8 % funded

Source: Finance Tracking Service, as of 25 February 2013

Tetanus vaccination reached up to 320,000 women and girls in Warrap State, including 17,000 in Abyei area.

In Akobo East, children under the age of five received nutritional supplements. Aid agencies plan to provide food assistance to about 3,740 affected people, including provision of water and sanitation facilities.

About 120 metric tones of food were delivered to Ulang, Upper Nile State on 23 February to assist about 10,500 people. On 21 February aid agencies delivered additional non-food items consisting of mosquito nets, blankets, plastic sheeting and kitchen equipment for 2,500 households who moved to Ulang County. Health actors transferred 18 patients to Nasir for further medical care. Emergency health and WASH partners are stepping up efforts to address the identified needs.

Cattle-raiding affects 1,000 people in Warrap State

A cattle-raiding incident on 23 February caused displacement of about 1,000 people in Gogrial East, Warrap State. According to local authorities about 23 people reportedly died during the skirmishes.

Most of the affected people fled to Warabyei, about 50km north of the county capital. According to aid organizations on the ground, the situation was calm by the end of last week. Aid agencies will conduct an inter-agency assessment to verify and establish the humanitarian impact of the incident, and ensure an appropriate response.

Humanitarian aid continues in Abyei area

Protection partners continued with the monitoring exercise of returnees in places of return in the Abyei area, collecting information on extremely vulnerable individuals, identifying and responding to their needs, some of whom will receive household items consisting of mosquito nets, blankets, plastic sheeting and kitchen equipment. Those with special needs such as the elderly, disabled or those with health conditions were referred to relevant humanitarian actors for special assistance.

Shelter partners pre-positioned 500 emergency shelter kits in the Abyei area to assist vulnerable people. Each kit includes two bamboo poles, two plastic sheets and two bundles of rubber rope. About 120 people of the 1,500 from Wau, stranded at the reception centre in Abyei town, were among those who received shelter support.

Protection reports suggest impending livelihood challenges for returnees in Abyei town, especially those who rely on farming as their primary means of support. Traditionally, families maintained homes in town and travelled to cultivate land. The potential threat of inter-communal clashes is reportedly limiting the ability to travel to cultivate. Without alternative livelihood opportunities in Abyei town, this may lead to food insecurity among poor families. Food partners plan to provide training on livelihoods.

Tetanus vaccination for Warrap and Abyei people

Health partners, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, completed a Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) vaccination campaign in six counties of Warrap State and the Abyei area. Partial results collected so far indicate that campaign, which started on 5 February, reached up to 320,000 women and girls between the age of 15 and 49 years in Warrap State, including 17,000 in the Abyei area.

Immunization centers were set up at Kwajok hospital, Mayen Gumel Public health facility and included vaccination posts in all counties where vaccinations were provided for free. Health partners supported the Ministry of Health to mobilize communities in preparation for the campaign, including training health workers and local authorities on the importance of the campaign.

South Sudan is among the 34 countries where tetanus is still endemic, according to UNICEF. It is caused by a bacteria *Clostridium tetani*, found in dirty wounds or in the umbilical cord if it is cut with a non-sterile instrument and it causes considerable risk to child-bearing women. Tetanus can be prevented through vaccination.

2013 FIGURES

Violence-related incidents	46
Number of people newly displaced	12,433

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

About 3,000 people have been assisted with essential household items in Tambura and Nagero.

Most areas visited in the Greater Kapoeta are food insecure.

Early planted crops survived flooding in 2012 while late planted crops were destroyed in Warrap State

Aid agencies respond to displaced people in Western Equatoria

In Western Equatoria, aid agencies are responding to needs of people displaced by the mid-December violence in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau. However, the latest figures from last week indicate an increase of some 560 people in Tambura County and with unverified reports indicating another increase in Nagero. It remains unclear why these people are moving from Wau to Western Equatoria as the situation in Western Bahr el Ghazal is reportedly calm.

An inter-agency assessment conducted in January confirmed that about 2,300 people, moved from Western Bahr el Ghazal to Western Equatoria as a precautionary measure, following inter-communal violence which broke out in Wau town in December. Some 1,120 people were verified in Tambura while 1,200 were registered in Nagero County, Western Equatoria. As of 18 February aid agencies had registered a total 3,324 people.

Humanitarian agencies continued to address the needs of the displaced people in Tambura and Nagero. Food security partners are distributing one month food rations to all displaced communities. Education partners installed four classroom tents to cater for educational needs of children, including providing learning materials. A total of 281 displaced children are registered in schools in Tambura and Nagero counties. Aid agencies have also distributed over 530 standard household kits comprising of a mosquito net, two blankets, plastic sheeting, two sleeping mats, two jerry cans, a kitchen set, four bars of soap and a plastic bag to assist about 3,000 people.

Food security update

Fact-finding mission confirms food insecurity in Eastern Equatoria

A fact-finding mission deployed to verify reports of food shortages in Eastern Equatoria State has confirmed the prevalence of food insecurity in Kapoeta East, North and South and Budi.

The mission established that most areas visited are food insecure mainly due to low and erratic rainfall which affects rain-fed agricultural production. Kapoeta East County is the worst food insecure, especially the Jie and Mogos payams.

Household food availability has declined considerably and many families are resorting to the consumption of wild foods in the Kapoeta counties. Women are reportedly collecting firewood which they sell for a meager SSP 10 a bundle. This is not enough to buy 5kg of grain at the current market prices. Grain costs SSP 90-130 per 50kg on the market. There are signs that the lean season could start as early as March in the Greater Kapoeta. A response plan is being developed.

Prepositioning for early planting in Warrap State

In Warrap State, food security partners are prepositioning and distributing seeds and agricultural tools to enable early planting to minimize the impact of flooding on crops. The programme is targeting over 5,000 people across the state.

In 2012, seasonal flooding affected about 20,000 people in Warrap State and destroyed crops which left many depending on humanitarian assistance. Food security partners learnt from that experience that early planted crops were able to survive the flooding while most of the late planted crops were destroyed. Food security partners will also procure seeds locally to encourage farmers to produce more seeds that are suitable to local environment.

REFUGEES

Numbers in Upper Nile

Doro	45,186
Gendrassa	15,269
Jamam	16,071
Yusuf Batil	37,589
Total	114,115

Numbers in Unity

Nyeel	897
Pariang	795
Yida	68,061
Total	69,753

Source: UNHCR, figures as of 24 February 2013.

CLUSTERS

Lead/Co-lead organization

Coordination & common services	OCHA, NGO Sec
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

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

Refugee Update

Nutrition survey launched in refugee camps in Upper Nile and Unity states

Humanitarian agencies are conducting their first annual nutrition survey in refugee camps in Upper Nile and Unity states, to determine malnutrition and anaemia prevalence among the refugee population. Last week, 69 enumerators collected nutritional data from refugees in six sites that will be used to improve the overall nutritional status in refugee camps.

Nutritional teams visited households to measure the height, weight and mid-upper arm circumference of children of six to fifty-nine months old as well as to check for oedema. They also tested for anemia among children and women of child-bearing age, including establishing infant and child feeding practices and information on deaths in the household as part of a mortality assessment. In the absence of official baseline studies on the nutrition status of refugees, it is mandatory for aid agencies to conduct an annual exercise to enable them to assess the impact of health and nutrition programmes.

Preliminary nutrition surveys conducted by health actors in past months indicate poor health and nutrition status among refugee communities. In Yusuf Batil refugee camp, for example, a July 2012 survey revealed a 38.9 per cent malnourishment rate among children under the age of five, while between 25-30 per cent of children of the same age were admitted into nutrition feeding programmes across the county's other refugee camps. Newly arrived women, children and the elderly were in poor health with high levels of malnutrition. Insufficient food, water and sanitation prior to and during flight rendered the refugees extremely vulnerable to infection and disease upon arrival.

Returns to South Sudan

Returnee reintegration continues in Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Humanitarian actors continued to support the returnee reintegration exercise in Rumtiit in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, in collaboration with local authorities in Aweil West County. Only 50 out of about 500 households are yet to be moved from Muduany transit camp to Rumtiit where humanitarian actors are providing assistance. Due to its proximity to the airport extension area, Muduany temporary site was considered inappropriate for permanent settlement, necessitating relocation to Rumtiit.

Aid agencies have overcome transport challenges and addressed shortages of basic facilities and services at the new site in Rumtiit which threatened to derail the relocation process earlier in the year. Water and sanitation partners supported over 400 returnee households with latrine construction materials to maintain good hygiene and sanitation practices in Rumtiit. Some 268 households have already received tools to start construction. Two additional boreholes were drilled to supplement the 1,000 litre water bladder which was installed in January. The site started with one water point which could only cater for approximately 100 families out of the expected 500 households and this posed a health threat to the returnees.

A cash transfer programme was introduced as part of efforts to strengthen livelihood support for the returnees. However food insecurity remains a major challenge. Aid agencies are mobilizing support to address the food insecurity challenges and assist the returnees to settle.

Seasonal Timeline

