

\$1.07bn

Funding needed for humanitarian action in 2013.

(FTS.org, 17 Nov. 2013)

3 million

People targeted by projects in the CAP.

(OCHA)

227,067

Refugees living in South Sudan.

(UNHCR, 17 Nov. 2013)

188,526*

People internally displaced by violence since January 2013.

(OCHA, 15 Nov. 2013)

283

Violent incidents since January 2013.

(OCHA, 15 Nov. 2013)

278,790

People affected by floods in 2013

(OCHA, 13 Nov. 2013)

*This figure reflects people who have been accessed and assisted only. Due to access constraints, this figure under-represents the actual number of people displaced by violence in the country.



Distribution of household kits and water and sanitation supplies in Kongor, Jonglei State (Credit: Oxfam)

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Highlights

- Partners gear up to provide food assistance to 6,000 people displaced in Pochalla, Jonglei State in response to high food insecurity.
- 40 suspected cases of the disease yellow fever and 10 associated deaths have been reported in Sudanese areas bordering South Sudan.
- Government and aid agencies launch the 2014-2016 humanitarian appeal calling for US\$1.1 billion in 2014.

Challenges, needs and response

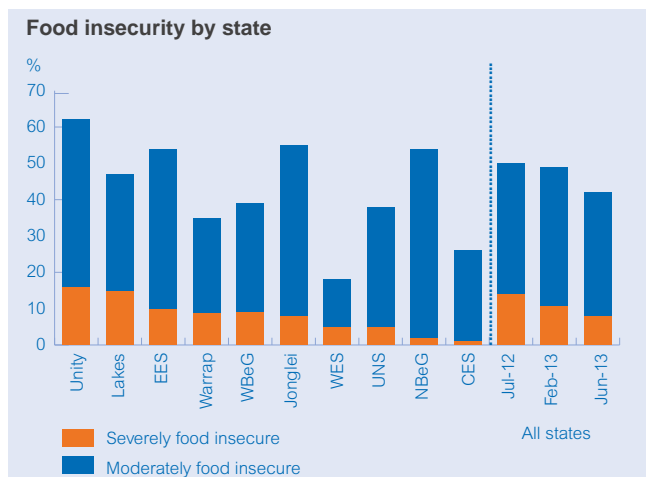
Partners respond to food insecurity among people displaced in Pochalla

Following reports of displacement and high food insecurity in Pochalla County, Jonglei State, a food security assessment was done in Pochalla town on 1-4 November. Initial findings indicate that food insecurity is high among several thousand displaced and otherwise vulnerable people, in particular communities displaced into the town by floods and insecurity in surrounding areas.

To respond, partners started to pre-position food supplies by air into Pochalla, with the aim of distributing food to some 6,000 people between 18 and 20 November.

Recent floods and insecurity earlier in the year have limited communities' ability to farm in the Pochalla area. Crops have also been affected by pests, and the assessment team found high prices of staple goods in the market, as the town has been cut off for road travel during the rainy season.

There are initial reports that some communities who were displaced to Pochalla by violence in June and July may have crossed the border into Ethiopia, this time possibly to escape food insecurity.



Source: FSMS, June 2013

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS IN JONGLEI STATE Jun. 2011- Oct. 2013

- June - July 2011**
 Inter-communal attack in Pibor County. Hundreds are reported killed.
- August 2011**
 Inter-communal attack in Urur County, killing several hundred civilians.
- Dec. '11 - March '12**
 Inter-communal attack on Pibor town. Est. 600 people killed. Another 288 killed in retaliatory attacks. More than 170,000 affected.
- March 2012**
 Disarmament launched in Pibor County during which human rights abuses are committed by security forces.
- June - October 2012**
 Over 220,000 people in Jonglei State affected by seasonal flooding.
- August 2012**
 Clashes between South Sudan armed forces and non-state armed actors begin in Pibor and Pochalla counties. Civilians flee Likuangole.
- Oct. - Nov. 2012**
 Inter-communal tension and skirmishes.
- February 2013**
 Inter-communal violence in Akobo County kills nearly 100 people and affects tens of thousands.
- March 2013**
 South Sudan armed forces begin a counter-offensive against non-state armed actors.
- April - May 2013**
 Tens of thousands of civilians flee key pop. centres in Pibor County to escape abuses by armed actors and violent clashes.
- July 2013**
 Inter-communal attack in Pibor County. Number of killed and affected not yet known.
- Mid-end July 2013**
 Access improves. 83,000 people registered from Pibor County to receive assistance.
- October 2013**
 Inter-communal attack in Twic East County. Number of killed and affected not yet known.

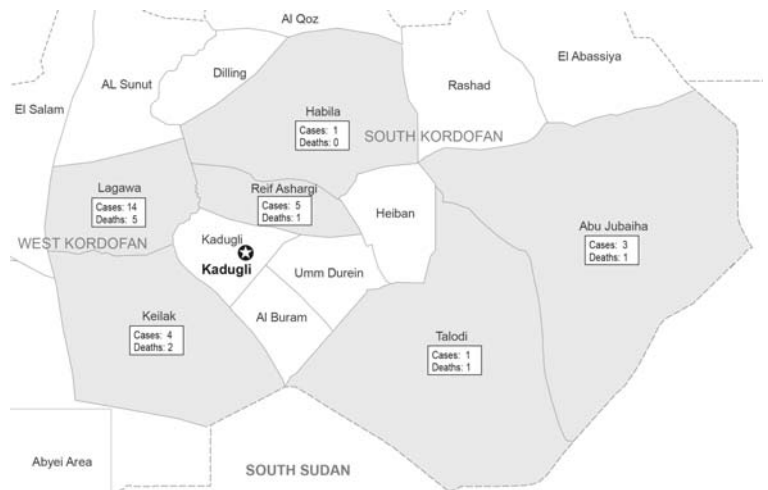
Water and sanitation supplies reach 4,000 families in Kongor/Manzuben

A distribution of water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and household items reached 4,000 families in Kongor/Manzuben, Pibor County. The distributions had to be temporarily suspended due to supplies running out, but partners mobilized additional resources and plan to reach all the over 5,660 registered households by 22 November.

A health partner is also on the ground, addressing a range of health issues found among the people registered to receive assistance, including malaria, acute respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea.

Yellow fever reported in Sudan close to South Sudan border

Partners in South Sudan were concerned about recent cases of yellow fever in parts of Sudan bordering South Sudan. Between 3 October and 17 November, 40 suspected cases of yellow fever and 10 associated deaths were reported in South and West Kordofan states. The case fatality rate is 25 per cent.



Reported cases of yellow fever and associated deaths since 3 October. Source: WHO

In response to the disease, a vaccination campaign was launched on 29 October targeting 100,000 people in South and West Kordofan. To date, some 80,000 people have been vaccinated. Health education campaigns are also underway using local radio stations, schools and mosques.

In South Sudan, surveillance has been enhanced and strengthened in the border areas, including in Maban and Yida refugee settlements which host refugees from the affected areas of Sudan. No suspected cases have so far been reported in South Sudan.

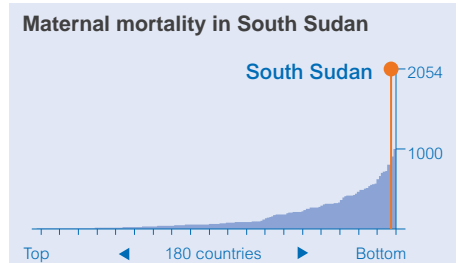
Yellow fever is an acute viral hemorrhagic disease transmitted by infected mosquitoes. In South Sudan the disease was last recorded in 2003, when 178 people were infected in Eastern Equatoria State.

Fistula campaign provides surgery to 150 women and girls

A campaign to offer surgery for patients suffering from obstetric fistula concluded on 15 November after reaching 150 women. The campaign was carried out in three hospitals in Juba, Rumbek and Wau.

The three aims of the campaign were to raise awareness of obstetric fistula; treat women and girls living with the condition; and provide psychosocial support to those receiving the treatment.

It is conservatively estimated that at least 60,000 women and girls in South Sudan live with this physically and socially debilitating condition. Obstetric fistula is a condition in which a hole is created in a woman's birth canal due to prolonged, obstructed labour during childbirth.



Sources: MDG Progress Report 2012, UN Statistics Division, SSSH 2010

BASELINE INDICATORS

Est. population '14 (OCHA)	12m
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 enrollment secondary education (EMIS)	1.6%
Households using improved sanitation (SHHS)	7.4%
Households with improved drinking water sources (SHHS)	68.7%

In 2014, 128 aid agencies, including 116 NGOs, are planning to implement 306 projects aiming to assist 3.1 million people.

Returns to South Sudan

Kosti returnees arrive in Aweil and Wau

Most of the over 1,700 returnees who left Kosti in Sudan for South Sudan on 4 November reached Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states during the week.

After arriving in Aweil town, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, 520 people were assisted by humanitarian partners to continue their travel to Aweil East County. Another 549 people with Aweil Centre County as their final destination did not need further transport assistance.

Some 450 people arrived in Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and were staying at the way station while waiting for their luggage. Around 60 per cent of this group will continue to final destinations in other counties.

Returns from Sudan per year, 2007-2013



Source: Emergency Returns Sector, as of 31 October

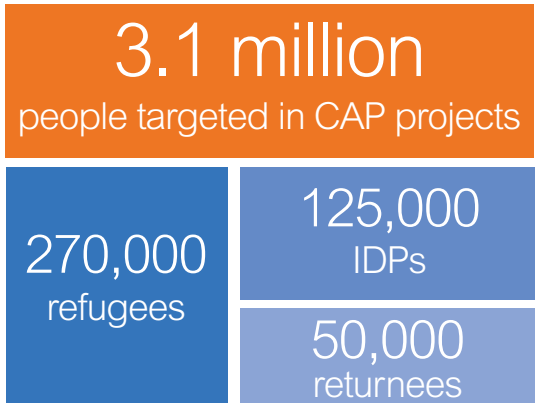
Humanitarian coordination

New humanitarian appeal calls for \$1.1 billion to help 3.1 million people

On 14 November, the Government of South Sudan and humanitarian agencies launched the South Sudan Consolidated Appeal for 2014-2016, setting out the strategy and goals of the humanitarian community for the coming three years. To ensure a sustained impact of relief programmes the appeal has three key objectives: responding to immediate needs; building community resilience; and strengthening national capacity to deliver basic services.

The appeal brings together 128 partners – including 116 national and international NGOs – to assist 3.1 million people in 2014. For 2014, partners are calling for \$1.1 billion to implement 306 projects across 12 sectors.

The full document and summary of the appeal along with the compendium of CAP projects can be downloaded at www.southsudancap.info and www.unocha.org/south-sudan.



Planning figures for 2014. Source: CAP 2014-2016

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