$1.07bn
Funding needed for humanitarian action in 2013.
(FTS.org, 1 Dec. 2013)

70%
Funding received against requirements in the Consolidated Appeal.
(FTS.org, 1 Dec. 2013)

3 million
People targeted by projects in the CAP.
(OCHA)

227,692
Refugees living in South Sudan.
(UNHCR, 1 Dec. 2013)

188,526*
People internally displaced by violence since January 2013.
(OCHA, 30 Nov. 2013)

293
Violent incidents since January 2013.
(OCHA, 30 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.

Highlights

• Registration of stranded South Sudanese in Khartoum got underway as aid agencies prepared to provide transportation to South Sudan to 19,000 vulnerable people later in 2013.
• Partners responded to a rise in kalazar cases in Upper Nile State, with 83 cases recorded between August and October.
• The health situation in South Sudan’s refugee camps has improved over the year, with mortality rates now below international thresholds for what is normal in settled populations.

Challenges, needs and response

Kalazar on the rise in Upper Nile State
Health authorities and their partners responded to an increase in kalazar cases in Upper Nile State. Between August and October 2013, the number of new kalazar cases increased from 15 to 83. Most of the cases were recorded in Malakal County. Last year, 23 cases were recorded over the same period. Health partners mobilized to increase their support to the Malakal Teaching Hospital with medical staff and supplies and are also conducting assessments in several locations to diagnose new cases and investigate the reasons for the increase in cases.

Kalazar is a parasitic disease, which is transmitted by the bite of sand flies. If untreated, the disease can be fatal. Infections can be prevented by destroying the disease vector. Use of insecticide spray and insecticide treated nets, environmental management and early diagnosis and treatment are some of the measures to interrupt the transmission of the disease.

Renewed focus on threat of HIV/AIDS epidemic in South Sudan
The Government of South Sudan and international partners highlighted the need to reinforce their response to HIV in South Sudan, marking World AIDS Day on 1 December. Some 2.7 per

344,618 people have been affected by floods across nine states, with 232,890 assisted to date

Source: OCHA, as of 1 December 2013
cent of all adults in South Sudan – around 152,000 people – are estimated to be living with HIV. Around 16,000 people are newly infected with HIV every year, including 3,000 children. People with HIV often suffer high levels of stigmatization and discrimination. Knowledge of HIV and access to HIV services remain very low. Only 1 in ten South Sudanese adults have ever tested for HIV. Of those in need of treatment, only 7 per cent are currently receiving anti-retroviral drugs.

The situation is worse in areas affected by emergencies, where access to healthcare is even lower than the national average and general levels of disease and food insecurity are high.

Registration of returnees in Khartoum for onward transport underway

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Sudan has begun registering around 19,000 South Sudanese people living in Khartoum, Sudan while waiting to return to South Sudan. This is part of the preparations for providing transport assistance by road to the returnees later in the year.

The stranded returnees have been living in extremely vulnerable conditions in different parts of Khartoum for several years, without the means required to return to their areas of origin. Some 40 per cent of the group are under 12 years of age, and around five per cent fall in the category of extremely vulnerable individuals.

Conditions for the stranded returnees were further affected by flooding in early August 2013, which damaged numerous shelters and created major concerns for public health. The deteriorating conditions are behind the current efforts to organize transport assistance before the year’s end. IOM is appealing for US$10.5 million to fund the transport arrangements.

Mortality rates in refugee camp now at normal levels

Mortality rates in refugee camps in Unity and Upper Nile states have fallen steadily since the middle of the year. Both the crude mortality rate – which refers to all causes of death among all groups – and the mortality rate for children under five are now at the normal level for a settled population according to international indicators. The decline in mortality rates is being attributed to improved water and sanitation services and better case management, early diagnosis and treatment of illnesses.

The period from June of this year also represents a shift from an emergency response to the influx of refugees from Sudan to a post-emergency “care and maintenance” phase. International mortality indicators state that the crude mortality rate for a settled population should be between 0.3 and 0.5 per 10,000 people per day. Among children under five, a normal rate among a settled population should be 1 per 10,000 people per day.