



Parents bring their children to be vaccinated in Upper Nile State (Credit: UNICEF/Sokol).

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\$1.07bn

Funding needed for humanitarian action in 2013.

(FTS.org, 17 Nov. 2013)

3 million

People targeted by projects in the CAP.

(OCHA)

227,416

Refugees living in South Sudan.

(UNHCR, 24 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)

327,916

People affected by floods in 2013

(OCHA, 24 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

- First suspected attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in South Sudan since 2011 have caused small-scale displacement and fear in Western Equatoria State's Ezo and Tambura counties.
- The number of people assessed as needing assistance following seasonal floods has risen to nearly 328,000 individuals.
- The Ministry of Health launched a national vaccination campaign against polio targeting 3.3 million children under five years.

Challenges, needs and response

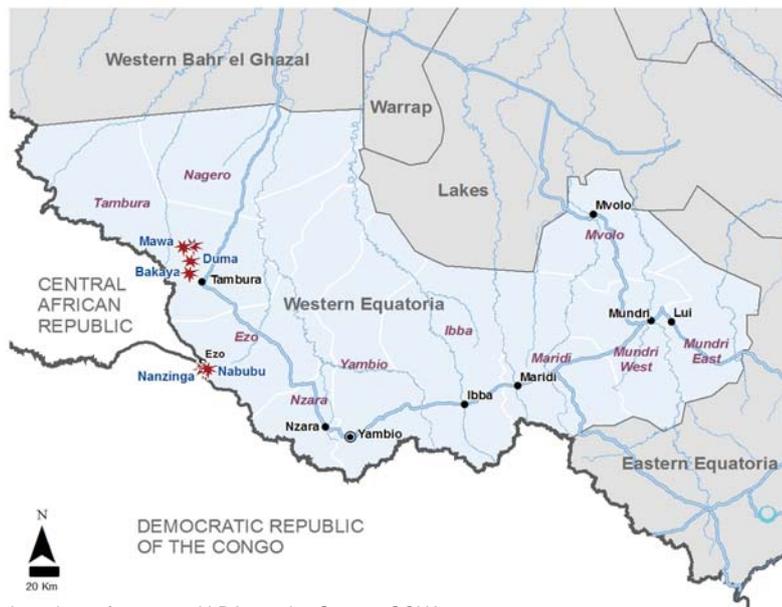
Suspected LRA attacks in Western Equatoria cause small-scale displacement

On 5 and 7 November, five villages in Ezo and Tambura counties in Western Equatoria State were attacked by armed groups suspected to belong to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Three people were killed in the attacks, and another person injured. The attackers looted food and medical supplies, and burned several huts (tukuls).

In some of the villages, the community fled and took shelter in neighbouring towns. The

number of people displaced is unconfirmed but thought to be in the low hundreds. The displacement is considered temporary, and despite the property lost and damaged in the attacks, no major disruptions to livelihoods or need for emergency assistance have been reported.

These were the first suspected LRA-attacks in South Sudan since August 2011. An offensive launched against LRA bases in the Central African Republic in October may have pushed



Locations of suspected LRA attacks. Source: OCHA

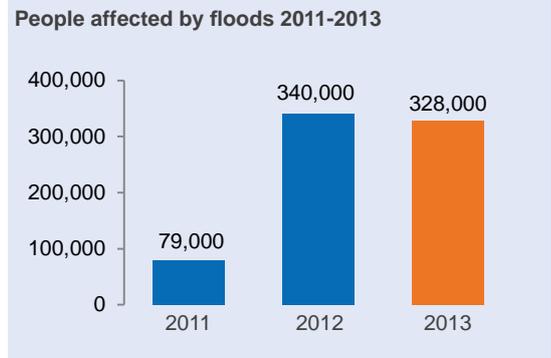
TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS IN JONGLEI STATE
Jun. 2011- Oct. 2013

- 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 Likuangle.
- 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.

the LRA eastwards in search of supplies. Western Equatoria hosts just over 8,000 refugees, displaced from the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo by LRA attacks.

Floods have affected close to 328,000 people in nine states

The number of people affected by floods continued to rise during the week, with close to 328,000 having been assessed as needing assistance. Of these, just under 200,000 people have been assisted so far, with responses ongoing across the country. Jonglei is the worst affected state, with over 127,000 people affected.

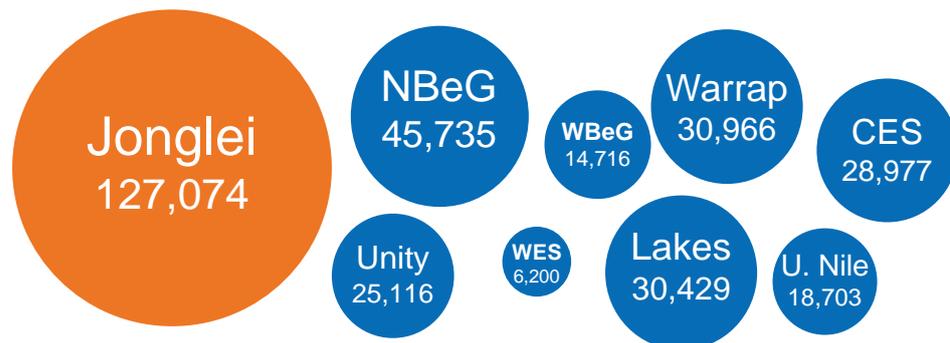


Source: OCHA, as of 24 November 2013

The scale of floods is approaching that seen in 2012, when 340,000 people were affected. However, the severity of the impact on families and communities is less this year in some places, as water levels have remained lower than they were last year.

Ongoing response operations include providing food assistance and other supplies in Guit and Rubkona counties in Unity State, and delivering household kits to affected communities in Bor, Jonglei State.

People affected by floods in 2013, by state



Source: OCHA, as of 24 November 2013

National polio vaccination campaign targets 3.3 million children under five

The Ministry of Health and its partners launched a national immunization campaign against polio on 19 November, targeting 3.3 million children under five years in all ten states. While results are still being compiled, the campaign was largely successful, despite some access issues in Jonglei State.

The polio vaccination is part of South Sudan's routine immunization programme, which includes vaccinations against six diseases that pose a major threat to infants and children: diphtheria, measles, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, tetanus and tuberculosis. To be fully immunized against polio, a child needs four rounds of polio vaccination. South Sudan has been polio free for four years.

Food reaches 6,000 people in Pochalla, Jonglei State

Following a food security assessment in early November, aid organizations distributed food assistance to close to 6,000 people in Pochalla town on 18-21 November. Partners are also planning to conduct a water, sanitation and hygiene assessment to gauge needs, and preparations to launch education activities are underway.

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%

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: ocha-southsudan@un.org

New humanitarian hubs boost Pibor County operation

To support the expanding humanitarian operation responding to the needs of people affected by violence in Pibor County, Jonglei State, logistics partners started to set up four mobile hubs in different locations. So far, humanitarian hubs have been established in Gumuruk, Kongor/Manzuben and Labrab. The set-up of a fourth hub in Pibor town will start shortly.

The main objective of the mobile hubs is to provide accommodation and office space for humanitarian staff, including in remote locations and places where humanitarian infrastructure was destroyed or looted earlier in the year, such as Pibor town. Each hub can host 25 people and is supplied with clean drinking water, lighting and latrines. By improving security and infrastructure conditions, the hubs will enable aid workers to stay longer in deep-field locations and ensure the continuity of frontline services.

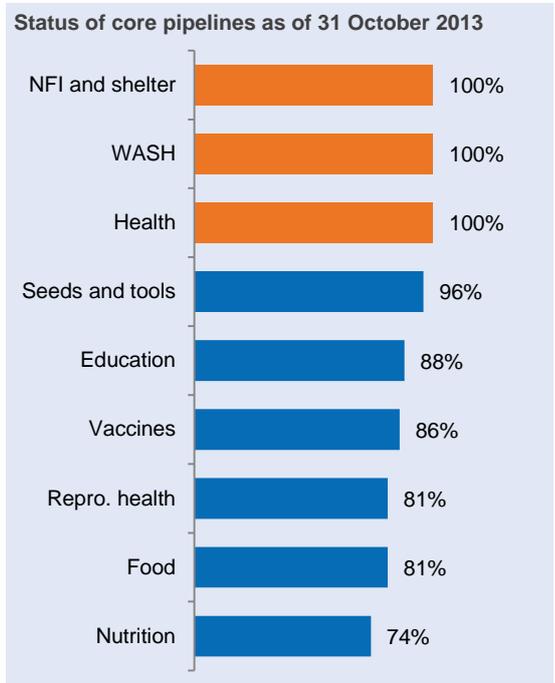
In addition to the mobile hubs, plans are also underway to construct two standing humanitarian hubs in Pibor County, to provide more long-term infrastructure for aid operations.

Supply of aid items on track at end of October

The supply of relief goods into South Sudan was on track at the end of October, with the nine core humanitarian pipelines having met average 90 per cent of their targets for the year. This means that the majority of supplies needed in 2013 were either procured or already in place in South Sudan. Only one pipeline had reached less than 75 per cent of its target.

Procuring goods in bulk through the core pipelines allows aid organizations to ensure a steady flow of supplies for emergency response. It also means that items can be pre-positioned in state capitals and deep field hubs during the dry season, when the cost of transport is relatively low, for distribution during the rainy season. Pre-positioning significantly speeds up response when emergency needs arise.

Pipeline managers are responsible for procuring, storing and pre-positioning relief items on behalf of the wider humanitarian community. The supplies are then distributed on the basis of assessed need to vulnerable communities by aid organizations working in the relevant geographic areas.



Source: OCHA