

HIGHLIGHTS

- Jonglei insecurity is impacting the delivery of aid in Pibor County, with important relief held up as aid organizations stop travel on the Bor-Pibor road.
- Insecurity related to migration is affecting thousands of people in the Abyei area, as competition grows over scarce water and pasture resources.
- Pre-positioning of aid supplies ahead of the rainy season is progressing well, with food partners having positioned 64 per cent of food aid required for vulnerable communities.

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%



A woman in Yida settlement talks with UNHCR staff (UNHCR).

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Situation overview

Insecurity is impacting the relief operation in Pibor County, Jonglei State. Since the 9 April attack on a UN peacekeeping convoy which killed 12 people, aid organizations have not been using the Bor to Pibor road. In Western Bahr el Ghazal State, aid has reached 3,600 displaced people in Firka, for the first time in nine months. In the Abyei area, migration-related insecurity is affecting thousands.

The humanitarian community is preparing for the rainy season. Food partners have pre-positioned 64 per cent of food aid requirements for the rainy season. Seven of nine of South Sudan's core humanitarian pipelines have met more than 50 per cent of their annual targets for 2013, boosting preparedness for the coming months and ensuring a steady supply of essential relief items to partners.

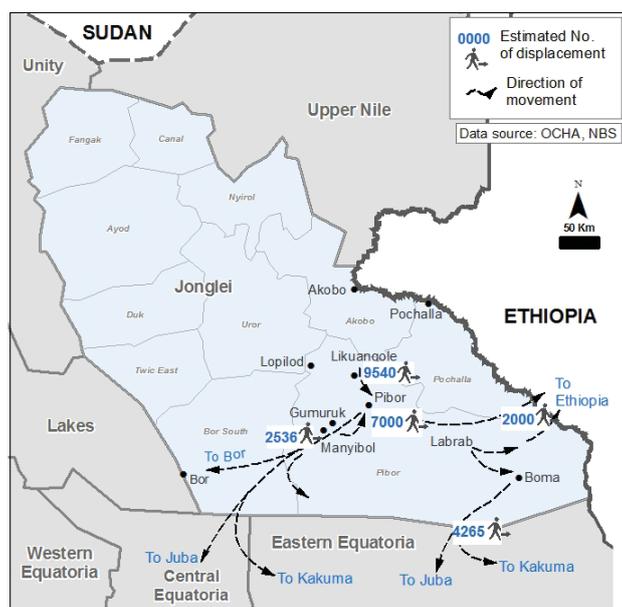
In political developments, Sudan's President Omar el Bashir visited Juba on 12 April. The visit, which follows on from the resumption by South Sudan of its oil production, marks a further easing of tensions between the two countries. This could lead to trade-border reopening, helping reduce food and commodity prices and decrease vulnerability among communities in the border regions of South Sudan.

Challenges, needs and response

Insecurity restricts relief in Jonglei

The humanitarian operation in Jonglei State continues to be hampered by insecurity and information gaps about the location and needs of civilians affected by violence, especially in Pibor County.

On 9 April, a UN peacekeeping convoy was attacked on the road between Bor and Pibor, resulting in the death of nine UN personnel and three civilian contractors travelling in the convoy. Aid organizations have not used the Bor-Pibor road since the attack. As a result, at least nine trucks with food and other humanitarian cargo are stuck and unable to reach communities in need. In addition, five trucks carrying construction materials for the repair of the



Estimated numbers of displaced people in Jonglei State, based on known incidents of displacement (OCHA).

FIGURES 2013

Violence-related incidents 109

Number of newly displaced people 12,433

Source: OCHA based on reports from local authorities and assessment teams. Figures as of 31 March 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 VSN-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

Consolidated Appeal

FUNDING

1.16 billion
requested (US\$)

411 million
received (US\$)

36% funded

Source: Financial Tracking Service, as of 14 April 2013.

Pibor town airstrip, which is critical for relief operations during the rainy season, are also stuck outside Bor. Insecurity also poses a challenges to pre-positioning of emergency supplies in Pibor County.

Meanwhile, humanitarian work in accessible parts of Jonglei continued. Water and sanitation and non-food item partners assisted around 2,500 people from Kolnyang Payam, Bor County. Some 21,000 people in Walgak, Akobo County, left vulnerable after the 8 February cattle-raiding incident in the area, received water and sanitation supplies.

3,600 displaced people reached with aid in Western Bahr el Ghazal

For the first time since July 2012, an aid organization has managed to reach 3,600 displaced people in Firka, north of Western Bahr el Ghazal State. Access had previously been constrained by insecurity. The people displaced, who are from Raga County further towards the border with Sudan, will receive two months' worth of food, household items and water and sanitation assistance. Seeds and tools will also be distributed to build resilience and lessen dependence on outside assistance, especially in view of the access constraints in the area.

Insecurity caused by migration affects thousands in Abyei

Protection partners working in the disputed Abyei area estimated that insecurity related to migration has impacted some 3,700 people in 15 villages in Abyei. The problem is most acute in the north of the area, where there is a direct interface between Misseriya and Dinka communities. In these areas, communities compete for water and pasture, in particular towards the end of the dry season. The United Nations peacekeeping presence in Abyei (UNISFA) has sought to create a buffer zone to prevent the migration route from crossing areas hosting Dinka communities. However, the lack of resources has led nomadic communities to try to cross into the buffer zone, increasing tension and violent incidents. Some 170 people from these areas reportedly fled south. The insecurity is likely to persist until the onset of the rainy season, when the Misseriya will again migrate northwards.

During March, over 150,000 people affected by the May 2011 Abyei crisis received food assistance. 78,000 of those people received help within the Abyei area. Agriculture partners have vaccinated nearly 60,000 animals in Dinka communities, and are working with Misseriya communities to plan the vaccination of 90,000 cattle before their migration north.

Nearly two thirds of food assistance pre-positioned ahead of rainy season

Food partners are making good headway in meeting their targets for pre-positioning relief supplies before the rainy season begins. The World Food Programme (WFP) aims to pre-position nearly 95,000 metric tons of food in seven states, and has currently reached 64 per cent of that target. Pre-positioning is nearly complete in Lakes, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal states, while in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Unity the rate is lower, at 54 and 34 per cent respectively.



Logistics partners unload food in Yida settlement (WFP).

Four issues have challenged food pre-positioning to date. In Unity State, a funding shortfall slowed down the movement of stocks but WFP is putting in place stop-gap measures while soliciting more funds. In Upper Nile State, there continues to be problems with unofficial taxation and harassment of drivers transporting food supplies has hampered transports. Food partners are working with the Government to resolve these issues, with some improvement seen over the last month.

REFUGEES

Numbers in Upper Nile

Doro	46,669
Gendrassa	15,839
Jamam	15,729
Yusuf Batil	37,896
Total	116,492

Numbers in Unity

Nyeel	952
Pariang	795
Yida	72,058
Total	73,870

Source: UNHCR, figures as of 13 April 2013.

The move to Ajoung Thok continues at a slow pace, with many refugees choosing to stay in Yida despite restrictions on rations.

The new Kaya camp in Upper Nile State is set to open in May.

Food pre-positioning in Jonglei State has been constrained by insecurity. The overall situation for the state is good, with 82 per cent of the target achieved, but security challenges on the roads to Boma and Pochalla means that stocks in these locations, in particular Pochalla, are lower than forecasted. Finally, a major bottleneck for the import of supplies is that of customs clearance for goods arriving from Uganda by road. Discussions with Government counterparts are underway to speed up this process.

Food stocks looted in Warrap

On 7 April, around 50 armed men attacked and looted a food warehouse in Akop, Tonj North County in Warrap State. 7.5 metric tons of food worth around \$9,700 was stolen, and the storage unit was damaged. On 9 April, the warehouse was attacked again, but it is not yet known how much was looted, as access to the warehouse is currently limited.

Refugee update

New arrivals in Yida urged to make the move to Ajoung Thok

During the reporting period, around 240 people arrived in Yida settlement from South Kordofan, Sudan. In line with the Government's resolution on not issuing ration cards to new arrivals in Yida, only 107 of the refugees were provided with ration cards. Of these, 47 were newborn babies. The remaining refugees opted to stay in Yida without receiving assistance.

All new arrivals were counselled by the Refugee Commission officials and UN refugee agency (UNHCR) registration staff to move to Ajoung Thok, where ration cards and services are provided. Over the course of the week, 42 refugees were transferred from Yida to Ajoung Thok, bringing the total population to around 65 people.

Construction of new camp resumes in Upper Nile State

On 12 April, the construction of the new Kaya camp in Maban County, Upper Nile State resumed after it was temporarily stopped by members of the host community blocking access to the camp. The reason for the protest was a concern among the host community that their needs were not being addressed by aid organizations.

Talks between UNHCR, traditional leaders and local authorities resolved the situation, with host community members reassured that they too would benefit from many of the services provided in the camp, including bore holes and health facilities. The work in Kaya has now resumed, and the camp is scheduled to open in May.

A Sudanese family is verified for assistance in Doro refugee camp, Upper Nile State (OCHA).



During the course of the week, an average of 50-100 people per day arrived into Upper Nile State through the New Guffa entry point. New arrivals were taken to the Jamam transit centre and received food and household items along with shelter.

Returns to South Sudan

Airlifts and boat transports for Malakal returnees planned

The final destinations of around 1,000 returnees currently stranded at Malakal way station in Upper Nile State have been verified, to prepare for their onward transportation which is scheduled for the second half of April.

The International Organization of Migration (IOM) is planning to organize an air bridge for almost 750 people from Malakal to the following state capitals: Central Equatoria State, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal. Returnees going to Unity and Jonglei states will be transported by boat. The movement of the returnees will ease the concerning humanitarian conditions in the way station, which have been worsening since this group of returnees arrived in Malakal in mid-March.

IOM is planning onward transportation for over 700 Malakal returnees in second half of April.

Humanitarian financing

Funding reaches NGOs despite delayed donor contributions

In February, the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) allocated around US\$56 million to NGOs and UN agencies carrying out life-saving projects across South Sudan. To date, disbursement of the funds has been hampered by slow deposits of donor contributions, with only three of eight pledged contributions – or just \$40.5 million – reaching the CHF account.

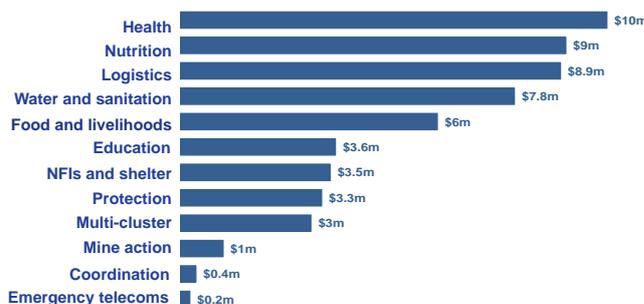
To mitigate the impact of the delay, the CHF has prioritized channeling the first funds arriving from donors to NGOs, while signing allocation letters with UN agencies allowing them to pre-finance their projects. The last NGOs selected for funding received their money during the week. Funds to UN agencies will be disbursed as soon as donor pledges materialize.

At the time of the CHF allocation, the fund's advisory board decided to keep \$1.9 million as a reserve, to be used to respond rapidly to unforeseen emergencies. This means that not all the money in the CHF can be used to meet financial commitments to recipients of CHF funding under the regular allocation. Unless donor funds materialize as projected, upcoming contributions for the second regular allocation round planned for later this year will have to be used for payments under the first allocation, leaving a significant funding gap for humanitarian action in the second half of the year.

South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund has prioritized funding to NGOs as donor contributions are slow to materialize.

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

CHF allocation by cluster



CHF allocation by organization type

