



## Humanitarian Action in Southern Sudan Report Week 28, 06 – 12 July 2009

### SUMMARY/HIGHLIGHTS

- ✚ Government of Southern Sudan and humanitarian community set to conduct major assessment of food and nutrition situation in five states. (*section II*)
- ✚ Increased LRA attacks in CAR cause more refugee influx into Southern Sudan. (*section I*)

### I. FOCUS ON SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

#### LRA rebel attacks within Southern Sudan and CAR cause more displacement of civilians

The Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels are reported to have attacked Bariguna Payam in Ezo County, Western Equatoria State (WES) on 24 June. The attack involved abduction of nine men, eight women and three children and looting of food. More people were displaced into South Yubo Payam, Ezo County. Details of a further attack in Ezo County on 11 July are still pending. There are unconfirmed reports that the LRA is concentrating forces in Central African Republic (CAR), east of Obo. If this information is correct then an increased number of refugees can be expected to cross over the border into Southern Sudan.

[SOURCE: UNHCR]

### II. CURRENT ISSUES

#### Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment (ANLA) to ascertain severity of food shortages

- Data and information coming from the field indicates that there are serious food security problems in a number of areas of Southern Sudan. Recent nutrition data from ACF collected in Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal confirms that severe acute malnutrition rates in this hard-hit location are nearly two times the emergency threshold. Other information suggest that there are food gaps in at least five states – Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria. The deterioration in the food situation appears to be linked to several factors including; late rains which are extending the hunger gap; a rise in insecurity; market fluctuations, some of which are linked to the draw-down on strategic food stocks; and deterioration in road access which is increasing the price of food.
- In light of this situation, the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) and the humanitarian community have agreed to conduct a mid-year review of the Annual Needs and Livelihood Assessment (ANLA) in these areas around mid-July. The aim of the review, which will focus on both food security and nutrition, is to determine the scope of food and nutrition needs in the south.
- This year's ANLA estimated the food gap for Southern Sudan to be 96,000 metric tones (MT). To date, WFP has received funding for 80,000MT. Once the results of the review are known, the GoSS intends to convene a donor roundtable, probably in Juba at the beginning of August, to present the findings and funding gaps. (Source: UNCT SS)

### III. POPULATION MOVEMENTS

#### Update on refugee and IDP situation caused by LRA attacks

- From the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> of July UNHCR, IOM and WFP conducted an assessment of new IDPs and refugees from CAR and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) that moved into South Yubo and Tambura, WES. These people had fled LRA attacks around Obo, CAR from 19<sup>th</sup> June to 3<sup>rd</sup> July. Local authorities have accommodated the IDPs and refugees in a primary school complex at Yubo Centre and in a compound in Tambura. A few of them are hosted by relatives. Food and NFIs are urgent needs for this caseload since the LRA looted their food and belongings.

- UNHCR and IOM registered and verified new IDP arrivals as follows; Yubo (300 households, 929 individuals) and Tambura (106 households, 332 individuals). These new arrivals have been trickling in since June 24<sup>th</sup>.
- Inter-agency efforts are underway to address protection and other humanitarian needs for the refugees in Yubo given its isolated location and vulnerability to further attack by the LRA.
- A resurgence of sustained LRA attacks in the region was reported in mid-October at which time Southern Sudan experienced increasing influx of refugees and thousands of IDPs. UNHCR has updated the number of refugees forced into Southern Sudan by the attacks.

#### Number of refugees in Southern Sudan as of 13 July 2009

Country of Origin	Location in Southern Sudan		Number of Refugees
	State	Location	
Central Africa Republic	Western Equatoria State	South Yubo	486
	Western Equatoria State	Tambura	93
<b>Central African refugees total</b>			<b>579</b>
Democratic Republic of Congo	Central Equatoria State	Lasu	8,461
	Western Equatoria State	Andari	71
	Western Equatoria State	Ezo	2,284
	Western Equatoria State	Gangura	2,007
	Western Equatoria State	Iggi	104
	Western Equatoria State	James Diko	134
	Western Equatoria State	Madebe	431
	Western Equatoria State	Makpandu	2,193
	Western Equatoria State	Nabanga	221
	Western Equatoria State	Naandi	64
	Western Equatoria State	Sakure	910
	Western Equatoria State	Sangua	292
	Western Equatoria State	South Yubo	11
	Western Equatoria State	Tambura	25
	Western Equatoria State	Ukou	402
<b>Congolese refugees total</b>			<b>17,610</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>18,189</b>

[SOURCE: UNHCR]

#### IV. SITUATION, NEEDS AND RESPONSE BY SECTOR

##### Common Services and Coordination

- Final preparations are being made for the closure of UNHCR Office in Kapoeta at the end of July. Following the closure, an office compound will be handed over to WFP on a no-cost basis. Some office equipment will be redeployed to other areas.
- UNJLC continues to regularly update the Southern Sudan Access Constraints Map with new information from partners. The map indicates the current accessibility status of important transport corridors and areas of humanitarian concern or presence. Specifically, it marks closures, pending closures and re-openings of roads, bridges and airstrips.
- For further information please contact [sudan.juba@unjlc.org](mailto:sudan.juba@unjlc.org).

[SOURCES: UNHCR, UNJLC]

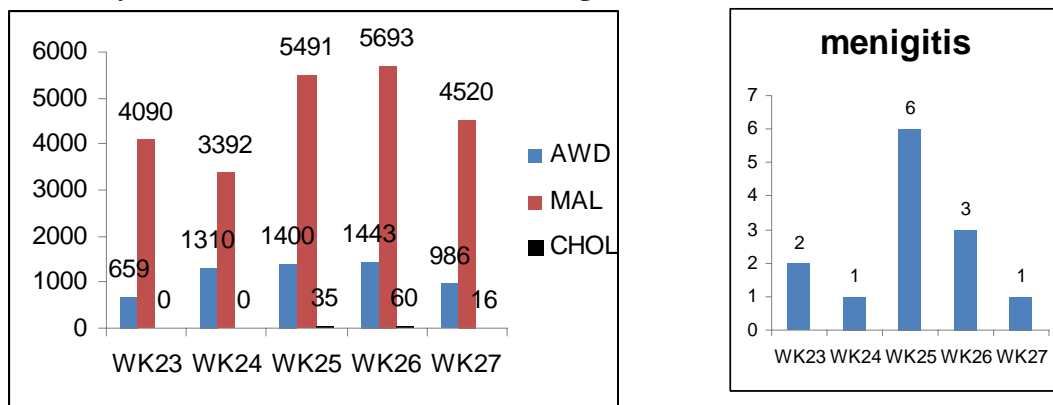
##### Disease Outbreaks – Week 27

- *Meningitis*: One case was reported in Nassir County, Upper Nile State. No cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) specimen was collected. Partners in the field are following up the case. There is no update on the 14 cases reported in Pibor County, Jonglei State last week and no new cases

were reported in the area. The cumulative number of cases now stands at 224 with 12 deaths giving a case fatality rate (CFR) of 5.38%. Two epidemic outbreaks that were confirmed since January were in Kapoeta, Central Equatoria State (January –March) and Unity State in April. Both were controlled by mass vaccination.

- *Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)*: 831 cases were reported from 35 counties this week compared to 1,186 cases from 36 counties the previous week and 971 cases the week before. This shows an upward trend. The highest, 320 of the cases this week were reported from Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. Five stool specimens collected from the area in the last 2 weeks all tested positive for *Vibrio Cholerae Ogawa serogroup*. MSF France is currently supporting the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) to control the situation. Three weeks ago, WHO conducted a three day training of health workers in the area in an effort to increase community sensitization. WHO has also prepositioned Cholera kits in the area. An assessment report concluded that digging pit latrines in the area may not solve the problem due to high water table which easily floods the pit latrines. The EP&R Taskforce has resolved to establish a multi-disciplinary committee to come up with a solution to the sanitation problem in Aweil. The general outlook is that Cholera is now endemic in Aweil Town, the surrounding areas and along the Lol River. The cumulative total of AWD this year now stands at 21,264 cases with 42 deaths giving a fatality rate of 0.2%
- *Haemorrhagic Fever*: No new cases of HF fever were reported in Abyei since the 18<sup>th</sup> of June 2009 when some cases were reported. Active surveillance is on going in the area.
- *Swine Flu H1N1*: No case of H1N1 has been reported nor suspected in Southern Sudan to date. However, most of the countries neighbouring Sudan have reported at least a case: Algeria (5 cases no death), Libya (1 case no death), Egypt (78 cases no death), Ethiopia (3 cases no death), Kenya (15 cases no death), Uganda (1 case no death). Southern Sudan is currently consolidating and upgrading awareness and surveillance. Training of a rapid response team for all the states is ongoing, more IEC materials are being printed, MoH/WHO are stocking 5000 doses of Tamiflu and a thermoscan is operational at the airport. A surveillance team meets regularly at Juba level for updates on the situation. The current global cumulative figures stand at 94,512 cases with 429 deaths

**Morbidity for AWD, Malaria, Cholera & Meningitis – Week 23 – Week 27**



[SOURCES: WHO, MoH, OCHA]

**Health**

- BCG vaccines to immunize 4,000 children under one year against tuberculosis in Yambio, Nzara, Ezo and Tambura counties was delivered by UNICEF to SMoH for Western Equatoria State.
- Up to 1,000 women of child bearing age (WCBA) and 1,000 children under one year will be vaccinated against preventable diseases namely; tetanus, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, measles, diphtheria and whooping cough in Mvolo County, Western Equatoria State. SCF UK will carry out the vaccination with vaccines provided by UNICEF.

- [SOURCE: UNICEF]

### **Nutrition**

- UNICEF has done the necessary preparation to ensure active participation in the next rapid nutrition assessment that will take place in Warrap and Northern Bahr El Ghazal states in the coming weeks. It will be done in close collaboration with the line ministries and main partners like WFP and international NGOs.

[SOURCE: UNICEF]

### **Food Aid**

- *Akobo County, Jonglei State:* Up to 15,839 IDPs in Nyandit received a total 35.578MT in 4-day food rations. Another 7.865MT of 7-day rations were also distributed to 2,353 IDPs in Wanding. Food availability in the Akobo Market remains critical. Airlift operations are planned for 570MT to Akobo. Of that total, 310.7MT was delivered and 259.3MT are yet to be airlifted.

[SOURCE: WFP]

### **Non-Food Items (NFIs) & Emergency Shelter**

- *Central Equatoria State:* distributions were completed by Medair to 355 households of conflict-related IDPs in Jabel Lado. The NFI kits provided to the affected populations were supplied by UNICEF. For further information please visit [www.unjlc.org/sudan](http://www.unjlc.org/sudan) or email [sudan.juba@unjlc.org](mailto:sudan.juba@unjlc.org).

[SOURCE: UNJLC]

### **Water and Sanitation**

- 10 sanitation kits and 50 pieces of PVC (Vent) pipes were released by UNICEF to Mundri Relief Development Association (MRDA) in Mundri West County, Western Equatoria State for and IDP camp in Wito Payam. At least 1,000 IDPs will have access to improved sanitation.

[SOURCE: UNICEF]

### **Protection**

- The issue of land allocation for the Ethiopian Anuak Refugees in Malakal is at a standstill and UNHCR continues advocacy efforts at the Juba and Malakal levels. Formal registration of newly arrived Ethiopian Anuaks in Malakal started during the week and the exercise is expected to be completed next week. There are 456 Ethiopian refugees in Malakal, 361 of whom are now staying at the Malakal Way Station under difficult and cramped circumstances pending land allocation by the Government.
- Change Agency Association, partnering with UNICEF in Yambio identified 12 unaccompanied and separated minors (eight girls and four boys). Registration was completed for 8 children in Nzara County, 2 in Gangura Payam and 2 in Yambio Town Payam. To complement this effort the partner deployed an additional 10 social mobilizers for identification and registration of separated and unaccompanied children in Yambio Town Payam, Gangura Payam, Makpandu Settlement, Nzara Payam, Sangua Payam and Sakure Payam, Western Equatoria State.

[SOURCES: UNHCR, UNICEF]

## **V. ASSESSEMENTS AND MISSIONS**

- Inter-agency assessment reports, humanitarian situation monitoring and gap analysis matrices may be obtained from OCHA EP&R – [eprsouthsudan@un.org](mailto:eprsouthsudan@un.org).

**END**

**Disclaimer:** The information in this report is consolidated from OCHA field reports, UN agencies, RCO at state level, NGOs, and other humanitarian partners. The report is subject to availability of data and does not claim to be exhaustive or fully verified. If you have inputs for the next edition, or questions/comments to the current issue, please contact: [maputseni@un.org](mailto:maputseni@un.org)