

HIGHLIGHTS

- Civilians in Pibor, Jonglei State again fled the town amid escalating tension and widespread looting of civilian property and humanitarian supplies.
- Around 11,000 people have fled to Juba following hostilities in Jonglei State.
- Over 18,000 refugees are being relocated to a new camp in Upper Nile State to avoid flooding.



Pibor market deserted after civilians flee rising insecurity (OCHA).

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Situation overview

Insecurity in Pibor town, Jonglei State deteriorated over the past week following a breakdown in law and order and intensified hostilities, with widespread looting of civilian property and humanitarian supplies. Civilians fled for their safety in large numbers, moving out of reach of humanitarian agencies. Most aid organizations also left the town. Meanwhile, the protection cluster led an assessment on 7 May in response to reports of displacement of about 11,000 people from Jonglei State to Juba. The displaced communities reported that they had fled ongoing hostilities in Pibor and surrounding counties, particularly since January 2013.

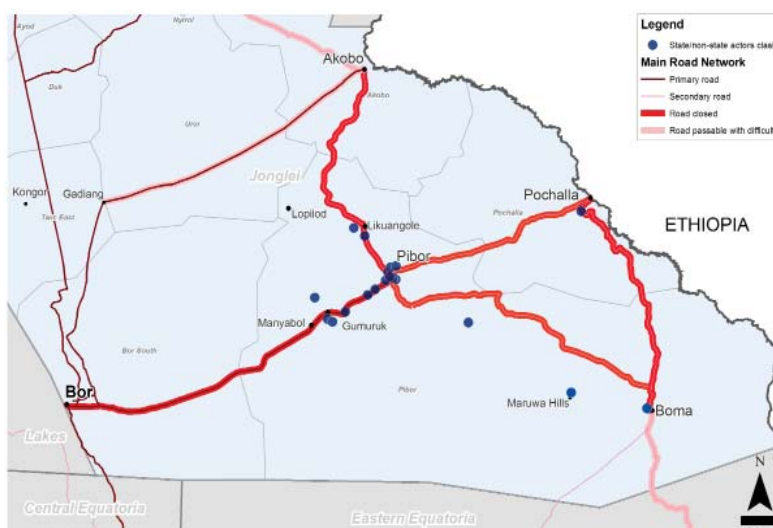
Aid organizations began to relocate over 18,000 refugees from Jamam refugee camp to the new Kaya camp, to lessen the risk of refugees being affected by flooding during the rainy season. In the first week of the operation, around 2,500 refugees were relocated. Meanwhile, the number of refugees who have made the move from Yida to Ajuong Thok refugee camp is increasing.

Challenges, needs and response

Insecurity escalated in Pibor, Jonglei State

The security situation in Pibor town, Jonglei State deteriorated over the past week following a break down of rule of law and intensified hostilities.

Civilians who had started to return back home to Pibor a fortnight ago, again fled the town for safety as tensions escalated. There are an estimated few hundred civilians remaining behind, with others occasionally moving in and out of the town. As of 10 May, most aid organizations had temporarily relocated their staff out of Pibor town for safety.



Clashes between South Sudan army and non-state armed groups since January 2013 and access constraints due to insecurity or logistical obstacles (OCHA/Logistics Cluster).

BASELINE INDICATORS

Est. population '13 (OCHA)	11.8m
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%

FIGURES 2013

Violence-related incidents 136

Number of newly displaced people 14,913

Source: OCHA based on reports from local authorities and assessment teams. Figures as of 30 April 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 VSF-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\$)

474 million
received (US\$)

41.% funded

Source: Financial Tracking Service, as of 13 May 2013.

Continuing insecurity in Jonglei is preventing aid organizations from getting a full picture of how many people require assistance as access to those in need is severely restricted, especially outside population centers.

Humanitarian community deeply concerned about aid looting in Jonglei

The rising insecurity in Pibor town was accompanied by a break-down in law and order in the town, with widespread looting of civilian property and humanitarian supplies.

The humanitarian community was deeply concerned about these incidents, which make it harder to provide life-saving assistance to communities affected by hostilities in Jonglei State.

Armed, uniformed personnel were seen breaking into homes and small shops where people fleeing the town had placed their belongings for safekeeping.

The common humanitarian storage facilities in Pibor were cut open and food and non-food items, including nutritional supplements for malnourished children, were stolen. Camps and storage facilities of aid organizations were also looted.

Aid organizations pre-position supplies in strategic hubs ahead of the flooding season, especially in hard-to-reach areas. During the rainy season Jonglei becomes largely inaccessible by road, making it difficult to deploy teams to respond to humanitarian needs of flood-stricken communities. Pre-positioning is the most cost-effective and sure way of ensuring a principled and timely humanitarian response during this period, by mitigating the impact of floods, reducing the number of lives lost and protecting livelihoods and safety nets. If the looting of aid is not halted, it can potentially derail humanitarian response for the rainy season.

Between June and December 2012, the aid community bore the high cost of flying over 260 metric tons of relief supplies into Jonglei State, the worst flood-affected region, as the number of people affected by floods and inter-communal violence increased.

Displaced Jonglei communities seek refuge in Juba

The protection cluster led an assessment on 7 May in response to reports of displacement of about 11,000 people from Jonglei State to Juba.

The displaced communities reported that they fled ongoing hostilities in Pibor County, particularly since January 2013. The hostilities have destroyed civilian property, houses and other structures.

While of the majority of this group of displaced people arrived in March 2013, communities in Juba continue to absorb new arrivals as the situation in Jonglei continues to deteriorate. The group also reported that people are traveling sporadically and not as family units or community groupings resulting in separation of families.

Given concerns about unaccompanied minors, shelter needs, lack of health and education facilities, the protection cluster has recommended that partners in these sectors consider assessment to establish the precise needs and the appropriate response.



Storage facility in NGO compound looted in Pibor during the week (OCHA).

REFUGEES

Numbers in Upper Nile

Doro	45,466
Gendrassa	16,489
Jamam	14,468
Kaya	2,526
Yusuf Batil	37,862
Total	116,811

Numbers in Unity

Nyeel	962
Adjoung Thok	627
Pariang	695
Yida	71,558
Total	73,842

UNHCR figures as of 13 May 2013

Relocation of 18,000 refugees from Jamam to Kaya camp will be completed by end of June.

Around 430 refugees have made the move from Yida refugee settlement to Ajuong Thok.

Refugee update

Relocation of over 18,000 refugees in Upper Nile underway

On 6 May, aid organizations began to relocate over 18,000 refugees from Jamam refugee camp to the new Kaya camp, to lessen the risk of refugees being affected by flooding during the rainy season. In the first week of the operation, some 2,500 refugees were relocated.

Most of these were recent arrivals who had been living in the Jamam transit centre. They were followed by longer-term Jamam residents, who will be the focus of the relocation exercise in the coming weeks.

Much of Jamam camp is flood-prone, and half of the camp's residents were relocated to Gendrassa and Yusuf Batil camps in July 2012. For the current relocation, an average of 450 people per day will be transported to the new camp.

The exercise will be completed by end of June, and it is estimated that Kaya will then host 20,000 refugees. The site has the capacity to host 35,000 people if needed.

Upon arrival in Kaya, refugees will receive shelter and household items and food assistance. Water and sanitation facilities are already in place for the first 6,000 arrivals. The relocation is expected to be completed by the end of June.

Number of refugees moving to Ajuong Thok doubled

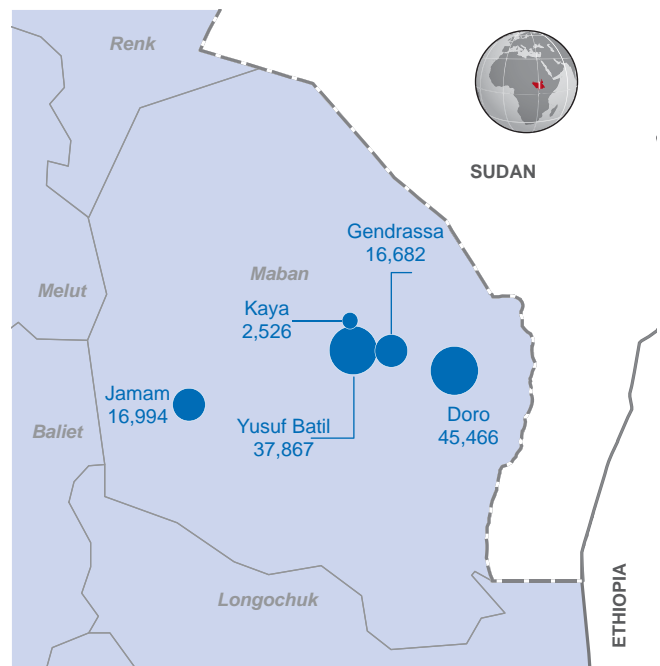


The number of refugees who have made the move from Yida to Ajuong Thok refugee camp reached 431 on 10 May. Some 208 refugees moved to Ajuong Thok during the reporting period, and 110 were pre-registered for the next convoy scheduled for 13 May.

An increasing number of women and children are now settled in the new refugee camp. Aid organizations and local authorities are regularly at the registration center to provide information to refugees about the new site.

Refugees who have relocated have indicated that they feel safer in the new site than in Yida.

A refugee family getting ready to move to Ajuong Thok (UNHCR).



Population of refugee camps in Maban County, Upper Nile State (UNHCR)

Returns to South Sudan

Onward transportation arrangements for Renk returnees to final destinations continues, with 300 returnees travelling to Malakal for onward transportation by boat.

Returnees in Lakes continue the move to land provided by the Government.

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

Returnees headed for Unity State

During the past week, aid organizations helped organize a convoy of seven buses carrying nearly 300 returnees and nine luggage trucks from Upper Nile's Renk station to Malakal. All of the returnees are headed to Unity State, and they were hosted at the Malakal way station while waiting for onward transportation to Bentiu by boat.

About 190 households received plastic sheets and another 315 households of spontaneous returnees at Malakal were provided with full NFI kits following verification conducted by non-food cluster.

Land allocation for Lakes returnees

During the past week, aid organizations collaborating with local authorities finalized the preparation of 200 plots on new site in Nyankot in Rumbek. The new site has the capacity to accommodate up to 500 households. The plots are being distributed to returnees who have been stranded in Lakes State as well as new arrivals.

Some 54 households who recently arrived at the way station in Rumbek will be joining 276 households that were transported in April to new site in Nyankot, about 5 kms from Rumbek town. Aid agencies and local authorities have stepped up efforts to ensure immediate relocation of all returnees at the Rumbek Centre Way. Food security partners will provide seeds and tools to the returnees after they arrive in their permanent settlement.

1,004

Returnees tracked heading to final destinations in South Sudan over the week.

28,664

Returnees arrived in South Sudan since the start of the year, according to IOM.

19,166

Returnees stranded in transit unable to reach final destinations in South Sudan.