

SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

JUNE 28, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.2 MILLION

Individuals in South Sudan Requiring Food Assistance in 2013

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 2012

58,846

New Displacements in South Sudan in 2013

OCHA – June 2013

763,879

South Sudanese Returns from Sudan to South Sudan since October 2010

International Organization for Migration (IOM) – June 2013

197,757

Refugees from Sudan's Two Areas in South Sudan since June 2011

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2013

19,078

Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in South Sudan

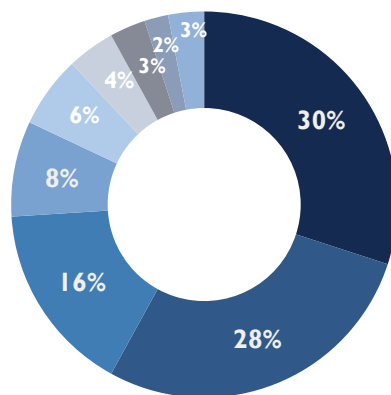
UNHCR – May 2013

7,651

Refugees from the Central African Republic and Ethiopia in South Sudan

UNHCR – May 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies
- Health
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Other

HIGHLIGHTS

- Jonglei situation deteriorates, with little humanitarian access to Pibor County and surrounding areas
- U.N. releases CAP mid-year review, decreasing funding request
- U.S. Government (USG) provides additional \$31 million to assist populations in South Sudan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$41,335,572
USAID/FFP ²	\$46,755,100
State/PRM ³	\$11,300,000

\$99,390,672

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Continued active fighting caused the security situation in Pibor County, Jonglei State, to deteriorate in May and June. Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS)-imposed access restrictions, pervasive insecurity, and the civilian population's displacement to scattered and inaccessible locations have prevented an effective humanitarian response, according to relief agencies. Outside of Pibor County, humanitarian organizations are responding to needs in Jonglei, despite challenges. Through USAID/OFDA's Rapid Response Fund (RRF), two additional organizations recently began providing assistance to populations affected by the Jonglei conflict.
- The U.N. released the mid-year review of the South Sudan Consolidated Appeal (CAP) in June, decreasing the requested funding amount from \$1.16 billion to \$1.05 billion and noting that, while humanitarian needs remain high, the situation has stabilized in most parts of South Sudan.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided an additional \$6 million to the RRF— an IOM-managed contingency fund that enables quick and targeted response to emerging crises —and a combined \$18.8 million in new funding to nine other humanitarian organizations for agriculture and food security, economic recovery, health, logistics, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities. In total, the U.S. has provided nearly \$99.4 million of humanitarian assistance in South Sudan to date in FY 2013, including \$41.3 million from USAID/OFDA, \$46.8 million from USAID/FFP for emergency food and nutrition assistance, and \$11.3 million from State/PRM for refugee assistance.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT SITUATION IN JONGLEI STATE

- Violence, including clashes between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and non-state armed actors, continued in Pibor County, Jonglei State, in May and June, displacing large numbers of people and preventing most humanitarian response activities. According to the U.N., Pibor town is nearly deserted, with most houses burnt or otherwise damaged and the vast majority of the 10,000 residents hiding in rural areas outside town. Civilians have also fled other population centers in Pibor County, leaving many town centers deserted, the U.N. reports. Lack of access has prevented verification of the total number of people displaced by the violence, but relief agencies estimate that more than 120,000 people remain vulnerable in Jonglei State.
- According to the U.N., widespread looting of civilian property and humanitarian supplies accompanied the violence in Pibor town, worsening the humanitarian situation while simultaneously increasing the difficulty of providing relief aid. Armed personnel broke into the common humanitarian storage facilities used by numerous aid agencies in Pibor and stole food and non-food items, including nutritional supplements for malnourished children, according to the U.N. Looting also affected several compounds and storage facilities of aid organizations. In addition, armed personnel have planted new landmines along key roads in Pibor County, further endangering displaced populations and restricting humanitarian movements, according to unconfirmed reports by humanitarian agencies. To ensure timely and efficient response to emergencies in Jonglei during the rainy season, when many areas become inaccessible, humanitarian organizations pre-position supplies in strategic hubs, including Pibor town. Looting of relief supplies drains these preparatory stocks and could potentially impair humanitarian response in the rainy season.
- During the week of June 10, two helicopters supported by the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund conducted initial security and humanitarian needs assessments in Pibor, Gumuruk, and Manyabol towns in Pibor County. According to the U.N., security concerns prevented the helicopters from traveling to the highest priority and rural areas, where relief agencies suspect large populations of internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain dispersed. Humanitarian organizations warn that IDPs may remain displaced in rural areas for many months due to logistical constraints stemming from the rainy season, as well as fears of targeting in urban centers. Protracted displacement increases health concerns for vulnerable populations.
- Relief agencies are responding to humanitarian needs in other areas of Jonglei. In Bor town, an interagency assessment on May 30 verified humanitarian needs among spontaneous returnees, including for shelter and relief commodities, and humanitarian organizations distributed food assistance for nearly 900 people. Relief agencies are also providing assistance to approximately 23,000 people affected by inter-communal violence in Akobo County, according to U.N. reports.
- Many civilians fleeing hostilities in Jonglei are seeking safety across regional borders. UNHCR has recorded more than 3,400 refugees from Jonglei in Ethiopia since early May. Since January, UNHCR has registered nearly 5,400 South Sudanese refugees in the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya, which approaches the number of people who arrived in Kakuma from South Sudan in all of 2012, and approximately 2,700 South Sudanese refugees in Uganda.
- In June, USAID/OFDA provided \$225,000 through the RRF to Nonviolent Peace Force to provide protection services for conflict-affected communities in Bor, Pibor, and Waat towns as security allows, as well as protection services for IDPs from Pibor County currently residing in Juba. In addition, the RRF is supporting International Medical Corps (IMC) staff to provide emergency medical services in Akobo and Pochalla counties.
- With nearly \$1.9 million in USAID/OFDA support, Pact plans to increase access to safe drinking water for IDPs and the communities that are hosting them in Akobo and Nyriol counties through borehole rehabilitations and to work with these vulnerable groups to improve sanitation and hygiene practices, thus reducing the risk of communicable disease transmission.
- Between March and May, USAID/OFDA partner Save the Children (SC) distributed IOM-funded relief commodity kits to approximately 1,900 IDPs in Akobo town, Akobo County, and 1,500 individuals in Waat town, Nyriol County. SC is also conducting nutrition screenings among communities in Akobo and Waat to support food-insecure populations and long-term food security stability.
- The number of latrines available at sites in Juba hosting IDPs from Jonglei is insufficient to accommodate the influx of approximately 11,000 conflict-affected individuals who have arrived in recent months, according to a multisector needs assessment. With new support from the USAID/OFDA RRF, Medair is improving sanitation coverage in three primary displacement sites, thereby reducing public health risks and easing burdens on existing latrines.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN–SOUTH SUDAN BORDER AREAS

Abyei Area

- As of late May, the U.N. reported that the situation in Abyei Area had stabilized following the May 4 killings of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief and one U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei peacekeeper by members of the Misseriya community. Humanitarian organizations have resumed most activities affected by movement restrictions put in place directly following the May 4 incident.
- Following discussions in April and May among U.N. authorities and Government of Sudan (GoS) officials, the GoS agreed to begin providing three-week travel permits for Abyei to humanitarian staff. This policy is already ostensibly in place in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states, Sudan, although it has yet to be implemented. On May 27, the U.N. reported that the GoS had issued travel permits to two U.N. staff members for travel to Abyei from Khartoum. However, insecurity in Southern Kordofan has prevented the staff from reaching Abyei, and it remains to be seen if the new travel permit policy will lead to actual improvements in access to Abyei from Sudan. Until security and logistical constraints are resolved, relief agencies will continue to deliver humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in Abyei via South Sudan, limiting the reach of aid to populations in areas north of the River Kiir.
- USAID/OFDA partners continue to address the needs of displaced people voluntarily returning to Abyei Area and to support displaced persons remaining south of the River Kiir or engaging in seasonal returns. With USAID/OFDA support, GOAL is providing primary health care services to approximately 77,000 affected people and supporting five health facilities in Abyei Area, as well as a mobile clinic north of the River Kiir in Abyei town. GOAL has pre-positioned health supplies to ensure a continuous stock of medical supplies during the rainy season. In addition, USAID/OFDA partner Mercy Corps is providing seeds, tools, and agricultural training to a target of 3,000 returnee households, as well as engaging them in village-level savings-and-loan associations to help restart livelihoods that were disrupted by displacement.

Unity and Upper Nile States

- Nearly 200,000 refugees from Sudan's conflict-affected Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states arrived in South Sudan between June 2011 and June 2013, according to the U.N. Relief agencies have recently built new camps to relieve overcrowding and accommodate refugees in safer locations that are easier to access for aid provision during the rainy season. On May 6, refugees began to move from the Jamam site in Upper Nile State to the newly-constructed Kaya camp; the relocation concluded in mid-June. In Unity State, humanitarian organizations worked to complete construction of an airstrip near the new Ajoung Thok refugee camp that will facilitate access during the rainy season. In addition, relief agencies are finalizing the construction of a 30 kilometer road from Pariang town, Unity State, to the existing Yida refugee site, according to the U.N.
- As of early June, humanitarian organizations had pre-positioned nearly 90 percent of non-food relief items needed for refugee camps in Unity State through December 2013, the U.N. reported. Aid agencies also erected three additional storage facilities at the Yida refugee site and pre-positioned approximately 120,000 liters of fuel in Yida and Pariang. Relief agencies have pre-positioned 100 percent of food commodities required for the upcoming rainy season.
- The RSS Ministry of Health declared a meningitis outbreak on April 30 in Upper Nile State, prompting health agencies to initiate a mass vaccination campaign on May 15, targeting more than 150,000 people between two and 30 years of age. The outbreak was quickly contained, and the vaccination campaign concluded in late May, according to the U.N. An estimated 123,500 people—80 percent of the target population—received vaccinations by May 24. As of May 26, the number of registered meningitis cases was 141, with seven related deaths.
- A Hepatitis E outbreak that began in July 2012 continues to affect refugee camps in Maban County, Upper Nile, IOM reports. South Sudan's Ministry of Health and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported nearly 9,300 suspected cases of Hepatitis E and 166 related deaths in Maban's four refugee camps between July 2012 and May 1, 2013. Although Hepatitis E cases have declined since February, the U.N. and partner organizations continue to address the outbreak through WASH interventions to prevent further disease spread.
- State/PRM has contributed \$1.7 million to IOM to support WASH activities in refugee camps in Maban, along with relocation of refugees to new camps in Upper Nile and Unity states.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG)

- The security situation in the contested Kiir Adem area—located between NBeG and Sudan's East Darfur State—has remained unstable since sporadic clashes began in April 2012. The fighting has resulted in the cumulative displacement

of approximately 25,000 people, including populations from northern and southern areas of the River Kiir, as well as the Darfur region, according to the U.N. IDPs continued to arrive in NBeG State as of late June due to renewed clashes, and relief organizations are responding in Aweil North and Aweil East counties, focusing particularly on food security and nutrition interventions. Humanitarian organizations are also providing water, sanitation, and health services while pre-positioning emergency supplies in remote areas.

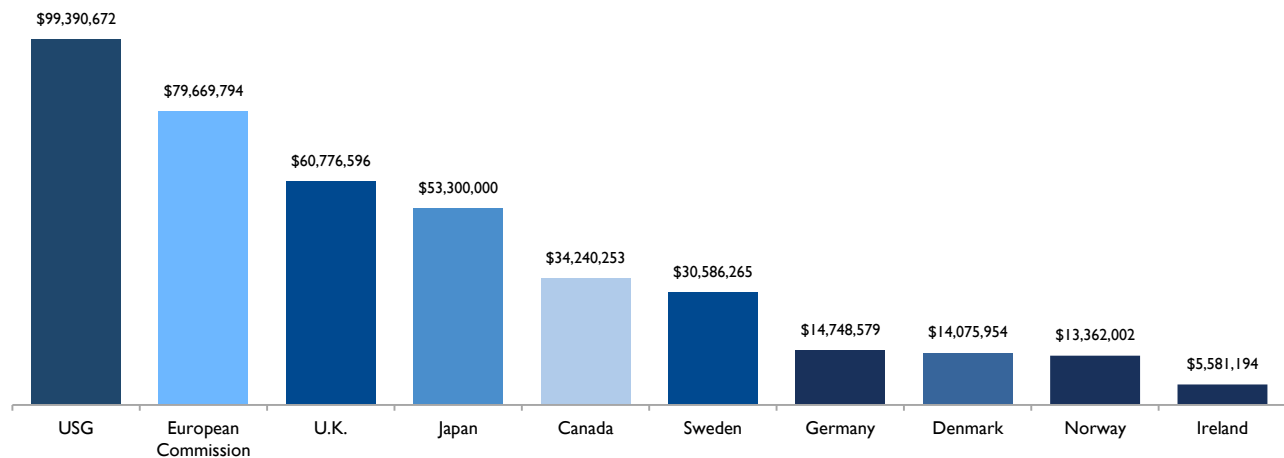
FOOD SECURITY

- Due to prolonged, severe, and deteriorating civil insecurity, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) expects Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3—levels of food insecurity to persist in parts of Jonglei through at least September, with Pibor County facing the worst food security outcomes. FEWS NET also expects Crisis levels of food insecurity to continue through August in Panyijiar and Mayendit counties in Unity State and in Warrap and Lakes states as a result of intense inter-ethnic conflict and some areas of severe flooding in 2012.
 - As of early June, humanitarian agencies had pre-positioned seeds and tools in six counties in Warrap State in preparation for the rainy season, according to the U.N. In Twic County and Agok town, aid organizations had distributed seeds and tools to 2,500 households and vaccinated more than 40,000 cattle by early June. In Warrap’s Gogrial East County, 850 households, mainly returnees, received seeds and tools. The U.N. reports that floods in Warrap State in 2012 affected approximately 20,000 people, and relief agencies found that crops planted early—between April and May—survived, while most of those planted at the peak of the rainy season or later were destroyed.
 - In FY 2013, USAID/FFP has contributed nearly 29,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food and therapeutic supplements, valued at approximately \$47 million, for vulnerable populations across South Sudan. Since late April, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$2.6 million for agriculture and food security interventions in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap states.
 - USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is supporting populations in need of emergency food assistance through general food distributions, blanket supplementary feeding, seasonal food-for-assets interventions, school feeding, targeted supplementary feeding, and institutional feeding. WFP is also piloting several projects throughout South Sudan to increase community assets with notable results. Additionally, WFP has initiated a vouchers system with millers to discourage use of rations to pay for milling fees.
 - USAID/FFP partner the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is treating severe acute malnutrition among children in South Sudan using ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF). RUTF is a high calorie, highly fortified ready-to-eat food used for the community-based treatment of severe acute malnutrition.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The mid-year review of the 2013 South Sudan CAP, released by the U.N. in June, decreases requested funding from \$1.16 billion in the original 2013 CAP to \$1.05 billion, with a parallel decrease in the number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance from 3.3 million to 3 million. As of June 28, donors had committed \$567.3 million—approximately 54 percent of requested funding—to the 2013 CAP.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 28, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2013 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2013 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012, and ends September 30, 2013.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between GoS and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of north-south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan. Between the signing of the peace agreement in 2005 and the independence of South Sudan in July 2011, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to areas of origin in present-day South Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, according to IOM and UNHCR.
- The RSS declared independence on July 9, 2011, following a January 9, 2011, referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan.
- The May 2011 Abyei Area conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and forces loyal to the SPLA displaced approximately 77,000 people from areas north of the River Kiir, the majority of whom continue to reside in Agok town and Warrap State, South Sudan. The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee—comprising GoS, RSS, and African Union representatives—continues to discuss outstanding Abyei Area issues.
- In late January 2012, the RSS ceased oil production in South Sudan after negotiations stalled between Sudan and South Sudan regarding the terms and conditions related to the export of South Sudanese oil through Sudan. The RSS derived 98 percent of its revenue from oil exports prior to the shutdown and faces significant financial issues due to the loss of oil income. On September 27, the two governments reached a series of agreements on oil, trade, and security issues. On March 12, GoS and RSS officials agreed on a timetable for the implementation of the agreements, and South Sudan officially restarted oil production on April 6. On June 9, the GoS threatened to close the oil pipelines from South Sudan within 60 days if the RSS continues alleged support for rebel groups in Sudan.
- On October 5, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Susan D. Page redeclared a disaster in South Sudan due to the ongoing complex emergency caused by population displacement and returnee inflows from Sudan, continued armed conflict, and perennial environmental shocks—including flooding—that compound humanitarian needs.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Abyei Area	\$3,297,292
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,049,721
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Medair	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,600,000
Mentor	Health	Countrywide	\$1,870,250
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Unity, Abyei Area	\$1,091,902
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Pact	WASH	Jonglei	\$1,896,443
Solidarites	WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture, WASH	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,002,584
	Program Support		\$1,927,380
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$41,335,572
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	3,710 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	24,970 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$44,842,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$46,755,100
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,300,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
IOM	WASH, Transportation	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$11,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$99,390,672

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 28, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in South Sudan can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.