

SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

SEPTEMBER 30, 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

159,130

People Internally Displaced by Violence since January

OCHA – September 2013

786,946

South Sudanese Returns from Sudan to South Sudan since October 2010

International Organization for Migration (IOM) – August 2013

203,052

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

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

16,184

Refugees from Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in South Sudan

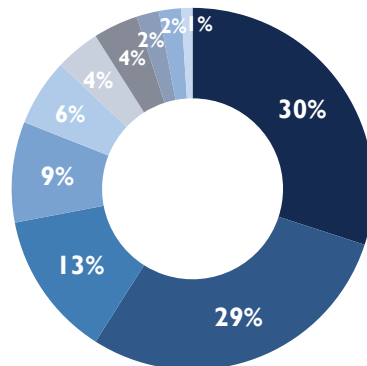
UNHCR – July 2013

5,878

Refugees from Ethiopia in South Sudan

UNHCR – July 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (30%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (29%)
- Health (13%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Shelter (4%)
- Nutrition (4%)
- Protection (2%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Humanitarian agencies deliver aid to approximately 71,800 conflict-affected people in Jonglei State's Pibor County
- Flooding affects approximately 70,000 people across seven states
- U.S. Government (USG) provides an additional \$118.5 million to support relief activities in South Sudan since July

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$59,826,570
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$62,435,400

\$264,146,270

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Improvements in humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations in Pibor County, Jonglei State, have enabled relief agencies to deliver life-saving assistance to approximately 71,800 people between mid-July and September 5. Although humanitarian actors have maintained consistent access to communities in Gumuruk town and the rural Dorein and Labraab areas, relief operations have remained suspended in Pibor town since August 19 following two civilian deaths reportedly caused by Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces. Relief agencies are collaborating with U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and SPLA officials to enable humanitarian activities to resume in Pibor town.
- The U.N. reports that heavy rainfall and associated flooding have affected nearly 70,000 people across seven states in South Sudan since late August. Humanitarian agencies are collaborating with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) to respond to urgent needs among flood-affected communities by providing access to health care services, shelter supplies, relief commodities, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance.
- In FY 2013, the USG provided approximately \$264.1 million in humanitarian assistance in South Sudan, including \$59.8 million from USAID/OFDA for agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions, as well as humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics support, and the provision of relief commodities. USAID/FFP provided nearly \$141.9 million for emergency food and nutrition assistance, while State/PRM contributed more than \$62.4 million to support protection and multi-sector assistance to conflict-affected or otherwise vulnerable populations.

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

- Despite humanitarian access gains since mid-July, thousands of people remain displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance in Pibor County due to clashes between SPLA forces and non-state actors, as well as inter-ethnic conflict, according to relief agencies. Following escalating violence between March and mid-July, civilians fled to rural areas, largely deserting Pibor County's major town centers, including Boma, Gumuruk, Likuangole, Manyabol, and Pibor towns. Recent population displacement has coincided with Jonglei's May-to-December rainy season when the semi-nomadic Murle people—the ethnic group primarily affected by the recent violence—traditionally return to towns to access basic goods and services and avoid floods in rural areas. In addition, logistical challenges have caused relief agencies to rely on costly air operations—which are unsustainable in the long term—to provide assistance to displaced and conflict-affected populations in need.
- Humanitarian organizations suspended all relief operations in Pibor town following reports of civilian abuse by SPLA forces—including a shooting incident on July 31 that resulted in the death of two Murle women and injured an infant—and sporadic threats against aid workers, according to the U.N. In response, relief agencies are implementing additional protection measures—such as increasing UNMISS patrols and improving oversight of and conduct by SPLA forces—to ensure the safety of vulnerable people and enable life-saving activities to resume. Although relief agencies have not received reports of civilian abuse in Pibor town since the suspension of food distributions in mid-August, many Murle civilians continue to fear returning to the town due to threats of harassment. UNMISS troops are conducting enhanced patrols in Gumuruk and Pibor towns and collaborating with civilians to better understand threats and build trust with local communities.
- Between September 6 and 9, an interagency team assessed humanitarian conditions in two previously unreachable rural areas in Pibor County: the Molochtoch area, south of Gumuruk town along the Lotilla River, and the Ngathibonga area, north of Pibor town near the Pibor River. According to the U.N., populations in both areas require humanitarian assistance due to cyclical violence, including inter-communal conflict, clashes between the SPLA and non-state forces, and reported deaths from cattle raids, as well as the loss of cattle and household items following looting and displacement. Despite logistical constraints that have prevented humanitarian actors from reaching all affected populations and assessing humanitarian needs, relief organizations are preparing multi-sector responses in areas where access allows.
- Due to persistent insecurity and population displacement, communities in Pibor County will continue to experience Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3—levels of food insecurity, characterized by the inability of households to protect livelihoods and the adoption of negative coping strategies, through September, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). In recent months, conflict-affected communities in Pibor have increasingly relied on the consumption of wild foods to cope with limited access to markets. Although wild food sources often allow populations to subsist through December, FEWS NET anticipates that current increased reliance on wild foods among vulnerable populations will likely deplete the availability of wild foods in the coming weeks. While logistical constraints and insecurity have hindered the emergency food response in some areas of Pibor County, FEWS NET reports that ongoing food distributions have mitigated some adverse food security impacts of the humanitarian crisis on vulnerable populations.

Humanitarian Response

- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP)—a USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partner—facilitated the completion of first-round food distributions in Gumuruk and Pibor towns, as well as the rural Dorein and Labraab areas, providing logistical support and reaching approximately 71,800 people with 15-day food rations between mid-July and September 5. During second-round food distributions in Labraab, WFP and partners delivered 15-day rations for nearly 8,200 people between September 12 and 19. With USAID/FFP support, WFP pre-positioned 218 metric tons (MT) of food supplies in Gumuruk and an estimated 959 additional MT of food in Pibor town to support future distributions in these areas. To meet immediate food needs among internally displaced person (IDP) populations, WFP is targeting approximately 90,000 food-insecure people in Pibor County with monthly general food distributions between September and December, as security and access conditions allow.
- International non-governmental organization (NGO) Medair recently installed 18 latrines to improve sanitation conditions in Gumuruk and has established a water treatment facility to expand access to safe drinking water for

approximately 4,000 people per day. Humanitarian agencies are pre-positioning relief items and WASH supplies in Gumuruk to prepare for relief commodity distributions.

- In the non-SPLA-controlled Dorein and Labraab areas, humanitarian agencies have secured access and provided limited, short-term emergency relief to affected populations. As of September 22, humanitarian partners had distributed WASH and relief supplies—including plastic sheeting, soap, water purification tablets, water containers, blankets, fishing equipment, and mosquito nets—to more than 3,300 households in Dorein and 2,500 households in Labraab. Humanitarian partners also conducted nutrition screenings and provided supplementary feeding to more than 1,800 children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women in Labraab between September 12 and 19.
- In August, USAID/OFDA partner IOM established a displacement tracking and monitoring mechanism in Jonglei’s capital of Bor town to help register IDPs for humanitarian assistance and provide relief agencies with information on IDP locations and movement trends across Pibor County. According to IOM, tracking teams have facilitated the provision of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and displaced populations in Gumuruk, Dorein, and Labraab.
- Through \$5 million in funding to partner WFP, USAID/OFDA continues to support three U.N. helicopters—dedicated solely to response activities in Jonglei—to facilitate the ongoing delivery of food supplies and the movement of humanitarian actors to assist vulnerable populations in accessible areas of Pibor County.
- On August 31, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) identified food insecurity among small groupings of displaced Murle in areas near Molochtoch and provided fishing supplies to help improve access to food. The USG remains engaged with other donors, the U.N., and NGOs to devise strategies for meeting additional humanitarian needs as they arise in other areas, including Molochtoch and Ngathibonga.

FLOODING & HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Heavy rainfall and associated flooding have affected nearly 70,000 people across Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states since late August. Humanitarian actors are supporting RSS flood response efforts through information sharing, identifying gaps in services, and prioritizing relief operations based on assessed needs. Relief agencies remain unable to verify damage caused by flooding or assess humanitarian needs in some areas, particularly in Unity State, due to logistical constraints caused by heavy rainfall and poor infrastructure.
- Humanitarian agencies are providing emergency medical services for communities in Warrap, where flooding has affected up to 17,300 people and resulted in needs for shelter supplies, household items, and food. In addition, relief organizations provided 15-day food rations, health care services, and water purification tablets to prevent disease outbreaks for more than 2,100 individuals in Upper Nile. As of September 25, flooding in NBeG had affected nearly 18,000 people, including approximately 7,000 people displaced by floods who are receiving food distributions through ongoing food security activities. Meanwhile, humanitarian organizations are mobilizing relief activities for an additional 15,000 individuals requiring assistance in Ulang County, Upper Nile.
- Through the Rapid Response Fund, an IOM-managed fund that allows quick and effective responses to incipient disasters, USAID/OFDA is supporting two local NGOs to provide health care services and WASH assistance for affected populations in NBeG and Warrap. Activities include rehabilitating latrines at existing health care facilities, supporting hygiene promotion activities, and constructing emergency latrines and bathing shelters.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN–SOUTH SUDAN BORDER AREAS

Abyei Area

- Security conditions have remained stable in Abyei Area in recent months in advance of a planned referendum in Abyei, which could be postponed or unilaterally held in October. Disagreement between Government of Sudan (GoS) and RSS officials, as well as among members of the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya ethnic groups, concerning the final status of the disputed Abyei territory is fomenting tensions. Humanitarian organizations are closely tracking the security situation in Abyei and remain prepared to respond to potential increased humanitarian needs.

- Relief agencies continue to provide needs-based assistance to populations in Abyei Area, including approximately 48,000 people who remain displaced south of the River K̄ir, including in Agok town and areas of South Sudan, as well as populations who have voluntarily returned to areas north of the river and those engaged in seasonal returns.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA is supporting five NGOs and eight U.N. agencies and public international organizations to address the needs of affected populations in Abyei Area. USAID/OFDA-funded activities provide assistance to returnees, IDPs, and host communities by supporting child protection and psychosocial activities through child-friendly spaces; promoting good hygiene practices; and increasing access to safe drinking water through hand pump rehabilitation and training community members to maintain pumps.

Unity and Upper Nile States

- Since mid-July, more than 2,400 refugees from Sudan’s Southern Kordofan State have fled to Malakal, Upper Nile State, due to fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People’s Liberation Movement–North. UNHCR and South Sudan’s Commission for Refugees Affairs have relocated approximately 300 refugees from Malakal to Ajuong Thok—a recently established refugee camp in Unity State. More than 5,000 refugees had relocated from refugee camps in Unity and Upper Nile states to Ajuong Thok camp as of September 20. More than 203,000 refugees from Sudan’s conflict-affected Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states arrived in South Sudan between June 2011 and September 2013, according to the U.N.
- State/PRM has contributed \$3.4 million to IOM to support WASH activities in refugee camps in Maban County, Upper Nile, as well as relocation of refugees to new camps in Upper Nile and Unity states.

WASH

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$17.6 million—representing 30 percent of total USAID/OFDA funding in South Sudan—to support WASH interventions that have enabled 13 U.N. and NGO implementing partners to improve hygiene conditions, establish sanitation facilities, and expand access to safe drinking water for up to 626,000 people in South Sudan.
- With more than \$1.9 million in FY 2013 support, USAID/OFDA partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is providing WASH services for approximately 90,000 South Sudanese returnees and host community members in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Jonglei states, as well as Abyei Area. CRS is supporting hygiene education, rehabilitating boreholes to ensure access to safe drinking water, and reducing risk of disease outbreak by improving sanitation facility cleanliness. In addition, CRS is constructing rainwater collection systems to support hand-washing facilities in Abyei Area’s Agok and Abyei towns. Between January and March, CRS rehabilitated 16 boreholes and constructed more than 400 household latrines in Juba County, Central Equatoria, to improve hygiene conditions, sanitation, and access to potable water sources.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.4 million for Medair to support WASH activities in host communities in Renk County, Upper Nile State. While establishing water treatment systems to support long-term access to safe drinking water in communities with large returnee populations, Medair also constructed emergency latrines to meet urgent sanitation needs. Medair provided training and oral rehydration medications to prevent diarrheal disease and resultant malnutrition among returnee and host communities.
- USAID/OFDA partners Tearfund and the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) are also supporting WASH activities in Sudan–South Sudan border areas. With nearly \$986,000 in FY 2013 funding, Tearfund is increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, as well as promoting good hygiene practices among approximately 57,000 vulnerable individuals in NBeG’s Aweil Center and Aweil East counties. In addition, UMCOR is providing WASH assistance in NBeG to approximately 65,000 individuals with nearly \$630,000 in USAID/OFDA support.

FOOD SECURITY

- Due to prolonged, severe, and deteriorating security conditions, FEWS NET expects Crisis levels of food insecurity to persist in conflict-affected areas of Jonglei through December, with Pibor County facing the worst food security

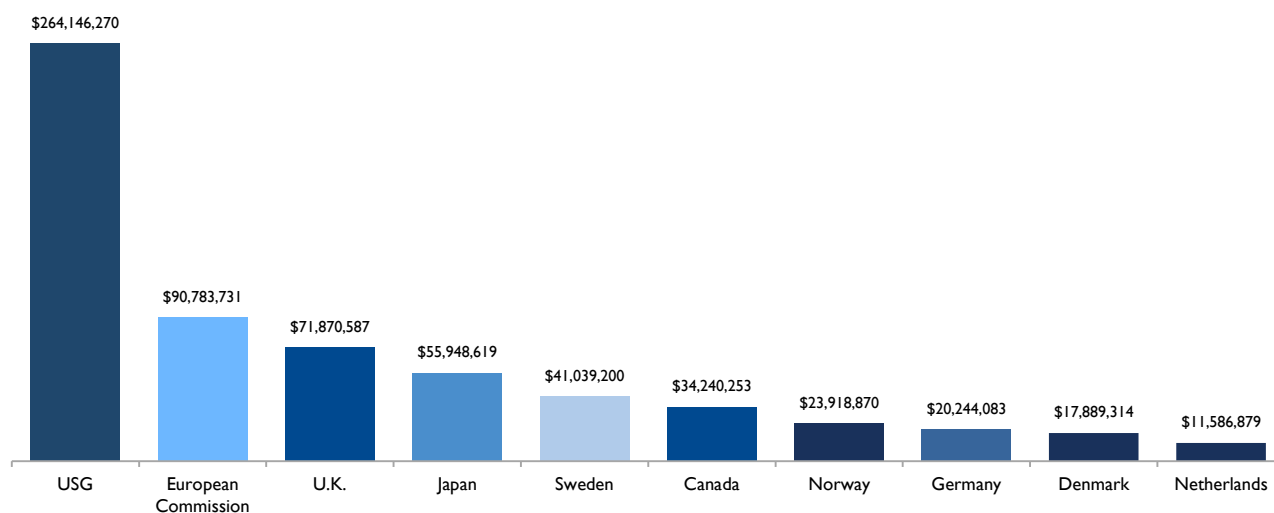
outcomes. FEWS NET also expects Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity through December in Panyijjar and Mayendit counties, Unity State, and in parts of Warrap and Lakes states as a result of inter-ethnic conflict and severe flooding in 2012 that negatively affected crop production in some areas. Average rainfall and harvests will likely result in improved food security conditions across South Sudan—except for Pibor County—between October and December, according to FEWS NET.

- In FY 2013, USAID/FFP has contributed more than 89,000 MT of emergency food and therapeutic supplements, valued at approximately \$141.9 million, for vulnerable populations across South Sudan.
- USAID/FFP partner 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.
- 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.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$5.5 million to support agriculture and food security activities in South Sudan, aiming to improve food security among vulnerable populations by restocking livestock and training IDP and returnee communities in gardening techniques that provide nutritious fruits and vegetables. USAID/OFDA partners also aimed to increase income-generating opportunities through seed-packet distributions and training in agricultural techniques to improve crop production.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of September 30, donors had committed \$682.3 million—approximately 65 percent of total requested funding—to the 2013 South Sudan Consolidated Appeal.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 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, after 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 SAF 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.
- Jonglei State—the largest state in South Sudan—has an extensive history of inter-communal fighting that predates South Sudan’s independence. Since January 2011, more than half of conflict-related deaths and displacements in South Sudan have occurred in Jonglei, according to relief agencies. Clashes among SPLA and non-state actors, as well as inter-ethnic conflict, continues to displace and otherwise adversely affect civilian populations across the state.
- 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. Although the RSS resumed oil production in April 2013, sporadic stalls in GoS–RSS negotiations disrupted production and exportation activities. The RSS derived 98 percent of its revenue from oil exports prior to the 2012 shutdown and continues to face significant financial issues due to the loss of oil income.
- 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, 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			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,934,069
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
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$324,691
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,049,721
Global Communities	Protection, Shelter	Abyei Area	\$1,898,999
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$2,674,154
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, WASH	Unity	\$1,100,000
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	Abyei Area, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$1,091,902
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Pact	WASH	Jonglei	\$1,891,266
Solidarités	WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
Tearfund	WASH	NBeG	\$985,916
U.N. Office for Project Services	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UMCOR	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	NBeG	\$958,373
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Jonglei	\$5,000,000
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Warrap	\$896,649
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,002,584
	Program Support		\$1,950,704
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$59,826,570

USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$141,884,300

STATE/PRM			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Information, and Training	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation, Protection	Upper Nile	\$475,000
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$16,500,000
IOM	WASH, Transportation	Unity, Upper Nile	\$3,400,000
IRC	Health, Protection	Unity	\$560,000
Lutheran World Relief	Protection	Unity	\$583,572
Oxfam	Health, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,050,000
PAE	WASH	Upper Nile	\$500,000
Relief International	Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,647,021
UMCOR	Health, Livelihoods, Protection	Central Equatoria	\$699,807
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$34,200,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$820,000
World Vision	Health, Livelihoods, Protection	Central Equatoria	\$800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$62,435,400
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$264,146,270

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 September 30, 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 around the world 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.