



Republic of South Sudan

ECHO FACTSHEET

Facts & Figures

Estimated **3.1 million** people in need humanitarian assistance before the outbreak of violence in Dec 2013

At least **200 000 people displaced** in the violence that started mid Dec 2013

Number of new South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries: **Over 22 600**

Number of **Internally Displaced People (IDPs)** in 2013, before the outbreak of violence: over 180 000 and projected to rise to 400 000 by March 2014

Number of **refugees from Sudan** fully dependent on humanitarian assistance in difficult to access areas: 200 000.

European Commission's humanitarian assistance: nearly €55 million in 2013. Availability of €50 million announced for 2014.

Other facts

Population: Officially 8.26 million (estimations: up to 11.8 million)

Child mortality: 105/1000

Access to clean water 30%

<5 Global Acute Malnutrition: 18.1%

* Sources: National Bureau of Statistics of South Sudan; UN OCHA; ECHO reports

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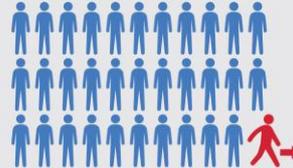
<http://ec.europa.eu/echo>

200 000+ people have been displaced

200 000+



By the end of March 2014 there could be 400 000+ internally displaced (1 in 33 of the population)



628 000+ in immediate need of humanitarian assistance



Main humanitarian needs



food



clean water



healthcare



shelter



sanitation & hygiene



protection

EU humanitarian funding 2013/2014



€167 M

Source: OCHA

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Key messages

- The humanitarian situation has rapidly deteriorated as a result of the armed violence that broke out in the capital Juba on 15 December 2013, subsequently spreading to several states in South Sudan.
- About 200 000 people have been displaced as a result of the current wave of violence, including some 62 000 who have sought refuge in the United Nations compounds in the country.
- About 76 000 people have fled heavy fighting in Bor, the capital of Jonglei state, to the neighbouring Aweril in Lakes State. Across the country, the dead and the wounded are estimated in thousands. Hundreds of thousands more have been affected and possibly displaced in areas currently inaccessible to humanitarian organisations.
- The main humanitarian needs are for food, clean water, healthcare, shelter, sanitation, hygiene, protection. Insecurity is hindering the deployment of aid workers and supplies in most regions.
- The current violence adds to the already challenging humanitarian situation, including ongoing inter-communal violence, frequent natural disasters and fighting between the government and non-state parties which have created huge humanitarian needs and displaced thousands of people.
- The European Commission is supporting life-saving actions with nearly €160 million in humanitarian aid allocated in 2012/2013. It is also making €50 million available in 2014 to respond to the unfolding and intensifying humanitarian crisis in the country.

Humanitarian situation and needs

The violence that started mid December 2013 due to political turmoil in the capital Juba and spread to several states of South Sudan, uprooted at least 200 000 people from their homes. Around 62 000 are sheltered in UN compounds in the country. It is anticipated that hundreds of thousands more have been affected in areas currently inaccessible to humanitarian organisations.

The most urgent humanitarian needs are for food, clean water, healthcare, shelter, sanitation, hygiene, protection. Protection of civilians and the provision of water and sanitation services is a huge challenge compounded by the overcrowding in many IDP sites. Overall, the humanitarian response is challenging as the on-going clashes seriously limit the access to the people in need of assistance.

The newly developed crisis comes on top of the already difficult humanitarian situation. Already before the December 2013 armed violence, 3.1 million people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance in this newest and one of the poorest states in Africa with an estimated population of up to 11.8 million people. The UN estimates that until the end of March, there will be 400 000 internally displaced people and 228 000 refugees in South Sudan.

Decades of conflict and underdevelopment, combined with seasonal flooding, frequent dry spells and outbreaks of diseases mean that South Sudan remains a serious concern for the humanitarian community which often faces access constraints due to hostilities and generally difficult environment. During the rainy season, access to the populations in need of life-saving assistance is hampered as roads are flooded and become impassable.

South Sudan lacks basic services such as safe water, sanitation facilities and health services. One out of every seven children dies before reaching the age of five; one out of six women who becomes pregnant dies, more than 20% of the population is undernourished and deadly epidemic outbreaks are frequent and spread easily. In addition, food insecurity is a threat to over one million people each year.

South Sudan also hosts about 200 000 refugees from Sudan's conflict-torn South Kordofan and Blue Nile States living mainly in camps in remote areas of Unity State and Upper Nile State and is home to the refugees from the DRC, Ethiopia and the Central African Republic.

The European Union's Humanitarian Response

In view of the armed violence since mid-December 2013, the European Commission indicated the availability of €50 million in 2014 to respond to the unfolding and intensifying humanitarian crisis in the country. This comes on top of nearly €160 million in humanitarian aid allocated in 2012/2013 to support life-saving activities in South Sudan.

The aid includes assistance for internally displaced people, refugees, local host communities and returnees. The Commission's humanitarian funds go towards basic health care, clean water, sanitation and food assistance. Special attention is given to aid projects aimed at building the resilience of communities to shocks that cause humanitarian distress.

A team of the European Commission's humanitarian experts is based in the country, working with partner relief organisations, coordinating response efforts with both EU and non EU donors, closely monitoring the developments and the efficient use of European Union humanitarian funds.

EU Member States and European Commission humanitarian contributions to South Sudan as indicated in EDRIS – 2013 and 2014:

DONOR	AMOUNT (EUR)
European Commission/ECHO	65 382 000.00
Belgium	5 425 000.00
Czech Republic	156 024.50
Denmark	2 090 186.59
Estonia	50 000.00
Finland	4 560 000.00
France	500 000.00
Germany	14 103 050.00
Hungary	20 000.00
Ireland	3 065 331.00
Italy	550 000.00
Luxembourg	1 600 000.00
The Netherlands	4 976 927.00
Spain	2 370 000.00
Sweden	24 429 148.14
United Kingdom	37 853 752.33
TOTAL	167 131 419.56 €