

SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

FEBRUARY 28, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.3 MILLION

Individuals in South Sudan Requiring Food Assistance in 2013

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

190,473

Conflict-Related Displacements in South Sudan in 2012

OCHA – December 2012

691,730

South Sudanese Returns from Sudan to South Sudan since October 2010

International Organization for Migration (IOM) – January 2013

186,424

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

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

18,437

Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo in South Sudan

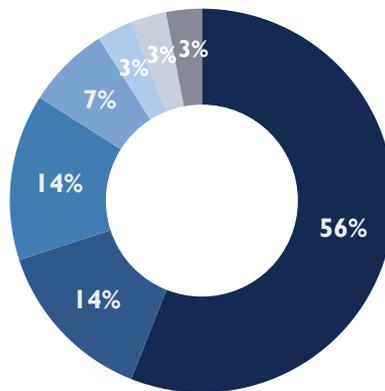
UNHCR – February 2013

7,478

Refugees from the Central African Republic and Ethiopia in South Sudan

UNHCR – February 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Up to 4.6 million people may require humanitarian assistance in South Sudan in 2013
- Approximately 170,000 refugees from Sudan's Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states fled to Unity and Upper Nile states in 2012
- Returns to Abyei Area increased by 1,500 in January 2013

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$15,678,043
USAID/FFP ²	\$42,800,000
State/PRM ³	\$5,300,000

\$63,778,043

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013

\$275,343,942

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2012

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Insecurity, cattle-raiding, and inter-communal violence have increased in South Sudan since the end of the rainy season in October and the reopening of accessible roads in many parts of the country. In January, inter-communal clashes displaced approximately 8,500 people, at least half of whom were internally displaced in Jonglei State, according to the U.N.
- Conflict-affected and food-insecure populations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states continue to seek refuge in South Sudan, according to UNHCR. By the end of 2012, an estimated 175,000 refugees from Sudan were in South Sudan, and relief agencies are preparing for additional influxes during the coming months.
- January meetings between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) to develop a timeline for implementing the September 27 Addis Ababa accords on oil, trade, and security concluded without an agreed-upon timetable, further delaying the resolution of key issues, including demilitarizing the Sudan–South Sudan border, resuming South Sudan oil exports through Sudan, and achieving humanitarian access in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states.

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 SUDAN–SOUTH SUDAN BORDER AREAS

Abyei Area

- Returns to Abyei Area in January increased with the arrival of more than 1,500 individuals in Abyei town from the city of Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBeG) State, as part of a voluntary returns movement funded by Abyei Area civil society members. The majority of returnees, who were displaced as a result of violence in May 2011, originated from Abyei town, while the remainder came from surrounding villages. Between July 2012 and January 2013, IOM registered more than 21,500 individuals in 73 villages scattered throughout the return area. An estimated 56,000 individuals from Abyei Area remain displaced, primarily in Agok town and South Sudan, according to the U.N.
- In January, USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) provided food assistance to approximately 75,000 beneficiaries in Abyei Area. To assist the recent returnees, WFP utilized approximately 26 metric tons (MT) of pre-positioned food stocks. To remain prepared for a potential influx of returnees during the coming months, WFP has replenished its food stocks in Abyei Area.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) State

- Interagency assessment teams confirmed that aerial bombardments in NBeG displaced approximately 8,000 people in border areas in late November and December 2012. NBeG remains one of South Sudan's most food-insecure states due to seasonal flooding, conflict-related population displacement, and prolonged border closures that limit trade.
- Relief agencies are responding to priority humanitarian needs by providing primary health care services, emergency food supplies, and hygiene assistance, as well as increasing access to safe drinking water for affected populations. In January and February, humanitarian organizations provided health care services to 1,500 people residing in Jar Akol and Maker Anei towns, NBeG, who were displaced by December violence in the Kiir Adem area, according to the U.N.
- With ongoing FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Tearfund is targeting up to 35,000 beneficiaries in Aweil Center County, NBeG, with WASH programming. Tearfund's project supports returnee and host communities by rehabilitating wells and pumps, as well as training the local community on well maintenance and repair to maintain long-term access to safe drinking water.

WBeG State

- Inter-communal violence in WBeG in December 2012 and January 2013 displaced thousands of people. More than 5,000 civilians temporarily fled to U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) compounds after violent clashes on December 19, which followed initial reports of violence that broke out on December 9, according to the U.N. Additionally, a January 24 interagency humanitarian assessment identified approximately 3,000 individuals displaced by inter-communal violence in Raja County, WBeG, on January 2 who are in need of food, shelter, relief items, and WASH assistance. Relief agencies are mobilizing assistance to those in need, the U.N. reports.
- USAID/OFDA partner the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) is providing emergency assistance to affected communities in WBeG, including Raja County. Through ongoing FY 2012 funding, ACTED is distributing seeds and tools to enhance food security and developing drainage and waste disposal mechanisms to improve local hygiene and sanitation capacity.

Unity and Upper Nile States

- Persistent insecurity, food shortages, and lack of basic services in Sudan's Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states has led more than 189,000 refugees to seek safety in Unity and Upper Nile states since the border conflict began in 2011, the U.N. reports. Humanitarian agencies anticipate that continued fighting during the dry season, as well as worsening humanitarian conditions in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, will result in additional refugee flows into South Sudan in the coming months. Relief agencies in South Sudan have developed contingency plans and pre-positioned relief supplies for refugees. However, humanitarian agencies will need to pre-position additional supplies before the rainy season to meet potential humanitarian needs of new refugee arrivals.
- UNHCR reports that approximately 338 refugees per day were crossing from Southern Kordofan into South Sudan, as of mid-February, seeking refuge in Unity State's Yida refugee camp where more than 67,000 refugees resided, as of February 12.

- A Hepatitis E outbreak in refugee camps near the border with Sudan, including Unity and Upper Nile states, has affected more than 6,000 refugees and resulted in 111 associated deaths, according to the U.N. The majority of cases are reported in the Yusif Batil refugee camp, which currently holds more than 37,500 refugees, in Maban County, Upper Nile, and are assumed to be the result of rapid population growth caused by an influx of refugees from Blue Nile State. Humanitarian organizations have expanded WASH interventions to prevent further infections.
- To help alleviate tensions over scarce resources between refugees and host communities in Maban County, Upper Nile, humanitarian organizations, including USAID/OFDA partner IOM, are providing assistance to host communities. IOM is working to increase the availability of safe drinking water to populations in Bunj town, Maban County, by installing hand pumps and motorized pumping stations.
- Cattle raids in Panyikar County, Unity, on December 6 displaced more than 4,000 people and resulted in four deaths, according to the U.N. Despite persistent insecurity, the U.N. reports that aid, particularly food, shelter, and WASH assistance, reached nearly all of the conflict-displaced people as of early January.
- Through ongoing FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA partner CARE is providing emergency WASH assistance to approximately 85,000 affected individuals in Unity. CARE's WASH activities in Unity include hygiene promotion and increasing access to safe drinking water through rehabilitation of water points. USAID/OFDA partners also support humanitarian coordination, economic recovery, food security, and basic health care assistance to displaced, host community, and other vulnerable populations throughout the state.

Warrap State

- On January 3 and 4, fighting broke out in Tonj East and North counties in Warrap State, displacing approximately 1,000 people, the U.N. reports. An interagency assessment report indicates that affected populations urgently require food, livelihoods support, and medical assistance. Relief agencies are augmenting current medical supply stocks and deploying additional health workers to address the demand for health services.
- USAID/OFDA partners continue to provide emergency assistance to affected internally displaced person (IDP), refugee, and host communities throughout Warrap, including agriculture and food security, economic recovery, health, nutrition, and WASH assistance.

CURRENT SITUATION IN JONGLEI STATE

- Between January 2011 and September 2012, conflict in Jonglei State resulted in nearly 2,700 deaths and displaced approximately 202,000 people—representing more than half of South Sudan's total violence-related deaths and displacements during that period, according to Médecins Sans Frontières. Cattle raids and abductions between the Lou Nuer and Murle ethnic groups have increasingly targeted unarmed civilians, resulting in displacement and insecurity, as well as restricted access for humanitarian organizations.
- Fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and unidentified armed elements in the Pibor town market on January 27 caused an estimated 2,400 civilians to flee to two UNMISS bases in Pibor County, Jonglei, according to the U.N.
- On February 8, unknown armed men attacked civilians, including women and children, in Akobo County, Jonglei, resulting in unconfirmed reports of 100 civilian deaths and theft of livestock, the U.N. reports. Additional clashes between community members and armed groups broke out on February 10 near Dendjok town, located north of Akobo. On February 10, UNMISS deployed an emergency response group to conduct rapid security and humanitarian assessments in eastern Akobo County. Humanitarian organizations are concerned that violence may continue to escalate due to the threat of retaliatory attacks in Pibor County, where relief agencies report recurrent fighting.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$8.9 million to repair damaged water points, construct latrines, provide medical assistance, implement emergency nutrition activities, improve food security, and distribute emergency relief commodities to affected populations in Jonglei. In addition, USAID/FFP, through WFP, responded to the urgent food needs of approximately 170,000 food-insecure individuals in Jonglei.

FOOD SECURITY

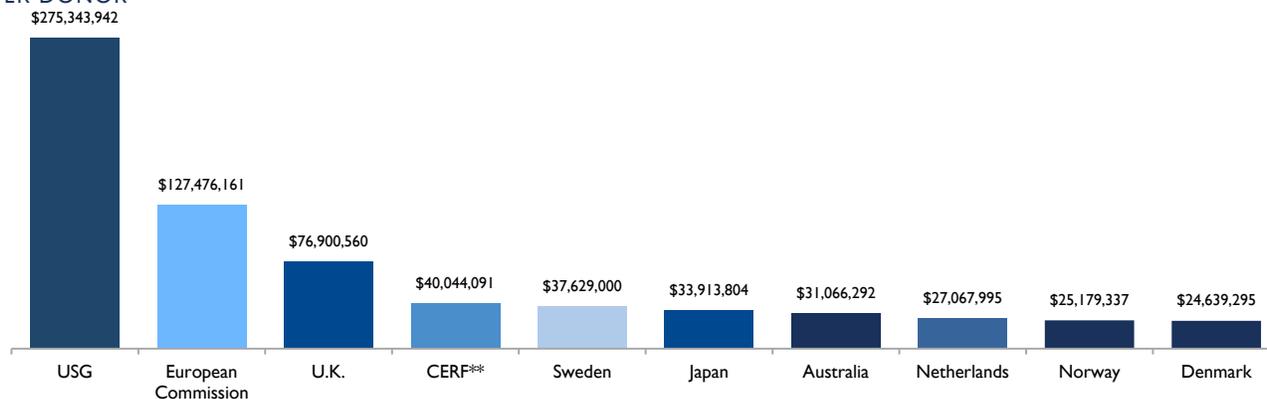
- Despite generally improved food security in South Sudan since the start of the harvest season in October, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that high commodity prices, border insecurity, cattle raids, and seasonal floods continue to result in widespread food insecurity. Between April and June, FEWS NET expects Stressed—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2—and Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity to spread with deteriorating conditions in areas of Jonglei, Lakes, NBeG, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, and WBeG states.
- In FY 2013, USAID/FFP has contributed up to 24,600 MT of emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$43 million for vulnerable populations across South Sudan.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In late January, a collaborative effort among international donors—led by \$3.6 million in support from USAID/OFDA—prevented the suspension of U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations in South Sudan. USAID/OFDA’s contribution follows the January 30 agreement by U.N., RSS, and donor representatives for new standard operating procedures to address UNHAS misuse by UNHAS users. The donor community is working to finalize 2013 funding for UNHAS services, which enable relief agency staff to deliver essential humanitarian assistance.
- The 2013 Consolidated Appeal for South Sudan (CAP) requests \$1.16 billion to support the urgent humanitarian needs of approximately 3.3 million people in South Sudan.
- As of February 28, donors had committed nearly \$798 million to the 2012 CAP, representing 69 percent of the \$1.16 billion requested funding, including support for food security and livelihoods, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities.

2012 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 28, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2012 calendar year, while U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2012 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2011, and ended September 30, 2012.

** Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

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. In early August, the RSS and GoS agreed to resume the export of South Sudanese oil through Sudan, and on September 27, the two governments reached an agreement on oil, trade, and security issues. However, the oil agreements signed in August expired on November 3, 2012.
- 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			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
U.N. World Health Organization	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,078,043
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$15,678,043

USAID/FFP ³			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$2,800,000
WFP	24,370 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$40,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$42,800,000
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-Sectoral Protection Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$5,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$63,778,043

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 February 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.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>