

# SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

JULY 31, 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

**763,879**

South Sudanese Returns from Sudan to South Sudan since October 2010

International Organization for Migration (IOM) – June 2013

**199,909**

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

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

**14,486**

Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in South Sudan

UNHCR – July 2013

**5,878**

Refugees from Ethiopia in South Sudan

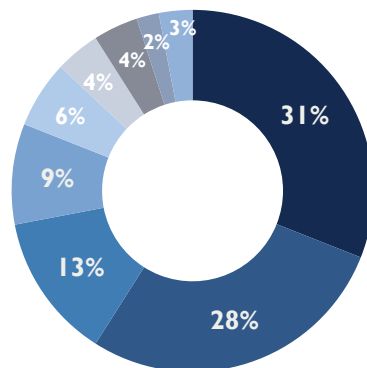
UNHCR – July 2013

**1,698**

Refugees from Central African Republic in South Sudan

UNHCR – July 2013

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013



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

## HIGHLIGHTS

- President of South Sudan Salva Kiir dismisses vice president and dissolves presidential cabinet
- Conflict displaces an estimated 100,000 people in Pibor County
- Limited humanitarian activities commence in Pibor County and surrounding areas of Jonglei State

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$58,790,660
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$46,755,100
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$40,200,000

**\$145,745,760**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On July 23, South Sudan President Salva Kiir issued presidential decrees dismissing South Sudan's vice president and dissolving the presidential cabinet. Despite the uncertain political situation, the U.S. Government (USG) remains committed to addressing humanitarian needs in Jonglei State and across South Sudan. The security situation in South Sudan's capital city of Juba and other major urban centers remained calm as of July 30.
- Relief agencies remain gravely concerned by ongoing insecurity and restricted humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations in Jonglei State. Persistent conflict between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and non-state armed actors displaced more than 100,000 individuals in Pibor County between March and early July, according to the U.N. Many internally displaced persons (IDPs) lack access to food, safe drinking water, shelter, and health care. While relief operations continue for nearly 13,000 individuals in two rural areas of Pibor as of July 28, humanitarian actors continue efforts to identify additional IDPs dispersed in remote locations to ensure the delivery of assistance to all populations in need.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided an additional \$5 million for the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), augmenting humanitarian airlift capacity to transport emergency food and non-food relief supplies and support a timely and effective response in Pibor County. In total, the USG has provided more than \$145.7 million in humanitarian assistance in South Sudan to date in FY 2013, including \$58.8 million from USAID/OFDA, \$46.8 million from USAID/FFP for emergency food and nutrition assistance, and \$40.2 million from State/PRM for refugee support.

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

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

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

## CURRENT SITUATION IN JONGLEI STATE

- Clashes between SPLA forces and non-state actors, as well as inter-ethnic conflict, continued during July in Akobo, Nyirol, Pibor, and Uror counties in Jonglei and prevented the return of large numbers of displaced people and impeded most humanitarian response activities in Pibor. As of July 12, the U.N. estimated that conflict in Jonglei State had displaced more than 100,000 people in Pibor County since March. In response to escalating violence, civilians fled to rural areas, largely deserting six of Pibor County's major town centers, including Boma, Gumuruk, Likuangole, Manyabol, and Pibor towns. Recent population displacement has coincided with South Sudan's May-to-October rainy season when the semi-nomadic Murle people—the ethnic group primarily affected by the recent violence—traditionally return to towns to avoid floods and harsh conditions in rural areas. In addition, nearly 6,800 individuals fled to Central Equatoria State and approximately 23,000 others fled Jonglei State to Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda between January and May, according to UNHCR.
- Food security conditions could continue to deteriorate in Pibor County as a result of insecurity, large-scale population displacement, and disrupted livelihoods activities, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Relief agencies note that severe logistical constraints and the looting of pre-positioned food commodities in Boma and Likuangole towns in May have hindered the emergency food response in Pibor County. As a result of persistent insecurity, FEWS NET estimates that populations 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, adoption of negative coping strategies, and an increase in acute malnutrition among children, through September.
- In July, humanitarian organizations were for the first time able to assess and respond to the needs of nearly 13,000 individuals in need in rural areas surrounding Dorein and Labraab, located south and east of Pibor town. Relief agencies characterize these rural areas as largely free of weapons, rendering them conducive to mounting a rapid emergency response. However, humanitarian actors expect that renewed inter-ethnic clashes in Pibor, Uror, and Akobo counties in mid-July likely re-displaced populations in some areas and are concerned that a further deterioration of security conditions could reverse recent limited improvements in humanitarian access.
- Humanitarian organizations warn that many IDPs may remain displaced in rural areas without access to health care and other basic services for several more months due to logistical constraints stemming from the rainy season, as well as fears of abuse by armed personnel in heavily militarized town centers. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reports that the onset of the June-to-October rainy season in Pibor County will likely result in flooding of rural areas inhabited by displaced civilians, placing IDPs at high risk for malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia and other respiratory diseases. Relief agencies have already identified suspected cases of malaria and measles among displaced individuals in Dorein and Labraab villages, Pibor County, contributing to the vulnerability of these groups. Humanitarian access and conditions among IDPs in rural areas will likely continue to deteriorate in the coming months as rains continue through October.
- Between June 6 and July 14, two U.N. helicopters—dedicated solely to the Jonglei response—completed nearly 30 flights to the villages and towns of Dorein, Gumuruk, Labraab, Manyabol, Pibor, and Pochalla to conduct humanitarian assessments and deliver limited assistance to conflict-affected populations, according to the U.N. In addition, the helicopters transported more than 300 humanitarian aid workers during this time, as well as nearly 31 MT of aid supplies to Dorein and Labraab during the week of July 22. The helicopters continue to facilitate the delivery of relief supplies and the movement of humanitarian actors to assist vulnerable populations in accessible areas of Pibor County.
- Following interagency rapid needs assessments (IRNAs) in the Dorein and Labraab area during the week of July 14, relief agencies launched rapid response activities for vulnerable populations in the Dorein and Labraab vicinities on July 17 and 23, respectively. Between July 18 and 22, interagency teams in Dorein completed initial distributions of relief items, emergency shelter materials, and WASH supplies to approximately 1,200 households in need. Relief agencies deployed interagency population registration teams to Labraab on July 23.
- Working in collaboration with other international donors, USAID/OFDA is providing \$5 million to WFP to mobilize additional helicopters to support a timely and effective response in Pibor County. Since July 22, USAID/OFDA and other donors have pledged approximately \$10 million to WFP to expand ongoing emergency relief operations in Pibor.
- In June, USAID/OFDA provided \$225,000 through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF)—an IOM-managed contingency fund that enables quick and targeted response to emerging crises—to Nonviolent Peaceforce to support protection

services for conflict-affected communities in Bor, Pibor, and Waat towns as security allows, as well as protection services for many of the approximately 6,800 IDPs from Pibor County currently residing in Juba. In addition, the RRF is supporting the International Medical Corps to provide emergency medical services in Akobo and Pochalla counties.

- To meet immediate food needs among IDP populations, USAID/FFP partner WFP is targeting approximately 60,000 food-insecure people in Pibor County with monthly general food distributions between September and December, as security and access conditions allow. Due to acute food needs identified by recent IRNAs, humanitarian actors are prioritizing the delivery of food assistance to populations in Dorein and Labraab. WFP and non-governmental organization (NGO) partner Plan International distributed 15-day emergency food rations for approximately 3,700 individuals in Dorein between July 23 and 28, as well as nearly 700 individuals in Labraab between July 26 and 29.

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## **CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN–SOUTH SUDAN BORDER AREAS**

### ***Abyei Area***

- The U.N. reports that security conditions have remained stable in Abyei Area since 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. However, ongoing disagreement between Government of Sudan (GoS) and Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) officials, as well as among members of the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya ethnic groups, concerning the final status of the disputed Abyei territory continues to foment tension between government authorities and these communities.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA is supporting five NGO and six U.N. partners to address the needs of displaced people voluntarily returning north of the River Kiir in Abyei and support displaced persons remaining south of the river or engaging in seasonal returns. USAID/OFDA-funded activities contribute to the protection of returnees, IDPs, and host populations through interventions that increase local capacity to respond to and mitigate gender-based violence.

### ***NBeG State***

- The security situation in the contested Kiir Adem area—located between Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) State 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 26,000 people, including IDP populations from north and south of the River Kiir, as well as refugees from the Darfur region, according to the U.N. Displaced individuals continued to arrive in NBeG as of early July due to renewed clashes, while interagency teams confirmed that approximately 2,400 individuals spontaneously returned to areas of origin in NBeG between July 15 and 21. Relief organizations report that displaced and host communities in Aweil North and Aweil East counties are experiencing high rates of malnutrition due to prolonged displacement, insufficient access to food, and poor hygiene conditions.
- With nearly \$986,000 in FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Tearfund is increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, as well as promoting good hygiene practices among approximately 67,000 vulnerable individuals in Aweil Center and Aweil East counties. In addition, the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) is providing agriculture and food security and WASH assistance in NBeG through nearly \$960,000 in FY 2013 USAID/OFDA support. UMCOR is working to improve food security by restocking livestock and training IDP and returnee communities in gardening techniques that provide nutritious fruits and vegetables, as well as increase income-generating opportunities.

### ***Unity and Upper Nile States***

- Nearly 199,000 refugees from Sudan’s conflict-affected Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states arrived in South Sudan between June 2011 and July 2013, according to the U.N. During the week of July 15, approximately 300 refugees reportedly fleeing intensified hostilities in Southern Kordofan arrived in Upper Nile State, urgently requiring food supplies, shelter, and access to safe drinking water. The U.N. and other humanitarian organizations are currently prioritizing emergency response activities for these refugees.
- A Hepatitis E outbreak that began in May 2012 continues to affect refugee camps in Maban County, Upper Nile, IOM reports. The RSS Ministry of Health and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported more than 200 suspected cases of Hepatitis E and one related death in Maban’s four refugee camps between July 8 and 20, bringing the

total number of suspected cases to nearly 12,000 cases and 184 total deaths since May 2012. Although Hepatitis E cases have declined overall since February, Doro, Gendrassa, and Jammam refugee camps have reported spikes in suspected cases since June. The U.N. and partner organizations continue to address the outbreak through WASH interventions to prevent the further spread of disease.

- State/PRM has contributed \$1.7 million to IOM to support WASH activities in refugee camps in Maban, as well as relocation of refugees to new camps in Upper Nile and Unity states.

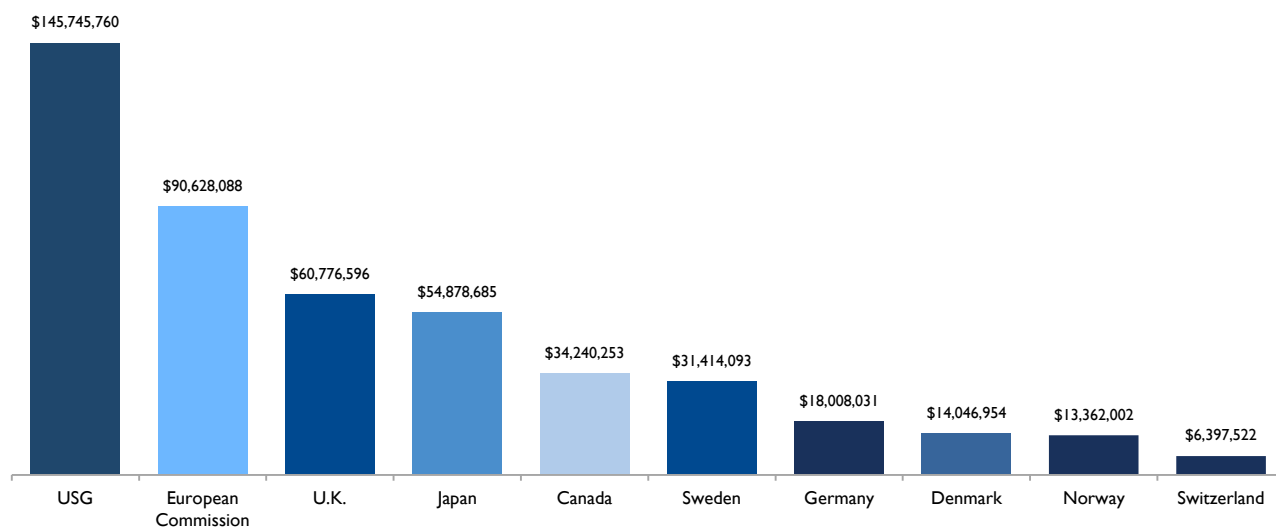
## FOOD SECURITY

- 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 at least September, with Pibor County facing the worst food security outcomes. FEWS NET also expects Crisis-level food insecurity to continue through August in Panyijiar and Mayendit counties, Unity State, and in Warrap and Lakes states as a result of intense inter-ethnic conflict and severe flooding in 2012 that negatively affected crop production in some areas.
- In FY 2013, USAID/FFP has contributed nearly 29,000 MT of emergency food and therapeutic supplements, valued at approximately \$47 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. Additionally, WFP has initiated a voucher 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.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of July 31, donors had committed \$617.1 million—approximately 59 percent of requested funding—to the 2013 South Sudan Consolidated Appeal.

### 2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of July 31, 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.
- 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. The RSS resumed oil production in April 2013 and, following negotiations in late July, the GoS agreed to allow oil exportation from South Sudan through Sudan’s facilities to continue through August 22. 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 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 2013<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,934,069
Catholic Relief Services	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Abyei Area	\$3,297,292
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	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
Global Communities	Protection, Shelter	Abyei Area	\$1,898,999
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Upper Nile, Abyei Area	\$2,674,154
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
International Rescue Committee	Health, WASH	Unity	\$1,100,000
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
Solidarités	WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
Tearfund	WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$985,916
UMCOR	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$958,373
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
U.N. Office for Project Services	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
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Jonglei	\$5,000,000
U.N. World Health Organization	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
World Concern Development Organization	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Warrap	\$901,455
World Vision	Agriculture, WASH	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,002,584
	Program Support		\$1,929,502
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$58,790,660</b>

USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup>			
UNICEF	3,710 MT RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	24,970 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$44,842,100
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$46,755,100</b>

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$34,200,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
IOM	WASH, Transportation	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,700,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$40,200,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$145,745,760</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 31, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>