

SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013, DECEMBER 10, 2012

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

172,970

Conflict-Related Displacements in South Sudan in 2012

OCHA – November 2012

667,230

South Sudanese Returns from Sudan to South Sudan since October 2010

International Organization for Migration (IOM) – October 2012

187,137

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

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – November 2012

18,408

Refugees in South Sudan from the Democratic Republic of Congo

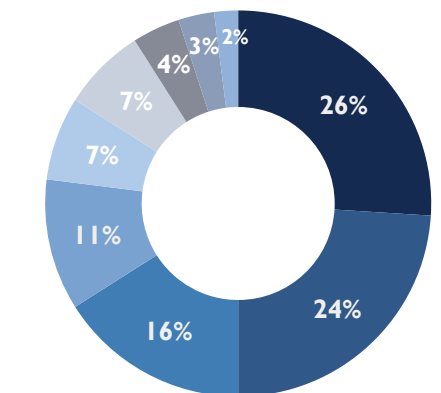
UNHCR – November 2012

8,543

Refugees in South Sudan from the Central African Republic and Ethiopia

UNHCR – November 2012

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR, FY 2012



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- 4.6 million people require humanitarian assistance in South Sudan
- More than 7,000 new refugees from Southern Kordofan, Sudan, registered in Unity State during November
- Conflict in Jonglei State displaced nearly 202,000 people between January 2011 and September 2012

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA **\$3,650,437**

\$3,650,437

TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013

\$275,343,942

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2012

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In mid-November, the U.N. released the 2013 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for South Sudan, requesting approximately \$1.16 billion to address the emergency needs of 4.6 million people. Insufficient harvests in 2012, high commodity and fuel prices, continued refugee arrivals from Sudan, conflict-related internal displacement, and seasonal flooding drive humanitarian needs in South Sudan.
- Humanitarian organizations are responding to a new surge of 7,000 refugees from Southern Kordofan into Unity State, South Sudan. Malnutrition, water shortages, and disease outbreaks continue to affect refugee and host communities in South Sudan.
- Between late October and November 25, renewed fighting in Pibor County, Jonglei State, between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and armed non-state actors displaced up to 10,000 people in areas surrounding Pibor town and resulted in increased insecurity throughout Jonglei, OCHA reports.
- Although the onset of the October-to-February harvest season has resulted in a general improvement in food security conditions countrywide, concerning levels of food insecurity persist in border areas and in Jonglei, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

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

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN–SOUTH SUDAN BORDER AREAS

Abyei Area

- As of early December, the U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei reported an estimated 5,000 Misseriya with approximately 200,000 livestock in northern parts of Abyei Area. While the security situation in Abyei Area remained relatively stable throughout November, the U.N. remains on high alert for potential conflict between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya ethnic groups, as the latter continues its seasonal migration through the Abyei Area. Relief agencies have underscored the importance of providing impartial needs-based humanitarian assistance to Misseriya and Ngok Dinka populations to help mitigate the risk of inter-ethnic conflict between the two groups.
- To prevent animal disease outbreaks among livestock of the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka, USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—through community-based partner Abyei Community Action for Development—launched a livestock vaccination campaign in Agok town, located south of the River Kiir, on November 27. FAO plans to initiate a second campaign in northern Abyei Area in December, according to OCHA.
- In addition, USAID/OFDA and USAID’s Office of Transition and Conflict Mitigation (USAID/OTCM) are collaborating to rehabilitate water yards along key migration routes to ensure access to safe drinking water for human and livestock consumption, promote health, and minimize the risk of resource-based conflict among migrating populations.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) State

- The situation in NBeG remains tense and unpredictable following consecutive air assaults by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) from November 20 to 22.
- Interagency teams—comprising U.N., non-governmental organization (NGO), and Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) representatives—conducted rapid humanitarian needs assessments in Aweil North County on November 23 and 27. The teams reported that the recent assault had resulted in the displacement of approximately 200 people. Relief agencies are responding to the identified priority need for health services, according to OCHA.
- As of November 25, approximately 10,000 people remained displaced as a result of SAF bombardments on the Kiir Adem area that occurred in March and April, according to the U.N. USAID/OFDA partners continue to support conflict-affected populations in NBeG by providing WASH assistance and essential health care services.

Unity and Upper Nile States

- Approximately 7,000 new refugees from Southern Kordofan registered in Yida camp, Unity, during the month of November, representing a 337 percent increase from refugee registrations in October. With reports of ongoing violence near the border, the end of the rainy season, and roads from Southern Kordofan becoming increasingly passable, UNHCR expects that populations affected by conflict and food insecurity will continue to arrive in Unity in high numbers through May.
- Since 2011, more than 187,000 refugees from Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states, Sudan, have sought refuge in Unity and Upper Nile states, South Sudan.
- High levels of malnutrition, water shortages, and disease outbreaks necessitate sustained humanitarian assistance to refugee and host communities. Recurrent violence in border areas—particularly in and around the Yida refugee camp in Unity and the Maban County refugee sites in Upper Nile—continues to threaten the safety of displaced populations and perpetuate insecurity, according to OCHA.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$4 million for the IOM-administered Rapid Response Fund (RRF)—a flexible mechanism that enables implementing partners to respond quickly and effectively to humanitarian needs in South Sudan, where displacement remains fluid. FY 2013 funding supplements FY 2012 RRF-funded activities that augmented existing health care services, pre-positioned medical supplies in high-risk areas, and responded to emergency WASH needs among host communities in Unity and Upper Nile.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA aimed to increase access to health care, enhance livelihoods, and improve sanitation conditions for vulnerable host and returnee populations in Maban County, Upper Nile. With USAID/OFDA assistance, the American Refugee Committee is implementing WASH interventions, providing safe drinking water through the distribution of water-collection and storage containers, and promoting positive hygienic practices for more

than 1,100 households. In addition, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Migration, and Refugees provided more than \$53.1 million in FY 2012 assistance to support the protection and multi-sectoral needs of Sudanese refugees who had fled to South Sudan and Ethiopia since July 2011.

CURRENT SITUATION IN JONGLEI STATE

- Inter-communal conflict in Jonglei resulted in the death of nearly 2,700 people and the displacement of approximately 202,000 others—representing more than half of countrywide violence-related deaths and displacements between January 2011 and September 2012. In addition, heavy rainfall and associated flooding that started in June 2012 had affected more than 201,000 people in Jonglei by late November, representing nearly 77 percent of South Sudan's total flood-affected population, according to OCHA.
 - Since August 2011, armed groups have repeatedly looted, damaged, and destroyed medical facilities in Jonglei, which has resulted in decreased access to primary health care services among conflict-affected populations, according to health agencies operating in Jonglei.
 - In early November, renewed fighting between SPLA forces and militia groups in Pibor County displaced up to 10,000 people from Gumuruk, Kondako, Likuangole, and Lukurnyang towns in Jonglei State, according to OCHA. On November 10, an interagency team visited Gumuruk town to assess humanitarian needs, ascertain return trends, and establish a registration process for returning internally displaced persons (IDPs). The assessment team noted an urgent need for the distribution of emergency food and relief commodities, immediate WASH assistance, and the removal of unexploded ordnance.
 - In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$33.8 million to repair damaged water points, construct latrines, provide medical assistance, implement emergency nutrition activities and promote food security, and distribute emergency relief commodities to affected populations in Jonglei. In addition, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), responded to the urgent food needs of approximately 170,000 conflict-affected individuals in Jonglei.
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SUDAN–SOUTH SUDAN POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- According to IOM, South Sudanese individuals continue to return to South Sudan from Sudan, although at a reduced rate compared to the post-independence period in 2011. As of November 22, an estimated 137,200 South Sudanese had returned to South Sudan in 2012.
 - In November, IOM and UNHCR—in coordination with the GoS and the RSS—organized an airlift operation, facilitating the voluntary return of more than 1,300 extremely vulnerable South Sudanese individuals and their family members from Khartoum, Sudan, to NBeG.
 - Humanitarian organizations continue to facilitate the return of individuals from areas of entry in South Sudan to final destinations. On November 12, an IOM-supported barge convoy—that departed Renk, Upper Nile, in mid-October—arrived in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, carrying more than 825 returnees. Relief agencies, including USAID/OFDA partners, continue to provide transiting returnees with food, shelter, and medical assistance, as well as essential household items.
 - Ongoing USAID/OFDA FY 2012-funded programs continue to support returnees with multi-sectoral interventions that encourage sustainable reintegration at final destinations. In areas with high rates of return, USAID/OFDA supports ongoing agriculture and food security activities and ERMS interventions that help build sustainable livelihoods through increased access to productive assets.
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FOOD SECURITY

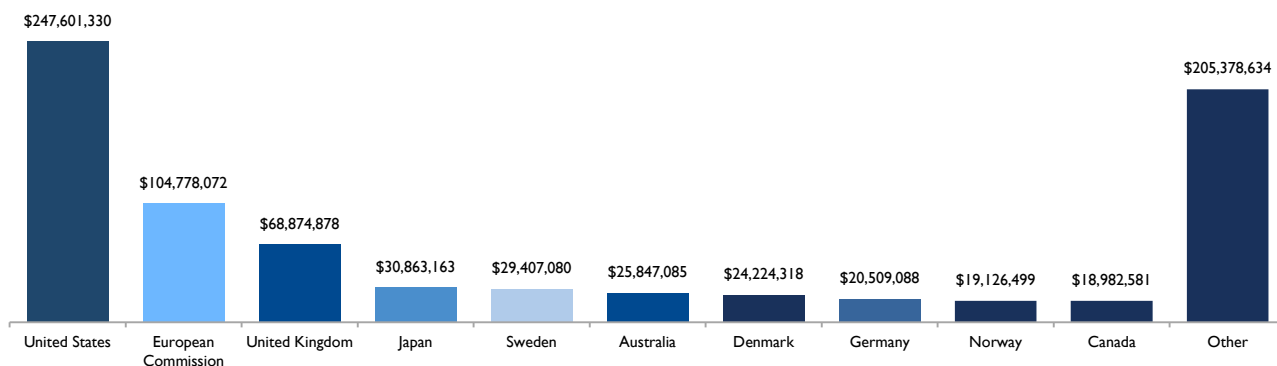
- As of November 30, FEWS NET reported improved access to food countrywide with the onset of the October-to-February harvest season and resulting increased food availability in local markets, increased informal trade across the Sudan–South Sudan border, and stable fuel prices.

- However, populations in South Sudan border areas, including northern Warrap, NBeG, Unity, and Upper Nile, as well as Jonglei, will likely face Stressed and Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 2 and 3, respectively—levels of food insecurity through March 2013, according to FEWS NET projections.
- In 2012, the estimated number of people in need of food assistance in South Sudan doubled from 1.2 million to 2.4 million, according to the U.N. Relief agencies expect emergency food needs to persist in 2013, with an estimated 2.3 million requiring food assistance due to the combined effects of flooding, above-average food prices, insecurity, border closures, trade restrictions, internal displacement, and the ongoing flow of refugees into South Sudan from Sudan.
- In FY 2012, USAID/FFP contributed approximately \$185.5 million for more than 107,800 metric tons of emergency food assistance for vulnerable populations across South Sudan.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of December 10, donors had committed nearly \$795.6 million to the 2012 CAP for South Sudan, representing approximately 69 percent of the \$1.16 billion requested funding.

2012 CAP TOTAL FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 10, 2012. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service, while U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (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 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.
- 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 budget from oil exports prior to the shutdown and faces significant financial issues due to the loss of oil revenue. 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. Furthermore, the GoS and RSS were unable to resolve key issues concerning Abyei Area and other disputed border zones during negotiations in September.

- 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 Warrap states. In addition, several outstanding CPA issues—including border demarcation and the status of South Sudanese nationals residing in Sudan—continue to create tensions between Sudan and South Sudan.

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	Program Support Costs		\$650,437
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$3,650,437
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$3,650,437

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 December 10, 2012.

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>