

SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

APRIL 25, 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

12,433

Conflict-Related Displacements in South Sudan in 2013

OCHA – March 2013

702,865

South Sudanese Returns from Sudan to South Sudan since October 2010

International Organization for Migration (IOM) – March 2013

194,951

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

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

18,437

Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo in South Sudan

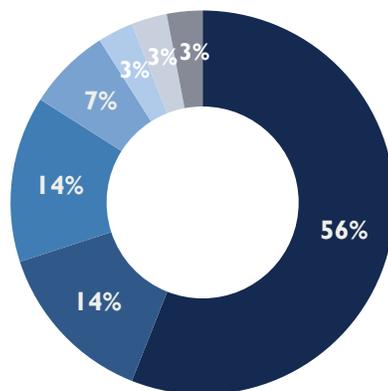
UNHCR – March 2013

9,382

Refugees from the Central African Republic and Ethiopia in South Sudan

UNHCR – March 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

- Violence in Jonglei State displaces civilians and restricts humanitarian access
- U.S. Government (USG) provides additional \$5 million to assist populations in South Sudan
- Humanitarian community pre-positions relief supplies in advance of rainy season

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$15,958,053
USAID/FFP ²	\$42,806,000
State/PRM ³	\$9,600,000

\$68,364,053

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Relief agencies are pre-positioning emergency supplies in areas that will become inaccessible during the rainy season, expected to begin in May. However, road closures due to insecurity and poor infrastructure are hampering pre-positioning efforts in some areas. Approximately 60 percent of the country will become inaccessible by road during the rainy season, leaving humanitarian organizations primarily reliant on costly air transport to reach populations in need, according to the U.N.
- Insecurity and violent clashes in Jonglei continue to displace civilians and limit relief agency access to affected populations. Humanitarian organizations have pre-positioned relief supplies and are providing assistance to conflict-affected individuals in accessible areas. With support from the USAID/OFDA-funded Rapid Response Fund (RRF), International Medical Corps is increasing surgical capacity at two Jonglei hospitals to treat civilians injured in the conflict.
- To date in FY 2013, the USG has provided more than \$68 million to assist vulnerable populations across South Sudan. USAID/OFDA-supported activities strengthen emergency response capabilities, increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, and foster returnee reintegration through agriculture and economic recovery assistance. USAID/FFP has contributed \$42.8 million to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) for emergency food and nutrition assistance, while State/PRM has contributed \$9.6 million to UNHCR for multi-sectoral protection assistance.

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 ACROSS SOUTH SUDAN

- On March 12, Government of Sudan (GoS) and Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) officials agreed on a timetable for the implementation of the nine agreements reached in the September 27 Addis Ababa accords, including the demilitarization of the Sudan–South Sudan border, the status of nationals in each other’s territory, and resumption of oil exports from South Sudan.
 - South Sudan officially resumed oil production on April 6, following 15 months of disrupted production due to disputes with the GoS regarding the terms and conditions related to the export of South Sudanese oil through Sudan. Prior to the shutdown, oil revenues represented 98 percent of RSS revenue. While the RSS may not benefit from the oil revenues for some time, the resumption of oil production may eventually enable the RSS to provide basic services—many of which are currently provided by international humanitarian organizations—to the South Sudanese population.
 - In early 2013, state-level taxation on humanitarian goods in several states significantly hampered the delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as impeded the ability of relief organizations to pre-position sufficient supplies in advance of the rainy season. In response to a sustained effort from the humanitarian community to advocate for unimpeded access, national-level RSS officials sent letters to the governors of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Upper Nile states on March 18 affirming that humanitarian goods are exempt from taxation. The letters order the free movement of humanitarian commodities within the states and at border crossings.
 - To prepare for limited access during the rainy season, the South Sudan Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for logistics activities—assisted humanitarian organizations in pre-positioning relief supplies in areas that will become inaccessible by road. The Logistics Cluster has facilitated the movement of more than 4,500 cubic meters of humanitarian cargo, including emergency relief and WASH supplies, for 50 humanitarian organizations and pre-positioned fuel stocks at the Yida refugee site in Pariang County, Unity State. USAID/FFP partner WFP is pre-positioning approximately 95 metric tons (MT) of food assistance in seven states in South Sudan, according to the U.N.
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CURRENT SITUATION IN JONGLEI STATE

- Persistent violence in Jonglei, including fighting between the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) and non-state armed actors in Pibor County, as well as inter-communal fighting, has resulted in displacement and hampered humanitarian operations throughout the state since January. Access challenges have prevented relief agencies from assessing the number of displaced persons; however, evidence of deserted urban centers indicate that fighting may have displaced tens of thousands of Jonglei residents, including nearly all of the estimated 9,000 inhabitants of Pibor town, the U.N. reports.
- On April 9, unidentified armed assailants attacked a U.N. convoy escorted by the U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) in Pibor County, Jonglei. The attack resulted in the death of five UNMISS peacekeepers and seven staff members and injured at least nine others. The convoy was attacked on the Bor–Pibor road while returning from delivering humanitarian supplies in Pibor County. As of April 21, insecurity had continued to prevent humanitarian organizations from using the Bor–Pibor road, leaving at least nine trucks with food and relief commodities stranded and relief agencies unable to deliver assistance to populations in need, according to the U.N.
- Relief agencies in Jonglei are working to access conflict-affected areas and provide humanitarian assistance where possible; however, limited access to populations in rural areas, insufficient information regarding the locations of populations in need, and insecurity are impeding this effort, the U.N. reports. Despite these challenges, health organizations have provided urgent medical services to approximately 330 injured persons—primarily from the SPLA—in Pibor County since early February. To address humanitarian needs among people affected by the insecurity, USAID/FFP partner WFP maintains pre-positioned food stocks in key locations throughout Jonglei for rapid distribution.
- USAID/OFDA partner IOM has distributed relief items to approximately 10,000 individuals in Jonglei and is pre-positioning additional emergency relief kits sufficient for nearly 78,000 people. In addition, the IOM-administered, USAID/OFDA-funded RRF—a flexible mechanism that enables implementing partners to respond quickly and effectively to humanitarian needs in South Sudan—is responding to the health, nutrition, and WASH needs of conflict-affected populations in six Jonglei counties, including 29,000 people in Ayod County and more than 3,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Pibor.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN–SOUTH SUDAN BORDER AREAS

Abyei Area

- Between July 2012 and January 2013, IOM registered the return of more than 21,600 people to 73 villages in areas north and south of the River Kiir. Of these returning individuals, approximately 14,000 people have permanently returned to Abyei, while others regularly travel between Abyei and areas of displacement to visit family members and secure access to food and basic services, U.N. reports.
- Despite overall stable health conditions in Abyei Area, access constraints are impeding humanitarian operations in areas north of Abyei town and have limited the ability of relief agencies to identify health care needs and increase access to primary health care services for vulnerable populations, the U.N. reports. Less than half—10 of 24 total—of static health care facilities are functioning in Abyei Area. Humanitarian agencies are responding to emergency health needs through mobile clinics and providing primary health care services at static health care facilities.
- USAID/OFDA partners are currently meeting the needs of displaced people voluntarily returning to Abyei Area and will continue to support displaced persons that elect to remain south of the River Kiir or engage in seasonal returns as the security situation in Abyei stabilizes. USAID/OFDA partner GOAL is providing primary health care services to approximately 77,000 affected people and supporting five health facilities in Abyei Area, as well as a mobile clinic north of the River Kiir in Abyei town, with ongoing FY 2012 USAID/OFDA funding. GOAL activities provide therapeutic treatment of malnutrition, prevention and treatment of communicable diseases through immunization and medication, pre-natal and maternal care, and health care and hygiene promotion, among other services. In addition, GOAL has pre-positioned health supplies to ensure a continuous stock of medical supplies during the rainy season.
- With ongoing FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA partner IOM had pre-positioned 48,000 emergency relief item kits—including plastic sheeting, blankets, cooking sets, water containers, and soap—throughout the 10 states of South Sudan and Abyei, as of March 31. The relief kits will benefit approximately 288,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance. In addition, IOM distributed shelter materials to 70 returnee households in Abyei in late March, bringing the total number of Abyei Area households benefiting from shelter assistance since late February to 146, IOM reports.

Unity and Upper Nile States

- Between June 2011 and April 2013, more than 190,000 refugees from Sudan's conflict-affected Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states sought safety in Unity and Upper Nile states, and refugees continue to arrive daily, the U.N. reports. A new refugee camp in Unity opened on March 30 to accommodate up to 20,000 refugees. Nearby Yida refugee site hosts approximately 70,000 refugees and is expected to host up to 130,000 by June, according to the U.N.
- A Hepatitis E outbreak that began in July 2012 continues to impact refugee camps in Maban County, Upper Nile, IOM reports. South Sudan's Ministry of Health and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported nearly 9,300 suspected cases of Hepatitis E and 163 related deaths in Maban's four refugee camps between July 2012 and March 31, 2013. The U.N. and partner organizations are addressing the outbreak through WASH interventions to prevent further disease spread.

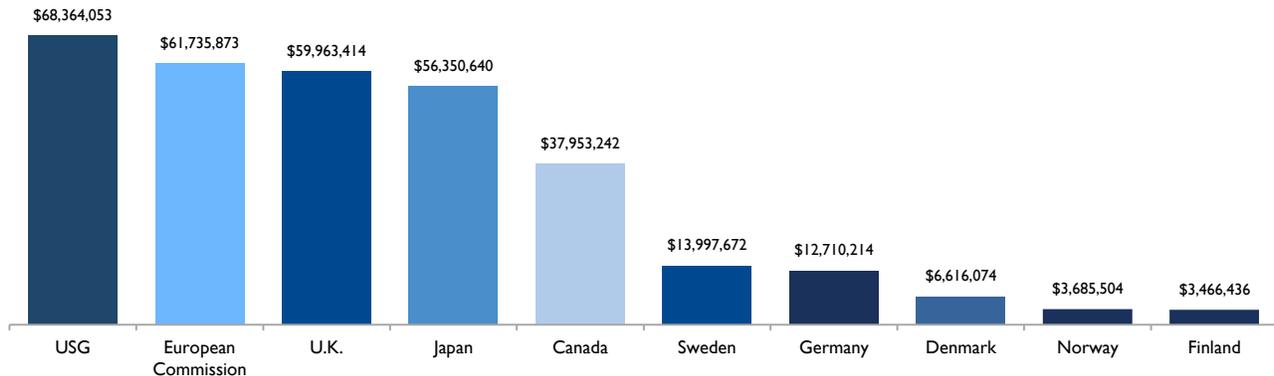
FOOD SECURITY

- The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP released the results of the 2012 annual Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) for South Sudan on February 22, which estimates 2012 cereal production and assesses the overall food security situation and needs throughout the country. The CFSAM found a 35 percent increase in overall agricultural production since 2011. Although cereal prices in most markets have declined since August and September, prices remain higher than in previous years.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) expects Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3—levels of food insecurity to persist in parts of Jonglei through June due to violence and insecurity, high food prices, reduced access to livelihoods activities, and an earlier-than-normal lean season. In addition, FEWS NET expects fighting and insecurity—and resulting limited access to humanitarian assistance—to cause households previously experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity in Lakes, Unity, and Warrap states to experience Crisis food insecurity from April to June.
- In FY 2013, USAID/FFP has contributed more than 24,000 MT of emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$40 million, for vulnerable populations across South Sudan.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The 2013 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for South Sudan requests \$1.16 billion to support the urgent humanitarian needs of approximately 3.3 million people in South Sudan through support for food security and livelihoods, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH activities. As of April 25, donors had committed more than \$424 million—nearly 37 percent of requested funding—to the 2013 CAP.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 25, 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.
- 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. On March 12, GoS and RSS officials agreed on a timetable for the implementation of the nine agreements reached in the September 27 Addis Ababa accords, and South Sudan officially restarted oil production on April 6.
- 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			
FAO	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
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,358,053
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$15,958,053
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$2,806,000
WFP	24,370 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$40,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$42,806,000
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-Sectoral Protection Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$9,600,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$68,364,053

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 April 25, 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>