



SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On December 14, 2011, the U.N. launched the 2012 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for South Sudan, requesting approximately \$763 million for 271 projects countrywide. As of March 2, the CAP remained 17 percent funded at approximately \$128 million, with the U.S. Government (USG) committing approximately \$81.5 million—or 63 percent—of the pledged total.
- As of February 23, relief agencies had registered approximately 140,000 people affected by inter-communal fighting that began in late December 2011 between the Lou Nuer, Murle, and Dinka ethnic groups in Jonglei State, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The ongoing response remains constrained by insecurity, a poor road network, and a limited humanitarian presence in remote areas. USAID continues to assist conflict-affected populations through emergency food distributions, ongoing programs, and new interventions funded through the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) Rapid Response Fund (RRF).
- Refugees continue to arrive in South Sudan due to continued fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People's Liberation Army-North in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, Sudan. As of February 16, more than 26,000 refugees from Southern Kordofan State resided in Unity State, while approximately 72,000 refugees from Blue Nile State resided in Upper Nile State, according to OCHA. The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partners continue to conduct a re-verification exercise at the Yida site in northern Unity State to better understand the size and composition of the refugee population.
- On February 12, South Sudanese Minister for Humanitarian Affairs Joseph Lual Achuil and Sudanese Minister for Social Welfare Amira Al-Fadil signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that affirms the right of South Sudanese nationals in Sudan to return to South Sudan voluntarily, safely, and with dignity. The MOU commits Sudan and South Sudan to drafting a comprehensive movement plan to facilitate the return of South Sudanese nationals who wish to return to South Sudan but omits river travel as a transport option. At present, the deadline by which South Sudanese nationals residing in Sudan—an estimated 500,000 to 700,000 people—must return to South Sudan or regularize their legal status in Sudan is April 8, 2012.
- The USG continues to respond to emerging and ongoing humanitarian needs across South Sudan while strengthening Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RoSS) capacity to provide and coordinate emergency assistance. In FY 2012 to date, the USG has provided more than \$53 million in humanitarian assistance to South Sudan. With a focus on the reintegration of returnees, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.3 million. FY 2012 support compliments the more than \$94.3 million in humanitarian assistance provided by USAID/OFDA in FY 2011. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has contributed approximately 22,170 metric tons (MT) of emergency food aid, valued at nearly \$44.4 million, while the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided \$6.5 million for multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance activities targeting refugees and vulnerable returnee populations countrywide.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Conflict-Related Displacement in Southern Sudan/South Sudan in 2011 ¹	350,473	OCHA – December 2011
Verified Returns to Southern Sudan/South Sudan and the Three Areas from Northern Sudan/Sudan since October 30, 2010	409,422 ²	OCHA/RCSO ³ – February 2012

¹ Figure reflects cumulative displacements in South Sudan in 2011, including the more than 98,000 persons displaced from Abyei Area in mid-May. The figure does not account for internally displaced person (IDP) returns.

² Figure includes 366,485 government-organized and spontaneous returns to the 10 states of South Sudan, 37,727 organized returns to Abyei Area, and 5,210 spontaneous returns to Southern Kordofan State, Sudan.

³ U.N. Resident Coordinator's Support Office (RCSO)

Verified Refugee Returns to Sudan/South Sudan since October 30, 2010 ⁴	1,196	UNHCR – January 2012
Refugees in South Sudan ⁵	109,009	UNHCR – March 2012
From Sudan	80,754	
From DRC ⁶	22,232	
From Ethiopia	4,964	
From CAR ⁷	1,059	

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2012 ⁸	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to South Sudan	\$2,272,090
USAID/FFP Assistance to South Sudan ⁹	\$44,370,000
State/PRM Assistance to South Sudan	\$6,500,000
Total USAID and State Assistance to South Sudan	\$53,142,090

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 within Sudan during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others. Between the signing of the peace agreement in 2005 and independence in July 2011, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to their communities in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR.
- The CPA contained a provision for the 10 states of Southern Sudan to conduct a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011, which resulted in a vote for independence. The RoSS declared independence on July 9, 2011. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital of South Sudan.
- On October 6, 2011, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Christopher J. Datta re-declared 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 drought and flooding—that compound humanitarian needs.
- Insecurity, landmines, and transportation challenges due to limited infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across the country, 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.

Jonglei State Violence

- In late December 2011, up to 8,000 Lou Nuer youth raided Murle areas of Pibor County, Jonglei State, displacing people to locations largely inaccessible to the humanitarian community. Some populations continue to slowly return to areas of origin while relief organizations are registering and assisting those who remain displaced. The Lou Nuer completely burned Likuangle town and other rural settlements but did not infiltrate Pibor town, the capital of the county, due to the presence of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, South Sudan Police Service, and U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). The attack was part of a series of retaliatory attacks that continue among the Lou Nuer, Murle, and Dinka, primarily in Akobo, Duk, and Pibor counties, Jonglei State.
- Interagency partners have conducted several assessments to ascertain humanitarian needs among affected populations. USAID/OFDA sponsored an interagency assessment mission to Boma town in Pibor County on January 4 and 5, while the U.N. sponsored a February 7 assessment that included U.S. Ambassador to South Sudan Susan D. Page, U.N. Special Representative of the Secretary General for South Sudan Hilde Johnson, and members of the diplomatic corps and international media.
- As of February 22, relief agencies—led by USAID/FFP partner WFP—had distributed emergency food assistance to an estimated 170,000 people in Jonglei State. In addition, relief agencies had provided nearly 7,200 relief item kits—

⁴ Figure does not include returns from Northern Sudan/Sudan.

⁵ Latest publicly available figure for the total number of refugees in South Sudan; does not account for the recent increase in the number of Sudanese refugees.

⁶ Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

⁷ Central African Republic (CAR)

⁸ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁹ Figure does not include \$37,070,550 in FY 2011 funds toward the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) 2012 Emergency Appeal.

sufficient to meet emergency non-food needs for more than 37,000 people—that included mosquito nets, plastic sheeting for shelter, water containers, and soap.

- In response to the outbreak of violence in Jonglei State, USAID/OFDA extended support to international non-governmental organization (NGO) Merlin, which operates a health facility in Boma town, to augment existing health care services and position supplies to respond to urgent primary health care needs. USAID/OFDA funded Merlin through the RRF, created to provide immediate funding for life-saving assistance. USAID/OFDA also recently funded international NGO ZOA through the RRF to respond to emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene needs among affected populations in Pibor County.
- In addition to Merlin and ZOA, USAID/OFDA is supporting multi-sectoral humanitarian programs in areas affected by recent fighting. For example, USAID/OFDA grantee PACT is repairing the semi-urban water system in Pibor town and installing five boreholes in Pibor County, while Catholic Relief Services (CRS), International Medical Corps (IMC), Save the Children (SC), and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) are implementing health and nutrition initiatives in Akobo and Duk counties.

Population Displacements

Southern Kordofan

- Humanitarian organizations working at the Yida site in Unity State continue to provide basic services to the refugee and host populations while UNHCR works to relocate refugees to Nyeel village and Pariang town in Unity State. UNHCR seeks to identify a third alternate refugee site, as Nyeel and Pariang have the capacity to accommodate 9,000 and 4,000 people, respectively, and refugees remain reluctant to move to Nyeel. UNHCR continues to strongly advocate for the relocation of the refugee population due to security concerns; humanitarian staff have evacuated the site multiple times since the refugee influx started in July 2011—due to fighting in nearby Jau town and once due to aerial bombardments of Yida by the SAF.
- In February, UNHCR and partners conducted measles and polio vaccination campaigns and a rapid nutrition assessment at the Yida site. UNHCR screened approximately 4,000 children between six and 59 months of age for acute malnutrition, finding a global acute malnutrition (GAM) level of 2.3 percent—far below the internationally accepted emergency threshold of 15 percent—and a severe acute malnutrition level of less than 1 percent. Relief agencies working in Yida continue to screen newly arriving refugees from Southern Kordofan State, Sudan, for acute malnutrition, reporting a higher GAM prevalence among new arrivals.
- In January, WFP delivered food to the Yida site from Bentiu town—the capital of Unity State—by road, opening an overland corridor that significantly decreases the cost of providing assistance in Yida. Previously, high-volume commodities such as food could only be delivered to Yida by air. Roads were largely impassable until mid-January due to standing water and the potential presence of landmines. As of February 21, USAID/WFP had provided \$871,000 to WFP for the transport of food to Yida by air.

Blue Nile

- On January 23, the SAF bombed El Fuj village in Maban County, located along the South Sudan–Sudan border in Upper Nile State. At the time of the bombing, IOM and UNHCR were relocating refugees who had fled fighting in Blue Nile State, Sudan, to Jamam town, located a safer distance from the border in Maban County. As of February 23, approximately 32,000 refugees resided in Jamam town while approximately 43,000 refugees resided at the Doro refugee site near Bunj town in Maban County.
- Demining teams continue to clear Maban County of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and cluster bombs while simultaneously conducting mine risk education sessions for refugees and U.N. and NGO staff operating in the county. Many of the UXO in the area were dropped during the Sudanese civil war. Water availability has become a second major challenge, as the growing population is taxing water reservoirs that run low during the annual dry season. Relief agencies are working to increase the number of boreholes in the area and delivering water to refugees by truck.
- USAID/OFDA continues to address needs among vulnerable returnees and host community members in Maban County. For example, USAID/OFDA grantee GOAL is supporting the Upper Nile State Ministry of Health to meet primary health care needs in Bunj town, located approximately 3 km from the Doro site, while grantee Relief International is enhancing livelihood opportunities by distributing seeds and tools and organizing cash-for-work activities to build critical infrastructure.

Sudan–South Sudan Population Movements

- As of February 21, more than 366,000 individuals had returned to South Sudan from Sudan since October 2010, according to OCHA.
- On February 12, GoS and RoSS representatives signed a MOU regarding Sudan–South Sudan returns. The document includes provisions for luggage limits and the establishment of way stations and specifies transport corridors. However, the MOU expires on April 8, 2012—the date by which South Sudanese nationals residing in Sudan must regularize their residency and citizenship status. In addition, the MOU does not address the issue of documentation for South Sudanese nationals remaining in Sudan.
- Humanitarian agencies estimate that between 500,000 and 700,000 people of South Sudanese origin remain in Sudan. Of the total, IOM and UNHCR have registered approximately 107,000 people to date who wish to return to South Sudan. The international community continues to create contingency plans for a potential returnee influx, which would severely strain onward transport capacity and available basic services in South Sudan.
- Through IOM-organized barge convoys, USAID/OFDA has supported onward transportation for nearly 2,000 vulnerable returnees transiting from Renk town in Upper Nile State to Juba. IOM continues to transport returnees from Renk to Juba with private funding and support from the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund.
- USAID/OFDA remains focused on assisting returnees and their reintegration in South Sudan. In FY 2011, approximately 71 percent of total funding—\$67 million of \$94 million—supported programs targeting returnees. For example, through Tearfund, USAID/OFDA is increasing access to safe drinking water for returnee and host communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. In addition to upgrading shallow wells and training communities on local methods of purifying water, Tearfund is assisting water committees to raise funds for well maintenance and repairs through water user contributions. In February 2012, USAID/OFDA committed \$1.5 million to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for primary and emergency health care in areas of high return in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State.

Abyei Area Displacements

- Although the U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) has fully deployed to Abyei Area, security concerns—including the continued presence of the SAF and landmines—continue to dissuade ethnic Ngok Dinka IDPs from permanently returning to points north of the Kiir River in large numbers. Limited returns have occurred, but the majority of the 98,000 people who fled conflict in Abyei Area in May 2011 remain displaced in the Agok area and other locations south of the Kiir River. As of February 5, UNISFA estimated that approximately 3,300 IDPs were visiting or had returned to villages north of the Kiir River.
- In mid-January, UNISFA brokered an agreement between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities to facilitate phased returns of IDPs to areas north of the Kiir River once the area is safe for returns. On February 1, an interagency assessment team—comprising U.N. agencies and IOM—conducted a rapid assessment of Goli, Diffra, and Mankines villages. The assessment recommended humanitarian support for Misseriya communities.
- Relief agencies—including USAID partners—continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of Abyei IDPs while preparing to provide assistance in areas north of the Kiir River, pending improved security conditions that would allow for voluntary, safe returns. USAID/OFDA grantee GOAL is strengthening communicable disease surveillance, expanding primary health care services, and promoting increased latrine usage among IDP and host populations in southern Abyei Area. GOAL is also providing micro-grants and business skills training to IDPs and returnees.

Agriculture and Food Security

- The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and WFP recently released the annual Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission report, which forecast a national cereal deficit of approximately 473,700 MT in South Sudan—a shortfall approximately 180,000 MT larger than that experienced in 2010. The report attributes the deficit to a poor harvest in 2011, the influx of refugees from Sudan, and a larger-than-expected caseload of people in need of food assistance due to ongoing and widespread inter-communal violence. Depleted household food stocks and elevated market prices in 2011 have contributed to reduced food access and availability. An estimated 4.7 million people will be food insecure in South Sudan in 2012, including approximately 1.2 million severely food-insecure people who will require food assistance, according to the assessment.
- Conflict and insecurity throughout South Sudan have forced pastoralists to alter regular migration routes, exposing cattle to insect-borne disease, according to the U.N. The Warrap State Ministry of Agriculture reported that approximately 10 percent of cattle are dying as a result of disease, many of which are preventable by vaccination.

- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$19.2 million to support agriculture and livelihoods activities throughout South Sudan. Activities targeting vulnerable populations—including returnees, IDPs, and vulnerable host community members—aim to increase household food security, diversify income-generating activities, and build and rehabilitate critical infrastructure to increase market access for rural communities. In addition, through Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Belgium (VSF/B), USAID/OFDA is combatting livestock disease by providing preventive and curative animal health services—including vaccinations—through community animal health workers and state-level Ministries of Animal Resources and Fisheries.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- The newly established Humanitarian Access Working Group—comprising U.N. and NGO representatives—held its first meeting in Juba on February 16. The group is working to address constraints to humanitarian access in South Sudan, including by strengthening advocacy. According to the U.N., humanitarian access across South Sudan decreased by up to 25 percent between November 2010 and November 2011 due to insecurity.
- Two helicopters arrived in South Sudan in mid-February through the Logistics Cluster to assist the humanitarian community deliver relief assistance to populations in remote areas. The humanitarian community will initially utilize the helicopters to support emergency operations in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states, although the helicopters will be available for use across South Sudan, according to the U.N.
- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster—the coordinating body for emergency telecommunications in South Sudan—in partnership with the Government of Luxembourg and Ericsson Response, the social corporate responsibility arm of the Ericsson Company, installed small aperture terminals (VSATs) in Bentiu town, Unity State; Pibor town, Jonglei State; and Maban and Renk towns, Upper Nile State. The VSATs are providing Internet to the relief community at no cost, thereby strengthening humanitarian coordination across South Sudan.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012¹

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
IRC	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,500,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$772,090
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$2,272,090
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	22,170 MT of 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$44,370,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$44,370,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE⁴			
IOM	Refugee Support	Upper Nile	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	Refugee Support	Affected Areas	\$4,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$6,500,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2012			\$53,142,090

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 March 2, 2012.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

⁴ The State/PRM total does not include a regional commitment of \$3 million to UNHCR for support to Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia and South Sudan.

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.