



SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Following the withdrawal of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the majority of the Sudanese Police Service from Abyei Area in late May and early June, humanitarian agencies continue to coordinate response plans to meet the needs of returnees north of the River Kiir.
- The South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) declared the Kosti way station in Sudan’s White Nile State empty as of June 26, following the airlift of nearly 12,000 returnees formerly stranded at the way station from Khartoum to Juba and the transport of returnees’ luggage from Kosti to Renk town in Upper Nile State, South Sudan. USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) partners are actively responding to returnee needs at the temporary returnee transit center established outside of Juba for the Kosti caseload.
- The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) FY 2012/2013 austerity budget—which reduces expenditures to approximately 6.4 billion South Sudanese pounds, or \$2.17 billion—commenced on July 1. The humanitarian community is concerned that reduced public expenditures may increase humanitarian needs, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In addition, the monthly inflation rate reached approximately 30 percent between April and May, according to the RSS National Bureau of Statistics, which will limit households’ ability to purchase basic goods.
- Since mid-May, the U.S. Government (USG) has committed more than \$132 million to respond to humanitarian needs across South Sudan, including providing food for and supporting activities to improve food security, increase livelihoods opportunities, and promote improved health and nutrition among vulnerable populations. To date in FY 2012, the USG has provided more than \$244 million to support humanitarian activities across South Sudan.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	Source	
Conflict-Related Displacement in South Sudan in 2012 ¹	164,331	OCHA – June 2012
Verified Returns to South Sudan from Sudan since October 30, 2010 ²	406,767	OCHA – July 2012
Verified Refugee Returns to South Sudan and the Three Areas of Sudan since January 1, 2011 ³	1,339	UNHCR ⁴ – April 2012
Refugees in South Sudan ⁵	203,587	UNHCR – July 2012
From Sudan	178,186	UNHCR – July 2012
From the Democratic Republic of the Congo	18,037	UNHCR – July 2012
From Ethiopia	6,221	UNHCR – July 2012
From the Central African Republic	1,143	UNHCR – July 2012

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2012 ⁶	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to South Sudan	\$39,671,269
USAID/FFP Assistance to South Sudan ⁷	\$184,415,400
State/PRM Assistance to South Sudan ⁸	\$20,200,000
Total USAID and State Assistance to South Sudan	\$244,286,669

¹ Figure reflects cumulative displacements in South Sudan in 2012. The figure does not account for internally displaced person (IDP) returns.

² Figure includes government-organized and spontaneous returns to the 10 states of South Sudan. An additional 37,727 people returned to Abyei Area through an organized returns process prior to the Abyei conflict of May 2011, and 5,210 people returned spontaneously to Southern Kordofan State, Sudan, prior to the June 2011 conflict.

³ Figure does not include returns to South Sudan from Sudan.

⁴ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

⁵ Latest publicly available figure for the total number of refugees in South Sudan.

⁶ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁷ Figure does not include \$38,377,000 in FY 2011 funds for 24,540 metric tons (MT) toward the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) 2012 Emergency Appeal.

⁸ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM).

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 the independence of South Sudan in July 2011, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to their communities in present-day South Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, according to the International Organization for Migration (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 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 and communication challenges due to limited 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.
- 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.
- Conflict between the SAF and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement–North that began in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states in June 2011 and September 2011, respectively, continues to cause refugee influxes into South Sudan.
- The May 2011 Abyei Area conflict between the SAF and the Sudan People's Liberation Army displaced approximately 114,000 people, 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.

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacements

Abyei

- Although the U.N. reported that the security situation in Abyei Area remained stable as of late June, most international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continue to await the establishment of an Abyei Area civilian administration and an agreement between the governments of Sudan and South Sudan on humanitarian access before resuming operations to meet the needs of individuals who have returned voluntarily to the area. As of June 10, demining organizations reported that Abyei town had been fully demined, OCHA reports. Demining partners have urged humanitarian agencies to travel on main roads and plan to release a map of Abyei Area that indicates areas or roads where mine risk remains.
- Following the withdrawal of Sudanese and South Sudanese forces from Abyei Area in May and early June, relief agencies estimated that up to 30,000 people may return north of the River Kiir in the coming months, according to OCHA. The U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) estimates that 9,700 people returned north of the river between January and late June. However, humanitarian agencies note the number of permanent returns may be lower, as some people are conducting temporary visits to the area in advance of permanent return. Humanitarian agencies continue to monitor population movements to ensure returns are voluntary.
- In late June, USAID/OFDA partner IOM deployed a team to Abyei Area to systematically track the return of IDPs from south of the River Kiir to areas north of the river. IOM also recently transported 10,000 relief item kits—including kitchen sets, blankets, and sleeping mats—to Agok town for distribution to vulnerable households both north and south of the river.
- In preparation for the expected return of Abyei Area IDPs to areas north of the River Kiir, USAID/FFP partner WFP pre-positioned approximately 205 MT of food in Abyei town in March, sufficient to support approximately 12,000 people for one month. Distributions are ongoing for people who remain displaced south of the River Kiir; WFP completed May and June food distributions, benefiting approximately 66,000 displaced people in the Agok area.

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

- The flow of refugees from Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, Sudan, to South Sudan increased during May and June, with approximately 178,000 Sudanese refugees residing in South Sudan as of July 17, according to UNHCR.
- Between the beginning of May and early June, an average of 800 refugees crossed from Southern Kordofan to Unity State in South Sudan daily, bringing the total refugee population in the state to approximately 66,000 people as of July 8, according to UNHCR. The onset of the rainy season has limited humanitarian access to refugee sites, although relief agencies have pre-positioned food and other relief items to ensure sufficient availability during the rainy season, according to OCHA.
- The number of refugees crossing from Blue Nile State, Sudan, into Maban County, Upper Nile State, continues to increase, with approximately 105,000 Sudanese refugees residing in Maban as of July 17, according to UNHCR. Humanitarian agencies are working to increase the availability of safe drinking water for populations in refugee camps in Maban, and UNHCR is relocating some refugees to alternative sites with higher levels of water availability.
- USAID/OFDA continues to provide humanitarian assistance to host community populations in Maban County near areas with large refugee populations. Between June 21 and 26, USAID/OFDA staff visited the area to monitor USAID/OFDA-funded health, nutrition, and livelihoods programs assisting resident populations, including recent returnees from Sudan. Through Relief International, USAID/OFDA is providing nutrition and livelihoods support in Maban County, while USAID/OFDA partner GOAL is providing primary health care services in Maban County's Jamam town. In addition, with USAID/OFDA support, IMA World Health is providing emergency obstetric services in Bunj town, Maban County, and is working with NGO Samaritan's Purse to build the capacity of the state Ministry of Health.
- To date in FY 2012, State/PRM has provided more than \$20 million to address the needs of refugee populations in South Sudan. State/PRM continues to coordinate closely with UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies to address protection, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) concerns among refugees.

Sudan–South Sudan Population Movements

- Between May 14 and June 6, IOM airlifted approximately 11,840 South Sudanese returnees formerly stranded at the Kosti way station in White Nile State, Sudan, to Juba. The returnees resided at the National Teacher Training Institute (NTTI)—the temporary transit site opened specifically to support the Kosti caseload. On June 26, the RRC declared Kosti empty after transporting returnee luggage and the estimated 1,200 returnees accompanying the luggage from Kosti to Renk town in Upper Nile State.
- To address the immediate needs of returnees arriving at NTTI, IOM utilized funding from the USAID/OFDA Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to implement shelter, health, and WASH interventions and distribute relief item kits, including kitchen sets, soap, and mosquito nets, to returnees. In addition, with funding from the RRF, International Medical Corps (IMC) provided medical treatment to patients at NTTI and conducted disease surveillance and nutrition screenings at the transit site. With USAID/FFP support, WFP provided one month of food assistance to returnees at NTTI, as well as a voucher to receive an additional three months of food rations after departing the site. For returnees who stay at NTTI for longer than one month, the RSS has requested that WFP provide one additional month of food rations.
- As of July 2, approximately 10,000 returnees had moved from NTTI spontaneously or through IOM-organized movements supported by USAID/OFDA. Humanitarian agencies continue to provide food and basic services to returnees remaining at the transit site.
- On June 23, USAID/OFDA staff traveled to the Malakal way station and transit site in Upper Nile State, where more than 400 South Sudanese individuals await onward transportation assistance, funded by USAID/OFDA, or local land allocation. USAID/OFDA, through Solidarités, continues to provide water and sanitation assistance and support hygiene promotion activities for populations transiting through Malakal.

Food Security, Logistics, and Nutrition

- Border clashes in March and April escalated tension along the Sudan–South Sudan border and have further limited the flow of food and other commercial goods across the border, particularly affecting markets in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap states, according to OCHA.
- In response to rising prices and reduced fuel supply in border areas, the humanitarian community pre-positioned fuel in key locations throughout South Sudan to support onward transport for returnees and other relief operations. The Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body of humanitarian logistics operations in South Sudan—maintains sufficient

capacity to transport fuel and equipment, supplementing the existing capacity of humanitarian organizations through common services to ensure partners are able to carry out operations. To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided \$4 million to WFP in South Sudan to support logistics operations, including the movement of fuel and humanitarian cargo and personnel.

- Food prices have risen across South Sudan, raising concerns of increased food insecurity as households face elevated prices and decreased food availability in markets, particularly in northern border states. Since April and May, wheat flour prices have increased between 40 and 230 percent, while sorghum prices have risen between 75 and 260 percent, OCHA reports.
- To increase access to food for vulnerable populations, USAID/FFP recently committed \$111 million toward WFP's 2012 Emergency Appeal and to support 2013 emergency needs.
- To improve the food security of returnees and host community populations in NBeG State, USAID/OFDA is supporting Adeso to provide cash assistance, cash-for-work (CFW) opportunities, commodity vouchers, and agricultural inputs and training. Through CFW activities, Adeso is rebuilding community resources, such as water and sanitation assets, while simultaneously providing income to community members. In addition, Adeso is providing livelihoods grants to returnees with trade and entrepreneurial skills to start businesses.
- USAID/OFDA recently committed \$1 million to Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA) to support health, nutrition, and WASH interventions in Aweil East County, NBeG State, and Twic County, Warrap State. USAID/OFDA, through AAH/USA, is supporting integrated nutrition and WASH programming by incorporating community management of acute malnutrition with health programming, promoting improved hygiene, and improving access to water and sanitation services.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- In July, the U.N. released a revised Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for South Sudan, increasing requirements by nearly 51 percent, from \$763 million to \$1.15 billion. The revised CAP reflects changing humanitarian needs resulting from a deteriorating food security situation, refugee influxes from Sudan, high logistical costs for humanitarian operations, and the anticipated effects of austerity measures.
- In late June, UNHCR released a revised appeal requesting \$186 million to support needs among a projected 235,000 Sudanese refugees in South Sudan through the end of 2012.

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

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
AAH/USA	Health; Nutrition; WASH	NBeG, Warrap	\$1,000,000
Adeso	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	NBeG	\$1,729,195
CHF International	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria	\$1,698,648
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	ERMS; Health; WASH	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$2,589,515
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	South Sudan	\$500,000

IOM	Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	South Sudan	\$4,000,000
IMC	Nutrition	Jonglei	\$1,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health	NBeG	\$1,500,000
MENTOR	Health	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$1,384,402
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security; Natural and Technological Risks	Jonglei	\$1,494,805
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	South Sudan	\$2,000,000
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Nutrition	Upper Nile	\$661,653
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,628,932
Solidarités	WASH	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
Tearfund	WASH	NBeG	\$933,997
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Protection; WASH	NBeG	\$499,783
UNICEF	Health; Nutrition; WASH	South Sudan	\$2,500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	South Sudan	\$4,000,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	South Sudan	\$2,500,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Belgium (VSF)	Agriculture and Food Security	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, NBeG, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,500,000
Welthungerhilfe	Agriculture and Food Security; WASH	NBeG	\$1,236,624
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Warrap	\$680,652
World Relief International	Health; Nutrition	Unity	\$819,991
	Program Support Costs		\$1,313,072
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$39,671,269
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	86,320 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South Sudan	\$154,415,400
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement of 21,519 MT of Food Assistance	South Sudan	\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE⁴			\$184,415,400
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
IOM	Multisectoral Refugee Support	Upper Nile	\$2,000,000

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multisectoral Refugee Support	South Sudan	\$4,700,000
UNHCR	Multisectoral Refugee Support	South Sudan	\$13,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE⁵			\$20,200,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012			\$244,286,669

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 July 17, 2012.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

⁴ Figure does not include \$38,377,000 in FY 2011 funds toward the WFP 2012 Emergency Appeal. Through FY 2011 and FY 2012 funding, USAID/FFP has contributed \$136 million toward WFP 2012 needs. A portion of the Title II contribution will be used towards WFP 2013 needs.

⁵ Figure 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.