



SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

This is the final South Sudan fact sheet for FY 2012.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- During the week of August 27, an International Organization for Migration (IOM)-organized barge movement, funded by USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), transported approximately 2,700 South Sudanese returnees and their luggage from Renk town, Upper Nile State, to Juba. The two-part convoy, composed of three passenger and five luggage barges, departed Renk town on August 10 and arrived in Juba on August 27 and 31, respectively. Upon arrival, IOM transferred the returnees to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)-run Juba way station for onward transportation assistance to their final destinations throughout South Sudan.
- As of mid-September, seasonal flooding continued to impact various states throughout South Sudan. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that the most flood-affected areas were Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), Unity, and Upper Nile states. OCHA reported that access to flood-affected areas was increasingly challenging, with rains rendering roads impassable. Humanitarian organizations continued to monitor flood conditions to determine appropriate response options. As of September 23, OCHA reported that seasonal flooding had affected approximately 245,000 people countrywide.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA responded to the emergency needs of affected populations throughout South Sudan, particularly in the volatile states along the South Sudan–Sudan border. In addition, USAID/OFDA worked to respond to the humanitarian needs of South Sudanese returning from Sudan, while also providing reintegration assistance for returnees to help promote sustainable livelihoods and assimilation into South Sudan communities. In total, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$61 million to respond to the complex emergency in South Sudan during FY 2012.
- In FY 2012, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$275.3 million to respond to humanitarian needs across South Sudan, including through food assistance and support for activities to expand livelihood opportunities, and improve food security, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices among vulnerable populations. In FY 2012, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided more than 107,800 metric tons (MT) of food assistance, valued at \$185.5 million, to assist vulnerable populations throughout South Sudan. In FY 2012, the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided nearly \$29 million to support the needs of Sudanese refugees in South Sudan.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Conflict-Related Displacement in South Sudan in 2012 ¹	167,931	OCHA – September 2012
Verified Returns to South Sudan from Sudan since October 30, 2010 ²	661,410	IOM – September 2012
Verified Refugee Returns to South Sudan and the Three Areas of Sudan since January 1, 2011 ³	1,339	UNHCR – April 2012
Refugees in South Sudan ⁴	212,177	UNHCR – October 2012
From Sudan	176,068	UNHCR – October 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

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

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2012 ⁵	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to South Sudan	\$60,834,253
USAID/FFP Assistance to South Sudan ⁶	\$185,523,800
State/PRM Assistance to South Sudan ⁷	\$28,985,889
Total USAID and State Assistance to South Sudan	\$275,343,942

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 IOM and UNHCR.
- The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (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 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 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. 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.
- Conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (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 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.

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacements

Abyei

- The U.N. reports that the security situation in Abyei Area remained stable as of mid-September. International non-governmental organizations were gradually resuming operations to meet the needs of individuals who voluntarily returned to the area despite the absence of an established Abyei Area civilian administration and an agreement between the governments of Sudan and South Sudan on humanitarian access. Humanitarian organizations expect the number of people returning to Abyei Area to increase once the rainy season ends in late October.
- The U.N. does not expect large-scale returns to areas north of the River Kiir until late October and early November, following the end of the rainy season. Humanitarian organizations are providing humanitarian assistance—including distributing relief items and agricultural inputs—for returnee households north of the River Kiir as voluntary returns occur.

⁵ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁶ Figure does not include \$38,377,000 in FY 2011 funds for 24,540 MT toward the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) 2012 Emergency Appeal.

⁷ Figure does not include a regional contribution of \$44 million to UNHCR for support to Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia and South Sudan and \$3 million for non-governmental organizations in Ethiopia to support Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia.

- With USAID/OFDA support, GOAL is operating a mobile clinic based out of a hospital in Abyei town. GOAL staff, based in Agok town, travel to Abyei town throughout the week to provide primary health care and nutrition assistance through a mobile clinic for returnee households in the town and surrounding areas. In addition, GOAL continues to support health activities for IDPs and host populations in Agok town.

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

- To respond to increasing needs among the rapidly growing refugee populations at refugee camps in Unity and Upper Nile states, WFP commenced air drop operations in mid-August to position additional emergency food assistance in the camps. WFP is conducting two air drops per day, six days a week, to address the food needs of refugees at the Yida camp. As of September 17, WFP had transported more than 291.7 MT of additional food assistance to the Yida camp. In addition, as of September 24, WFP had airdropped an additional 1,024 MT of food assistance to camps in Maban County, Upper Nile State, and concluded operations. WFP plans to maintain the option to conduct air operations as a backup plan.
- Between July 25 and 30, Médecins Sans Frontières conducted a nutritional and retrospective mortality survey in the Maban County Yusuf Batil refugee camp, which indicated a global acute malnutrition (GAM) level of 27.7 percent for children under the age of five—above the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent. In response to the alarmingly high GAM level, humanitarian organizations quickly scaled up response activities, including health, nutrition, and WASH assistance in area camps. UNHCR reported that the GAM level had decreased to 22 percent in Yusuf Batil camp as of mid-September due to the scale up in humanitarian interventions.
- On September 13, the RSS Ministry of Health (MoH) declared an outbreak of Hepatitis E, a communicable disease mainly transmitted through contaminated drinking water, in Maban County, Upper Nile State. UNHCR, WHO, the RSS MoH, and partners were working to control the spread the disease in the Maban County refugee camps. As of September 27, Hepatitis E had killed 19 people, according to OCHA. Humanitarian organizations are promoting better hygiene practices to help control the spread of the disease among the camps' populations.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA supported health care services for host populations in Maban Country through partner GOAL.

Sudan–South Sudan Population Movements

- IOM reports that South Sudanese individuals continue to return to South Sudan, although in lower numbers compared to the referendum and independence period in 2011. Between September 21 and 27, approximately 1,168 South Sudanese returned to South Sudan, according to IOM. As of September 27, IOM estimated that more than 126,219 South Sudanese had returned to South Sudan this year.
- The preparation of the Koda settlement site in Terekeka County, Central Equatoria State, was underway as of the week of September 9, according to OCHA. Koda will host returnees who had previously resided at the Juba National Teacher Training Institute (NTTI) transit site. UNHCR, local partner ACROSS, and the local community are working in coordination with the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to clear land for the site. UNHCR and ACROSS plan to provide returnees with transportation assistance from the NTTI to Koda and IOM has assisted with the transport of tents and other materials to the site. Humanitarian organizations plan to support various activities at Koda, including shelter, health, and WASH interventions. Approximately 1,700 returnees from the NTTI are expected to resettle at the Koda site by the end of September, OCHA reports.
- Following the large influx of returnees at the NTTI site due to the Kosti airlift from White Nile State, Sudan, IOM and International Medical Corps (IMC) implemented shelter, health, and WASH interventions and distributed emergency relief items to returnees at the site with support from the USAID/OFDA Rapid Response Fund. IMC-supported activities included maternal and child health, family planning, communicable disease prevention and control, and nutrition programs.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA continued to support returnees with multi-sectoral interventions to encourage their sustainable reintegration in South Sudan. For example, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$680,000 in FY 2012 to World Concern Development Organization (WCDO) for agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) interventions in Warrap, a state with a high number of returns. In Warrap, WCDO is helping returnees build sustainable livelihoods by increasing their access to productive assets. With USAID/OFDA support, WCDO aimed to reach approximately 28,500 beneficiaries in Warrap.

Food Security

- As of September, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) forecast that populations in South Sudan border areas, including northern Warrap, NBeG, Unity, and Upper Nile states, and southern areas of Jonglei State would likely face Crisis and Stressed—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3 and 2, respectively—levels of food insecurity through December. FEWS NET forecasts that food access will improve in most areas of the country during the main harvest season, which typically occurs between October and February; however, ongoing flooding in Jonglei, Unity, and Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBeG) states may result in crop inundation and damage.
- Food prices in 2012 have risen across South Sudan mainly due to increased inflation, fuel shortages, increased demand, and trade restrictions with Sudan, FEWS NET reports. The market price of sorghum has more than doubled since 2011, according to FEWS NET. In Aweil, NBeG State, and Wau, WBeG State, food prices have tripled compared to the 2007-to-2011 average. Humanitarian partners remain concerned about potential increased food insecurity, particularly in border areas, as households face elevated food and fuel prices. FEWS NET expects food prices to decline beginning in October due to seasonal trends and the beginning of the main harvest.
- In FY 2012, USAID/FFP contributed approximately \$185.5 million to WFP for the provision of food assistance to vulnerable populations in South Sudan, including 86,320 MT of food valued at more than \$155 million for Title II emergency food assistance and \$30 million for the local and regional procurement of 21,519 MT of food.
- To improve the food security of returnees and host community populations, USAID/OFDA has supported Relief International agriculture and food security and ERMS activities in Upper Nile State. Relief International is working to provide vulnerable recently returned families with vouchers for fishing and fish processing equipment to restore livelihoods.

Health and WASH

- Since the onset of the rainy season in April, malaria cases have increased countrywide, particularly in Renk town and Maban County, Upper Nile State—locations hosting large numbers of returnees and refugees, respectively.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.6 million to the MENTOR Initiative to implement vector-control activities in areas with high numbers of malaria cases in South Sudan, including Upper Nile and Warrap states. The MENTOR Initiative is collaborating with the RSS MoH to implement the first indoor residual spraying campaign in South Sudan and plans to begin activities in a site in Kuajok town, Warrap, where approximately 7,000 returnees are concentrated and humanitarian agencies have reported a significant number of malaria cases.
- The Health Cluster, the coordinating body for health-related activities in South Sudan, remains concerned about the potential for waterborne disease outbreaks in areas experiencing increased flooding in September. In response, the cluster has enhanced surveillance activities for waterborne disease outbreaks in flood-affected areas.
- With nearly \$1.1 million in USAID/OFDA funding, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) is implementing WASH activities in various locations throughout South Sudan, including Warrap State, to establish sustainable water systems for IDPs, returnees, and host community members in targeted communities. Using the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) model, USAID/OFDA programs help mobilize communities to actively take part in eliminating open defecation to reduce the risk of disease in their communities. In Gogrial West County, Warrap, USAID/OFDA-supported CLTS programs with ACTED enabled communities to construct their own household latrines in two villages, leading Adiem village to become the first village in South Sudan to be declared open defecation-free by the RSS.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- The revised 2012 U.N. Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for South Sudan requests approximately \$1.15 billion to address the emergency needs of affected populations in South Sudan. 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. As of September 19, donors had committed more than \$611 million to the CAP, representing more than 53 percent of the funding requested.

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

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; WASH	Warrap, WBeG, Jonglei	\$1,900,230
Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH)	Health; Nutrition; WASH	NBeG, Warrap	\$1,000,000
Adeso	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	NBeG	\$2,021,353
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security; Logistics and Relief Commodities; WASH	Jonglei	\$605,004
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	ERMS; Protection; WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, NBeG, Upper Nile	\$1,671,524
CARE	WASH	Unity	\$744,528
Catholic Relief Services	ERMS; Health; WASH	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$2,589,515
CHF International	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria	\$1,948,648
Christian Mission Aid (CMA)	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$835,065
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security	NBeG	\$243,146
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Nutrition; WASH	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$3,700,000
IMC	Nutrition	Jonglei	\$1,499,413
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health	NBeG	\$1,800,000
IOM	Health; Humanitarian Information and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	South Sudan	\$4,000,000
Medair	Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; WASH	NBeG, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria; Warrap, Unity, Western Equatoria, Lakes, Jonglei, WBeG	\$2,300,035
MENTOR Initiative	Health	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$1,633,155
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Unity	\$1,111,378
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security; Natural and Technological Risks	Jonglei	\$1,492,890
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Agriculture and Food Security; WASH	Warrap	\$1,731,862
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	South Sudan	\$2,000,000

PACT	WASH	Jonglei	\$2,000,000
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Nutrition	Upper Nile	\$650,164
Save the Children/U.S.	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,648,931
Solidarités	WASH	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
Tearfund	WASH	NBeG	\$1,183,885
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health; Nutrition; WASH	South Sudan	\$2,500,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	South Sudan	\$500,000
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Protection; WASH	NBeG	\$499,783
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Belgium (VSF/B)	Agriculture and Food Security	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, NBeG, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,500,000
WCDO	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS	Warrap	\$680,652
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security; WASH	NBeG	\$1,236,624
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	South Sudan	\$4,896,045
WHO	Health	South Sudan	\$2,500,000
World Relief International	Health; Nutrition	Unity	\$819,991
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; WASH	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,166,886
	Logistics and Relief Commodities		\$44,190
	Program Support Costs		\$1,179,356
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$60,834,253
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	86,320 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South Sudan	\$155,523,800
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement of 21,519 MT of Food Assistance	South Sudan	\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE⁴			\$185,523,800
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ACTED	Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Livelihoods	Upper Nile	\$850,000
ARC	GBV; HIV Awareness; Protection	Central Equatoria; Eastern Equatoria	\$994,815
CHF International	GBV; Sexual-Based GBV	Eastern Equatoria	\$399,518

Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection; GBV	Upper Nile	\$475,000
IMC	Health; Nutrition	Jonglei	\$600,000
IMC	Health; Psychosocial Assistance; WASH	Jonglei	\$690,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-sectoral Refugee Support	South Sudan	\$4,700,000
IOM	Multi-sectoral Refugee Support	Upper Nile	\$2,000,000
Relief International	Health; Protection; WASH	Upper Nile	\$999,883
TAFT Fund - ACTED	GBV; Livelihoods	Upper Nile	\$25,000
UMCOR	Education; Livelihoods; WASH	Central Equatoria	\$649,831
UNHCR	Multi-sectoral Refugee Support	South Sudan	\$13,500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Upper Nile	\$1,800,000
World Vision	Education; Health; Nutrition	Jonglei; Western Equatoria	\$1,301,842
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE⁵			\$28,985,889
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012			\$275,343,942

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 September 30, 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. A portion of the Title II contribution will be used towards WFP 2013 needs.

⁵ Figure does not include a regional contribution of \$44 million to UNHCR for support to Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia and South Sudan and \$3 million for NGOs in Ethiopia to support Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia.

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-timescrisis/crises-and-conflict-countries>