



SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The security situation along the Sudan–South Sudan border deteriorated significantly beginning in late March. Fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and South Sudanese forces occurred in the Tishwin and Heglig areas on March 26 and 27, followed shortly by SAF ground and air attacks in Unity State, South Sudan, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). On April 10, South Sudanese forces entered Sudanese territory and gained control of the Heglig oil field, escalating hostilities. South Sudan began to withdraw its forces from Heglig on April 20. The SAF conducted recurrent aerial bombardments of Unity State, including the state capital Bentiu, through late April, with additional bombings affecting Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBeG) states, according to OCHA. Ground fighting also occurred in border areas of Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) and Upper Nile states in mid-April. Relief agencies are responding to humanitarian needs where security permits, reaching approximately 20,000 people displaced by the border conflict to date.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is working with Government of Sudan (GoS) authorities to evacuate the Kosti way station in White Nile State, Sudan, following an announcement by the White Nile governor in late April that all returnees and relief organizations must depart the way station. IOM plans to transport the estimated 12,000 to 15,000 South Sudanese individuals residing at Kosti to Juba by air via Khartoum. Humanitarian agencies in South Sudan are preparing to accommodate the returnees upon arrival.
- April 8 marked the end of the transitional period during which South Sudanese nationals residing in Sudan needed to regularize their residency status or return to South Sudan. Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir publicly stated that the GoS will not expel or take punitive action against South Sudanese individuals remaining in Sudan after April 8.
- The U.S. Government (USG) continues to respond to new and ongoing humanitarian needs across South Sudan. In FY 2012 to date, USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has provided more than \$16.4 million for health; agriculture and food security; livelihoods; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and other humanitarian interventions. FY 2012 support complements 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 43,690 metric tons (MT) of emergency food aid in FY 2012, valued at more than \$75.2 million, and the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided more than \$20 million for humanitarian assistance activities targeting refugees and vulnerable returnee populations countrywide.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Conflict-Related Displacement in South Sudan in 2012 ¹	142,942	OCHA – April 2012
Verified Returns to South Sudan from Sudan since October 30, 2010 ²	375,248	OCHA – May 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	158,489	UNHCR – April 2012
From Sudan	129,948	UNHCR – April 2012
From DRC ⁶	22,467	UNHCR – March 2012
From Ethiopia	4,967	UNHCR – April 2012
From CAR ⁷	1,128	UNHCR – December 2011

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 Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

⁷ Central African Republic (CAR)

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2012⁸	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to South Sudan	\$16,400,645
USAID/FFP Assistance to South Sudan ⁹	\$75,236,000
State/PRM Assistance to South Sudan	\$20,200,000
Total USAID and State Assistance to South Sudan	\$111,836,645

Context

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the 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 Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, according to 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 Republic of South Sudan 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 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 Government of the Republic of South Sudan (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 had 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.

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacements

Border Areas

- After more than one month of fighting along the Sudan–South Sudan border, the GoS and RSS agreed to a ceasefire called for in a May 2 U.N. Security Council resolution. However, reports of GoS aerial bombardment in Unity State have continued.
- Since April, humanitarian organizations have responded to emergency needs among an estimated 20,000 people displaced by aerial bombardments and ground fighting in northern border areas of South Sudan. Relief agencies continue to register and assist displaced populations. In mid-April, the U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) established an operations center in Aweil town—the capital of NBeG—to document, analyze, and disseminate information regarding bombings, displacement, humanitarian developments, and other relevant information in an effort to protect UNMISS, humanitarian personnel, and civilians from imminent threats.
- Fighting along the NBeG border with Sudan in mid-April displaced populations from 17 villages in the Kiir Adem area of NBeG, causing populations to move to Jaac and Gok Machar villages, located 30 km and 70 km to the south, respectively. USAID/OFDA supports the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to operate a health facility in the Jaac area, where more than 10,000 IDPs sought refuge. Based on an initial needs assessment, IRC delivered supplemental medicine and medical supplies to the health facility, opened a mobile health clinic to respond to an increased caseload, immunized approximately 175 children, and repaired a water point. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission delivered relief items and one-week food rations to the IDPs in Jaac.
- By May 3, approximately 3,300 IDPs from Abiemnom County, Unity State, had arrived in southern Abyei Area—including in Runameer town—as a result of the conflict along the Sudan–South Sudan border. IOM distributed water purification tablets and 100 hygiene kits to the IDPs in late April, while USAID/OFDA supported the U.N.

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

⁹ 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.

World Health Organization (WHO) to provide the health facility in Rumameer with supplies sufficient to support 10,000 people for three months. In addition, USAID/FFP partner WFP dispatched 19 MT of food on April 24 to IDPs in Rumameer.

- As the security situation deteriorated along the border and the onset of the rainy season approached, WFP scaled up measures to ensure life-saving food assistance remained available in Unity State. As of mid-April, WFP had stored sufficient food in Bentiu to cover the pre-positioning requirements—10,098 MT—for the state. WFP is erecting additional storage facilities at the Yida, Pariang, and Nyeel refugee sites and will continue to dispatch food from Bentiu to these sites in anticipation of continued refugee inflows from Southern Kordofan State, Sudan.

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

- The Yida, Nyeel, and Pariang refugee sites have not been directly affected by the insecurity in northern Unity State triggered by the border clashes between Sudan and South Sudan, according to the U.N. UNHCR remains concerned about the proximity of the Yida site to the Sudan–South Sudan border and continues to advocate for refugees to move to other sites, which are located farther from the border, while continuing to provide emergency assistance to refugees in Yida.
- Humanitarian agencies reported an increase in new refugee arrivals in Unity State during April. An average of 213 refugees arrived in Unity State per day during the first half of April, according to UNHCR, compared to 83 new arrivals per day in February and March. The arrival rate climbed to 300 per day during the second half of April and more than doubled during the first week of May to between 600 and 700 arrivals per day. As of May 9, nearly 30,000 people resided in Yida, according to UNHCR.
- A USG team traveled to Maban County in Upper Nile State from March 7 to 9 to assess humanitarian conditions among refugees from Blue Nile State, Sudan. The Deputy Assistant Secretary for State/PRM conducted a follow-up visit to Maban during the week of March 12 to address water, shelter, and livelihoods issues. As of late April, more than 92,000 refugees from Blue Nile resided in Upper Nile, primarily in the Doro and Jamam camps. UNHCR is currently verifying the population of Doro camp.
- In Jamam camp, relief agencies are working to increase the availability of safe drinking water. Humanitarian organizations are delivering water via truck, and efforts to drill a borehole deep enough to access the water sources in the camp remain ongoing, according to OCHA. UNHCR is also relocating part of the Jamam camp population to the Doro camp to relieve pressure on limited resources at Jamam.
- On April 3, U.S. President Barack Obama authorized the release of \$26 million in emergency refugee and migration assistance funds to provide life-saving support to the more than 140,000 refugees who have fled ongoing fighting in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. Including this emergency funding, the USG has provided more than \$34 million to date in FY 2012 through State/PRM for protection and assistance for new Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia and South Sudan.

Abyei

- Despite recent fighting along the Sudan–South Sudan border, the security situation in Abyei Area remained stable as of early May, according to the U.N.
- Voluntary movements of IDPs from Agok and surrounding areas to locations north of the Kiir River continue slowly. As of April 25, the U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) had identified 5,233 people who moved to areas north of the Kiir River; however, it remains unclear whether the reported returns are permanent. As mine-clearance activities continue, the humanitarian community will gain access to the reported populations to assess the level and nature of the returns.
- The majority of people who fled Abyei Area in May 2011 remain displaced south of the Kiir River. In early March, WFP completed a re-registration of displaced people from Abyei Area, the preliminary results of which indicate that more than 114,000 Abyei Area IDPs remain in Agok town and Warrap State in South Sudan.

Jonglei

- A number of inter-communal clashes occurred simultaneously on March 9 in several cattle camps in Ulang County in Upper Nile State, Akobo County in Jonglei State, and Ethiopia, according to OCHA. Akobo Hospital—supported by the International Medical Corps (IMC) with funding from State/PRM—treated the majority of the injured seeking medical attention. On March 13, the RSS Ministry of Health deployed three doctors to increase capacity in Akobo, while WHO provided additional medical supplies. Relief agencies targeted 36,000 people affected by the violence with 15-day food rations and provided relief supplies to approximately 1,500 households, according to OCHA.

- On March 12, an RSS-led civilian disarmament campaign began in Jonglei State. As of late April, the campaign had reached all counties except Fangak and Canal, where armed opposition groups are active, but the disarmament had yielded a relatively low number of weapons, according to OCHA. No major security incidents or humanitarian needs have resulted from the campaign.
- Since inter-communal fighting flared in Jonglei State in late December 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$717,000 through the IOM-administered Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to increase health, WASH, and information and coordination services for affected populations. CARE, Merlin, ZOA, World Vision, Intersos, and South Sudanese non-governmental organization Nile Hope Development Forum received funding to augment existing health care services, position supplies to respond to urgent primary health care needs, provide emergency WASH supplies, increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, promote good hygiene, and rehabilitate water points in areas where fighting occurred or IDPs congregated. RRF funding supports World Vision to coordinate the relief item and emergency shelter response to inter-communal violence in Jonglei and Upper Nile.

LRA-Affected Areas

- No confirmed Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)-related conflict incidents have occurred in South Sudan since June 17, 2011, according to OCHA. As a result, between November 2011 and February 2012, approximately 13,000 people previously displaced by LRA activity returned to areas of origin in Western Equatoria State. An estimated 57,000 South Sudanese and 23,600 refugees from DRC and CAR remain displaced in Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria states due to LRA-related insecurity.
- USAID/OFDA supports World Vision to implement agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, and protection interventions for IDPs affected by past LRA activity in Western Equatoria State. State/PRM supports LRA-affected refugees in Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria states through health, education, livelihoods, and protection activities.

Sudan–South Sudan Population Movements

- Following a late April announcement by the governor of White Nile State, Sudan, mandating that all returnees and relief organizations depart the Kosti way station, IOM developed an evacuation strategy. On May 13, pending requisite authorization, IOM plans to begin the air transport of more than 800 returnees per day from Khartoum to Juba until the 12,000 to 15,000 people currently in Kosti are moved to South Sudan. On May 7, a team comprising representatives of IOM, the GoS, and the RSS visited Kosti to present the airlift plan to returnees. The GoS suspended barge movements from Kosti on April 8, precluding river transport as a means of travel to South Sudan.
- Relief agencies in South Sudan continue to review options for temporarily accommodating a mass influx of returnees from Kosti in Juba. With the rainy season complicating overland transport to final destinations, some returnees may require accommodation in Juba for several months. Jebel Kajur, the established transit site in Juba, can accommodate approximately 2,000 people and cannot be expanded further. On May 4, an interagency team traveled to Mangala—located approximately 70 km north of Juba—to assess the area as a potential location for a new transit site.
- An RSS-organized bus convoy transporting approximately 1,700 South Sudanese returnees encountered fighting in the Heglig area on March 26 while traveling to South Sudan, according to OCHA. The convoy separated, and most returnees diverted to Renk town, South Sudan, according to IOM. IOM moved these returnees to the way station in Malakal—the capital of Upper Nile State, South Sudan—to await air transport to the greater Bahr el Ghazal region.
- In an effort to decongest Renk—the first major transit point in South Sudan for returnees arriving from Sudan via road or river—IOM continues to provide onward transport to returnees, including those diverted from the Heglig area. An IOM-organized road convoy departed Renk on May 3 and arrived in Malakal on May 4, transporting 468 returnees. The newly established transit site in Malakal accommodated approximately 900 returnees awaiting onward transportation to Aweil, Kuajok, and Wau towns in NBeG, Warrap, and WBeG states, respectively, as of May 4. IOM began airlifting returnees from Malakal on May 9.

Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition

- Preliminary results—released in late March—from WFP's Food Security and Monitoring System indicate that global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels exceed the 15 percent globally accepted emergency threshold in Jonglei, NBeG, Unity, and WBeG states. Jonglei currently has the highest GAM prevalence in South Sudan, with the state GAM level increasing from 7 to 32 percent between February 2011 and 2012.

- Nutrition-focused humanitarian organizations attribute deteriorating nutrition conditions in Jonglei to incomplete nutrition service coverage—due largely to conflict and poor infrastructure—and gaps in sectors related to nutrition, such as health and WASH. USAID/OFDA supports IMC to provide nutrition services in Akobo County in Jonglei and funds Catholic Relief Services, Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA), PACT, and Save the Children/U.S. to implement agriculture and food security, health, and WASH projects throughout the state. USAID/OFDA continues to encourage partners to develop cross-sectoral programs that combat malnutrition using an integrated approach.
- In early April, farmers in Abyei Area began cultivating land for the upcoming planting season, according to U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) staff in Abyei and Agok towns. In addition to distributing improved seeds and tools to 2,000 vulnerable farming households, FAO is installing grinding mills and greenhouses and distributing watering cans, pumps, and 400 kg of vegetable seeds to vulnerable populations in Abyei Area with USAID/OFDA support.
- As of April 25, USAID/FFP partner WFP had pre-positioned more than 97 percent of the 49,000 MT of food aid planned for areas of South Sudan likely to become inaccessible during the May–September rainy season. Pre-positioning will ensure that sufficient food assistance remains available in areas that are isolated due to impassable roads. Through FY 2011 and FY 2012 funding, USAID/FFP has contributed \$113.6 million to WFP’s 2012 emergency operations in South Sudan, or approximately 45 percent of the total need.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- Donors—including the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), U.K. Department for International Development (DFID), Norway, Switzerland, and the U.S.—met in Juba on March 20 to discuss the funding gap confronting the RSS as a result of the oil shutdown and potential associated new humanitarian needs.
- As of May 10, the U.N. South Sudan Consolidated Appeal had received more than \$247 million, or approximately 32 percent of the requested \$776.5 million. The U.S. has provided approximately 36 percent of funding received to date. The United Kingdom and the European Commission are the second and third highest contributors to the appeal.

USAID & 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			
CHF International	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria	\$1,694,170
IRC	Health	NBeG	\$1,500,000
MENTOR	Health	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$1,384,402
NPA	Agriculture and Food Security; Natural and Technological Risks	Jonglei	\$1,494,805
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	South Sudan	\$2,000,000
Tearfund	WASH	NBeG	\$933,997
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	South Sudan	\$4,000,000
WHO	Health	South Sudan	\$2,500,000
	Program Support Costs		\$893,271
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$16,400,645

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	22,170 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South Sudan	\$45,236,000
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement of 21,519 MT of Food Assistance	South Sudan	\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE⁴			\$75,236,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
IOM	Multisectoral Refugee Support	Upper Nile	\$2,000,000
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			\$111,836,645

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 May 10, 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 \$113.6 million toward WFP 2012 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.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/