

HUMANITARIAN DASHBOARD

Key 2013 planning figures, needs and funding indicators

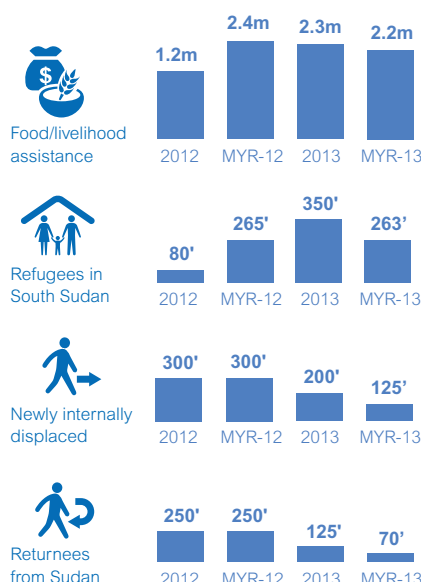
KEY PLANNING FIGURES 2013



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Needs remain high in South Sudan, although the situation has stabilized in several areas. Overall, 4.5 million people need basic services. 4.1 million of these are food-insecure. Refugee arrivals from Sudan have slowed and fewer South Sudanese than expected have returned from Sudan. However, internal insecurity continues to displace civilians, especially in Jonglei. Programmes are progressing well but the rainy season will create access challenges in the second half of 2013. By 17 June, donors had given \$567 million towards the appeal.

KEY PLANNING TRENDS ^B



RESULTS AT MID-YEAR ^C

1 Prepare for and respond to emergencies

- Pre-positioning in Juba and state capitals 65% complete
- Key airstrips and roads open 80 % of the year
- 89 Government staff trained

2 Maintain front-line services

- 772,000 health consultations provided
- 100,000 children treated for malnutrition
- 449,000 people provided with improved water source
- 22,400 children helped back into schooling
- 17,600 households given household items

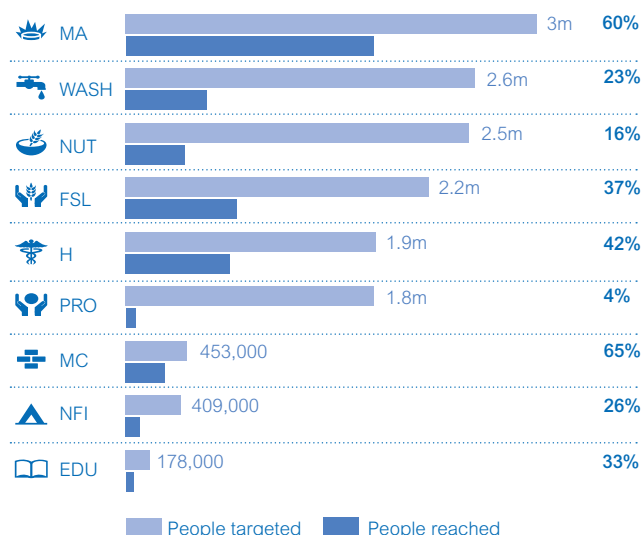
3 Assist and protect refugees and host comms.

- 224,000 refugees assisted
- 100% of new refugee arrivals assisted
- Under-5 mortality kept under emergency threshold

*Compared to original CAP 2013 planning figures

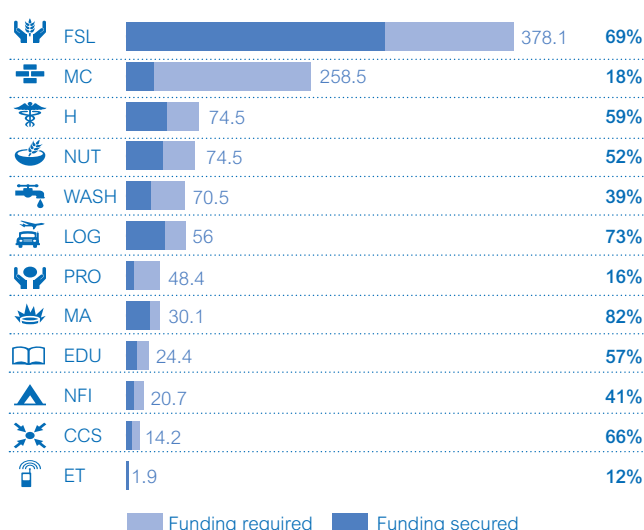
PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED^A

As of 30 April 2013



FUNDING REQUIRED AND SECURED^D

As of 17 June 2013



Sources: (A) Clusters (30 April 2013); (B) Consolidated Appeal 2012, Mid-Year Review, Consolidated Appeal 2013, Mid-Year Review; (C) Clusters (30 April 2013); (D) fts.unocha.org (17 June 2013); (E) OCHA, UNHCR, FSL Cluster (May 2013); (F) - (1) Statistical Yearbook 2011 (NBS Oct '12); (2) 2008 Population + returnees + population growth + refugees (OCHA); (3) 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census (2008); (4) ibid.; (5) ibid.; (6) ibid.; (7) GDP Estimate, South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, Aug '11); (8) ibid.; (9) National Baseline Household Survey (2009).

4 Protect people affected by crisis

- 2.6 million m² cleared of mines
- 2 key protection policies enacted
- 30,000 helped to access civil status documentation

5 Support returns

- 38,000 returnees registered and assisted at final destination
- 240 Government staff trained

6 Increase resilience

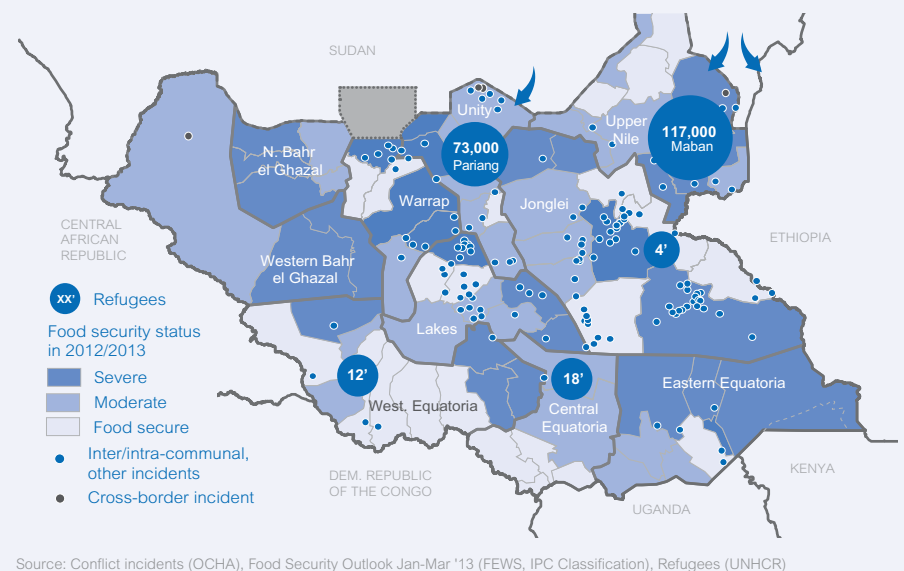
- 821,000 people given food or livelihoods assistance
- 475,000 people helped to produce food

7 Improve the operating environment

- 45% of threatened expulsions of humanitarian staff resolved

PRIORITY ISSUES

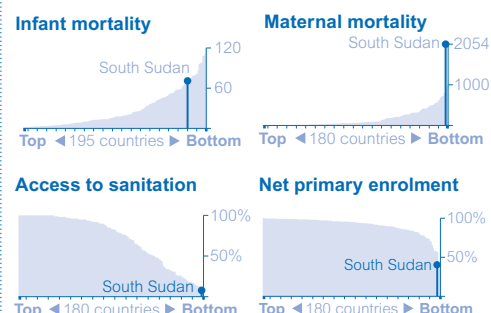
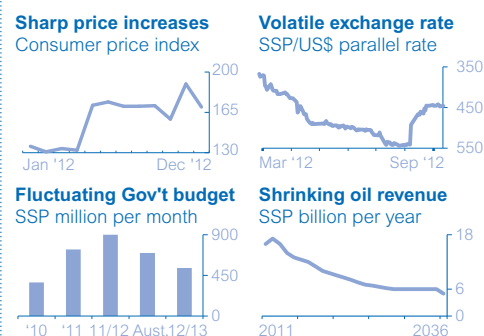
- 1 Protection of civilians from harm is a key priority. State authorities and the international community must pull together to ensure civilians' safety and security.
- 2 Access to people in need is imperative. All parties to hostilities have a duty to ensure the safety and free movement of organizations bringing life-saving assistance to people in need.
- 3 Programmes must consider the different needs of men, women, boys and girls and help empower vulnerable women and girls.
- 4 Wherever possible, humanitarian work should include recovery strategies to promote resilience and self-sufficiency.

VIOLENCE, FOOD INSECURITY AND REFUGEES ^E**BASELINE INDICATORS ^F**

Area (square kilometers) ¹	644,329
Population (2008) ³	8.26m
Population estimate (for 2013) ²	11.8m
Population below 18 years ⁴	51%
Rural population as share of total ⁵	83%
Average household size ⁶	6
Gross domestic product (estimate) ⁷	\$13bn
GDP per capita (estimate) ⁸	\$1,546
People living below poverty line ⁹	50.6%
Ease of intern'tl trade (of 183 countries)	181
Share of arable land under cultivation ¹⁰	4.5%
Live expectancy (years) ¹¹	42
Maternal mortality (per 100,000 births) ¹²	2,054
Infant mortality (per 1,000 births) ¹³	75
Child mortality (per 1,000 births) ¹⁴	105
Children under 2 years fully immunized ¹⁵	6.3%
Births attended by skilled personnel ¹⁶	19.4%
Adult literacy (15+ years) ¹⁷	27%
Net enrolment in primary education ¹⁸	44.4%
Net enrolment in secondary education ¹⁹	1.6%
Households using improved sanitation ²⁰	7.4%
Househ. w/ impr. drink. water sources ²¹	68.7%

THE WORLD'S BOTTOM 5% ^G

South Sudan ranks lower than almost any other country

**FRAGILE ECONOMIC CONTEXT ^H****CRITICAL SEASONAL EVENTS ^I**