

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

DECEMBER 27, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

121,600

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 27, 2013

63,000

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Compounds
OCHA – December 27, 2013

58,600

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan
OCHA – December 27, 2013

7

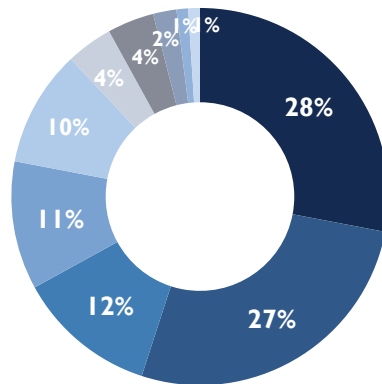
Number of States, Out of 10 Total States, Affected by Violence in South Sudan since December 15
OCHA – December 25, 2013

206,475

Refugees from Sudan's Two Areas in South Sudan since June 2011

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 15, 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (28%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (27%)
- Health (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Shelter (4%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Protection (1%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence in South Sudan has displaced approximately 121,600 people since December 15.
- Relief agencies have provided limited humanitarian assistance to approximately 53,500 people in UNMISS bases; urgent needs persist.
- USAID/OFDA supports WHO to provide coordination and emergency health assistance.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$64,241,851
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$62,435,400

\$268,561,551

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since December 15, ongoing conflict across South Sudan has displaced an estimated 121,600 people, including approximately 63,000 people who have sought refuge at UNMISS compounds, according to the U.N. Information regarding populations outside of population centers remains extremely limited and internally displaced person (IDP) figures will likely continue to increase as access increases.
- The situation in Juba remains calm, while continued clashes in Jonglei and Upper Nile states have further deteriorated the security situation, according to the U.N.
- As of December 27, relief agencies had provided limited humanitarian assistance to approximately 53,500 people sheltering in UNMISS bases, according to the U.N. However, humanitarian organizations note that urgent needs persist among assisted populations as severely limited staffing levels, insecurity, and access constraints have impeded robust relief efforts.
- With USAID/OFDA funding provided in FY 2013, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) is supporting the immediate deployment of a Health Cluster coordinator and a senior public health officer to South Sudan, as well as the airlift of emergency health supplies to treat conflict-affected populations.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

SITUATION AND DISPLACEMENT UPDATE

- Since December 24, the security situation has deteriorated in Jonglei and Upper Nile states, according to the U.N. Security within Bor town, Jonglei, has remained stable since Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces gained control on December 24, although outbreaks of violence continue in areas surrounding Bor. The U.N. reports continued clashes in Malakal, Upper Nile, throughout December 26.
- Conflict since December 15 has displaced an estimated 121,600 people, including approximately 63,000 people who have sought refuge at UNMISS compounds, according to the U.N. The U.N. indicates that six UNMISS bases—located in Juba, Central Equatoria State; Bor, Jonglei State; Bentiu and Pariang, Unity State; and Malakal, Upper Nile State—host large numbers of displaced populations. Large numbers of displaced populations are also residing outside of UNMISS compounds in Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap, and Unity states.
- The U.N. reports limited information regarding populations outside population centers. Identifying additional populations in need remains a priority among humanitarian agencies.
- UNHCR reports that more than 4,800 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in neighboring countries as of December 27, including more than 3,100 people in Ethiopia, approximately 100 individuals in Kenya, more than 1,500 in Uganda, and nearly 300 into Sudan.
- As of December 27, relief agencies had provided limited humanitarian assistance to approximately 53,500 people sheltering in UNMISS bases in Bentiu, Bor, and Juba towns, as well as IDPs located in Awerial County, Lakes, according to the U.N. However, humanitarian organizations note that urgent needs persist among affected populations as limited staffing levels, insecurity, and access constraints have impeded robust relief efforts. U.N. agencies and humanitarian organizations continue to prioritize the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need wherever access and security allow, focusing on immediate needs for food, health care, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services.

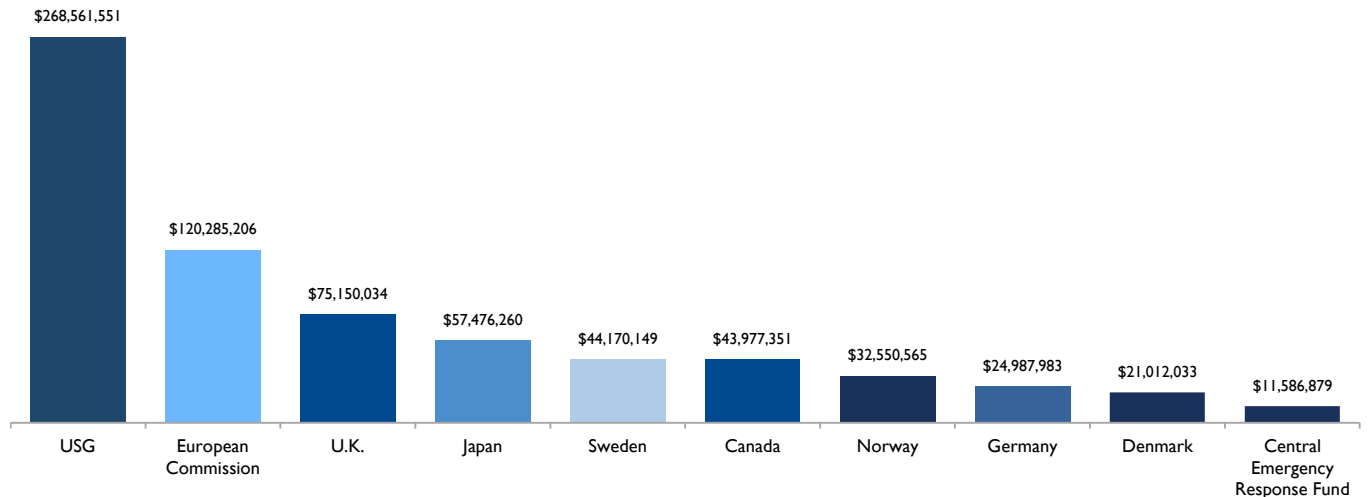
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

- According to the U.N., an estimated 25,000 total people are sheltering at UNMISS bases in Juba, including approximately 14,000 individuals in the Tong Ping compound and 11,000 people at U.N. House 3. To date, relief agencies in Juba have registered more than 6,800 people for assistance, provided food to more than 4,200 families, conducted 350 health consultations per day, distributed relief commodities to more than 2,100 households, and constructed more than 300 emergency latrines.
- The U.N. reports that although WASH conditions have significantly improved in recent days, sanitation and hygiene, as well the risk of disease outbreaks, remain a significant concern in the camps. In response, humanitarian actors are prioritizing health and WASH interventions and collaborating to monitor the public health situation and ensure preparedness to cope with potential disease outbreaks. At the two Juba camps, humanitarian actors have identified areas to establish cholera treatment centers should the need arise.
- Relief agencies plan to conduct a measles and polio vaccination campaign in Juba starting in the coming days that will target approximately 42,000 children up to 15 years of age. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) plans to expand its health response by providing medical supplies, including vaccinations, essential medicines, birthing kits, and mosquito nets to prevent malaria. With USAID/OFDA support, WHO is deploying a Health Cluster coordinator and senior public health officer to assist with health response efforts, as well transporting emergency medical supplies from stocks in Dubai to support treatment of affected populations.
- Humanitarian agencies are also expanding efforts to provide critical WASH services for IDPs in UNMISS compounds in Juba. Humanitarian organizations have constructed 160 latrines in U.N. House 3 and 145 latrines in Tong Ping and have increased the provision of safe drinking water to 10 liters per person per day in Tong Ping and 6 liters per person per day in U.N. House 3. Oxfam is providing water chlorination services for water trucks and is conducting sensitization training for the proper use of latrines. According to UNICEF, a team of 100 volunteers is conducting hygiene promotion and cleaning activities to improve sanitation conditions. The WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders—is addressing waste management processes to determine waste collection and waste disposal modalities.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN

- Humanitarian agencies continue efforts to provide critical humanitarian assistance to areas outside of Juba, as security, staffing, and access permit. Health partners are planning to administer measles vaccinations in Unity State’s Bentiu UNMISS compound following three confirmed measles cases in the area. Relief agencies delivered medical supplies and nearly 130 water purification kits to the UNMISS base in Bentiu on December 25 and are providing additional supplies to the bases in Malakal, Upper Nile, and Bentiu on December 27. In Malakal, UNMISS is providing safe drinking water to IDPs and aid agencies are planning to distribute additional water storage facilities and water containers to increase safe drinking water supply and distribution. In addition, local authorities have distributed emergency medicines to displaced populations in Awerial County, Lakes State.
- As of December 26, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) confirmed that relief agencies had sent 66 metric tons (MT) of food rations to assist 7,500 people in Mingkamam town in Awerial County and delivered 30 MT to 3,500 people in Mabior town, Twic East County, Jonglei. WFP distributed 18 MT of cereal, pulses, oil, and salt to more than 7,600 persons at UNMISS Bentiu camp. In anticipation of a civilian caseload seeking refuge in the UNMISS compound in Malakal town, WFP moved 45 MT to the compound for a possible distribution for up to 6,000 individuals, although insecurity continues to prevent the distribution of commodities. The U.N. also reports the urgent need for food assistance in Bor, Jonglei, where security continues to restrict access to a food commodity warehouse.
- In the coming days, the USAID/OFDA-supported U.N. Humanitarian Air Service plans to commence air services between Nairobi, Kenya, and Juba to enable the deployment of humanitarian staff, facilitating the scaling up of humanitarian activities as security and access permit.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 27, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2013 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2013 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012, and ended September 30, 2013, as well as the 2014 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2013.

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 during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan.
- The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) declared independence on July 9, 2011, after a January 9, 2011, referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- On October 24, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Susan D. Page redeclared a disaster in South Sudan due to the ongoing complex emergency caused by population displacement, returnee inflows from Sudan, continued armed conflict, and perennial environmental shocks—including flooding—that compound humanitarian needs.
- Jonglei State—the largest state in South Sudan—has an extensive history of inter-communal fighting that predates South Sudan's independence. Since January 2011, more than half of conflict-related deaths and displacements in South Sudan have occurred in Jonglei, according to relief agencies. Clashes among the SPLA and non-state actors, as well as inter-ethnic conflict, continues to displace and otherwise adversely affect civilian populations across the state.
- On December 15, clashes erupted in the capital city, Juba, between factions within the RSS. Due to the unrest, the U.S. Embassy in Juba ordered the departure of non-emergency U.S. Government (USG) personnel from South Sudan. On December 20, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Nairobi, Kenya, to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Unity, Abyei Area	\$3,936,987
	Program Support		\$478,294
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$4,415,281

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014 **\$4,415,281**

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 December 27, 2013.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,934,069
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Abyei Area	\$3,297,292
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000

FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$324,691
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,049,721
Global Communities	Protection, Shelter	Abyei Area	\$1,898,999
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$2,674,154
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, WASH	Unity	\$1,100,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Medair	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,600,000
Mentor	Health	Countrywide	\$1,870,250
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Abyei Area, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$1,091,902
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Pact	WASH	Jonglei	\$1,891,266
Solidarités	WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
Tearfund	WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG)	\$985,916
U.N. Office for Project Services	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	NBeG	\$958,373
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Jonglei	\$5,000,000
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Warrap	\$896,649
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,002,584
	Program Support		\$1,950,704
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$59,826,570

USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$141,884,300

STATE/PRM			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Information, and Training	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation, Protection	Upper Nile	\$475,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$16,500,000
IOM	WASH, Transportation	Unity, Upper Nile	\$3,400,000
IRC	Health, Protection	Unity	\$560,000
Lutheran World Relief	Protection	Unity	\$583,572
Oxfam	Health, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,050,000
PAE	WASH	Upper Nile	\$500,000
Relief International	Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,647,021
UMCOR	Health, Livelihoods, Protection	Central Equatoria	\$699,807

UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$34,200,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$820,000
World Vision	Health, Livelihoods, Protection	Central Equatoria	\$800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$62,435,400
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$264,146,270
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014			\$268,561,551

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, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

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 around the world 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.