

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #14, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 10, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**201,000**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 7, 2014

**60,000**

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Camps

OCHA – January 7, 2014

**141,000**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 7, 2014

**43,000\***

Registered Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

\*Does not include an unconfirmed number of refugees who have arrived in Sudan

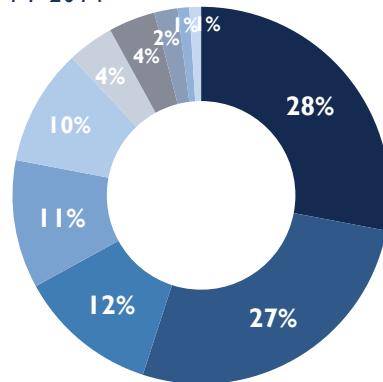
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 10, 2014

**229,587**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – January 6, 2013

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 AND TO DATE IN FY 2014



- 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

- Death toll from violence sparked in South Sudan in mid-December far exceeds 1,000, U.N. reports.
- Number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda now 32,000.
- Nutrition and health activities, including immunization campaigns, continue to reach additional displaced populations throughout the country.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$81,765,791
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$141,884,300
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$94,735,400
<b>\$318,385,491</b>	<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On January 9, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hervé Ladsous reported that the death toll stemming from ongoing violence that broke out in South Sudan on December 15 is substantially higher than the 1,000 deaths cited to date. While no current casualty figures are available, the U.N. highlighted the critical situation throughout the country.
- As of January 8, approximately 43,000 South Sudanese refugees had fled to neighboring countries, according to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Approximately 32,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Uganda, 4,700 in Kenya's Kakuma Refugee Camp, and an estimated 6,000 in Ethiopia. Reports indicate an unconfirmed number of refugees have also sought refuge in Sudan.
- Despite multiple challenges in affected areas and displacement sites—particularly in Awerial County, Lakes State; Bor, Jonglei State; Bentiu, Unity State; and Malakal, Upper Nile State—water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions are gradually improving. Food, health care, shelter, safe drinking water, and sanitation services remain priority needs. Relief organizations have begun planning for additional displacement from active conflict zones, as well as for the upcoming rainy season.

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

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

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

## **SITUATION AND DISPLACEMENT UPDATE**

- Ongoing hostilities in many areas of South Sudan continue to impede the delivery of critical humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations. Despite constraints, humanitarian agencies are providing support as access and security allow.
- During the week of January 6, armed clashes continued in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states. The U.N. reported that heavy fighting broke out on January 8 between Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and opposition forces in Mayom County, Unity State, forcing additional population displacement. Individuals sought shelter at the UNMISS compound east of Mayom in Bentiu, Unity, which was already hosting approximately 8,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- The U.N. also reported that recent fighting in other areas of Unity State has displaced populations to Warrap State, including 3,200 people to Twic County. As of January 9, no additional reports of gunfire in the capital city of Juba, Central Equatoria State, have emerged since incidents of fighting on January 5, the U.N. reports.

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## **HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE**

- Humanitarian agencies continue to provide services at the two UNMISS bases in Juba—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3—where more than 29,000 IDPs have sought shelter.
- In the Juba UNMISS bases, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other humanitarian actors have reached nearly 21,000 displaced children under the age of 15 years with vaccinations against measles and polio. To date, organizations have reported seven cases of measles in the Juba UNMISS compounds, according to UNICEF. To continue reaching children who have missed immunizations due to displacement, UNICEF is supporting vaccination posts to supplement medical clinics operated by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the Juba bases.
- Relief agencies, including USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), have reached nearly 19,000 children under five years of age in the two Juba UNMISS bases with nutrition interventions, including the distribution of high-energy biscuits and Vitamin A supplements. NGO Concern Worldwide operates two outpatient sites treating children with severe acute malnutrition.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) recently reported that the Tong Ping base had already exceeded capacity prior to the new arrivals, with protection a critical concern due to reports of violence in the vicinity and strained resources at the site. The U.N. now reports that overcrowding in Tong Ping has limited the space available to construct additional sanitation facilities. While organizations have constructed more than 400 latrines, 47 are already full and out of use, according to UNICEF.
- Diarrheal diseases are the most common ailments among patients in medical clinics at the UNMISS bases in Juba, Awerial, and Bentiu, composing 20 percent of clinic consultations, UNICEF reports. In response, UNICEF provided three diarrheal management kits—sufficient to treat 3,000 people—to health clinics in the UNMISS bases in Juba and in Awerial County.

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## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN**

- Access to primary health care remains a priority need for displaced families both inside and outside of UNMISS bases in Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal. UNICEF recently provided clean delivery kits to medical facilities in Awerial County to enable 200 pregnant women to receive safer deliveries.
- UNICEF and partner organizations aim to reach 37,000 children under 15 years of age displaced in Awerial County and Bentiu IDP sites with measles and polio vaccinations.
- During a rapid needs assessment to Yirol East County in Lakes State on January 6, relief organizations identified more than 7,300 conflict-affected people in eight locations.
- Following nutrition screening in Awerial County, UNICEF reports that 14 percent of children assessed were experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), while approximately 7 percent were suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Screenings in Yirol East, Lakes State, found that 14 percent of surveyed children had MAM, with nearly 7 percent experiencing SAM. A health-focused NGO is providing nutrition support in the county, while

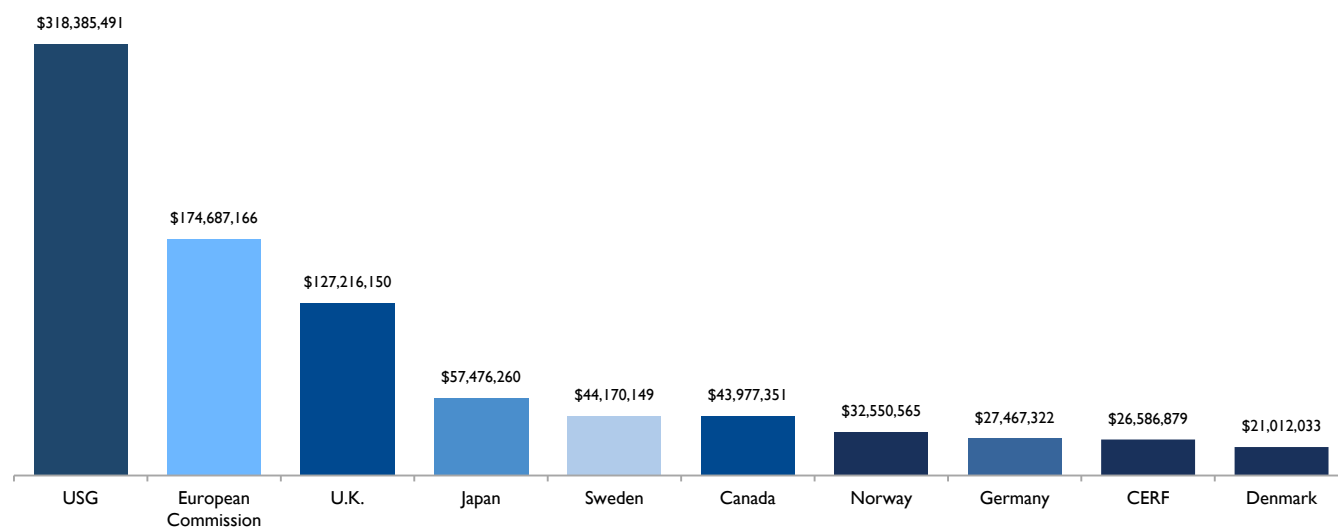
members of the Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian nutrition activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—are working to address gaps in Malakal, Bentiu, and Bor.

- The U.N. reports the need for emergency relief supplies and shelter materials in many affected areas, including at the UNMISS Base in Bentiu and Malakal, as well as in Waat, Jonglei State.
- Adequate water supplies remain a concern in Bor, Jonglei State, with water trucking serving as the only source of safe drinking water to date. A UNICEF partner NGO plans to drill a borehole in the UNMISS compound in Bor and 10 additional boreholes in nearby areas hosting IDPs to increase access.
- Relief organizations have constructed 16 additional latrines at the UNMISS base in Bor. UNICEF recently airlifted supplies to construct additional facilities.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The USAID/OFDA-funded Rapid Response Fund (RRF), managed by IOM, is quickly routing funding to international and national NGOs working on the ground in South Sudan to provide assistance to IDPs in UNMISS camps, as well as those displaced to rural areas. Since fighting began on December 15, USAID/OFDA has awarded nearly \$2 million through the RRF, with partners focusing on critical health, WASH, relief item, and protection needs of IDPs. Most recently, Mercy Corps received more than \$300,000 in RRF funding to respond to the shortage of clean water and sanitation facilities at the IDP site at the UNMISS base in Bentiu. Mercy Corps is trucking in safe drinking water, constructing additional emergency latrines, and providing hygiene promotion and WASH relief items to approximately 80,000 IDPs.
- On January 9, the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated \$15 million to support relief efforts in South Sudan. The CERF is a humanitarian fund established and managed by the U.N. to enable timely and equitable humanitarian assistance to people affected by incipient disasters. The Humanitarian Country Team in South Sudan will manage the new CERF funds, which will address the most critical humanitarian needs in the country by improving conditions in increasingly overcrowded IDP camps and providing air support for medical evacuations and the transport of relief workers and supplies.

## 2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of January 10, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2013 and 2014 calendar years, 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 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 2014<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Unity, Abyei Area	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$502,234
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$21,939,221</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$32,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$54,239,221</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of January 10, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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
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
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$59,826,570</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$141,884,300</b>

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
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$62,435,400</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$264,146,270</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014</b>			<b>\$318,385,491</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at  
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>