

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #21, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 27, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

575,500

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 23, 2014

76,100

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

OCHA – January 23, 2014

499,400

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 23, 2014

112,200*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

**Including an unconfirmed number of refugees and nomads who have arrived in Sudan*

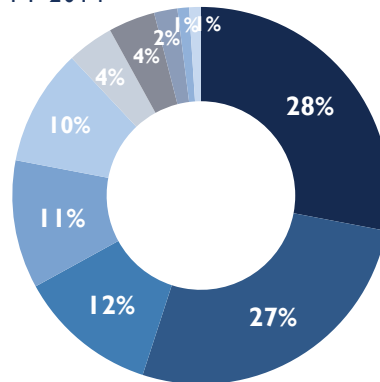
OCHA – January 23, 2014

229,600

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 6, 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ 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

- Despite the cessation of hostilities agreement signed on January 23, insecurity persists in Lakes, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- Humanitarian organizations suspend operations in Awerial County, Lakes.
- Relief agencies provide limited humanitarian assistance to more than 251,000 people.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$81,765,791
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$94,735,400

\$318,385,491

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Insecurity and fighting continue to severely affect communities and impede humanitarian access across South Sudan, with violence displacing more than 687,700 people both internally and as refugees to neighboring countries as of January 23, according to the U.N. More than 76,000 people—the highest figure recorded since violence erupted on December 15—are sheltering at eight UNMISS bases throughout South Sudan, including approximately 27,000 people in Malakal town, Upper Nile, and nearly 36,000 people in the two UNMISS bases in the capital city of Juba, Tong Ping and U.N. House 3.
- Recent fighting in Lakes prompted more than 100 aid workers to relocate from Mingkaman town, Awerial, to Yirol town, Yirol West County. Relief agencies have temporarily suspended humanitarian operations in Awerial, where more than 84,000 people have sought refuge following violence in Jonglei and Unity.
- The security situation remains unpredictable and tense in areas affected by violence, particularly in central Unity and Upper Nile's Malakal County. Civilians continue to flee clashes in Malakal town, with large groups of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reportedly sheltering in the town and tens of thousands of individuals arriving in surrounding areas, according to the U.N.

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, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS UPDATE

- As of January 23, violence had internally displaced approximately 575,500 people in South Sudan, with 76,100 people currently seeking shelter at UNMISS bases, according to the U.N. Countrywide, the majority of displaced populations are located in Unity, with approximately 118,400 IDPs, and Jonglei, with an estimated 117,300 people. An estimated 100,800 total IDPs are currently located in Upper Nile, where the largest displacement increase occurred during the week of January 21 due to approximately 75,000 newly displaced individuals fleeing violence in Malakal County.
- Food security conditions—particularly among displaced populations—are deteriorating due to ongoing hostilities in South Sudan, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Fighting has interrupted South Sudan’s November-to-December main harvest season, with armed actors destroying or looting crops and unpredictable security conditions severely hindering market operations and domestic and cross-border trade. If violence continues, inconsistent humanitarian access will likely result in Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification⁴ (IPC) 3—levels of food insecurity among conflict-affected populations through March. In areas experiencing heavy fighting, people with no access to humanitarian assistance may face Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity. However, FEWS NET notes that if the January 23 cessation of hostilities is effective, food security projections could improve.
- Relief agencies have suspended all humanitarian activities in Aerial since fighting erupted on January 22 and humanitarian aid workers relocated to Yirol. After local authorities prevented non-governmental organization (NGO) staff from traveling onward via road to Rumbek town for several days, high-level advocacy efforts eventually facilitated the relocation of the humanitarian personnel, according to the U.N. Unconfirmed reports indicated that while IDPs temporarily fled Mingkaman, the majority of this population has returned to the area. Humanitarian organizations are prioritizing the restoration of water supply and treatment systems to ensure the availability of safe drinking water for IDP populations.
- Humanitarian conditions are deteriorating for approximately 27,000 IDPs sheltering at the Malakal UNMISS base as insecurity continues to prevent a sustained humanitarian response, according to the U.N. While UNMISS continues to provide safe drinking water to IDPs, supplies are not sufficient to meet needs. Health care remains an urgent concern, with the UNMISS hospital no longer operational due to damage sustained during recent fighting and a lack of health staff. Food concerns are also increasing, as the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reports that armed elements completely looted the WFP warehouse in Malakal, while additional looting has significantly diminished available relief supplies. Due to the need for immediate food assistance, WFP is considering airlifting commodities to the area if access and security permit.
- Although security conditions have remained relatively calm in Bentiu town as of January 23, fighting has spread to central areas of Unity, including Koch and Leer counties. While some aid workers relocated from Leer due to tense security conditions, the humanitarian impact of new violence in these areas remains unclear.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Although an estimated 251,200 people have received some humanitarian assistance, the U.N. notes that relief agencies remain unable to fully meet needs among assisted populations due to a lack of sustained, predictable access. Despite access constraints, USAID/FFP partner WFP had distributed food rations to more than 178,000 people in eight states as of January 23. In addition, more than 4,500 people have received emergency medical treatment for gunshot wounds since December 15.
- As of January 25, USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) had registered nearly 93,700 people for assistance in 10 locations across South Sudan, noting that access to areas outside of Juba remains challenging and implementing partners have faced difficulties in ensuring sufficient staffing and relief supply coverage in remote displacement sites. Other relief agencies—including WFP—continue to register populations in accessible areas as security allows.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

- As population displacement continues to increase, relief agencies are conducting needs assessments in areas with significant displacement as access and security permit. Interagency teams are conducting needs assessments for displaced and vulnerable populations in Katigiri town, Central Equatoria State; Old Fangak and Phom towns in Jonglei State; and Wau Shiluk town, Upper Nile.
- The U.N. Mine Action Service has conducted emergency responses to suspected unexploded ordnance threats inside IDP sites at UNMISS bases in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, and Malakal, such as the secure removal of a mortar that landed in the Bor UNMISS base.

Central Equatoria

- Relief agencies continue efforts to alleviate overcrowding in Tong Ping, currently hosting approximately 20,500 people, by transporting IDPs to the less-crowded U.N. House 3 site and working to establish an additional protected location for civilians in Juba. As of January 26, humanitarian organizations facilitated the voluntary relocation of approximately 1,300 people from Tong Ping to U.N. House 3 but have temporarily suspended additional population movements due to increasingly crowded conditions at U.N. House 3.
- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian camp coordination and management activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—is leading site planning efforts for an additional IDP site and is working to expand the existing civilian protection area in U.N. House 3. Improved site planning processes aim to efficiently allocate space for new arrivals and establish emergency shelters, which will ultimately reduce tensions among new arrivals and IDPs already within the site.
- As part of ongoing multi-sector activities, relief agencies are distributing relief commodities and household items to families in Tong Ping and U.N. House 3, as well as implementing programs related to health, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).
- Humanitarian actors continue to conduct malnutrition screenings among IDPs at Tong Ping and U.N. House 3, reaching approximately 5,800 children as of January 23. Relief agencies are providing inpatient treatment of malnourished children with medical complications at Tong Ping but note that additional space is required to establish sufficient inpatient care at UNMISS hospitals in Juba.

Lakes

- Prior to the deterioration of security conditions and suspension of relief activities in Aweril, humanitarian teams registered nearly 14,000 people in the area for assistance.

Jonglei

- Relatively calm security conditions in Bor town, Jonglei, have enabled humanitarian organizations to resume flights and mobilize efforts to deliver assistance as of January 22. While more than 10,000 IDPs continue to shelter at the Bor UNMISS base, a growing number of civilians are reportedly returning to the town, according to the U.N.
- Local community leaders report that possible cases of measles resulted in the death of more than 30 children at the UNMISS base in Bor between January 13 and 23, according to the U.N. In response, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) planned to begin a measles vaccination campaign on January 24. WHO is conducting a health assessment at the UNMISS base to gather additional information about the reported measles outbreak.
- With WHO support, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) Ministry of Health plans to resume primary health care services in Bor in the coming days, and International Medical Corps staff are traveling to Bor on January 24 with plans to establish a mobile clinic in the UNMISS civilian protection site.
- In response to urgent food needs, relief agencies distributed super-cereal rations to approximately 7,000 IDPs at the UNMISS base, and WFP plans to deploy staff to Bor on January 27 to relocate additional food commodities from the WFP warehouse to the UNMISS base for future distribution.

Unity

- Representatives from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management and WASH clusters, as well as shelter experts, have established a site development task force to support UNMISS efforts to improve overall living conditions and identify areas to establish WASH facilities in the Bentiu UNMISS compound.
- To prevent potential disease outbreaks, relief agencies administered more than 2,500 measles vaccinations and approximately 2,800 polio vaccinations for children in Bentiu.
- Between January 20 and 23, humanitarian organizations delivered 45 metric tons (MT) of relief supplies—including health, nutrition, and WASH items—from Juba to Bentiu to support the emergency relief activities of eight aid organizations.

Upper Nile

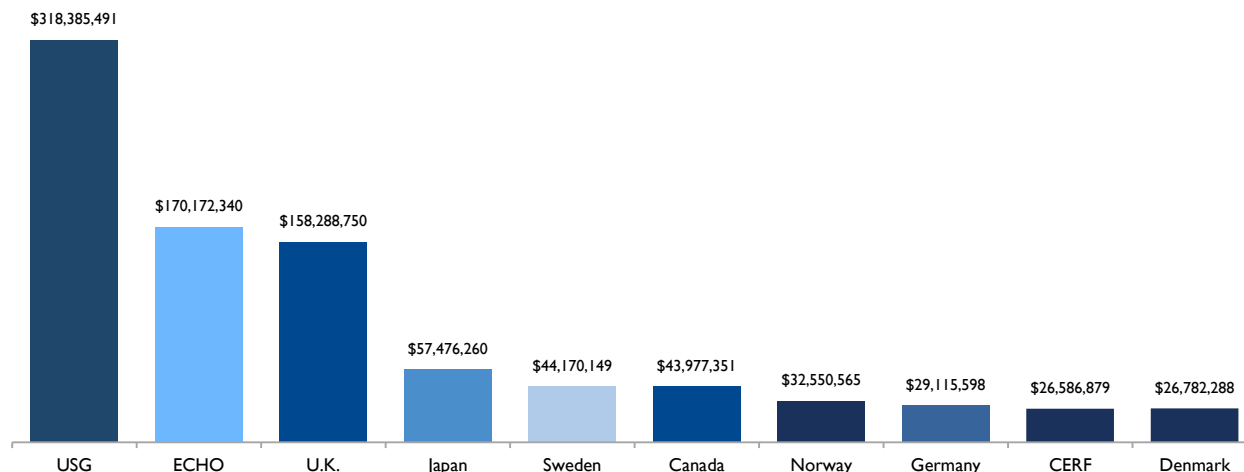
- Relief agencies continue to support efforts to distribute and pre-position food commodities to various locations in Upper Nile. WFP and partners distributed 15-day food rations to 1,600 people in Maban County on January 15. WFP has airlifted more than 8 MT of food commodities to Melut County, as well as 5.5 MT of food commodities to Malakal town on January 25. IOM and UNMISS have supported RSS efforts to provide additional food items for IDPs sheltering outside UNMISS camps throughout Upper Nile.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Since launching the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan on December 31, relief organizations have secured approximately \$109 million of the \$209 million in requested funding to meet immediate needs in South Sudan from January to March. However, the U.N. notes that the response plan prepared for an emergency scenario in which humanitarian organizations would assist up to 400,000 IDPs, a planning figure for displacement that has already been surpassed. Relief agencies are reviewing the plan to reassess financial requirements for meeting urgent and escalating needs through June.
- On January 21, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster launched a rapid response grant mechanism to enable cluster partners to immediately assume camp management roles in priority IDP sites across South Sudan. The fund, established in part through allocations by the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), will ensure that humanitarian organizations with sufficient institutional capacity can quickly access funding to implement life-saving programs both in and outside UNMISS bases.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 27, 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. 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 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 Sudan People's Liberation Army (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 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
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$502,234
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$21,939,221
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$32,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$54,239,221

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 January 27, 2014.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

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
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
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,	Upper Nile	\$475,000

Protection			
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			\$318,385,491

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.

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>