

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #30, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

FEBRUARY 25, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

710,600

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – February 24, 2014

75,400

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

OCHA – February 24, 2014

635,200

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – February 24, 2014

171,000*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

**Including an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan*

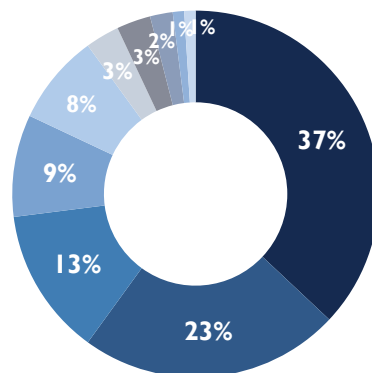
OCHA – February 24, 2014

233,300

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – February 19, 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 & FY 2014



- Logistics & Relief Supplies (37%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (23%)
- Health (13%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Shelter (4%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Protection (1%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing clashes in Malakal town, Upper Nile State, force aid workers to evacuate.
- U.N. human rights report underscores mounting international concern regarding the protection of civilians in South Sudan.
- Health actors make gains on protecting communities from potential disease outbreaks.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$87,174,812
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$94,735,400

\$323,794,512

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Vulnerable populations continue to flee ongoing fighting in South Sudan, with violence displacing nearly 882,000 people—including both internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees fleeing to neighboring countries—since December 15, according to the U.N.
- Heavy fighting between Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) forces and opposition groups has persisted in Malakal since February 18, resulting in the death of more than 100 people, serious injuries, population displacement, and the evacuation of more than 80 humanitarian staff from the area. Relief agencies remain gravely concerned by unconfirmed reports of the deliberate targeting of civilians and increased incidents of sexual and gender-based violence conducted by armed actors in Malakal. Where possible, humanitarian actors are providing limited emergency relief to vulnerable populations.
- Civilian protection concerns remain paramount in South Sudan due to persistent insecurity and conflict-induced displacement. Following a recent investigation of abuses against civilians, UNMISS reported that both RSS and opposition forces have deliberately targeted, killed, and forcibly displaced large numbers of civilians along ethnic lines, particularly in severely conflict-affected areas of Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states. According to the U.N., witnesses have corroborated reports of extrajudicial and mass killings, forced disappearances, gender-based violence, and torture.
- Although insecurity continues to constrain humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas, relief agencies have provided assistance to approximately 327,300 people since December 15.

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

- Active hostilities continue to affect populations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, with heavy fighting between RSS forces and opposition groups reported in Malakal and Gadiang town, located approximately 80 kilometers (km) north of Jonglei's capital of Bor town. Population movements remain fluid in Jonglei, with fighting in Gadiang resulting in people fleeing from Bor to displacement sites in Awerial County, Lakes State.
- As of February 25, the highest concentrations of displaced populations countrywide remained located in Unity, with approximately 182,000 IDPs, and Jonglei, with an estimated 129,300 people displaced.
- While fighting continues in Jonglei and Upper Nile, tensions remain high in conflict-affected areas of Unity. Fears of potential hostilities in Unity's capital of Bentiu town have prompted more than 1,000 people to seek shelter at the local UNMISS base in recent days, while relief agencies remain concerned by the looting and occupation of non-governmental organization (NGO) and U.N. compounds by armed actors in the town. The U.N. reports that Leer town, which was severely affected by hostilities in recent weeks, remains deserted despite the current absence of armed forces.
- Most IDPs are experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels⁴ of food insecurity in South Sudan, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Market destruction and disruptions to harvests have resulted in significant food consumption gaps and severely restricted access to food, particularly in conflict-affected areas where traders have yet to return, including Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal. Meanwhile, insecurity has eroded traditional coping strategies, such as the consumption of wild foods and voluntary population migration to reach viable food sources. Although improved security conditions would increase trade flows and access to humanitarian assistance, FEWS NET reports that populations will likely face below-average food security outcomes regardless of security improvements during the April-to-August lean season due to significant obstacles impeding the resumption of market operations.
- Overcrowding at IDP sites continues to pose significant public health risks according to relief agencies. The potential spread of communicable diseases, in particular, is raising concern among humanitarian health actors as the lack of shelter in most IDP sites increases the risk of respiratory infections and malaria. In addition to physical injuries and psychological trauma, measles, diarrheal diseases, and malaria remain the main health conditions of concern among vulnerable populations.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Although humanitarian organizations have reached approximately 327,300 people with humanitarian assistance since hostilities erupted on December 15, relief agencies have not fully met needs among assisted populations due to insecurity and a lack of sustained, predictable access, according to the U.N. Among those assisted, approximately 166,500 people have received medicines and medical consultations, while measles and polio vaccination efforts have reached nearly 220,000 children. Nearly 279,000 people have received emergency food assistance.
- In advance of the April-to-August rainy season, relief agencies are prioritizing contingency planning efforts, improving living conditions at UNMISS bases, reducing the risk of water-borne diseases, and pre-positioning relief commodities and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies in key locations.
- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), a USAID/OFDA partner, is working to provide cholera vaccinations for approximately 140,000 people in Juba town, Central Equatoria, and Awerial. Although cholera has not affected populations in South Sudan since the conflict started on December 15, overcrowding and poor sanitation conditions place vulnerable communities at risk of disease outbreaks, prompting relief agencies to implement measures to mitigate these risks. First-round vaccination activities aim to protect 94,000 IDPs and host community members in Awerial's Mingkaman town, as well as more than 43,000 IDPs at the two UNMISS bases in Juba—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3. As of February 24, relief agencies had delivered more than 250,000 oral cholera vaccine doses to South Sudan to facilitate first- and second-round vaccination efforts.

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.

- With several measles vaccination campaigns underway or recently completed in displacement sites across South Sudan, the overall number of suspected measles cases declined significantly during the week of February 17, decreasing by nearly 60 percent from the previous week, the U.N. reports. In particular, reported measles cases have decreased in Juba's Tong Ping and U.N. House 3 sites as health care and hygiene promotion interventions continue. However, the threat of measles outbreak in IDP sites remains as unpredictable security conditions, fluid population movements, and overcrowding at IDP sites continue to impede inclusive vaccination coverage and robust health care activities.
- Since February 21, humanitarian agencies delivered nearly 34 metric tons (MT) of life-saving relief commodities via air and road transport to eight NGOs operating across South Sudan. When security conditions stabilize and humanitarian flights resume, humanitarian actors plan to deliver an additional 25 MT of relief supplies to organizations responding to urgent needs in Malakal.

Central Equatoria

- Relief agencies continue to provide primary health care services, health education interventions, and hygiene promotion activities in Tong Ping and U.N. House 3, resulting in increased willingness among displaced communities to seek and receive critical health care support. The Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stake holders—reports that these health-seeking behaviors are key to proactively treating illnesses and preventing disease outbreaks, particularly in overcrowded areas.

Jonglei

- In early February, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO completed nutrition screenings for all children under five years of age in the Bor UNMISS base. To ensure continued support for malnourished individuals, humanitarian organizations distributed Plumpy'Nut—a high-calorie nutritional supplement—to vulnerable IDPs and have treated more than 100 severely malnourished children at the base's outpatient therapeutic feeding center.
- Following reports of suspected measles cases in Walgak town, Akobo County, Jonglei, Médecins Sans Frontières conducted assessments and helped launch vaccination activities. As of February 24, relief agencies had provided vaccinations to nearly 10,200 children.
- Relief agencies are working to conduct security risk assessments in Duk, Pibor, Pochalla, and Twic East counties to analyze potential challenges to reaching vulnerable communities and enable humanitarian organizations provide assistance to populations located outside Bor.

Lakes

- Relief operations continue for the estimated 74,000 IDPs sheltering in Mingkaman town, Awerial County, Lakes State. While IDPs continue to arrive in Mingkaman, the rate of arrival has declined in recent weeks, according to the U.N. The International Medical Corps (IMC) continues to provide primary health care services to IDPs sheltering near and in Mingkaman town through one static clinic and two mobile medical units. In coordination with other health agencies, IMC plans to establish an additional mobile medical unit to benefit IDPs in the coming days.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council is currently distributing emergency shelter kits and household kits—including blankets, cooking sets, mosquito nets, and soap—to approximately 30,000 IDPs in Mingkaman.

Unity

- Relief agencies continue to provide primary and reproductive health care services for more than 3,400 people located at the UNMISS compound in Bentiu, where security conditions remain tense but relatively stable. During the week of February 17, health actors provided consultations for more than 2,500 people, including individuals who returned to Bentiu in recent days. Humanitarian organizations are providing nutrition screening and treatment services but require the establishment of a stabilization center for individuals experiencing severe acute malnutrition.
- In response to an interagency assessment identifying humanitarian needs among an estimated 25,000 IDPs located in Panyijar County, Unity, relief agencies are implementing multi-sector response activities—including shelter and WASH interventions—during the week of February 24.

Upper Nile

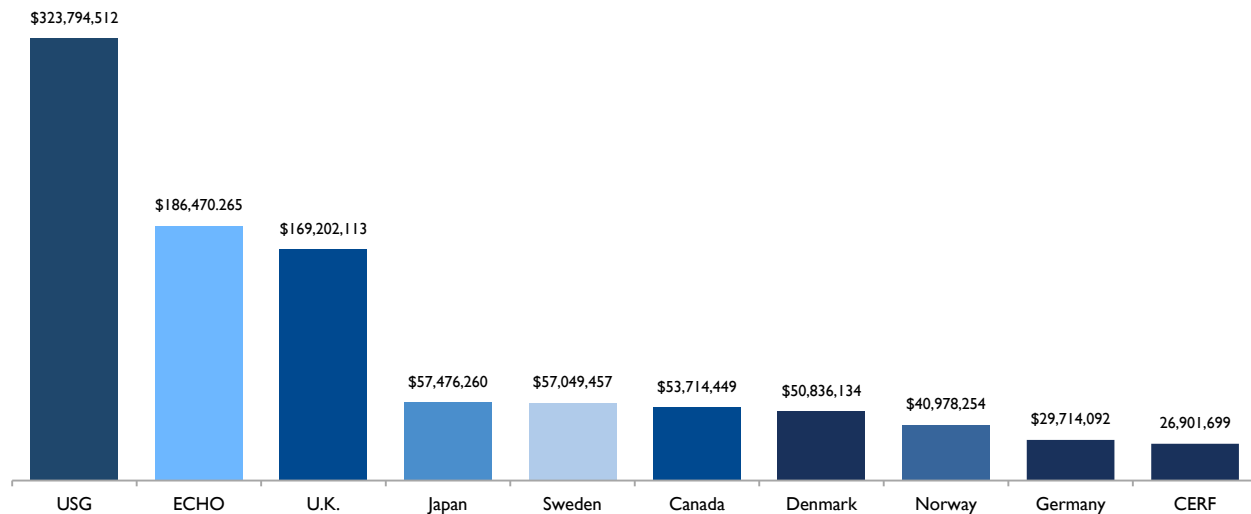
- Despite ongoing fighting, relief agencies are providing essential services in Malakal and the local UNMISS base. Humanitarian organizations are arranging the safe movement of an estimated 1,700 people in the town—as well as the evacuation of extremely vulnerable individuals from the hospital in Malakal—to the UNMISS site.
- In addition to working to ensure the safety of vulnerable civilians in Malakal, the WASH Cluster has repaired water containers and pipelines in the Malakal UNMISS base, improving access to safe drinking water for more than 20,000 IDPs sheltering at the base. Relief agencies have also distributed more than 72 MT of food rations to approximately 5,000 people since February 22, with distributions ongoing.
- Humanitarian actors are working with UNMISS to secure equipment and space for an additional IDP site at the Malakal UNMISS base to accommodate up to 5,800 people, as well as exploring additional options for mitigating overcrowding in the compound.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided approximately \$260 million—or nearly 20 percent of the \$1.27 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. Although relief agencies have received an additional \$20 million in pledges, the U.N. reports that additional funding is needed to efficiently implement life-saving services and secure relief commodities for all core pipelines.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 25, 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			
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$1,637,966
Mentor	Health	Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,979,450
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$791,605
U.N. World Food Program (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			\$27,348,242

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			\$59,648,242

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 February 25, 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	UNHAS	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/FFP ³			
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
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			\$323,794,512

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>