

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #35, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

MARCH 28, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

803,200

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – March 27, 2014

68,000

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

UNMISS – March 26, 2014

735,200

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – March 27, 2014

254,600*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

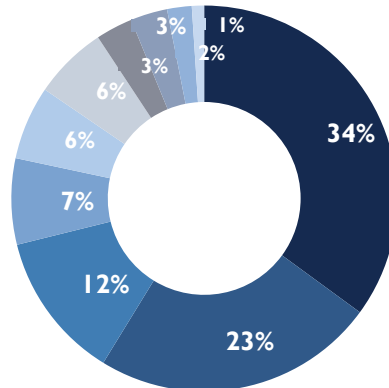
*Including an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan
OCHA – March 27, 2014

235,600

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – March 28, 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 & FY 2014



- Logistics & Relief Supplies (34%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (23%)
- Health (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (7%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Shelter (3%)
- Protection (3%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict that erupted on December 15 has displaced nearly 1.1 million people.
- Relocation efforts are underway in UNMISS internally displaced person (IDP) sites to reduce overcrowding in flood-prone areas.
- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) distributes approximately 1,300 metric tons (MT) of food commodities to refugees in Maban County, Upper Nile State.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$120,608,953
USAID/FFP ²	\$180,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$109,735,400

\$411,228,653

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Relief agencies remain particularly concerned about the deteriorating security situation in Maban County, Upper Nile State, due to tensions between refugees and host community members over scarce resources, access impediments along transportation routes, and a lack of adequate food commodities and emergency relief supplies.
- Emergency directors from eight humanitarian agencies visited Bor town, Jonglei State; Mingkaman town, Awerial County, Lakes State; and Nyal payam, Panyijar County, Unity State, during the week of March 17 to gain a better understanding of humanitarian needs and challenges facing response efforts in South Sudan. Following meetings with donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) representatives, the group emphasized the need for increased humanitarian action and stressed the importance of concurrent assessments and emergency response operations.
- In late March, Nancy Lindborg, Assistant Administrator for USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, traveled to South Sudan to assess humanitarian conditions and response efforts, identifying issues the humanitarian community must immediately address to prevent further deterioration of the complex emergency.
- On March 25, the U.S. Government (USG) announced \$83 million in new humanitarian assistance for the crisis in South Sudan. With ongoing support from FY 2013 and 2014, the USG has provided more than \$411.2 million in humanitarian assistance.

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)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS UPDATE

- Ongoing hostilities continue to affect populations across South Sudan, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states, with approximately 803,200 people internally displaced and an estimated 254,600 additional people seeking refuge in neighboring countries, according to the U.N. While 68,000 IDPs are sheltering at several UNMISS bases in South Sudan, the majority of IDPs in the country have fled to rural areas where humanitarian access is limited.
- Fighting escalated in Malakal town, Upper Nile, during the week of March 17. In recent days, however, the security situation has improved, and relief workers within the UNMISS civilian protection area resumed limited humanitarian assistance activities for the approximately 21,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) currently sheltering at the base.
- Competition for scarce natural resources in Maban is increasing tensions between host communities and approximately 125,000 refugees from Sudan's Blue Nile State, according to the U.N. The humanitarian community is closely monitoring escalating hostilities, which resulted in the burning of houses, tents, and granaries belonging to both refugees and the local community. Local residents recently demanded that refugees from Maban's Yusuf Batil and Gendrasa refugee camps—currently hosting approximately 60,000 people—evacuate the area in the next two months, causing nearly 8,000 refugees to flee the Yusuf Batil camp, although most have returned. Host populations near the camp fled as well, citing fears of confrontation with the significantly larger refugee population. The U.N. reports that hostilities also spread to Maban's Doro and Kaya refugee camps.
- Newly acquired humanitarian access to the corridor between Gambella, Ethiopia, and northeastern South Sudan will allow humanitarian convoys to deliver much-needed emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations, including refugees in Maban, as well as IDPs and other conflict-affected populations in Jonglei and Upper Nile.

HUMANITARIAN NEED ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Relief agencies continue to provide limited emergency assistance—including food commodities, health care services, and protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support—to vulnerable populations across conflict-affected areas in South Sudan. As of March 27, humanitarian organizations had reached more than 675,200 people with some form of assistance, according to the U.N. Despite progress, humanitarian actors remain unable to fully meet the needs of assisted populations, due to insecurity and inadequate sustained, predictable access, according to the U.N.
- From March 19 to 21, emergency directors of eight humanitarian agencies—including the Danish Refugee Council, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), OCHA, UNHCR, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)—visited Bor town, Jonglei; Mingkaman town, Lakes; and Nyal payam, Unity, to gain a better understanding of humanitarian needs and challenges facing response efforts in South Sudan. Following meetings with donors, NGOs, and RSS representatives, the group called for increased action prior to the intensification of the April-to-August rainy season and of concurrent humanitarian assessments and emergency response operations.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- Relief organizations continue efforts to relocate IDPs sheltering in the UNMISS Tong Ping compound in Juba town, Central Equatoria State, before the rainy season strengthens. Site congestion and flooding due to the early onset of rains in Juba have resulted in deteriorating shelter, health, and WASH conditions for the approximately 21,000 IDPs residing at the base. UNMISS reports that Tong Ping is ill suited for long-term occupation and hopes to close the site in May. To facilitate voluntary relocations from Tong Ping to U.N. House 3, where an extension site with the capacity to shelter 10,000 IDPs is under construction, relief partners are organizing daily reconnaissance trips to U.N. House 3 for IDPs, holding focus group meetings with community leaders, and disseminating information regarding the new site via USAID partner Internews.
- In response to the slow rate of progress on construction of the new U.N. House 3 extension site, IOM recently deployed a senior emergency operations expert to improve coordination efforts and help stake holders develop a comprehensive implementation plan. International relief agencies estimate that relocation efforts to the new site could begin by mid-April if basic health and WASH services are in place. USAID/OFDA's Disaster Assistance Response

Team (DART)—with staff in Juba and Nairobi, Kenya—continues to work closely with all relevant actors to address ongoing coordination, funding, and logistics concerns.

- As living conditions worsen at the congested UNMISS IDP site in Malakal town, Upper Nile, which hosts approximately 21,500 people, relief actors remain concerned regarding the slow progress site expansion. According to UNMISS, a team of 50 engineers deployed to build the new IDP site near the UNMISS base to relieve congestion; however, a lack of heavy machinery is hindering construction progress. Relief organizations are working to remedy this situation by procuring the necessary equipment and training local staff to operate the machinery.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- South Sudanese refugees crossing the border into Ethiopia are displaying increased levels of malnutrition, as many of the new arrivals walked long distances with limited access to food or sheltered in rural areas where humanitarian assistance was not available, according to USAID/FFP partner WFP. Deteriorating nutrition conditions among refugee populations are likely indicative of worsening food security conditions in South Sudan, as ongoing hostilities prevent the resumption of market and livelihoods activities. In response to deteriorating food security conditions, WFP is planning a blanket supplementary feeding program, which will target children under five years of age in more than 100 different locations across the country between March and September. The program will provide affected children with a daily ration of Super Cereal Plus—a specialized nutrition product—for up to five months.
- In mid-March, WFP airdropped approximately 215 MT of food commodities, including sorghum and Super Cereal Plus, near Ganyiel town, Unity State, to support approximately 25,000 conflict-affected people—including IDPs and members of the host community—inaccessible by land or river. WFP plans to provide 15-day food rations to approximately 250,000 people dispersed across 15 different locations in South Sudan before the end of April via plane and helicopter aircraft.
- As of March 27, WFP and partners had provided emergency food commodities to more than 472,000 people across all of South Sudan’s 10 states, with the majority of people reached residing in Jonglei State, according to WFP. Of those reached, approximately 41,000 were children under five years of age residing in Jonglei, Unity, and Warrap states.

HEALTH

- Between March 20 and 26, WHO and partners conducted more than 13,100 medical consultations in 17 health facilities serving IDPs across South Sudan. Cases of malaria and acute watery diarrhea accounted for more than 25 percent of total consultations. According to WHO, cases of malaria and diarrhea have increased steadily since the beginning of March, when heavy rains began in some parts of South Sudan.
- To prevent cases of cholera, relief agencies have provided oral cholera vaccinations to approximately 54,200 people sheltering in the UNMISS Tong Ping compound and in Mingkaman County, Lakes State. Additionally, relief organizations are increasing community awareness campaigns on communicable diseases in displacement sites.
- Despite insecurity and access constraints, WHO continues to scale up health services in conflict-affected Jonglei State. Between March 20 and 26, WHO provided approximately 100 boxes of health supplies, including essential medicines, oral rehydration salts, and surgical equipment, to the State Ministry of Health. The commodities are sufficient to meet the needs of up to 8,400 people for three months and have the capacity to manage approximately 100 trauma cases.
- Since December 15, the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—has reached approximately 700,000 people in conflict-affected areas—nearly 37 percent of the target population—with critical health care services, including emergency trauma care, measles and polio vaccinations, and primary and reproductive health care. Despite ongoing relief efforts, the Cluster reports a limited availability of mental health and psychological services across the country, particularly for displaced populations.

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- WFP and humanitarian partners IOM and UNICEF have begun deploying mobile response teams to provide critical humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations in remote areas, traveling to two of the nine priority sites across Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile in recent days, according to UNICEF. In addition, a joint UNICEF–WFP mission traveled to Akobo town, Jonglei, to conduct needs assessments and deliver initial relief assistance, including nutrition and WASH supplies and 20,000 doses of the measles vaccine. A joint U.N.–IOM mobile team also deployed to Melut town, Upper Nile, to assess humanitarian conditions and deliver emergency relief supplies.
- On March 19, the RSS granted WFP permission to conduct humanitarian convoys between Gambella Region, Ethiopia, and northeastern South Sudan. The newly acquired humanitarian access will allow relief organizations to deliver much-needed emergency food assistance to refugees in Maban County, Upper Nile, as well as IDPs and other conflict-affected people in Jonglei and Upper Nile. During the week of March 24, WFP distributed approximately 1,300 MT of recently acquired cereals to refugees and IDPs in Maban.

PROTECTION

- Nearly 320,000 displaced people have received protection services from the U.N. Protection Cluster since January. Cluster partners have provided emergency child protective services, constructed child-friendly spaces, and responded to gender-based violence. Since December, approximately 90 unaccompanied or separated children have been reunited with their families, according to the U.N.

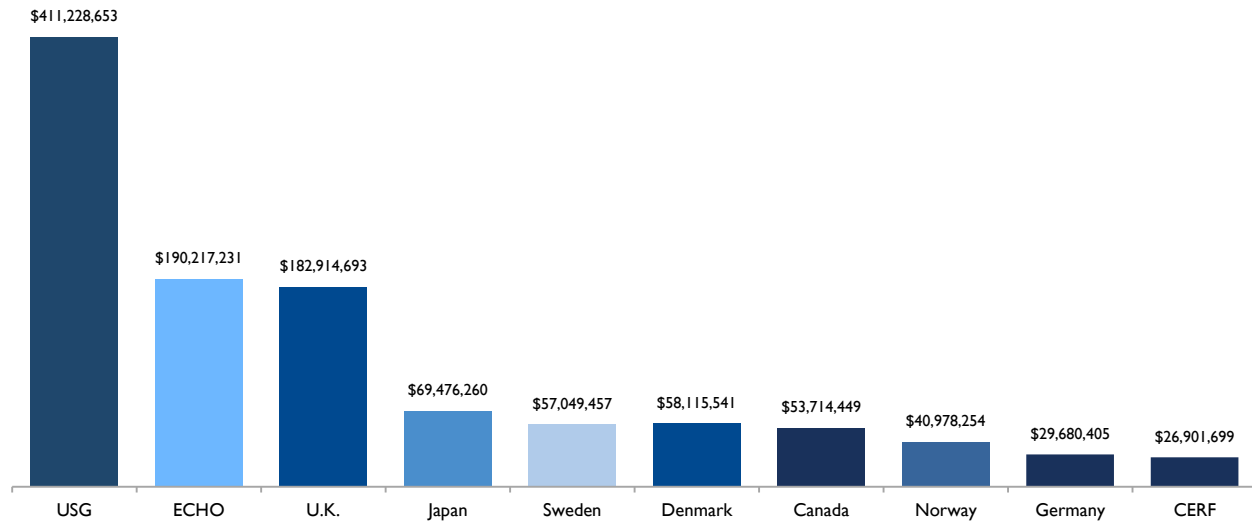
WASH

- USAID/OFDA recently provided approximately \$290,300 through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to deliver WASH support for vulnerable, conflict-affected populations in Ayod and Nyirol counties, Jonglei. Through the RRF, NGO Christian Mission for Development is increasing access to safe drinking water by rehabilitating water points; improving access to sanitation facilities, including latrines, hand washing stations, and emergency showers; distributing hygiene-related relief items; and promoting improved hygiene practices among affected populations.
- USAID/OFDA partner World Vision distributed OFDA-procured hygiene kits to more than 800 vulnerable households at the UNMISS base in Malakal—meeting the needs of up to 4,000 people for one month. During the distribution, World Vision staff demonstrated proper use of the kits’ contents, which included a comb, feminine hygiene products, a razor, shampoo, soap, toilet paper, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and washing detergent. Community-based hygiene promoters plan to follow-up with households to ensure proper and efficient use of kit items. Plans are underway to conduct similar distributions for additional IDPs within the UNMISS base.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided approximately \$315 million—nearly 25 percent of the \$1.27 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan.
- In mid-March, in response to a U.N. request, the Government of Japan provided 200 tents and 4,000 plastic sheets to UNMISS to support humanitarian response efforts in South Sudan. The shelter materials will support IDPs residing in UNMISS compounds.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of March 28, 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 re-declared 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 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			
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection	Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$1,458,595
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,626,178
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Fleet Forum	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$72,323
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
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	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,605
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,800,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,101,949
	Program Support		\$668,330
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$60,782,383
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	13,500 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$35,000,000
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$47,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$143,082,383

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 March 28, 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			
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,934,069
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	Upper Nile, Abyei Area	\$2,674,154
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
IRC	Health, WASH	Unity	\$1,100,000
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	Unity, Abyei Area	\$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	\$985,916
UMCOR	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$958,373
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
U.N. Office for Project Services	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Jonglei	\$5,000,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
World Concern Development Organization	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Warrap	\$896,649
World Vision	Agriculture, 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	1,494 MT of Regionally-Purchased Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$145,884,300

STATE/PRM			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation, Protection	Upper Nile	\$475,000
ICRC	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	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	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	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			\$268,146,270
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014			\$411,228,653

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>