

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #38, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

APRIL 18, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

916,900

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – April 18, 2014

67,900

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

UNMISS – April 16, 2014

849,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – April 18, 2014

283,500*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

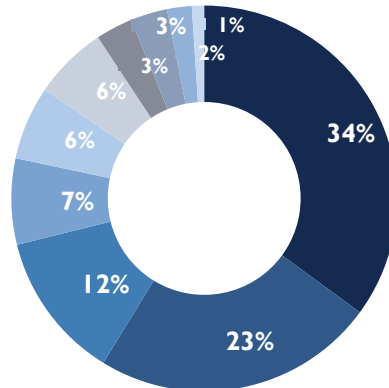
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2014

236,700

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – April 7, 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 & FY 2014



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Armed civilians attacked the UNMISS compound in Bor town, Jonglei State, causing internally displaced person (IDP) casualties
- Violence in Bentiu town, Unity State, targeted civilians and resulted in increased displacement
- Humanitarian leaders at a high-level meeting called on parties to cease hostilities and respect humanitarian law and urged additional funding to support vital aid operations

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

- On April 18, the South Sudan Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) issued a press release regarding recent violence in Bentiu and Bor towns, which resulted in civilian deaths and additional population displacement. The HCT condemned the targeted killings of civilians in hospitals, churches, UNMISS bases, and other areas, and reaffirmed the humanitarian community's commitment to support all vulnerable populations in South Sudan, regardless of location or ethnicity.
- At a high-level ministerial meeting on the crisis in South Sudan on April 12, humanitarian leaders from USAID, the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), and OCHA issued a joint statement calling on all parties in conflict to immediately stop fighting, urging donors to provide the \$232 million required to fund the humanitarian response through June, and calling on all parties in conflict to abide by international humanitarian law.
- On April 16, Jeremy Konyndyk, Director of USAID/OFDA, traveled to Mingkaman town, Awerial County, Lakes State, and Bor town to talk with conflict-affected individuals, meet government representatives, and assess ongoing humanitarian response efforts. During the visit, USAID/OFDA Director Konyndyk called on all parties in conflict to cease hostilities and reaffirmed USAID support for vulnerable populations in all areas of South Sudan.

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

- The security situation in South Sudan remains volatile, with ongoing hostilities particularly affecting populations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states. According to the U.N., clashes have displaced more than 1.2 million people—including 916,900 IDPs and 283,500 people who are seeking refuge in neighboring countries.
- On April 17, a group of armed civilians attacked the UNMISS base in Bor. According to UNMISS, the armed civilians breached the perimeter of compound and fired shots into the civilian protection area. UNMISS peacekeepers then returned fire, forcing the armed civilians to retreat. UNMISS immediately released a statement condemning the attack and called on the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) to protect all South Sudanese civilians and maintain public order. On April 18, the U.N. reported the attack had resulted in 58 deaths and at least 100 injuries.
- In mid-April, violence erupted between the RSS and opposition forces around Bentiu town, prompting residents of Bentiu to flee to other areas of relative safety, including nearby Rubkona town, according to local media. The clashes also forced additional populations to flee to the UNMISS civilian protection area in Bentiu, with the number of IDPs at the site increasing from nearly 8,000 to more than 12,000 between April 9 and 16. Violence also forced at least 600 civilians—including at least 50 persons wounded during the fighting—to seek shelter at the Bentiu hospital.
- On April 17, RSS President Salva Kiir ordered government authorities to remove all illegal checkpoints along roads in South Sudan. The order, if implemented, will significantly improve humanitarian access to populations in need.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP), along with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and several non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, continues to conduct emergency food security assessments across South Sudan. As of April 14, WFP had completed data collection at 22 out of 38 targeted locations. WFP reports that the final report, which will incorporate analysis from FAO and the World Bank, will be ready for distribution in May.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- Efforts to decongest the Tong Ping civilian protection area in Juba town, Central Equatoria State, continue. Between March 12—when relocation activities began—and April 16, approximately 1,500 IDPs voluntarily relocated from Tong Ping to U.N. House, which is better suited to host IDPs, according to UNMISS.
- Humanitarian partners and a private company continue efforts to construct a new space for IDPs adjacent to U.N. House. According to the U.N., construction is nearing completion, and large-scale IDP relocation is likely to begin in early May.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- Several NGOs released a report on April 18 calling attention to an imminent food and nutrition crisis in South Sudan. To prevent a deterioration of the crisis, the report calls on the international community to pressure the parties in conflict to cease hostilities, scale up food assistance and nutrition interventions, provide additional funding for food and nutrition assistance, support basic services, and continue traditional development activities, where possible.
- Relief agencies are growing increasingly concerned regarding the deteriorating nutritional status of children in South Sudan. UNICEF warns that a quarter of a million children are likely to face SAM by the end of 2014, with up to 50,000 children under five years of age likely to die if humanitarian assistance is not scaled up. Approximately 740,000 children under five years of age in South Sudan are already at high risk of food insecurity, with many families adopting negative coping strategies, such as consuming wild foods, including bulbs and grasses, according to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- Through the new rapid response mechanism, FAO, UNICEF, and WFP continue to reach populations in remote areas with food commodities and nutrition assistance. During the first half of April, mobile rapid response teams screened 3,300 children in Mayendit County, Unity, reporting 27 percent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 2 percent severe acute malnutrition (SAM) levels; 5,500 children in Akobo County, Jonglei, finding 24 percent MAM and 10 percent SAM levels; and 5,000 children in Kodok town, Upper Nile, reporting 12 percent MAM and 4 percent SAM

levels. In response, UNICEF is mobilizing community workers to promote breastfeeding and other appropriate nutrition response strategies, and WFP continues to address access and commodity distribution challenges.

- Although WFP and UNICEF rapid response teams are reaching people with assistance, humanitarian organizations continue to face access challenges in remote locations, particularly in northern Jonglei and Upper Nile. In addition, nutrition commodity pipeline shortages may jeopardize WFP's ability to pre-position nutrition supplies before the end of May, when the April-to-August rainy season will intensify.
- WFP continues to deliver food assistance to populations in need. As of April 14, WFP had provided food assistance to nearly 592,000 conflict-affected IDPs. Of the total population reached with assistance, 63 percent reside in Jonglei, Lakes, and Unity states.

HEALTH AND WASH

- The Early Warning and Disease Surveillance System—a joint project between the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the RSS Ministry of Health—recommends that relief agencies and local health actors continue to strengthen public health measures to prevent and control the spread of acute respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhea, and malaria. Relief organizations have reached nearly 1 million people—including IDPs and host communities—with health-related assistance since hostilities erupted in December 2013, according to the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.
- While malaria remains the highest cause of morbidity among IDPs in South Sudan, measles persists as the top cause of mortality, with 39 cases of measles reported at the Bentiu hospital during the week of April 10, WHO reports. Meanwhile, the Health Cluster has reported concerns regarding the increased number of IDPs sheltering at the UNMISS Bentiu base and the capacity of health actors to respond to increased IDP needs. Relief agencies are responding by providing measles vaccines to new IDP arrivals in and around Bentiu and conducting measles vaccination campaigns across South Sudan.
- In recent weeks, health actors provided measles vaccinations to approximately 7,000 children in Nyal payam, Panyijar County, Unity, and approximately 51,800 children in IDP locations near Mingkaman town, Awerial County, Lakes; Nimule town, Eastern Equatoria State; and Twic County, Warrap State, according to UNICEF. Humanitarian health organizations are working to address gaps in the response, such as the lack of cold-chain storage for vaccines.
- As of April 17, international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières had administered one round of the oral cholera vaccine to more than 16,000 IDPs sheltering at the civilian protection area in the Malakal UNMISS base.

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Between April 7 and 14, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of approximately 150 metric tons (MT) of food commodities and other relief items, including shelter materials and health supplies, on behalf of seven humanitarian organizations. The Logistics Cluster transported the commodities via air to support populations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile.

PROTECTION

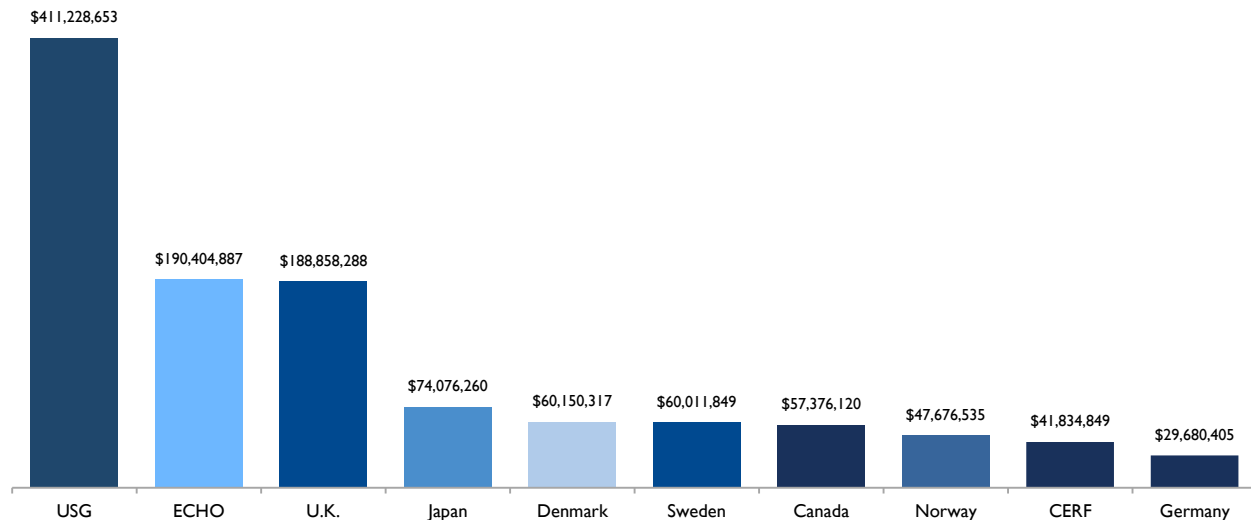
- A recent report released by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) highlights the serious protection and psychosocial issues facing displaced populations in South Sudan. The report, which compiles data obtained in late February from IDPs in the civilian protection area at the UNMISS compound Bor, found that more than 80 percent of IDPs surveyed expressed negative emotions, including fears and concerns, as well as confusion about the future. In response, IOM is planning to implement a psychosocial support project in Bor and other locations.
- In an April 18 statement, UNICEF reported that the recent violence in Bentiu and Bor had resulted in the deaths of a number of children. UNICEF also reported incidents of forced recruitment into armed groups and noted that since fighting began in December, protection actors have documented a significant increase of violent incidents involving children.

- UNICEF and child protection actors continue to provide family tracing and reunification services to conflict-affected populations. In recent days, a UNICEF-chartered flight transported 20 unaccompanied and separated children from the Malakal UNMISS base to Juba for reunification with their families sheltering in the Tong Ping UNMISS base.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided approximately \$480 million—nearly 38 percent of the \$1.27 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. Of the \$790 million shortfall in funding, humanitarian partners have identified that a minimum of \$232 million is necessary to maintain current service levels and prevent a severe deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the next three months, according to the U.N.
- On April 11, U.N. Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Valerie Amos announced an additional allocation of \$15 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled, humanitarian fund established and managed by the U.N.—to support life-saving humanitarian activities in South Sudan. According to ERC Amos, the additional funding will help relief organizations provide urgently needed food, health, and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations before the rainy season intensifies. The funding is the second CERF allocation to South Sudan in 2014, bringing total 2014 CERF contributions for the crisis to \$30.3 million.
- On April 12, the Government of Australia announced an additional \$7.8 million in support for the South Sudan crisis. Of the total pledged, \$5 million will support WFP activities, including the provision of food commodities and humanitarian logistics support, and \$2.8 million will support UNHCR activities targeting South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 11, 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 Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) 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 and Neighboring Countries	\$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
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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 April 18, 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, 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
International Rescue Committee (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>