

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #39, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

APRIL 25, 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

295,900*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

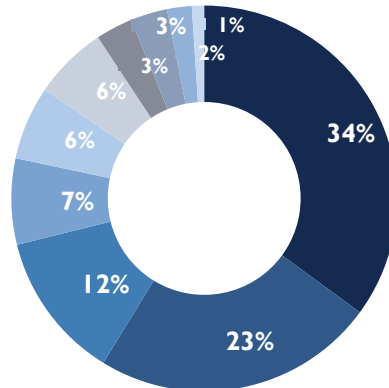
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2014

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%)
- 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

- Opposition elements kill 200 people and wound 400 others sheltering in a mosque in Bentiu town, Unity State
- The U.S. Government (USG) and the U.N. Security Council condemn the targeted killings of civilians in Bentiu and Bor town, Jonglei State, during the week of April 14

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

- The international community, including the USG and the U.N. Security Council, strongly condemned the recent violence in Bentiu and Bor towns, which resulted in civilian deaths and new population displacement. International actors condemned the targeted killing of civilians based on ethnicity, demanded an end to human rights violations, and called on the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) and former Vice President Riek Machar to speak out against the attacks and hold perpetrators accountable.
- Barriers to humanitarian access, including insecurity, logistical challenges, and bureaucratic impediments, continue to hinder the delivery of relief commodities to populations in need. During a four-day trip to South Sudan in mid-April, USAID/OFDA Director Jeremy Konyndyk urged the RSS to follow through on promises to facilitate humanitarian access to populations in need, as levels of food insecurity in the country continue to increase.
- Through its Rapid Response Fund, USAID/OFDA continues to respond to emergency needs in conflict-affected areas. For example, USAID/OFDA is supporting the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to conduct emergency health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, including the construction of elevated latrines and hygiene promotion activities, at the congested UNMISS base in Malakal.

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 conflict in South Sudan, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states, has displaced more than 1.2 million people—including 916,900 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 295,900 people who are seeking refuge in neighboring countries, according to the U.N.
- On April 15 and 16, opposition forces killed hundreds of South Sudanese and foreign country nationals following the capture of Bentiu town, according to the U.N. On April 15, opposition elements killed at least 200 civilians and wounded approximately 400 others at a mosque in Bentiu after separating individuals based on nationality and ethnic group. The violence in and around Bentiu triggered new displacement, forcing approximately 10,000 civilians to flee to the UNMISS base between April 16 and 23. Relief agencies are now rushing to provide assistance to a total of 23,000 people currently sheltering at the Bentiu UNMISS site.
- On April 24, unidentified armed actors attacked an UNMISS barge convoy traveling north on the Nile River towards Malakal town. The convoy was transporting fuel and food commodities. The attack resulted in at least four injuries and will likely negatively impact humanitarian agency plans to transport commodities via river.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP), in partnership with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs), continues to conduct emergency food security assessments in South Sudan. As of April 23, WFP and partners had completed emergency food security assessments at 28 out of 38 targeted locations, including areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, as well as UNMISS IDP sites across the country. Food security experts will use the data gathered from the assessments during the IPC analysis, which is scheduled to begin in Yei County, Central Equatoria State, on April 24.⁴

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian camp coordination and management activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—continues to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance to IDPs in UNMISS displacement sites across South Sudan. The Cluster continues to improve and expand existing IDP sites. IOM—a CCCM Cluster co-lead—is currently supporting site expansion and improvement activities in Bor; Malakal; Mingkaman town, Lakes State; and Juba, Central Equatoria State.
- Since the beginning of the crisis, IOM has provided support to seven partners working to improve conditions for more than 100,000 IDPs in five of South Sudan’s 10 states. With IOM support, relief agencies are setting up camp management structures, such as IDP site committees that help identify urgent needs, and conducting CCCM trainings.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- Despite ongoing challenges facing humanitarian response efforts in South Sudan, including insecurity, the looting of pre-positioned relief commodities, RSS-imposed access constraints, and costly illegal checkpoints, USAID/FFP partner WFP continues to distribute food assistance to populations in need. Since January, WFP has provided assistance to more than 700,000 beneficiaries, including 188,000 people in Jonglei and 159,000 people in Unity.
- WFP recently completed a 15-day food commodity distribution, reaching approximately 22,000 people in and around Bentiu, including IDPs and wounded civilians at the IOM health clinic. Although tensions remain high in Bor following the April 17 attack on the UNMISS civilian protection area, WFP continues to provide assistance in the area. Since mid-March, WFP and partners have distributed approximately 120 metric tons (MT) of food commodities to more than 17,000 people in Bor County, including IDPs from Jonglei’s Twic East and Duk counties.

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 I—to Famine—IPC 5.

- Meanwhile, insecurity continues to result in increased malnutrition levels throughout South Sudan. While organizations like the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) are scaling up response activities to meet increased needs, challenges—such as barriers to access and funding shortages—hinder response capacity.
- During the week of April 14, UNICEF screened more than 16,000 children for malnutrition and admitted nearly 700 children to outpatient therapeutic feeding programs. Of the 17,340 children admitted to therapeutic feeding programs due to severe acute malnutrition (SAM) since January, approximately 65 percent are no longer experiencing SAM due to successful treatment, according to UNICEF.
- In addition, UNICEF provided relief partners with more than 10,000 cartons of Plumpy’Nut—a specialized nutrition product—between April 15 and 21. The quantity is sufficient to meet the needs of more than 10,000 children experiencing SAM for a period of six to eight weeks.
- To date in FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has provided UNICEF with \$9 million in support for nutrition, protection, and WASH activities countrywide, including \$2 million for nutrition activities.
- As humanitarian agencies address critical nutrition needs in conflict-affected Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, other relief actors note that high levels of malnutrition in non-conflict-affected areas also require donor attention.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Through the Rapid Response Fund, an IOM-managed mechanism that enables national and international NGOs to quickly access funding to respond to acute crises, USAID/OFDA is supporting IOM to implement emergency health and WASH activities at the UNMISS base in Malakal. Due to overcrowding and the ongoing April-to-August rainy season, relief agencies are struggling to maintain adequate sanitation conditions and sufficient access to safe drinking water for IDPs sheltering at the UNMISS base.
- Approximately 30 latrines have collapsed at the Malakal UNMISS base since the start of the rainy season. IOM-led sanitation teams are constructing new, elevated latrines to ensure sustainability. In addition, in coordination with other relief organizations, IOM is conducting hygiene promotion training for local staff to support increased awareness among the IDP community regarding the prevention of waterborne diseases. Meanwhile, the IOM-managed health clinic at the Malakal UNMISS base continues to provide primary and emergency health care services for IDPs.
- Despite challenges, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) continues to provide health-related assistance to populations in need. To date, MSF has treated nearly 216,000 individuals in need of chronic and acute health care services in South Sudan. MSF operates primarily in UNMISS civilian protection areas, where health and sanitation conditions are rapidly deteriorating due to increasing numbers of IDPs, limited relief commodities, funding shortages, and the rainy season.
- In Juba, MSF is providing medical assistance to IDPs in the Tong Ping UNMISS base and is constructing a 40-bed inpatient facility in the new civilian protection area adjacent to the U.N. House UNMISS base. MSF also runs a clinic for IDPs in the Malakal UNMISS base and a therapeutic feeding center in Bentiu, which currently benefits more than 250 children. In Awerial County, Lakes, 48,000 children have benefited from an MSF measles and polio vaccination campaign, and in Melut town, Upper Nile, MSF administered measles vaccinations to more than 7,000 children.

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- During the week of April 14, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the airlift of approximately 82 MT of food commodities and other relief items, including shelter materials and health supplies, on behalf of nine humanitarian organizations to support populations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile.
- The Cluster also sent three mobile storage units to Rumbek town, Lakes, to facilitate the delivery of assistance to the IDPs sheltering in and around Mingkaman.

PROTECTION

- On April 20, Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General (SRSG) for Children and Armed Conflict Leila Zerrougui issued a statement condemning the recent attack on the UNMISS compound in Bor, particularly highlighting grave violations committed against children during the incident. SRSG Zerrougui also expressed concern regarding

reports of forced recruitment into armed groups, calling for the immediate cessation and investigation of widespread acts of violence committed against children.

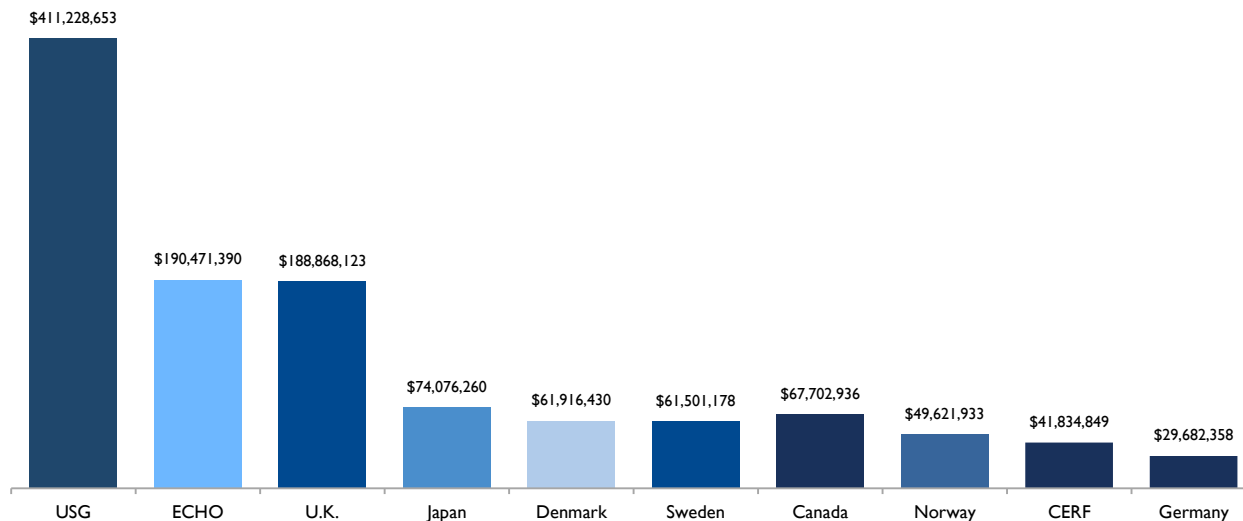
- On April 25, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon dispatched U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay and Special Adviser of the U.N. Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide Adama Dieng to South Sudan in response to the recent violence and reported human rights violations in Bentiu and Bor.
- Relief actors continue to support conflict-affected children in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, and Lakes states. Despite access and security challenges, international NGO Save the Children is also providing psychosocial support to conflict-affected and internally displaced children in Lakes and Jonglei.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided approximately \$491 million—nearly 39 percent of the \$1.27 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. Of the \$780 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 23, the Government of Japan (GoJ) contributed \$4.6 million in support for conflict-affected and food-insecure populations in South Sudan, bringing total GoJ FY 13 and FY 14 contributions for South Sudan to more than \$74 million. The recent funding will support WFP activities, including the provision of food commodities and humanitarian logistics support through the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 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 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 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, 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>