

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

DECEMBER 30, 2013

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**180,000**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 29, 2013

**75,000**

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Compounds  
OCHA – December 29, 2013

**105,000**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – December 29, 2013

**7**

Number of States, Out of 10 Total States, Affected by Violence in South Sudan since December 15

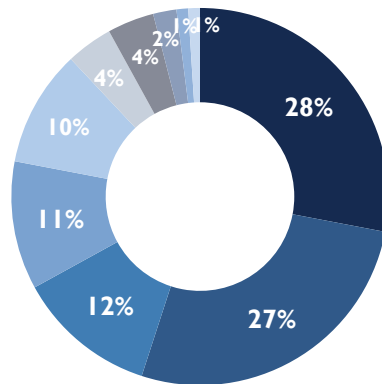
OCHA – December 29, 2013

**206,475**

Refugees from Sudan's Two Areas in South Sudan since June 2011

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 15, 2013

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (28%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (27%)
- Health (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Shelter (4%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Protection (1%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence in South Sudan displaces an estimated 180,000 people since December 15.
- Relief agencies provide limited humanitarian assistance to approximately 106,000 people both in and outside UNMISS bases.
- The U.N. reports \$209 million is required to meet urgent humanitarian needs in South Sudan through March 2014.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$64,255,260
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$141,884,300
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$62,435,400

**\$268,574,960**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since December 15, ongoing conflict across South Sudan has displaced an estimated 180,000 people, including approximately 75,000 people who have sought refuge at UNMISS compounds, according to the U.N.
- As of December 29, relief agencies had provided humanitarian assistance—including basic health and sanitation services, safe drinking water, protection assistance, and food commodities—to approximately 106,000 displaced persons both inside and outside UNMISS bases.
- Due to recurrent conflict and increasing instability, humanitarian organizations have reprioritized operations in South Sudan and are calling for \$209 million in support to immediately meet the needs of conflict-affected populations—including a projected 400,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 228,000 refugees in South Sudan—through March. The South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund has already mobilized \$43 million of the total, leaving a shortfall of \$166 million. The U.N. reports the South Sudan Crisis Strategic Response Plan, which will be released January 1, 2014, will include a breakdown of the funding requirements.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## SITUATION AND DISPLACEMENT UPDATE

- The security situation across conflict-affected areas in South Sudan remains fluid. The U.N. reports continued clashes in Upper Nile and Jonglei states between December 27 and 29, while a lull in violence in some main towns has facilitated the delivery of much-needed humanitarian supplies. The situation in the capital city of Juba remains tense but calm, allowing for continued scaling up of humanitarian activities.
- According to the U.N., heavy clashes in Malakal, Upper Nile State, have resulted in increased population displacement in recent days, with the number of IDPs in the UNMISS base rising from 12,000 to 22,000 between December 26 and 29. The U.N. also indicates outbreaks of violence in new locations in Jonglei State, including Twic East County, and international media reports that opposition groups are moving toward Bor, the state capital of Jonglei, with clashes reported north of Bor on December 29. The situation in Bentiu remains tense, and reports continue to suggest fighting may resume in the coming days, according to the U.N.
- Continued clashes and insecurity is displacing South Sudanese to nearby countries. The UN reports more than 100 South Sudanese refugees arriving in Kenya, 1,540 in Uganda, and 3,100 in Ethiopia in recent days. Aid agencies also report that approximately 1,850 South Sudanese crossed from Unity State to Sudan's South Kordofan State.
- Relief agencies note significant protection concerns in conflict-affected areas of South Sudan, with reports indicating targeting and harassment of civilians. The U.N. anticipates that protection concerns will likely increase for populations residing in UNMISS compounds, due to challenging living conditions and the fluid security situation. While agencies are conducting protection monitoring in Juba, aid agencies report more robust monitoring is needed outside of Juba—where insecurity and access continue to restrict movement.
- Despite recent clashes or anticipated violence, relative periods of calm in Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal have facilitated the delivery of emergency relief supplies, including water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and medical supplies, according to the U.N. As of December 29, relief agencies had provided humanitarian assistance—including basic health and sanitation services, safe drinking water, protection assistance, and food commodities—to approximately 106,000 displaced persons both inside and outside UNMISS bases. U.N. agencies and relief organizations continue to prioritize the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need where security allows, focusing on immediate food, health care, protection, shelter, and WASH needs.

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## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

- Relief agencies continue robust efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to populations sheltering at UNMISS bases in Juba, including approximately 14,000 individuals in the Tong Ping compound and 11,000 people at U.N. House 3. Humanitarian agencies are closely monitoring the WASH and health situations, and continue to enhance humanitarian assistance efforts to prevent the outbreak of disease.
- Humanitarian partners launched a measles and polio vaccination campaign for children sheltering in the UNMISS Tong Ping site on December 29, targeting 7,000 children between 6 months and 15 years of age with measles vaccines and all children 15 years of age and younger with polio vaccines. Health workers plan to initiate a similar vaccination campaign at U.N. House 3 in the coming days.
- The WASH situation in Juba IDP sites is improving, with relief organizations constructing a total of 420 latrines at the two UNMISS compounds as of December 29 and providing 11 liters per person per day of safe drinking water in Tong Ping and 12 liters per person per day in U.N. House 3—an increase from 10 liters and 6 liters, respectively, as of December 26.
- As of December 29, approximately 6,550 families in Juba had received one-week food rations, including more than 4,700 children who received high-energy biscuits, according to the U.N.

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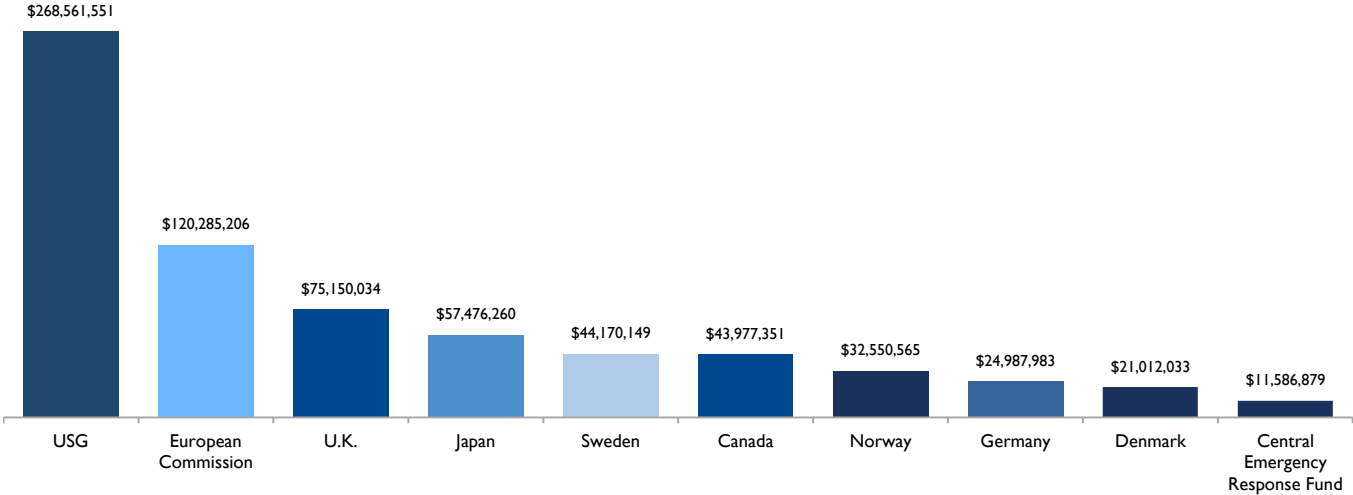
## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN

- Humanitarian agencies continue efforts to provide critical humanitarian assistance to areas outside of Juba, as security, staffing, and access permit, and are scaling up assessment activities to identify priority needs among affected

communities. A break in violence in some areas has facilitated the delivery of much-needed humanitarian assistance to some major towns hosting IDP populations. U.N. agencies and relief are focusing relief activities on immediate food, health care, protection, shelter, and WASH needs.

- In addition to assistance provided by local authorities, relief organizations have provided food commodities and other relief items—including medical supplies—to at least 30,000 IDPs in Awerial County, Lakes State, according to the U.N. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) plans to conduct assessments in Awerial County on December 31 to identify additional needs among the estimated 45,000 people displaced in Awerial from Bor, Jonglei State.
- Camp management staff have traveled to the UNMISS base in Malakal, Upper Nile, which has received an additional 10,000 IDPs in recent days due to nearby clashes, to assess conditions. The U.N. reports that health, WASH, food assistance, and emergency relief commodities are top priorities for populations residing in the base. To address humanitarian needs, relief agencies initiated a food distribution in the UNMISS base on December 29 and are making preparations for latrine construction. Aid agencies also plan to distribute water bladders and water containers to improve the availability and distribution of safe drinking water in the compound.
- At the UNMISS Base in Bor, Jonglei State, the U.N. highlights the need for WASH supplies, as well as staff to implement sanitation activities. On December 29, a WASH team in Bor began distributing soap for 960 families and water purification tablets for 800 families to help address the sanitation gap.
- In Unity State, where IDP populations are residing in UNMISS compounds in Bentiu and Pariang, as well as outside of UNMISS compounds in Koch, Leer, and Mayendit counties, agencies have identified health and WASH as priority sectors, with partners having identified three suspected measles cases at the UNMISS base in Bentiu. The U.N. reports the availability of WASH supplies in Bentiu, although the need for additional staff to conduct WASH interventions.

**2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\***  
PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of December 30, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2013 calendar year, while 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 Government of the Republic of South Sudan (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 U.S. Government (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 2014<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Unity, Abyei Area	\$3,936,987
	Program Support		\$491,703
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$4,428,690</b>

**TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014** **\$4,428,690**

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of December 30, 2013.

### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (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
International Organization for Migration (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
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	NBeG	\$958,373
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Jonglei	\$5,000,000
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Warrap	\$896,649
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,002,584
	Program Support		\$1,950,704
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$59,826,570</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$141,884,300</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Information, and Training	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation, Protection	Upper Nile	\$475,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$62,435,400</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$264,146,270</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014</b>			<b>\$268,574,960</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).