

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #48, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JUNE 27, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,095,900

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

(Includes approximately 6,700 displaced persons in Abyei Area)

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 26, 2014

96,100

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

UNMISS – June 26, 2014; OCHA – June 26, 2014

999,800

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

UNMISS – June 26, 2014; OCHA – June 26, 2014

391,800*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

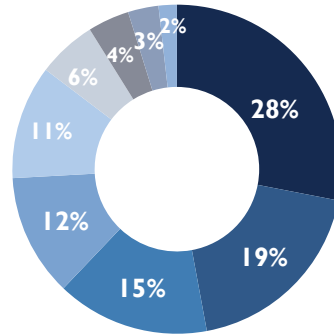
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2014

240,000

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – June 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (27%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (20%)
- Health (14%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (13%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Nutrition (6%)
- Protection (4%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Although the cholera transmission rate in Juba County, Central Equatoria State, has decreased in recent days, health actors remain concerned regarding the potential spread of the disease to other areas of South Sudan. Health actors reported nearly 50 new cases of cholera in Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State, on June 25, bringing the total number of suspected and confirmed cases in Torit to more than 200, according to the U.N. To date, USAID/OFDA has contributed \$2.5 million to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) to support the cholera response.
- In response to increased humanitarian needs following an influx of IDPs to the PoC site in Bentiu, relief actors are scaling up health, nutrition, and WASH assistance. Ongoing response activities include water trucking, medical and nutritional screenings, hygiene promotion, and emergency latrine and borehole construction.
- In response to heightened levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, high-level representatives from UNICEF and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) met in Juba town during the week of June 22 to discuss gaps in nutrition programming and develop a joint action plan to scale up countrywide nutrition assistance.

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

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

³ USAID's Bureau for Africa (USAID/AFR)

⁴ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Relief actors scale up health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) response activities at the UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu town, Unity State.
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) continue to relocate from the UNMISS Topping base to the new PoC 3 site at U.N. House.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$110,000,000
USAID/FFP ²	\$147,400,000
USAID/AFR ³	\$14,200,000
State/PRM ⁴	\$104,912,490

\$376,512,490

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

- Clashes and food insecurity in South Sudan since December 15 have resulted in the displacement of approximately 1.5 million people, according to the U.N. While approximately 1.1 million people are internally displaced, more than 391,800 people have sought refuge in neighboring countries.
- Tensions remain high in many areas of South Sudan, with insecurity continuing to negatively impact livelihoods and humanitarian assistance activities. Fighting recently occurred in Upper Nile State's Nassir and Renk counties, as well as near Bentiu, the U.N. reports.
- Heavy rains in mid-June damaged roads inside and around several displacements sites, impeding humanitarian access to populations in need, according to the U.N.
- Thousands of additional IDPs recently arrived at the UNMISS PoC area in Bentiu, according to the U.N. An International Organization for Migration (IOM) registration exercise conducted during the week of June 22 identified approximately 40,500 people sheltering inside the UNMISS base—an increase of 80 percent since May 21.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Humanitarian organizations conducted a rapid needs assessment in Koch County, Unity, between June 11 and 12, identifying protection concerns, food insecurity, and health, nutrition, and shelter needs. Food insecurity in Koch is forcing households to resort to negative coping strategies, such as consuming wild foods, reducing meal size, and skipping meals. Several humanitarian organizations, including the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF, and WFP, plan to respond to needs in the assessed area with increased health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance. The U.N. reports that multi-sector teams have deployed to Koch to begin registering populations in need of assistance.
- Relief agencies continue to conduct assessment and humanitarian assistance activities in remote locations. Rapid response teams have reached a total of 640,000 people in remote areas since March, according to the U.N. Approximately 42 percent of those reached were located in Upper Nile, while 39 and 19 percent were located in Jonglei and Unity states, respectively. Relief actors conducted a recent rapid needs assessment in Amongpiny town, Rumbek Central County, Lakes State, identifying approximately 5,000 people displaced from Unity's Panyijiar County in need of assistance.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- Humanitarian organizations continue efforts to relocate displaced populations to less flood-prone areas as the current rainy season progresses. As of June 24, approximately 500 people had relocated from the UNMISS Tomping PoC area to the new PoC 3 site at U.N. House.
- The U.N. reports that as of June 26, more than 7,200 IDPs had relocated from the existing PoC site at the UNMISS base in Malakal town, Upper Nile, to the new PoC area, which is better suited to host populations during the rainy season.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- Food insecurity in South Sudan is forcing thousands of people to leave their homes in search of food assistance, particularly in Unity. The U.N. reports that the recent influx of IDPs to the Bentiu PoC site is a result of food insecurity, rather than conflict—a notable shift in displacement trends since the crisis began.
- USAID/OFDA partners Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA) and GOAL are responding to the increased health and nutritional needs of displaced, conflict-affected populations in Upper Nile and Unity. AAH/USA is deploying an emergency nutrition team to Bentiu to respond to the increased humanitarian needs in the PoC site. GOAL-operated health clinics in Upper Nile's Melut and Rom towns are serving approximately 30,000 IDPs. On average, the mobile clinics in Melut and Rom provide health care services to approximately 700 people and 600 people per week, respectively.
- In response to heightened levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in South Sudan, high-level representatives from UNICEF and WFP met in Juba town on June 23 to discuss gaps in nutrition programming and develop a joint action

plan to scale up countrywide nutrition assistance. The new action plan aims to strengthen the nutrition sector's supply chain and streamline internal organizational procedures to scale and speed up the response to reach additional populations in need.

- Food security and livelihoods actors continue to provide food and livelihoods assistance to conflict-affected populations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. During the week of June 22, the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian FSL activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—facilitated the distribution of more than 3,800 emergency livelihood crop kits to populations in Jonglei and Unity and more than 600 emergency fishing kits to populations in Jonglei and Upper Nile. In addition, WFP and partners distributed food assistance to approximately 70,000 people in Upper Nile's Mayendit, Pagak, and Wau Shiluk towns during the week of June 22.
- Nutrition actors are intensifying response efforts in the Bentiu PoC site and recently conducted mid-upper arm circumference screenings for more than 7,600 children. Approximately 16 and 5 percent of children screened were experiencing moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition, respectively, surpassing the global WHO emergency threshold.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Between April 23 and June 25, health actors reported nearly 2,200 cumulative cases of cholera—including 54 cholera-related deaths—in South Sudan. Although the rate of disease transmission has decreased in Juba in recent weeks, health actors continue to address cholera response gaps. In addition to ensuring adequate levels of community awareness and sensitization activities, key priorities for the current response include strengthening early detection and treatment referral systems, implementing existing community-level intervention plans, as well as improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, according to the U.N.
- The number of cholera cases in Torit reached more than 200 cases on June 26, following the declaration of a cholera outbreak in Torit on June 14. The case fatality rate in Torit is nearly 4 percent, exceeding the WHO emergency threshold of 1 percent. In addition, Torit now hosts the highest number of reported cholera cases outside of Juba County, according to health actors.
- A rapid response team has deployed to Torit to conduct capacity-building training and collect and analyze epidemiological data, according to WHO. International NGO Médecins Sans Frontières opened a cholera treatment center in Torit on June 24, and international NGO Save the Children plans to deploy a health team to Torit and Nimule towns, Eastern Equatoria, to assist with cholera response efforts.
- USAID/OFDA is providing an additional \$1.8 million in FY 2014 funding to UNICEF for cholera response activities aimed at reducing cholera-related mortality and morbidity rates in South Sudan. UNICEF activities will help mitigate the spread of cholera by improving case management and treatment of cholera cases, scaling up hygiene promotion campaigns, increasing access to safe drinking water, and improving constructing WASH facilities at health care facilities and treatment sites. To date, USAID/OFDA has provided \$2.5 million to support cholera response efforts.

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Between June 12 and 19, the Logistics Cluster transported approximately 130 metric tons (MT) of relief commodities via air to Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile on behalf of 12 humanitarian organizations, WFP reports.
- Although heavy rains have recently affected the airstrip at the Bentiu airport, impeding the delivery of relief items, a humanitarian convoy organized by the Logistics Cluster and OCHA carrying more than 905 MT of humanitarian supplies departed Juba for Bentiu on June 18.

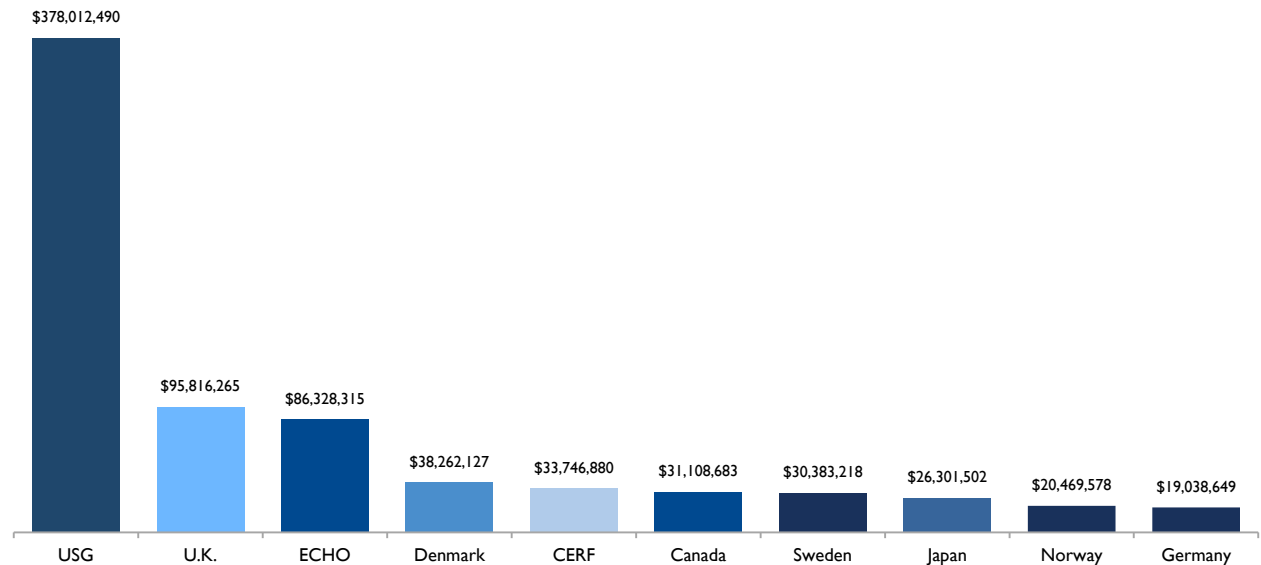
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided more than \$758 million—approximately 42 percent of the \$1.8 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan.

- The U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated an additional \$3.5 million to support cholera response efforts in South Sudan. Funding will support cholera treatment centers, improve WASH services in affected areas, and enhance community outreach efforts to mitigate the spread of the disease.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 27, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year. U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on 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 (GoRSS) 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.
- 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. Clashes among the Sudan People's Liberation Army 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 GoRSS. 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			
AAH/USA	Nutrition	Abyei Area, Countrywide	\$1,205,012
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection	Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$1,458,595
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei	\$3,586,439
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,618,893
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Fleet Forum	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$72,311
Food for the Hungry (FH)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,535,793
GOAL	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$2,831,558
IMA World Health	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,638,258
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,702,935
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$1,637,966
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, WASH	Unity	\$2,747,255
Medair	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,466,033
Mentor	Health	Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,979,450
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,986,516
Samaritan's Purse	WASH	Unity	\$3,417,140
Solidarités	WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$775,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,605
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,700,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,800,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Nutrition	Unity	\$1,025,881
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,101,949
Uncommitted Funds to Relief Agencies	Multi-Sectoral	Countrywide	\$19,683,096
	Program Support		\$792,328
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$110,000,000

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$142,400,000
UNICEF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$147,400,000

USAID/AFR			
Planned activities	Education, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,200,000
TOTAL USAID/AFR ASSISTANCE			\$14,200,000

STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$15,800,000
Mentor	Health	Upper Nile	\$309,538
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$86,500,000
UNOPS	Infrastructure	Unity	\$1,502,952
World Vision	Multi-Sector Assistance	Eastern Equatoria	\$800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$104,912,490
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$376,512,490

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 June 27, 2014.

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>