

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 2, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

194,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 1, 2014

57,500

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

OCHA – January 1, 2014

136,500

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 1, 2014

7

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

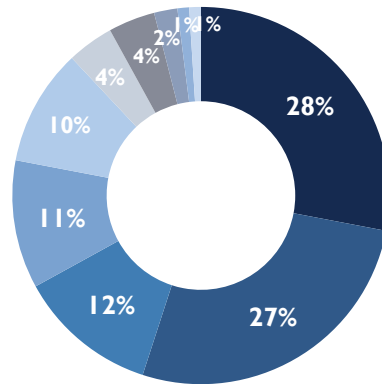
OCHA – December 29, 2013

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/OFDA¹ 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

- Intense fighting in Bor has triggered displacement and a deterioration of humanitarian conditions.
- Nearly 30 percent of displaced individuals are sheltering in 10 U.N. compounds throughout South Sudan.
- Organizations are increasing emergency health, shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene support to affected populations.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$64,262,561
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$62,435,400

\$268,582,261

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of January 1, hostilities in South Sudan, which began December 15, have resulted in the displacement of an estimated 194,000 people, according to OCHA. Approximately 30 percent of those displaced are sheltering in UNMISS compounds. Some humanitarian assistance has reached 107,000 of the displaced, with emergency food assistance reaching approximately 54,500 people.
- Recent active fighting in Bor, Jonglei State, has resulted in the displacement of thousands and the deterioration of humanitarian conditions, including access to food and water and sanitation services, as well as forced the temporary suspension of some relief activities.
- An interagency assessment mission to Awerial County, Lakes State, found that an estimated 76,000 people have fled to the area, primarily from in and around Bor, representing the largest concentration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified in South Sudan to date.
- On January 1, Special Representative of the Secretary General for South Sudan Hilde Johnson urged representatives of President Salva Kiir and former Vice President Riek Machar to end the violence in South Sudan as both sides are scheduled to meet in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to discuss steps to end hostilities, establish humanitarian corridors, and protect civilians.

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)

SITUATION AND DISPLACEMENT UPDATE

- Between December 30 and January 1, violence continued in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile States. In Bor, Jonglei State, ongoing clashes—compounded by aerial bombing and shelling—forced many to flee their homes, with some seeking shelter at the Bor UNMISS base and others fleeing to Awerial. Insecurity has constrained humanitarian access to respond to emergency needs among those displaced in Bor, with the U.N. reporting limited food supplies and poor water and sanitation conditions. The majority of supply warehouses in the area are inaccessible or have been looted.
- An interagency assessment mission to Awerial County reported that the majority of the estimated 76,000 IDPs who have fled to the area originated from Jonglei State. In addition, approximately 8,000 are residing at the UNMISS base in Bentiu and 2,500 at the compound in Pariang, Unity State.
- Since fighting began in mid-December, nearly 900 people have received medical treatment at UNMISS clinics in Bor; Malakal, Upper Nile State; and Unity, as well as other referring medical facilities, according to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO).
- Heavy fighting continues to limit humanitarian organizations from conducting assessments and providing assistance in many areas. The U.N. notes that protection remains a priority concern due to civilian casualties in areas of active hostilities, as well as reports of physical abuse and the targeting of civilians based on ethnicity and political affiliation.
- With approximately 57,500 people residing in 10 UNMISS bases throughout the country, concentrated living quarters with limited water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure increase the risk of spreading diseases, particularly waterborne illnesses. WHO is working with health-focused organizations to support health education and identify health personnel within the displacement camps who are able to provide primary health care services. Through the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)-funded Rapid Response Fund (RRF)—an International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed fund that enables quick and agile responses to incipient disasters— one national non-governmental organization (NGO) is providing emergency health services to IDPs in the Juba U.N. House 3 UNMISS compound, as well as supporting improved sanitation and hygiene promotion.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

- As of January 1, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) had distributed one-week food rations to approximately 29,900 people sheltering in the two UNMISS bases—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3—in Juba. Humanitarian actors have also established screening centers at the two Juba UNMISS bases for children suffering from acute malnutrition.
- IOM had registered 15,500 IDPs in the UNMISS Tong Ping compound as of December 30. Relief agencies are distributing emergency relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, water containers, and mosquito nets, reaching approximately 15,500 people at Tong Ping. Distributions for 12,000 IDPs at U.N. House 3 compound began on January 1.
- To improve sanitation conditions for displaced populations, humanitarian actors have constructed approximately 260 latrines at U.N. House 3 and 220 at Tong Ping. Through the USAID/OFDA-funded RRF, two national NGOs are providing water, sanitation, and hygiene support—including emergency latrine construction and water trucking—at U.N. House 3.
- Given the crowded conditions in the Juba UNMISS bases, the U.N. has identified an alternative site near U.N. House 3 to host displaced families. UNMISS is discussing the space with RSS officials while organizations have begun planning infrastructure and services for the site to allow individuals to relocate within the next three months.
- Relief organizations have completed an emergency measles and polio vaccination campaign in Tong Ping compound, reaching approximately 4,500 children by December 31. A vaccination campaign has begun in the U.N. House 3 base and organizations are planning similar campaigns in Awerial, Bentiu, and Malakal.
- OCHA reports that relief organizations have constructed 23 tents with the capacity to shelter more than 1,000 people in the UNMISS Tong Ping base.
- To enhance reproductive health services and support survivors of gender-based violence, the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) and other relief agencies are providing emergency health and reproductive kits, including medication and rape treatment kits, to health-focused partners. UNFPA also plans to conduct rapid assessments in affected areas to determine the sexual and reproductive health needs of women and children.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN

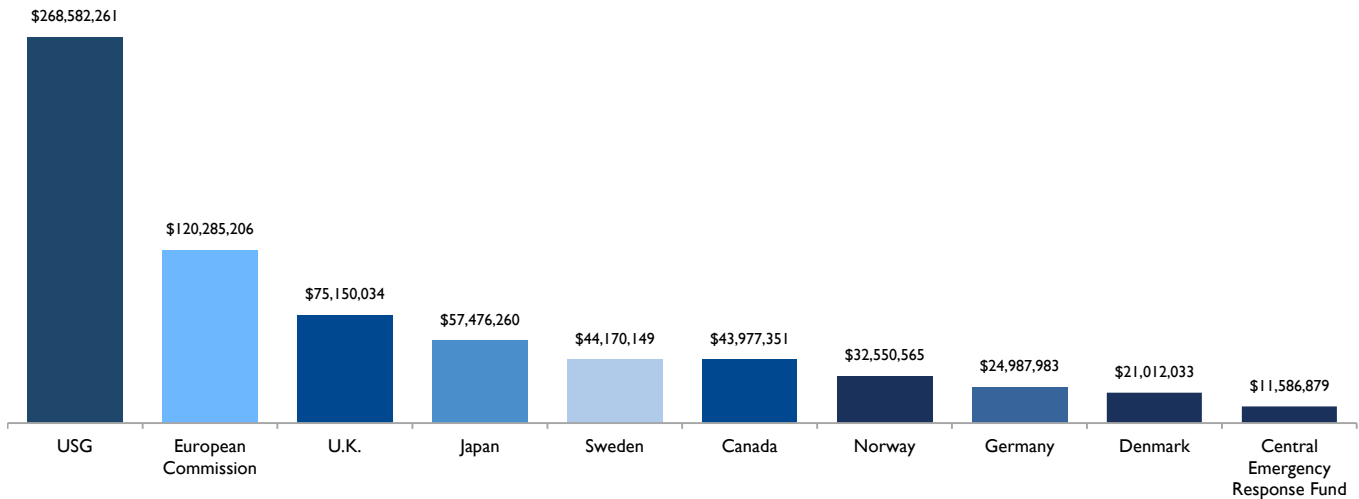
- Hostilities in Bor have triggered the suspension of primary and trauma health care services as many health workers have fled, leaving facilities such as Bor State Hospital closed due to security concerns and insufficient staffing, according to WHO. Active fighting also prevented a WASH team from completing the construction of latrines for IDP populations.
- To respond to increased conflict-related medical needs, the U.N. notes that surgical support is needed in Bor, Bentiu, Juba, and Malakal. Health-focused NGOs are establishing mobile health clinics to provide primary care for IDPs in and around the UNMISS compounds in Malakal and Bentiu, as well as populations in Awerial County.
- Of the organizations providing medical support, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has deployed surgical teams and medical supplies to support emergency services at hospitals in Bentiu, Juba, and Malakal. WHO has also provided trauma and emergency health kits to UNMISS clinics and health NGOs offering medical services in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- ICRC, in cooperation with the South Sudan Red Cross, began distributing two-week food rations and relief items, such as blankets and cooking kits, in Awerial County on January 1. ICRC plans to reach 30,000 people with the assistance. Through the USAID/OFDA-funded RRF, a national NGO partner is addressing the WASH needs of displaced populations in Awerial, including constructing communal latrine blocks, hand-washing stations, and bathing facilities, as well as conducting hygiene promotion activities.
- In Malakal, UNMISS provided more than 100,000 liters of safe drinking water to families sheltering at the base on January 1. In addition, nearly 5,300 people in Malakal have received food rations since December 26.
- The U.N. reports that food distributions targeting approximately 30,000 people in Awerial County are scheduled in the coming days. Relief organizations previously distributed approximately 88 metric tons of food to displaced people in the area on December 24.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On December 31, the Government of the U.K. announced £12.5 million, or \$20.6 million, to support humanitarian activities in South Sudan. Of the total, £3 million—\$4.9 million—will support ICRC to deliver medical supplies and staffing support, £2.5 million—\$4.1 million—for the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service, £1 million—nearly \$1.7 million—to IOM for tents to shelter as many as 7,500 IDPs, and the remainder for NGO partners to implement health, shelter, and WASH interventions.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 2, 2014. 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 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Unity, Abyei Area	\$3,936,987
	Program Support		\$499,004
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$4,435,991

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014	\$4,435,991
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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 December 31, 2013.

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, 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
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
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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$59,826,570

USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$141,884,300

STATE/PRM			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Information, and Training	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation, Protection	Upper Nile	\$475,000
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
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$62,435,400

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 **\$264,146,270**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014 **\$268,582,261**

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.