

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 6, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

189,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 4, 2014

62,000

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

OCHA – January 4, 2014

127,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 4, 2014

22,610

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

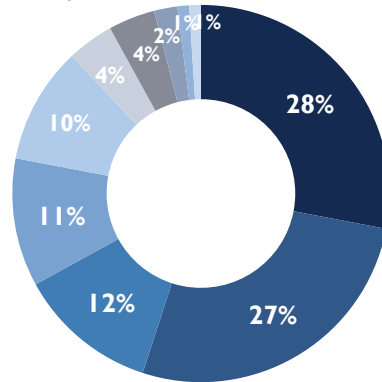
OCHA – January 4, 2014

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 AND TO DATE IN FY 2014



- 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

- Relief agencies have reached 158,000 displaced people with humanitarian assistance since fighting began in mid-December.
- Access to Bor remains restricted by ongoing clashes.
- Interagency teams continue rapid assessments to determine needs throughout South Sudan.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$81,765,791
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$94,735,400

\$318,385,491

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of January 4, relief agencies had provided some humanitarian assistance—including basic health and sanitation services, safe drinking water, protection assistance, and food commodities—to approximately 158,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) both inside and outside UNMISS bases, according to the U.N. Of the total, an estimated 74,000 have received emergency food assistance.
- The U.N. reports that approximately 22,600 people from South Sudan have sought refuge in neighboring countries since 15 December, including nearly 58 percent who have fled to Uganda. Other new refugees are residing in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Sudan.
- While the security situation is calm but tense in Juba, continued hostilities in parts of South Sudan, including Jonglei State's Bor town, have restricted the delivery of much-needed humanitarian assistance to affected populations. Since December 31, interagency teams have conducted needs assessments in Awerial County, Lakes State; Twic County, Warrap State; and Yirol County, Lakes State, identifying food, access to safe drinking water, and basic household goods as priority needs.

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 January 2 and 4, hostilities continued in South Sudan, with the most active fighting in Bor, Jonglei State; Mangalla, Central Equatoria State; and Mayom County, Unity State, according to OCHA.
- Access to food, safe drinking water, and sanitation services is severely limited for populations in Bor, including for the estimated 9,000 people sheltering in the UNMISS base. Due to ongoing fighting, humanitarian access remains restricted and flights carrying relief supplies are frequently unable to land in the town, the U.N. reports.
- The U.N. recently revised the number of estimated IDPs in South Sudan to approximately 189,000 people to reflect an increase of IDPs in Lakes State's Aweril County—hosting as many as 84,000 individuals—and a reduction of IDPs initially reported in Ragat Area, Unity State.
- Of the 22,600 South Sudanese refugees residing in neighboring countries, approximately 13,000 have entered Uganda since December 15. The U.N. reports that an additional 5,290 refugees have fled to Ethiopia, joining approximately 400 Ethiopians who previously sought refuge in South Sudan. Kenya's Kakuma refugee camp has registered 1,650 South Sudanese refugees, while others have traveled to the Dadaab camp complex and Nairobi. Relief agencies estimate that approximately 2,670 South Sudanese have fled to Sudan.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

- Relief organizations continue scaling up multi-sector response activities for those affected in Juba, particularly for people sheltering in the two UNMISS bases—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3. Although protection issues and health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) concerns remain, humanitarian assistance is improving conditions in the camps.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) completed IDP registration at the Tong Ping UNMISS compound on January 2, registering a total of approximately 6,500 households, or 17,400 people. IDP registration at U.N. House 3 began on January 1 and remains ongoing, with a total of 2,158 households, or 4,839 people registered to date.
- U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are supplying IDPs in Tong Ping with 12 liters of safe drinking water per person per day, meeting international Sphere⁴ standards, according to OCHA. The U.N. notes that organizations are currently planning for a second distribution of buckets and soap in Tong Ping. In both Juba UNMISS compounds, relief organizations continue to conduct protection patrols, hygiene promotion trainings, and latrine construction.
- The U.N. reports that seven suspected measles cases were recorded in Tong Ping. Campaigns coordinated by the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan Ministry of Health have reached more than 19,800 children between the ages of six months and 15 years in Tong Ping and U.N. House 3 with measles vaccinations, as well as nearly 21,000 who received polio immunizations. As a result, measles vaccination coverage rates in the compounds have reached 88 percent in Tong Ping and 90 percent in U.N. House 3.
- Health-focused organizations continue to provide reproductive health services in the Juba compounds, with 55 deliveries recorded in Tong Ping to date.
- On January 2, NGOs began screening for children in Tong Ping experiencing malnutrition. Children identified as malnourished with no medical complications will receive outpatient treatment. Screening and treatment activities are scheduled to expand to U.N. House 3 in the coming days.
- UNICEF has documented 65 unaccompanied children at the UNMISS base at Tong Ping, reuniting five children with their families, and begun reunification activities at U.N. House 3. UNICEF and partner organizations have developed a coordination mechanism to facilitate family tracing in the camps, while the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will support family tracing for those residing outside of the camps. USAID/OFDA recently announced \$4 million to support UNICEF nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions in South Sudan.

⁴ The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by ICRC, U.N., NGOs, and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN

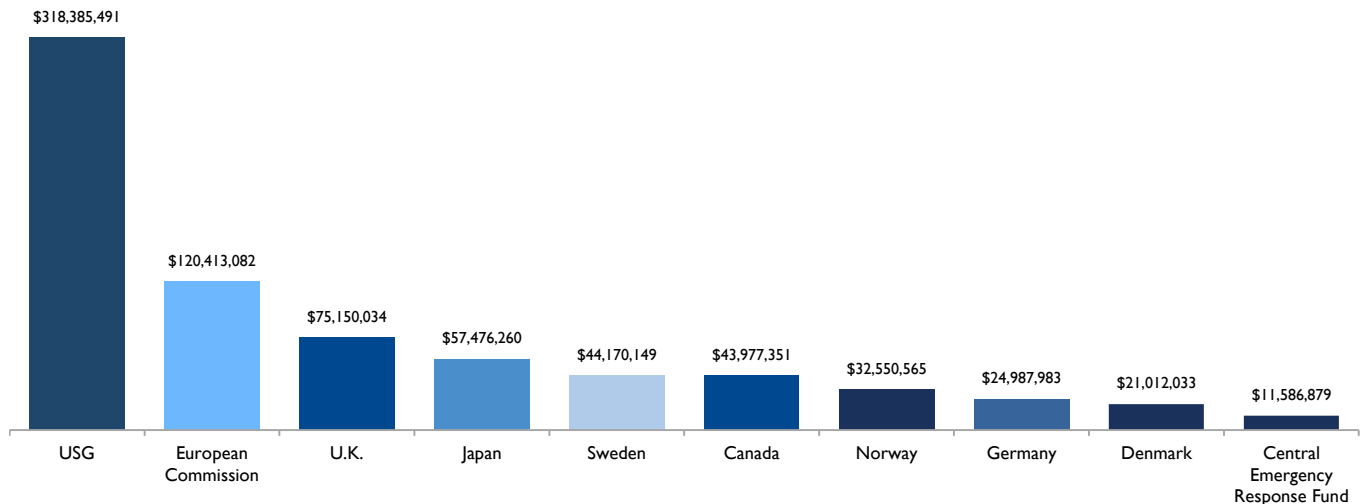
- On January 3, humanitarian staff gained access to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) warehouse in Bor to assess remaining stock and transport relief supplies to the UNMISS compound. The majority of commodities in the Bor warehouse remain intact, although the warehouse sustained some physical damage.
- UNICEF is supporting a medical clinic at the UNMISS Bentiu base in Unity State, currently hosting an estimated 8,000 IDPs. Between December 23 and 30, the clinic registered more than 1,300 patients, the majority experiencing upper respiratory infections. With \$1 million, USAID/OFDA is also supporting WHO to operate mobile clinics to improve access to health services focusing on women and children.
- Nine suspected cases of measles and one related death have been reported in the Bentiu compound, according to UNICEF. UNICEF and other organizations are scheduled to begin measles and polio vaccination campaigns for children under 15 years of age in Awerial and Bentiu in the coming days.
- The number of individuals seeking shelter at the UNMISS base in Malakal, Upper Nile State, fluctuates based on insecurity in the area, according to the U.N. As of January 4, an estimated 12,000 IDPs were at the base as tensions remained high despite relative calm.
- On January 3, relief organizations delivered 87,000 liters of water to the UNMISS compound in Malakal, where access to water and sanitation services remain the priority issues. NGOs have also constructed 117 latrines and hand-washing stations at the base. A mobile clinic is slated to become operational in the coming days, while a measles vaccination is also planned.
- The U.N. reports that an emergency water treatment system is under construction in Awerial to provide 60,000 liters of water daily. Organizations are currently chlorinating water at collection points and have distributed water containers to approximately 30,000 individuals.
- Relief agencies have also begun malnutrition screening in Awerial, aiming to reach as many as 1,600 children under five years of age. Those experiencing acute malnutrition will receive therapeutic food supplements.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On January 4, a flight funded by the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) landed in Juba, carrying water containers and purification supplies from Oxfam to support affected communities in South Sudan. This in-kind contribution is in addition to the £12.5 million—\$20.5 million—in emergency assistance announced on December 31.
- In addition, an Australian Air Force aircraft arrived in South Sudan on January 6 to provide emergency equipment and supplies, including tents, sanitation items, and water purification materials, to the U.N. Mission. Additional supply flights are planned in the coming days.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 6, 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			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Unity, Abyei Area	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$502,234
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$21,939,221
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$32,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$54,239,221

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 January 6, 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, 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
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			\$318,385,491

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.