

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #11, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 7, 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) Compounds

OCHA – January 4, 2014

127,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 4, 2014

31,500*

Registered Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

*An unconfirmed number of refugees have arrived in Sudan

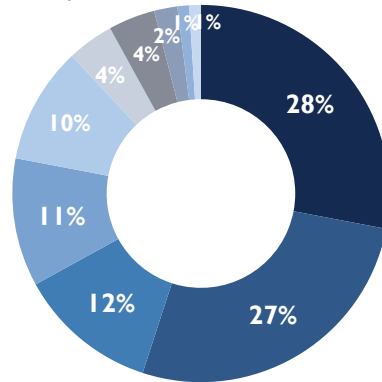
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 6, 2014

229,587

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – January 6, 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

- Violence has displaced approximately 31,500 South Sudanese to neighboring countries since December 15.
- Access to Bor town, Jonglei State, remains restricted as significant humanitarian needs persist.
- Relief agencies continue efforts to reach conflict-affected populations 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

- Countries neighboring South Sudan have received an increasing number of South Sudanese refugees in recent days as violence that broke out on December 15 continues to result in widespread insecurity. As of January 6, agencies had registered 31,500 refugees in Uganda, Ethiopia, and Kenya, with an unconfirmed number of refugees arriving in Sudan.
- While negotiations in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, between opposition and Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) officials remain ongoing, the security situation in South Sudan remains fluid. Media reports indicate that Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces are preparing to retake Bor town, Jonglei State, where insecurity has significantly impeded humanitarian access in recent days.
- Despite ongoing fighting, humanitarian agencies—including U.S. Government (USG) partners—are reaching some conflict-affected populations with humanitarian assistance, as security, access, and staffing allow. As of January 4, relief partners had provided humanitarian assistance to an estimated 158,000 conflict-affected individuals, although not all of that population is receiving aid on a consistent basis.

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

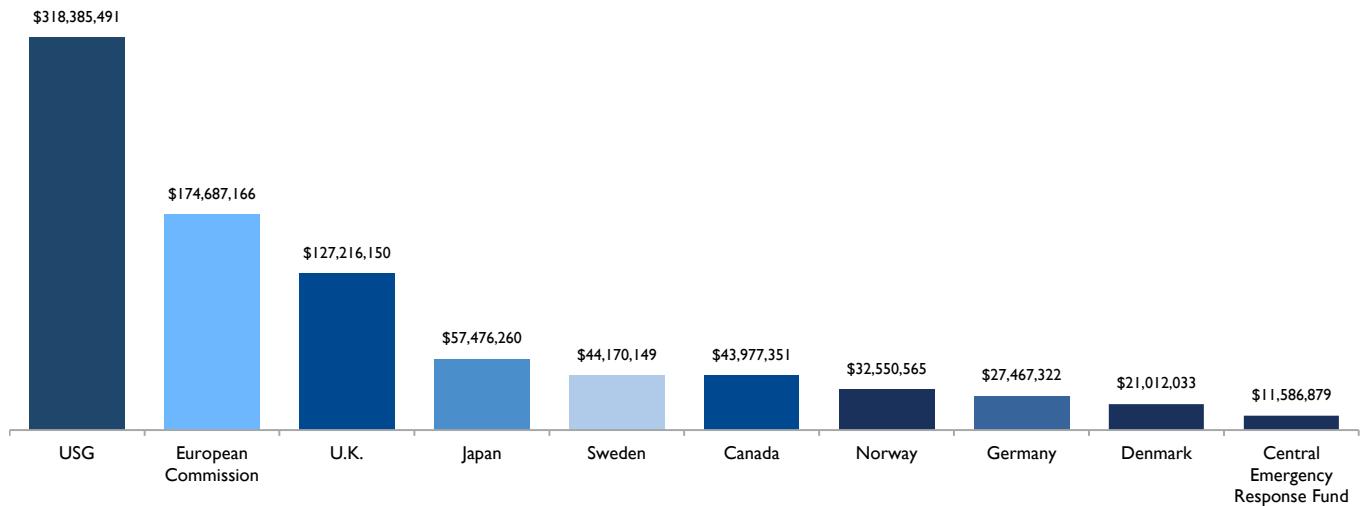
- The security situation remains fluid in South Sudan, with hostilities continuing in many areas of the country. The U.N. highlights concern regarding the security situation in the opposition-held Bor town, Jonglei, following a series of clashes south of Bor town in recent days and the anticipation of additional violence. Continued insecurity has led to the need for increased medical support, as well as the need to resupply food and overall emergency relief commodity stocks. Approximately 9,000 individuals are sheltering at the UNMISS base in Bor.
 - Amidst an unpredictable security situation in Juba, additional people sought shelter at the two UNMISS compounds—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3—in recent days. The U.N. reports an additional 1,000 individuals sought shelter at the U.N. House 3 compound, where the International Organization for Migration (IOM) had registered more than 6,600 individuals as of January 5, with registration efforts ongoing. IOM recently completed registration of 17,400 individuals at Tong Ping base. IOM reports that the Tong Ping base had already exceeded capacity prior to the new arrivals, with protection a critical concern due to reports of violence in the vicinity and strained resources at the site.
 - In addition to the estimated 189,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced by violence since December 15, populations continue to cross into neighboring countries. As of January 7, approximately 23,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Uganda, approximately 5,300 in Ethiopia, nearly 3,200 in Kenya, and an unconfirmed number in Sudan, according to UNHCR. Population outflows have increased in recent days, with up to 2,500 people arriving in Uganda and 300 in Kenya's Kakuma Refugee Camp daily.
 - The U.N. deployed three helicopters to Juba on January 6 to support security and relief activities, as part of an overall effort to enhance UNMISS presence and response capacity in South Sudan.
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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Humanitarian agencies—including USG partners—are addressing humanitarian needs in conflict-affected areas of South Sudan. As of January 4, relief agencies had provided assistance to approximately 158,000 people. The U.N. reports that additional humanitarian needs persist among affected populations, even among those reached with some form of assistance.
- On January 6, a flight transporting UNHCR commodities—including 12,500 blankets, 2,500 kitchen sets, and 4,000 plastic sheets—arrived in Juba. UNHCR, a State/PRM partner, will distribute the commodities to populations sheltering in and around Juba. A Save the Children relief commodity flight also recently arrived in Juba, transporting shelter materials, blankets, and mosquito nets for distribution to more than 5,000 families in Juba and Awerial County, Lakes State.
- USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has distributed food commodities to nearly 74,000 people affected by the current hostilities across South Sudan—including approximately 32,000 people in Juba; 8,200 in Bentiu; 7,500 in Minkamman, Lakes State; 3,500 in Mabiior, Jonglei State; and more than 22,000 in Malakal, Upper Nile State.
- Since December 16, USAID/OFDA has approved or redirected six rapid response fund (RRF) sub-grants to national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in South Sudan to respond to effects of the ongoing fighting. The RRF is a \$6 million flexible IOM-managed fund that enables quick and agile responses to disasters. With USAID/OFDA funding, three national and two international NGOs are responding to immediate protection, relief supply, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs in Juba's UNMISS compounds. An additional NGO also continues to provide WASH support in Awerial County, Lakes State, including the construction of 1,000 latrine stances, 400 bathing shelters, and training of 60 hygiene promoters.
- Humanitarian agencies are also enhancing efforts to provide medical assistance. Médecins Sans Frontières teams are providing medical assistance to more than 110,000 conflict-affected individuals in Juba, Central Equatoria State; Awerial, Lakes State; and Malakal, Upper Nile State.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 7, 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 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 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) 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
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$502,234
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$21,939,221
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (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 7, 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.