

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #12, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 8, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

201,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 7, 2014

60,000

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

OCHA – January 7, 2014

141,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 7, 2014

32,000*

Registered Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

*Does not include an unconfirmed number of refugees who have arrived in Sudan

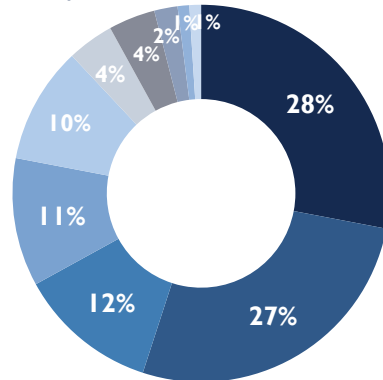
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 7, 2014

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

- More than 200,000 individuals are displaced within South Sudan, with more than 42 percent residing in Awerial County.
- Humanitarian conditions in Bor town continue to deteriorate as active hostilities prevent the movement of supplies.
- Water and sanitation conditions gradually improving at displacement sites.

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

- Between January 5 and 8, armed clashes continued in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states. Ongoing hostilities hamper the delivery of much-needed humanitarian assistance to affected populations. Despite multiple challenges at displacement sites—particularly in Awerial County, Lakes State; Bor, Jonglei State; Bentiu, Unity State; and Malakal, Upper Nile State—and affected areas, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions are gradually improving.
- In the face of 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. Food, health care, shelter, safe drinking water, and sanitation services remain priority needs. Relief organizations have also begun planning for additional displacement from active conflict zones, as well as preparation for the rainy season, which begins in May.
- Negotiations in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, between opposition and Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) officials remain ongoing as the security situation in South Sudan stays volatile.

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

- Of the more than 200,000 people displaced throughout South Sudan, approximately 85,000 are reportedly displaced in Awerial County, according to the U.N. In addition, relief agencies have reported that at least 2,500 people have received treatment for gunshot wounds in health facilities countrywide since insecurity began in mid-December.
- Most recently, fighting south of Bor in Jonglei State triggered additional displacement and casualties, including more than 20 people transported to health facilities in the area. OCHA reports that humanitarian conditions in Bor continue to deteriorate, particularly available medical supplies, as fighting prevents the movement of people and goods. Hostilities also occurred in Unity State's Mayom and Pariang counties and Baliet County in Upper Nile State.
- Between January 4 and 5, fighting erupted once more in Juba, including an incident of gunfire in the UNMISS Tong Ping base, resulting in injuries to seven people. Despite tensions, security conditions in Juba, Central Equatoria State, returned to a calmer state by January 7, the U.N. reports.
- As of January 7, at least 32,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Uganda, Ethiopia, and Kenya, with an unconfirmed number of refugees arriving in Sudan, according to the U.N.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

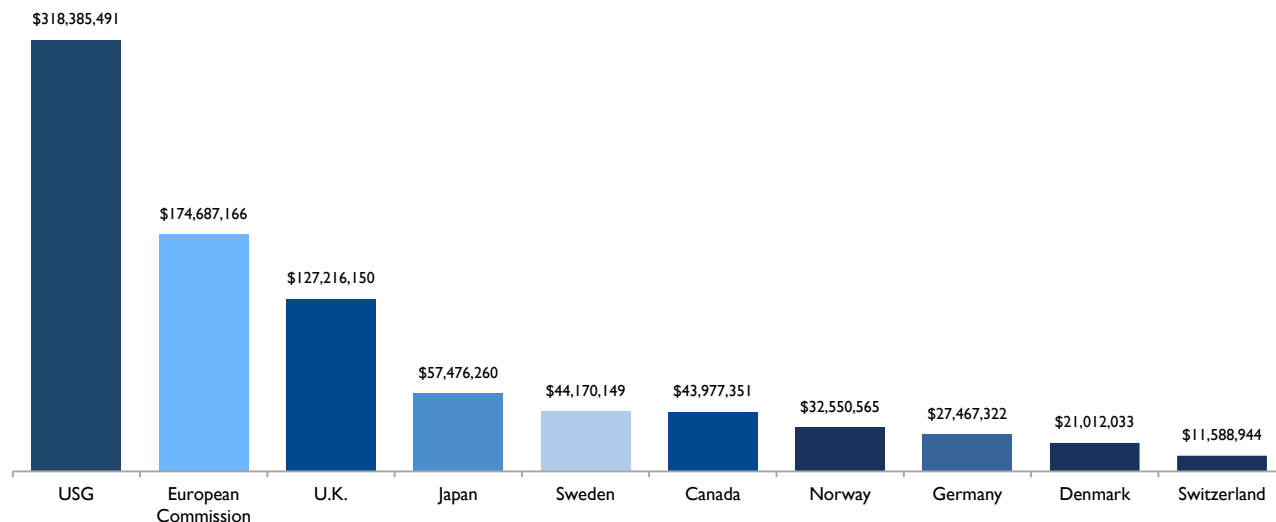
- Registration efforts in Juba continue, with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) registering 6,634 people at U.N. House 3 as of January 7, bringing the total number of registered internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the two UNMISS bases in Juba—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3—to more than 24,000 IDPs.
- USAID/FFP partner U.N. World Food Program (WFP) continued a second round of food distributions in U.N. House 3, reaching more than 3,450 people as of January 7. WFP is also distributing high-energy biscuits at U.N. House 3, targeting children under five years of age and new arrivals. WFP will begin second round distributions in the UNMISS Tong Ping base in the coming days.
- As of January 7, reproductive health services continued through relief organizations operating in the two Juba UNMISS bases, with 61 deliveries reported.
- To date, relief organizations have identified 174 unaccompanied children in the Juba UNMISS bases and reunited 17 with their families. Case managers have arranged foster care for 65 accompanied children, OCHA reports. In addition, 72 children were documented as missing, 11 of whom have been found and reunified with their parents.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN

- Hostilities in and around Bor continued on January 7, restricting humanitarian access to populations in need amid reported food and medical supply shortages at the UNMISS base sheltering conflict-affected IDPs. OCHA reports that food commodities and nutritional supplements—including super-cereal and sorghum—retrieved from the WFP warehouse during a lull in fighting on January 3 have reached approximately 850 families and more than 1,000 children under five years of age in the Bor UNMISS base. A humanitarian team remains on stand-by to deploy to Bor as soon as security permits.
- International media report that civilians fleeing Bor are paying \$30 to \$40 dollars to cross the White Nile River to Awerial County, causing some parents to send only their children to safety out of an inability to afford transport for all family members. Save the Children reports that approximately 1,000 people are arriving in Awerial each day, estimating that 60 percent of the displaced in Awerial are children. Approximately 8,300 people are displaced in and around Yirol town, due to fighting, and are in need of food items and other relief commodities, as well as WASH support, according to OCHA. Relief organizations are also working to provide emergency food assistance to these IDP populations.
- Humanitarian organizations remain concerned regarding WASH conditions in Awerial, as displaced populations are currently receiving less than one liter of safe drinking water per day. Relief organizations have installed two surface water treatment systems, distributed water purification sachets to approximately 960 families, and are crafting a borehole drilling strategy to increase access to safe drinking water.
- Ongoing fighting in Unity State continues to force civilians to flee to Warrap State. The number of people sheltering at the UNMISS base in Pariang, Unity State, has decreased from 3,000 to 400 in recent days.

- The humanitarian situation in Bentiu, Unity State, is improving due to increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation services resulting from humanitarian interventions. As of January 7, relief organizations had distributed 655 kitchen sets, 600 plastic sheets, 600 mosquito nets, 350 sleeping mats, 1,000 water containers, and more than 25,000 bars of soap to IDPs in the UNMISS Bentiu compound.
- Malakal town in Upper Nile State remains relatively calm, although clashes in other areas, including Baliet County, continue. Relief organizations recently provided relief items, including blankets and mosquito nets, to people sheltering in the UNMISS compound in Melut. Approximately 12,000 IDPs remain at the Malakal UNMISS base and received food and WASH assistance from relief organizations.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 8, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2013 and 2014 calendar years, 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 8, 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.

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>