

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #15, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 13, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**352,000**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 10, 2014

**60,000**

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

OCHA – January 10, 2014

**292,000**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 10, 2014

**64,000\***

Registered Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

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

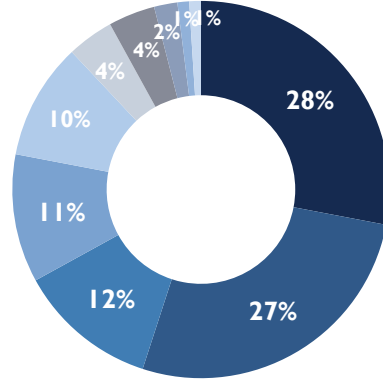
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 13, 2014

**229,587**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – January 6, 2013

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> 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

- Up to 10,000 people may have been killed by violence in South Sudan, international media report.
- Relief agencies have reached 175,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) with limited humanitarian assistance.
- Insecurity continues to impede humanitarian assistance in Bor town, Jonglei State.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

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

**\$318,385,491**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- International media report that violence may have resulted in the death of up to 10,000 people since December 15. On January 12, UNMISS reported that casualty figures in South Sudan will likely significantly exceed original estimates of more than 1,000 people killed.
- As of January 10, violence had displaced approximately 352,000 people in South Sudan, with 60,000 currently seeking shelter at 10 UNMISS bases across the country, according to the U.N. Although an estimated 175,000 people—approximately 50 percent—have received some humanitarian assistance, the U.N. notes that relief agencies have not fully met humanitarian needs among assisted populations.
- The U.N. reports that major newly reported concentrations of displaced people are in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, and Unity states.
- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) launched a \$57.8 million operation to provide emergency food assistance to approximately 400,000 newly displaced individuals in South Sudan on January 13.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## SITUATION AND DISPLACEMENT UPDATE

- Ongoing hostilities in many areas of South Sudan continue to impede the delivery of critical humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations. Despite constraints, humanitarian agencies are providing support as access and security allow.
- The U.N. reports that heavy fighting spread to Central Equatoria State on January 9 and 10, but left Bor town relatively calm. Sporadic gunfire around Bor and the fluid security situation continue to hamper humanitarian access in Bor.
- The U.N. also reported that heavy fighting occurred in Rubkona and Bentiu towns, Unity State, on January 10. In anticipation of the violence, aid agencies observed large-scale movements of civilians, preemptively fleeing violence in Unity. An estimated 10,000 people from the towns moved towards Leer County, while additional populations have sought refuge at the Bentiu UNMISS compound.

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## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

- At the two UNMISS bases in Juba—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3—the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is coordinating the delivery of emergency shelter and relief item distribution for IDPs. As of January 11, humanitarian agencies have distributed relief item kits—including blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, soap, and water containers—to more than 28,000 people at UNMISS Tong Ping and U.N. House 3. At Tong Ping, relief agencies erected a total of more than 60 tents capable of sheltering up to 50 people each.
- Insufficient space at both UNMISS Juba sites remains a concern. The U.N. estimates that up to 400 new people arrive at the two bases daily. The U.N. reports that new arrivals at the Tong Ping site are transferred to the slightly less crowded U.N. House 3 and are registered there upon arrival.
- At U.N. House 3, relief agencies are providing displaced populations 13 liters of water per day and plan to meet Sphere<sup>4</sup> standards in the coming weeks. Although overcrowding at the Juba sites has limited the space available to construct additional sanitation facilities, relief agencies are also working to double the number of latrines for IDPs at the two UNMISS Juba compounds.
- As of January 10, WFP had commenced second-round of food distributions at U.N. House 3, initially reaching more than 9,800 people.
- The U.N. reports that mine action relief agencies began removing unexploded ordnance in areas of Juba affected by fighting.
- The Education Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian education activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—in Juba is assisting more than 300 students, including approximately 40 girls, to take primary school exams in mid-January. In addition, U.N. education partners are providing materials, including chairs, desks, pens, and pencils in preparation for the exams, as well as facilitating space for testing.

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## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN

- The fluid security situation continues to hamper aid activities to Bor, where humanitarian organizations remain unable to secure safety assurances needed to commence flights into the town. Despite the volatile security situation, a U.N. partner is working to provide basic water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to the estimated 9,000 IDPs at the UNMISS compound in Bor. Hygiene awareness campaigns—critical to the prevention of disease, as sanitation facilities are limited—are continuing at the UNMISS Bor site.
- Security conditions in Malakal town, Upper Nile State, remain calm but tense. Relief agencies are registering the estimated 12,000 civilians sheltering at the UNMISS base to improve displacement tracking and assess humanitarian need. The U.N. reports that Malakal Hospital—the only operational health care facility in Malakal town—is experiencing shortages of blood and transfusion supplies and notes that more than 190 patients await surgery, pending

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<sup>4</sup> The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), U.N., non-governmental organizations (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.

the availability of supplies needed. IOM is pre-positioning drugs and other medical supplies from existing stock in Juba to warehouses in Malakal.

- During the week of January 5, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the airlift of 4 metric tons of health and WASH supplies to the Minkamman area in Awerial County, Lakes State, where an estimated 84,200 displaced people are sheltering. In Awerial, Oxfam trained approximately 40 community hygiene promotion volunteers who are delivering hygiene messages to IDPs on a daily basis. The Camp Coordination and Management Cluster, Doctors with Africa (CUAMM), and Médecins Sans Frontières continue to provide primary health care services in Awerial, while USAID/OFDA partners the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) are providing medical supplies and administering vaccinations.
- The U.N. reports the need for emergency relief supplies and shelter materials in many affected areas, including at the UNMISS Base in Bentiu and Malakal, as well as in Waat, Jonglei State. An interagency rapid needs assessment conducted in Bentiu on January 5 and 6 noted severe overcrowding and a lack of basic infrastructure—including adequate latrines and drainage channels—at the UNMISS site, where more than 8,000 people are seeking shelter. UNMISS reports the situation in the camp is tense, in part due to outstanding health, protection, shelter, and WASH needs. On January 10, WFP began transporting food from its warehouse in Benitu to the UNMISS compound.
- Relief agencies distributed one-month food rations and relief items to IDPs in Twic County, Warrap State, where approximately 3,200 people are seeking shelter.
- USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports that recent violence has significantly affected the modest gains in food security made throughout the country in the past two years. Fighting has affected major supply routes, displaced traders, and led to rising food and fuel prices and may have also initiated the breakdown of rural markets. FAO notes that it is focused on providing seeds, livestock vaccines, fishing gear, and agricultural inputs to vulnerable families affected by recent fighting. FAO also estimates that 78 percent of South Sudan’s rural population relies on agriculture for their livelihoods—including agriculture-related wage labor, cropping, fisheries, forestry, and livestock-related activities.

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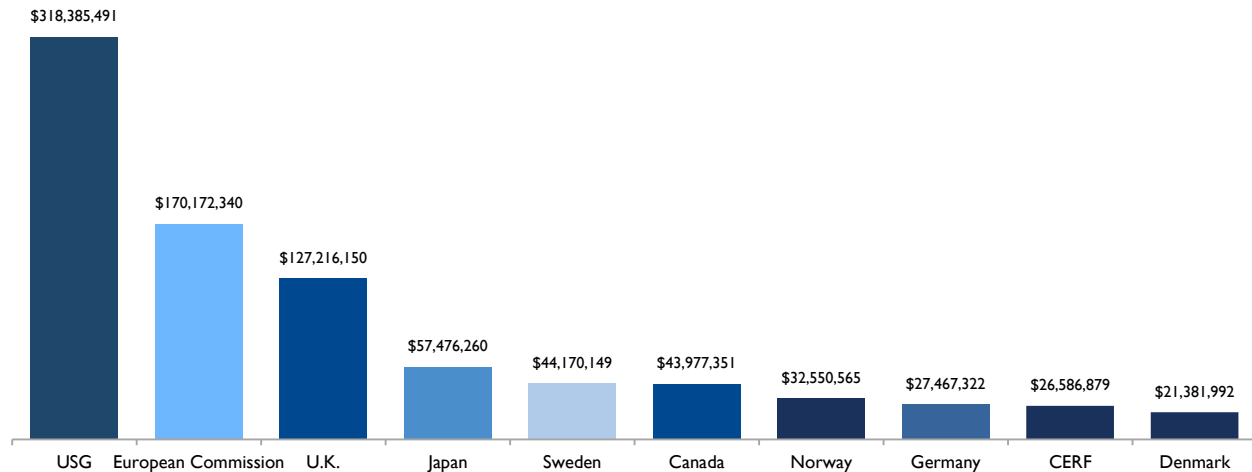
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## **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- WFP reports that approximately 10 percent of its food stocks—enough to feed 180,000 people for a month—in South Sudan have been looted. WFP launched a \$57.8 million operation to provide emergency food assistance to approximately 400,000 newly displaced individuals in South Sudan on January 13. During January-to-March relief efforts, WFP plans to provide logistical support and food supplies, as well as supplemental food commodities to support the nutritional needs of lactating and pregnant women and children. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$9 million to WFP for the coordination and provision of logistical support and transport services.

## 2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of January 13, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) 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 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 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 2014<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$21,939,221</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$32,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$54,239,221</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of January 13, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$59,826,570</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$141,884,300</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$62,435,400</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$264,146,270</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014</b>			<b>\$318,385,491</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>