

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #18, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 17, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

468,100

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 16, 2014

66,900

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

OCHA – January 16, 2014

401,200

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 16, 2014

83,900*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

**Including an unconfirmed number of refugees who have arrived in Sudan*

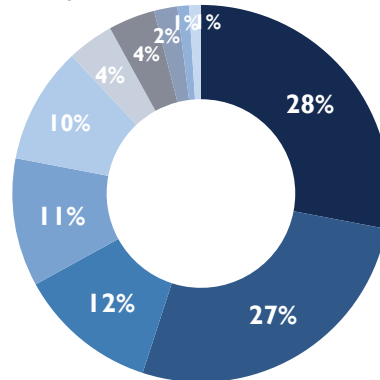
OCHA – January 16, 2014

229,587

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (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

- Clashes cause approximately 22,000 people flee to the UNMISS base in Malakal town, Upper Nile State.
- Relief agencies reach 204,500 people with limited humanitarian assistance.
- An estimated 83,900 refugees have fled from South Sudan to neighboring countries, including more than 45,200 people to Uganda.

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 16, violence had displaced approximately 468,100 people in South Sudan, with 66,900 people currently seeking shelter at UNMISS bases, according to the U.N. Although relief agencies have provided limited humanitarian assistance to an estimated 204,500 people, insecurity, widespread looting, and attacks on humanitarian assets continue to hinder emergency relief operations.
- Since January 14, heavy fighting has severely affected populations in Malakal town, and up to 22,000 people have sought protection in the local UNMISS base—representing an 83 percent increase in the displaced population in the base in recent days. Relief agencies remain concerned regarding the safety of civilians in the town, as fighting reportedly resulted in the death of three people attempting to enter the UNMISS base on January 15. In addition, the U.N. reports that two boats carrying civilians attempting to flee Malakal have sank since January 14, resulting in the death of at least 200 people.
- On January 15, UNMISS reiterated its commitment to protecting all civilians sheltering at UNMISS bases across South Sudan. As of January 16, the U.N. estimates that the largest concentrations of internally displaced person (IDP) populations are seeking shelter at UNMISS bases in Juba and Malakal towns.

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, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS UPDATE

- As sporadic fighting continues in Malakal town, relief agencies have reported the widespread looting of businesses, humanitarian compounds, and private residences in the area. The influx of approximately 10,000 additional IDPs to the UNMISS base in Malakal since January 14, which brings the total IDP population to 22,000 individuals, could severely strain the ability of humanitarian organizations to provide assistance, particularly safe drinking water, according to the U.N. Insecurity continues to prevent humanitarian flights from accessing the town and delivering additional relief supplies.
- Clashes reportedly occurred in areas surrounding Bor town, Jonglei State, on January 14, and the security situation remains fluid. More than 50 wounded individuals sought emergency medical treatment in the local UNMISS base, and additional injured people arrived in Nasir town, located in Jonglei's Akobo County, from Malakal town.
- The security situation in Juba remains relatively calm but tense, according to the U.N. Relief agencies and UNMISS personnel continue efforts to protect civilians following security incidents near the Tong Ping UNMISS base that resulted in the injury of several IDPs on January 14. Despite food distributions at both Juba UNMISS bases, Tong Ping and U.N. House 3, nutrition conditions among IDPs have reportedly deteriorated, illustrating the challenge of hosting IDPs in camp-like environments where access to normal livelihoods and food sources remain limited.
- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) released its public health risk assessment for South Sudan on January 15. Priority areas of concern currently include wounds and injuries as a direct result of violence; communicable diseases, including malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea; risks of disease outbreak due to poor water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions; malnutrition; and reproductive health.
- According to the U.N., relief agencies have noted that humanitarian actors must develop and expand appropriate measures for assisting vulnerable populations located both in and outside UNMISS bases, including individuals living in spontaneous settlements, collective centers, and host communities. Continued insecurity and unpredictable security conditions continue to hamper humanitarian access, the provision of basic services, and the registration of populations in need of assistance.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Although an estimated 204,500 people have received humanitarian assistance, the U.N. notes that relief agencies have not fully met needs among assisted populations due to a lack of sustained, predictable access. Humanitarian organizations have provided emergency food assistance to approximately 161,000 people, including approximately 55,000 IDPs in Aweril County, Lakes State; nearly 31,000 people in Malakal town; and more than 30,000 individuals in Juba as of January 16. USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is conducting regular flights to facilitate humanitarian staff movements and the delivery of emergency relief commodities across South Sudan.

Central Equatoria

- To prevent further overcrowding in UNMISS bases in Juba, relief agencies continue to transfer new IDP arrivals and vulnerable individuals from Tong Ping to the less-crowded U.N. House 3, where relief agencies have registered nearly 11,900 IDPs. Although IDPs in these locations are receiving 15 liters of water per person per day, the daily arrival of approximately 400 new IDPs in Juba is straining WASH infrastructure.
- In Tong Ping, which is hosting more than 18,100 IDPs, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) is working with local non-governmental organization (NGO) Nile Hope to address drainage issues and is partnering with INTERSOS to conduct hygiene promotion activities, which will help mitigate the risk of disease outbreak. Through the International Organization of Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA is providing nearly \$260,000 to support Nile Hope's WASH activities in Juba, including water trucking and treatment services, waste disposal, bathing shelter and washing facility construction, and hygiene promotion training.
- USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF is working to provide emergency learning spaces, education supplies, and psychosocial support to children sheltering at both UNMISS bases in Juba. Relief agencies continue to utilize systems

for case management and arrange foster care for missing and unaccompanied children, and the International Rescue Committee is operating a referral center for child survivors of gender-based violence.

- To facilitate sustained humanitarian operations across South Sudan, the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—is establishing a pre-positioning hub at the Juba airport to allow for the transport of supplies by helicopters.

Eastern Equatoria

- During the week of January 13, interagency teams conducted assessments in Eastern Equatoria State’s Nimule town, near the Ugandan border, following reports of displaced populations attempting to flee to Uganda. Initial findings suggest that these IDP populations are remaining in the Nimule area and do not plan to seek refuge in Uganda.

Lakes

- While continuing urgent humanitarian assistance in Awerial, relief agencies conducted a rapid needs assessment on January 15 and 16, with results forthcoming. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continues to distribute U.N. World Food Program (WFP) food commodities, reaching approximately 5,000 people per day. In addition, more than 20,300 children have received measles vaccinations.
- The International Medical Corps (IMC) conducted a preliminary needs assessment in Mingkaman town, Awerial, on January 10 and found major gaps in health, psychosocial, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. IMC has deployed a team of eight staff to prepare an operational base in Awerial, with plans to coordinate the humanitarian response with local county representatives and local NGOs. IMC and local partners will provide medical consultations at existing health facilities and new mobile health care units in the coming days.
- Population movements remain fluid in Awerial as new IDPs continue to arrive and other populations depart the area, reportedly creating distribution and registration challenges. UNICEF notes that the relocation of Awerial IDPs to other areas of Lakes is imminent due to overcrowding. European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) reports that the cost for river transport across from Jonglei to Lakes has risen to approximately \$50, representing a 67 percent increase from \$30 since early January.
- In Awerial, UNICEF is working with the Lakes State Government to construct latrines for approximately 84,000 IDPs. While relief agencies have built 50 latrines to date, an excavator will expedite the latrine construction process to a goal target of 50 latrines per day.

Jonglei

- On January 16, USAID/OFDA partner UNHAS conducted three helicopter flights to Bor town, Jonglei, marking the first UNHAS transport of humanitarian staff and commodities—including high-energy biscuits and WASH supplies—to Bor since hostilities.
- OCHA and UNMISS transported approximately 100 metric tons (MT) of food commodities from the WFP warehouse in Bor to the UNMISS base on January 13, and USAID/WFP partner WFP provided 16-day food rations to approximately 9,000 people.
- UNICEF and International Aid Services have constructed 50 latrines at the UNMISS Bor base. Relief agencies are continuing hygiene promotion activities and have distributed WASH relief items—including soap, water treatment products, and buckets—to IDPs.
- An interagency team assessed humanitarian conditions in Lankien town, Nyirol County, Jonglei, where significant influxes of IDPs have reportedly arrived in recent days. Preliminary assessment results indicate that displaced households fled fighting in Malakal and have family members or other connections to Lankien, suggesting the IDPs have largely integrated into host communities or dispersed in neighboring areas.

Upper Nile

- IOM and UNICEF have increased staffing presence at the UNMISS IDP site in Malakal and have established a system to identify and register separated and unaccompanied children. To address additional child protection needs, relief

agencies have pre-positioned emergency child protection supplies—including child development kits, sleeping mats, and plastic sheets—for child-friendly spaces in the camp.

Unity

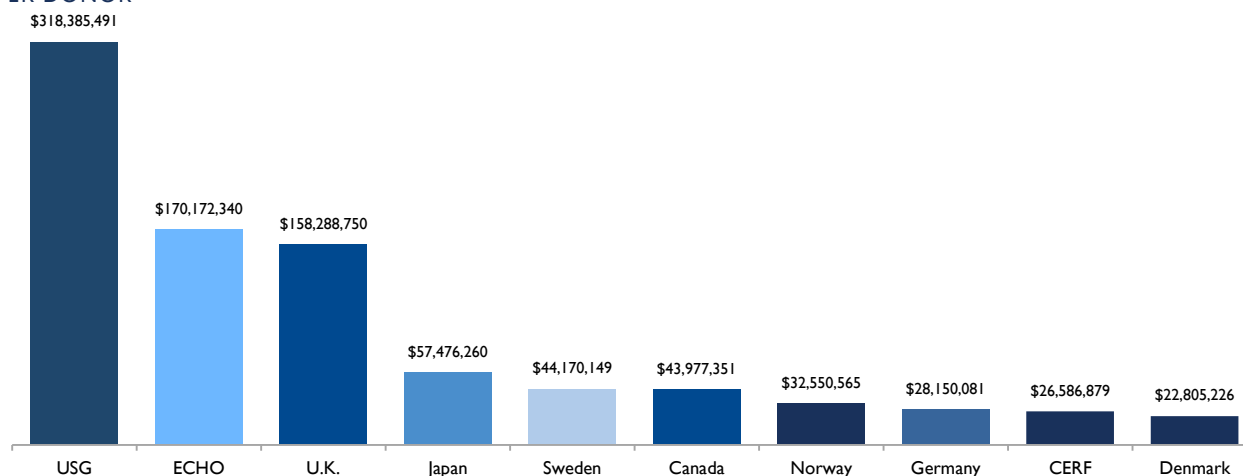
- Despite sporadic clashes that occurred in Bentiu town, Unity State, on January 16, security conditions have stabilized. Humanitarian organizations are airlifting emergency relief supplies, including high-energy biscuits, and a mobile storage unit that will facilitate the pre-positioning of commodities in the local UNMISS base prior to distributions. Although the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation conditions remain below international standards, relief agencies will bolster WASH response efforts in the coming days. The number of IDPs sheltering in the UNMISS base in Bentiu continues to decrease, with approximately 5,300 people remaining in the compound as of January 16.
- ICRC has installed water supply equipment, and current safe drinking water supply to IDPs at the base has reached 15 liters of water per day as of January 15. A WASH team plans to deploy to Bentiu in the coming weeks in order to improve sanitation conditions at the base.
- In response to health needs, IOM reports that it plans to establish a health clinic at the Bentiu IDP site, staffed by medical personnel from across South Sudan. Relief agencies have pre-positioned medical supplies and tents and plan to send these items to Bentiu in the coming days.
- Relief agencies remain concerned by civilian protection conditions at the UNMISS IDP site in Bentiu. UNICEF reports that many IDPs feel insecure inside the base and that there is a continued risk of familial and inter-communal violence. Women in the camp have reported incidences of gender-based and sexual violence by armed forces.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Since launching the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan on December 31, relief organizations have secured approximately \$104 million of the \$209 million in requested funding to meet immediate needs in South Sudan from January to March, including a \$50 million contribution from the U.S. Government. However, the U.N. notes that the response plan prepared for an emergency scenario in which humanitarian organizations would assist up to 400,000 IDPs, a planning figure that deteriorating conditions has already caused displacement to surpass. Relief agencies will review the plan in the coming weeks to reassess financial requirements for meeting urgent needs.
- The total funding requirements for humanitarian action in South Sudan currently total \$1.14 billion in 2014, according to the 2014–2016 U.N. Consolidated Appeal.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 17, 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. 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 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
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
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 17, 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,	Upper Nile	\$475,000

Protection			
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>