

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #22, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 29, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**646,400**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 27, 2014

**76,500**

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

OCHA – January 27, 2014

**569,900**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 27, 2014

**123,400\***

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

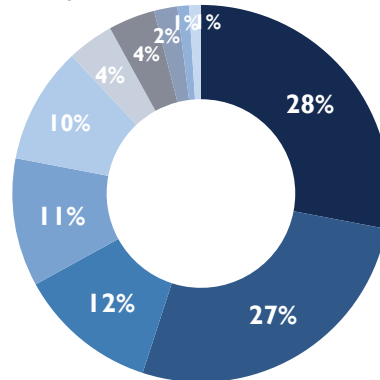
OCHA – January 27, 2014

**230,200**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 26, 2014

## 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

- Fighting since December 15 has internally displaced approximately 646,400 people.
- Relief organizations have reached nearly 291,000 people with humanitarian assistance since hostilities began on December 15.
- More than 2,200 children received measles vaccinations at the UNMISS base in Bor town, Jonglei State.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$86,383,207
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$141,884,300
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$94,735,400

**\$323,002,907**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Population displacement continues to increase as insecurity persists across South Sudan, with violence displacing approximately 770,000 people—both internally and as refugees to neighboring countries—since December 15, according to the U.N. The majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are located in rural areas outside of UNMISS bases, with approximately 76,500 IDPs sheltering at UNMISS sites across the country.
- Unpredictable security conditions continue to impede humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas, resulting in insufficient humanitarian staffing, the closure of health care facilities, and the theft of humanitarian assets. However, relief agencies continue to respond to humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations where access and security allow. USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has resumed flights to previously unreachable areas, such as Bentiu town, Unity State, and Bor.
- During the week of January 27, Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Valerie Amos is visiting South Sudan to attend high-level meetings to discuss expanding aid operations and improving access to communities in need. The ERC's visit underscores ongoing international efforts to ensure the protection of civilians and aid workers, as well as advocacy for immediate and unconditional humanitarian access to all areas of South Sudan.

<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, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS UPDATE

- While the security situation has stabilized in some conflict-affected areas following the January 23 cessation of hostilities agreement, sporadic clashes continue in rural areas of Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- Conflict-induced displacement is generating increased protection concerns, including targeting of civilians, physical and sexual violence, targeted destruction of property, separation of families, and psychosocial trauma, according to the U.N. Additional Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—staff are needed to enhance mainstreaming of protection activities in humanitarian response programs.
- USAID/OFDA partner Mercy Corps recently conducted a rapid needs assessment of markets in Abyei Area and Twic County, Warrap State, to assess the humanitarian impact of hostilities in neighboring areas. The assessment found that the spillover effects of road insecurity and IDP influxes are affecting commodity supply chains and straining livelihoods, trade, and household finances. As transporters are reluctant to travel along insecure roads, supplies of food and other commodities are increasingly scarce, prompting increased competition among host and IDP communities for limited resources. The prices of key commodities—including cooking oil, sorghum, sugar, and wheat flour—have increased by approximately 25 percent.
- Relief agencies remain concerned regarding potential disease outbreaks among vulnerable communities due to increased population displacement, limited access to safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation facilities, malnutrition, and limited access to health care services, according to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO). Insecurity has resulted in the closure of many health care facilities, as well as the displacement of essential health care personnel and subsequent interruption of health care services.

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## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Humanitarian organizations have reached nearly 291,000 people with humanitarian assistance since hostilities erupted on December 15; however, the U.N. notes that relief agencies have not fully met needs among assisted populations due to a lack of sustained, predictable access.
- As population displacement continues to increase, relief agencies are conducting needs assessments in areas with significant displaced populations. Relief organizations recently conducted interagency rapid needs assessments in Dorein, Old Fangkak, Pibor, and Phom towns in Jonglei, and Wau Shiluk town, Upper Nile. Humanitarian agencies will plan and implement response activities to address assessed needs in these areas as security and access permit.
- Despite insecurity and access constraints, relief organizations have reached approximately 187,100 conflict-affected people with food assistance since December 22, including 62,400 people in Lakes; 32,600 in Juba town, Central Equatoria State; 32,200 in Upper Nile; 27,300 in Jonglei; 23,200 in Unity; and 6,700 in Warrap; and additional populations in Eastern Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Equatoria states, according to the U.N.
- Humanitarian organizations are addressing potential disease outbreaks through early warning systems and vaccination activities where access allows. In response to growing health concerns, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) Ministry of Health, WHO, and other health partners have established early warning surveillance systems at IDP sites in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, and Warrap.
- To prevent health risks related to potential cases of cholera, the RSS and WHO are proposing to implement an oral cholera vaccination campaign in IDP and host communities, with initial activities prioritized in Juba and Awerial County, Lakes. Vaccination activities in Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal town, Upper Nile, would require cold chain capacity, which is currently lacking due to insecurity and fuel shortages. Ongoing, large-scale measles and polio vaccination campaigns have reached more than 7,300 children in Juba; approximately 11,300 children in Nimule town, Eastern Equatoria; and more than 4,000 children in Lankien town, Jonglei, to date.
- Since hostilities began on December 15, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and partners have distributed relief items—including blankets, buckets, cotton fabric, kitchen utensils, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, soap, and water containers—to nearly 164,100 people, IOM reports. The Logistics Cluster has transported nearly 217 metric tons (MT) of relief items—including food, health, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies—via road and air between January 24 and 27 to facilitate humanitarian response activities in conflict-affected areas across the country.

- Since December 15, USAID/OFDA has supported nine projects—valuing nearly \$2.5 million—through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF) in response to increased humanitarian needs across South Sudan, including in the UNMISS bases in Bentiu, Juba, and Malakal, as well as in Awerial.
- With nearly \$3 million in FY 2014 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Mentor is implementing comprehensive vector-borne disease control programs in Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, and Warrap. The programs aim to control and reduce the burden and impact of malaria and other vector-borne diseases among vulnerable IDP and host community populations affected by conflict, displacement, and flooding.

### *Central Equatoria*

- Despite significant improvements in WASH conditions among displaced populations at the UNMISS Tong Ping and U.N. House 3 bases in Juba, additional interventions are required due to overcrowding. The WASH Cluster reports an urgent need for additional latrines and bathing shelters, as well as improved drainage systems, at Tong Ping. While relief agencies are evaluating additional civilian protection sites in U.N. House 3 to alleviate crowded living conditions, humanitarian actors—including USAID/OFDA partners—are providing WASH support and distributing WASH supplies to the estimated 38,600 IDPs sheltering at both UNMISS bases.
- Due to requests from UNMISS and the humanitarian community as the IDP population in Juba continues to increase, USAID/OFDA partner IOM is providing transportation support to decongest the two Juba UNMISS bases. With USAID/OFDA support, IOM continues to transport new IDP arrivals from the UNMISS Tong Ping base—currently hosting more than 22,900 IDPs—to UNMISS U.N. House 3—currently hosting more than 15,700 IDPs. Between December 31 and January 25, IOM had provided transportation support to more than 1,500 IDPs via 11 convoys. IOM is collaborating with UNMISS and the broader humanitarian community in Juba to ensure movement support is provided in coordination with all relevant stakeholders.
- The Logistics Cluster has established an air transit facility including two mobile storage units (MSUs) near the UNMISS Tong Ping base to facilitate the storage, packaging, handling, and air transport of humanitarian cargo. In addition, the Logistics Cluster has constructed two MSUs at the U.N. House 3 UNMISS site to facilitate humanitarian assistance activities.

### *Jonglei*

- Although the security situation in Bor is relatively calm and civilians are reportedly returning to the town, clashes continue north of Bor. Violence has displaced approximately 133,900 people in Jonglei since December 15.
- Relief agencies remain concerned regarding a potential measles outbreak in the Bor UNMISS compound, where suspected measles cases resulted in the death of at least 30 children since January 15, according to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF). In response, humanitarian organizations administered measles vaccinations to more than 2,200 children at the UNMISS base in Bor, from January 25–27. In addition, one relief agency resumed primary health care services at the Bor UNMISS base on January 25.
- Humanitarian organizations conducted a rapid needs assessment in Pibor County, Jonglei, on January 27, finding an increasing number of people returning to their homes following violence earlier in 2013. Clusters are currently planning a response for assessed needs in Pibor town, including livelihoods support.

### *Lakes*

- Recent insecurity in Awerial has limited humanitarian assistance for the estimated 84,000 IDPs sheltering in and around Awerial’s Mingkaman town, as many relief agencies evacuated the area due to the insecurity during the week of January 20. However, some essential services—including safe drinking water and health care assistance—had resumed as of January 27, the U.N. reports.
- Prior to the evacuation of aid personnel on January 22, the international NGO Norwegian People’s Aid conducted rapid needs assessments in Awerial. The assessments revealed that access to safe drinking water in Mingkaman remains limited due to damage to and overuse of boreholes in the area, while open defecation practices have contributed to

increased public health risks. Relief organizations are planning to establish 1,000 new latrines that will support more than 50,000 people in Awerial, as security conditions allow.

- Due to increased accessibility in Awerial and urgent humanitarian needs, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is expanding WASH operations to reach more than 84,000 conflict-affected people in Awerial. With USAID/OFDA support through the IOM-managed RRF, CRS plans to address ongoing sanitation-related public health risks through the distribution of WASH items, hygiene promotion activities, and post-distribution monitoring.

### *Unity*

- Despite hostilities in southern Unity, relatively stable security conditions have facilitated humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations in Bentiu town. IOM is operating semi-static health care clinics and providing consultations in Bentiu, assisting nearly 120 patients experiencing diarrhea, malaria, and other illnesses between January 23 and 25.
- IOM continues to register IDPs for assistance at the Bentiu UNMISS base and additional IDP sites in the town, with nearly 6,200 people registered in and around Bentiu town as of January 27, according to the U.N. Relief agencies have distributed household relief items to more than 3,200 conflict-affected people in Bentiu.

### *Upper Nile*

- Persistent insecurity continues to result in fluid population movements in Upper Nile, where nearly 150,000 people have been displaced as of January 27. In northern Upper Nile, approximately 35,000–45,000 people are reportedly moving from Paloich town, Melut County, to Daytoma village, located approximately 4 km from the Melut UNMISS base.
- As of January 27, relief agencies had registered nearly 26,900 individuals for assistance at the Malakal UNMISS base. Humanitarian actors are monitoring living conditions amid influxes of new IDP arrivals, noting that the IDP area at the UNMISS base is the most overcrowded civilian protection site in South Sudan. Humanitarian agencies have begun pre-positioning relief supplies for 4,000 households in Malakal, with a humanitarian team on the ground to begin distributions.
- Although unpredictable security conditions in Malakal town have hampered relief efforts, IOM re-opened a clinic at the UNMISS compound on January 26 and plans to construct tents to provide additional shelter for IDPs seeking medical assistance.
- Through USAID/OFDA-funded RRF support, Danish Refugee Council staff traveled to Malakal on January 27 to commence urgent humanitarian interventions in the UNMISS base, including camp coordination and management activities, protection services, emergency shelter construction, and distribution of emergency relief commodities.

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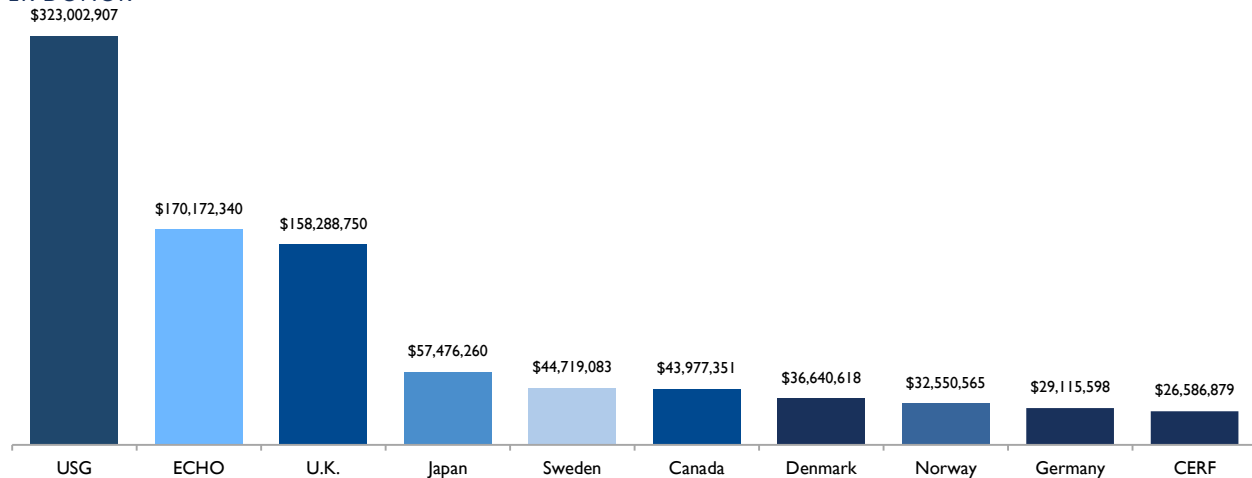
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## **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- Since launching the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan on December 31, relief organizations have secured approximately \$109 million of the \$209 million in requested funding to meet immediate needs in South Sudan from January to March. 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 for displacement that has already been surpassed, with approximately 646,400 people internally displaced since December 15. Relief agencies are reviewing a revised response plan for meeting urgent humanitarian needs through June, and the U.N. plans to release the revised plan in the coming weeks.

## 2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of January 29, 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 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 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>			
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$1,637,966
Mentor	Health	Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,979,450
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Abyei Area, Unity	\$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
U.N. World Food Program (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>\$26,556,637</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>\$58,856,637</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 29, 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
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	UNHAS	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>\$323,002,907</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>