

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #28, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

FEBRUARY 18, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

716,100

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – February 17, 2014

75,300

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

OCHA – February 17, 2014

640,800

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – February 17, 2014

156,800*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

**Including an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan*

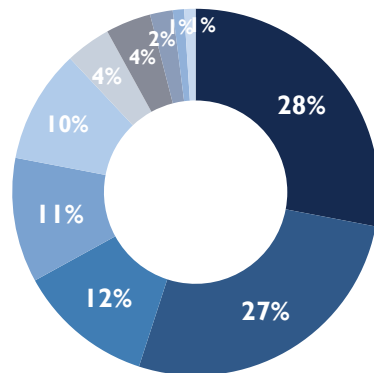
OCHA – February 17, 2014

231,600

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – February 11, 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 & 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

- Violent clashes resume in Upper Nile State's capital of Malakal town.
- Humanitarian access remains constrained in Unity State as insecurity and attacks against aid workers continue.
- Relief agencies expand efforts to pre-position food rations and critical supplies prior to April-to-August rainy season.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$87,174,812
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$94,735,400

\$323,794,512

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Fighting has resulted in increased population displacement in recent days, with violence displacing nearly 873,000 people—including both internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees fleeing to neighboring countries—since December 15, according to the U.N.
- Unpredictable security conditions continue to impede consistent, robust humanitarian operations, particularly in conflict-affected areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states. Many displaced people are sheltering in remote areas widely dispersed across large portions of the country, while persistent fighting and increased criminality continue to compound difficulties for providing sustained assistance.
- Logistical challenges have also impeded relief efforts. On February 14, a cargo plane chartered by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) crashed upon landing in Bentiu town, Unity, resulting in one death and multiple injuries among crew members. Prior to the crash, IOM-chartered flights had facilitated the delivery of approximately 154 metric tons (MT) of relief commodities to communities in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile.
- Despite access constraints, relief agencies are increasing efforts to coordinate humanitarian response activities for displaced populations and expand response efforts where possible, providing limited humanitarian support for approximately 302,500 people as of February 17. Relief organizations are focusing efforts on pre-positioning of food supplies and relief commodities prior to the upcoming April-to-August rainy season, which will likely impede humanitarian access to populations in need through October.

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

- Insecurity continues to affect communities and impede humanitarian access in parts of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, with renewed clashes between Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) forces and opposition groups reportedly erupting in Malakal town on February 18. As of February 17, the highest concentrations of displaced populations countrywide were located in Unity, with approximately 198,300 IDPs, and Jonglei, with an estimated 129,600 people displaced.
- Fighting in and near Malakal could displace additional populations to the local UNMISS base, where more than 21,500 IDPs were sheltering prior to the recent outbreak of violence. Relief agencies have expressed concern that additional displacement to the UNMISS compound in Malakal could result in overcrowding, increased humanitarian needs, and heightened tensions among IDPs. In recent days, an interagency team estimated that up to 10,000 people fled to Rom town—located approximately 80 kilometers (km) north of Malakal—in anticipation of imminent violence in the town.
- Insecurity continues to affect communities in central and southern areas of Unity, with unconfirmed reports indicating clashes occurring in Guit and Koch counties on February 16. Relief agencies are also working to confirm reports that approximately 45,000 IDPs have fled from severely conflict-affected areas to Ganyel and Nyal towns, Panyijiar County. Meanwhile, armed elements reportedly attacked a convoy of vehicles carrying aid supplies on the road connecting Yida and Mayom towns and abducted three contractors during the week of February 10, which could further impede access to remote areas and refugee populations.
- Tensions have increased in Abyei Area following attacks reportedly conducted by the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) and RSS police forces on February 3, as well as due to recent intra-communal fighting, according to the U.N. On February 14, the U.N. condemned the attack and urged all RSS security forces to withdraw from the area. Approximately 2,600 people have fled to Abyei due to hostilities in South Sudan since December 15.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that violence in South Sudan—and resulting population displacement, disruption of trade, and anticipated below-average harvest yields—could result in the early onset of the upcoming lean season and associated above-average food needs, beginning in March. However, FEWS NET notes that food security projections could improve if an effective cessation of hostilities agreement is implemented.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Relief agencies continue efforts to meet urgent humanitarian needs among vulnerable populations through food and relief commodity distributions, as well as health, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions. Among the approximately 302,500 people assisted since December 15, approximately 248,000 individuals have benefited from emergency food rations, and more than 55,000 families have received shelter support and relief commodities. In addition, humanitarian actors have provided emergency medical services for approximately 5,300 conflict-wounded individuals. However, the U.N. notes that relief agencies have not fully met needs among assisted populations due to a lack of sustained, predictable access.
- In response to urgent humanitarian needs, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continues to provide life-saving humanitarian support to conflict-affected and displaced communities across South Sudan. In addition to supporting ongoing food distributions and other relief operations in Awerial County, Lakes, ICRC is now providing assistance in rural areas of Juba County; northern Jonglei; Pariang County, Unity; and Malakal County. Since resuming health care activities in these areas, ICRC-supported staff have performed more than 900 operations and provided emergency medical care for nearly 1,300 patients in Central Equatoria, Unity, and Upper Nile. Since hostilities erupted on December 15, ICRC has worked with the South Sudan Red Cross to provide safe drinking water for nearly 40,000 IDPs, food rations for more than 110,000 people, emergency shelter for approximately 112,000 individuals, fishing equipment for 17,000 people, and relief commodities—including blankets, cooking supplies, and water containers—for more than 100,000 people.

Central Equatoria

- Relief agencies continue efforts to meet urgent humanitarian needs among vulnerable populations through the provision of emergency relief supplies—including shelter materials and WASH supplies. As part of countrywide efforts, aid agencies had provided relief supplies to nearly 16,300 households at the Tong Ping and U.N. House 3 UNMISS bases in Juba as of February 16. International non-governmental organization Concern also reached nearly 4,000 vulnerable and newly displaced persons at U.N. House 3 with shelter materials, such as bamboo poles and plastic sheeting.

Jonglei

- Although approximately 6,000 people continue to shelter in the local UNMISS base, relatively stable security conditions in Jonglei's capital of Bor town have enabled small-scale population returns to occur. In addition, an estimated 1,000 people previously displaced by violence in Jonglei's Pibor County returned to Pibor town during the week of February 11. Relief agencies plan to distribute food rations to IDPs and populations returning to Pibor in the coming days.
- In response to continued overcrowding at the UNMISS base in Bor, humanitarian actors are preparing to re-organize the civilian protection area to enable the establishment of appropriate drainage systems and potentially increase the allocation of space per person, which is currently below international standards.
- The U.N. Mine Action Service (UNMAS) deployed staff to Bor to assess and eliminate unexploded ordnance threats in and near humanitarian compounds. Relief agencies remain concerned by reports that UNMAS identified cluster munitions approximately 16 km from the town along the Juba-to-Bor road during the week of February 10, noting that the use of cluster munitions could indiscriminately harm civilians and severely impede humanitarian access in affected areas.
- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian camp coordination and management activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—has established IDP committees in four major displacement sites in Twic County to monitor humanitarian conditions and evaluate access to basic services among conflict-affected and displaced populations.
- USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is conducting emergency food security assessments in Fangak, Lankien, and Pibor towns in Jonglei to determine the needs of displaced and conflict-affected populations and develop operational plans prior to the April-to-August rainy season, as well as begin food distributions for conflict-affected communities.

Lakes

- Relief activities continue in Mingkaman town, Awerial County, Lakes, and surrounding areas for an estimated 84,000 IDPs who have sought shelter in Awerial since December 15. To prepare for the upcoming rainy season, humanitarian organizations are working with local officials to identify elevated land near Mingkaman where an estimated 70,000 IDPs—who are currently sheltering in flood-prone areas—can relocate prior to heavy rainfall.

Unity

- Displaced populations are gradually returning to areas of origin in Bentiu as security conditions remain relatively stable, according to the U.N. Since February 13, relief agencies have distributed household kits to more than 200 families in Bentiu that recently returned from Leer County.
- Relief agencies recently assessed humanitarian conditions among approximately 20,000 IDPs in Unity's Pariang County, noting urgent needs for food, health care, mosquito nets, safe drinking water, shelter, and WASH services. In response, humanitarian actors are exploring response options and are prioritizing potential activities.

Upper Nile

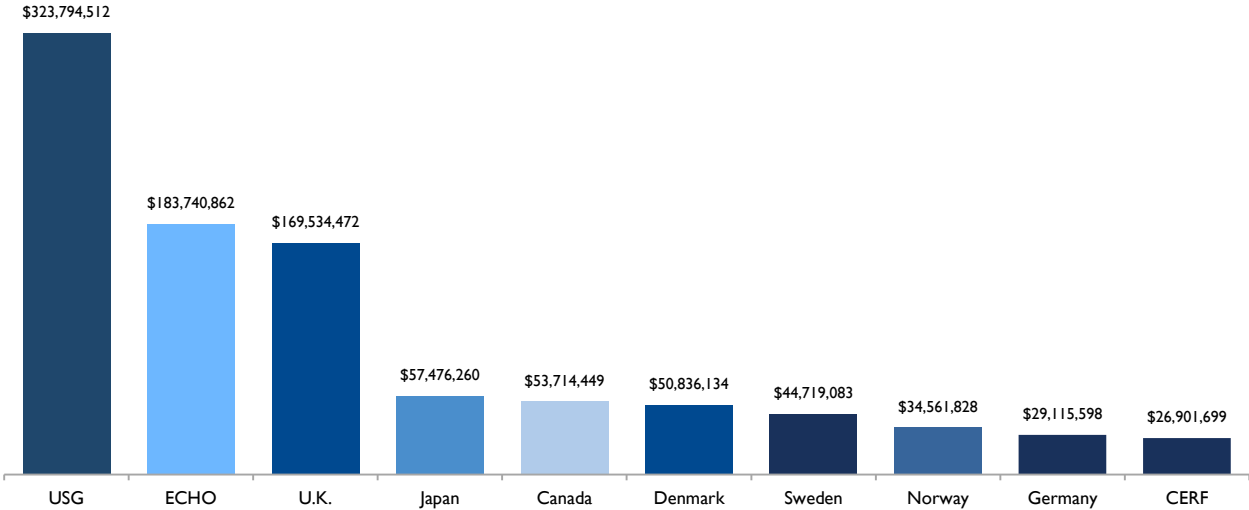
- In response to reports of populations fleeing Malakal in advance of recent hostilities, interagency teams conducted assessments in Rom and Palouch towns, identifying a high number of potentially vulnerable populations, such as

female-headed households, elderly IDPs, disabled individuals, and unaccompanied or separated children. The Protection Cluster plans to conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments, register populations for assistance, and connect people with specific needs to targeted assistance, including family tracing services and psychosocial support.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided approximately \$235 million—or 18.5 percent of the \$1.27 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. The U.N. reports that additional funding is needed to quickly implement life-saving services and secure relief commodities for all core pipelines.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 14, 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 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
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. Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$791,605
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
	Program Support		\$502,234
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$27,348,242

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			\$59,648,242

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 February 14, 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
Solidarit�s	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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$59,826,570

USAID/FFP ³			
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			\$323,794,512

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>