

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #41, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

MAY 9, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

### 959,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – May 2, 2014

### 79,400

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

UNMISS – May 8, 2014

### 879,600

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – May 2, 2014

### 331,300\*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

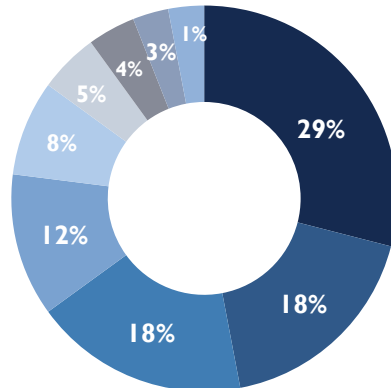
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – May 2014

### 237,700

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – April 30, 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Logistics & Relief Supplies (29%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (18%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (18%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (12%)
- Health (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Protection (4%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (3%)
- Nutrition (3%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly 7 million of the 11.1 million people in South Sudan are acutely food insecure.
- Clashes in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states continue to impede access.
- UNMISS human rights report states that both the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) and opposition elements are responsible for violations.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$60,775,086
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$35,000,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$47,300,000

### \$143,075,086

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- U.N. Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon visited South Sudan on May 6 to observe the U.N.'s political and humanitarian responses and to pressure RSS and opposition leaders to find a political solution to the conflict. In addition to meeting with President Salva Kiir and U.N. officials, SYG Ban visited the Tong Ping UNMISS civilian protection site in Juba town, Central Equatoria State, and met with internally displaced person (IDP) community leaders.
- In a report released on May 8, UNMISS states that all parties to the conflict have committed violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, rape, arbitrary arrests, and attacks on U.N. peacekeeping staff. The report, which compiled results from more than 900 victim and witness testimonies, details violations that occurred in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. According to the report, RSS and opposition forces engaged in widespread, systematic—and in some cases planned and deliberate—attacks against the civilian population of South Sudan.
- On May 5, RSS and opposition representatives signed a recommitment to the articles of the January 23 cessation of hostilities agreement relating to humanitarian issues, including facilitating access to all affected populations through opening humanitarian corridors. The parties also agreed to “consider one month of tranquility” through June 7 to allow humanitarian actors to pre-position food and other relief commodities and to permit civilians to engage in planting activities, although fighting has continued since that recommitment.

<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)

## **INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS**

- Security conditions remain fluid in South Sudan, with Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) and opposition forces continuing to clash in areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. The current conflict has displaced nearly 1.3 million people—including 959,000 IDPs and 331,300 people who are seeking refuge in neighboring countries—since December 15.
- Tensions remain high in Bentiu and Rubkona towns, Unity, following clashes in early May. Fighting also continues in northern Unity’s Abiemnhom, Mayom, and Pariang counties, resulting in additional population displacement.
- As violence in Unity persists, displacement to neighboring Abyei Area is increasing, according to the U.N. More than 3,000 displaced persons from Unity arrived in Abyei during the last two weeks of April, adding to an estimated 3,000 displaced persons who had already fled South Sudan to Abyei earlier in 2014. The influx is straining limited basic resources, such as access to safe drinking water, and is stretching the capacity of host communities to absorb new arrivals, according to relief agencies.
- The U.N. also reports ongoing clashes in Jonglei’s Duk and Twic East counties. The recent fighting, in addition to ongoing tensions in Bor town, Jonglei, following the April 17 attack on the UNMISS compound, has prompted additional populations to flee toward Mingkaman town, Awerial County, Lakes State.
- Conflict in and around Nasir town, Upper Nile, in early May prompted at least 11,000 people—mostly women and children—to flee to Ethiopia between May 4 and 6, according to UNHCR. International media report that SPLA forces had gained control of Nasir as of May 4; however, the situation remains volatile, and South Sudanese refugees continue to flee clashes toward Ethiopia. In response, UNHCR, Ethiopia’s Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs, and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society are scaling up response efforts to meet the increased humanitarian needs.

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## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES**

- The U.N. Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)—led by the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP)—continues to provide humanitarian assistance, including food commodities and health care, to vulnerable populations in remote locations. Despite progress, insecurity and weather-related challenges continue to hinder humanitarian access. Poor weather conditions in the beginning of May, for example, impeded access to the airstrip in Lankien town, Jonglei, forcing RRM partners to reschedule planned relief activities to a later date.

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## **CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT**

- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)—the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders—continues efforts to improve and expand existing civilian protection areas at UNMISS bases across South Sudan. The CCCM Cluster also continues to erect humanitarian hubs to facilitate relief work in remote locations. As of May 5, CCCM Cluster partners had set up five hub tents—with the capacity to accommodate 50 aid workers—at the Malakal civilian protection area in Upper Nile, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

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## **AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION**

- An IPC alert released on May 9 following the South Sudan IPC analysis workshop reports that 6.9 million people in South Sudan are currently acutely food insecure, with an estimated 3.7 million people experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.<sup>4</sup> The alert warns that the number of people experiencing Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity is likely to rise to as many as 7.3 million between June and August and notes that pockets of populations within some counties may face the risk of famine without adequate humanitarian assistance.

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<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

The majority of those facing food insecurity are conflict-affected IDPs and host communities in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, where between 50 and 85 percent of people are experiencing Crisis or Emergency levels of food insecurity.

- Despite ongoing insecurity, WFP and implementing partners continue to reach populations in need. During the first week of May, WFP and partners distributed nearly 490 metric tons (MT) of assorted food commodities to more than 32,200 beneficiaries—including IDPs in Bor County and food insecure populations in Pibor and Pochalla counties—in Jonglei. In April, WFP and partners provided food assistance to more than 397,000 people across South Sudan, including approximately 240,400 people in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile.
- Between April 29 and May 5, UNICEF supported the International Medical Corps to screen nearly 1,000 children under five years of age in the Malakal civilian protection area for malnutrition. Approximately 3 percent of those screened exhibited severe acute malnutrition, while nearly 14 percent exhibited moderate acute malnutrition.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

- Relief actors remain particularly concerned regarding health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions at the Malakal UNMISS civilian protection area following a week of heavy rains in early May. According to the U.N., the rains resulted in flooding, inundating the shelters of approximately 40 percent of the IDP population. Flooding, combined with the impact of congestion on health and WASH conditions increased concerns regarding illnesses, such as acute watery diarrhea, acute respiratory tract infections, and malaria. In response, relief actors continue to monitor health trends and recently completed a second round of oral cholera vaccinations at the civilian protection site, reaching nearly 2,200 people.
- USAID/OFDA partner World Vision is improving WASH conditions by constructing additional latrines at the civilian protection area. In addition, IOM recently completed drainage works to reduce the presence of stagnant water.
- Health actors reacted swiftly after one individual at the U.N. House UNMISS site in Juba tested positive for cholera on April 29. As the April-to-August rainy season continues to intensify, relief actors are scaling up efforts to prevent cholera outbreaks. As of May 7, health actors had vaccinated more than 74,100 children against cholera since December 15.
- Despite ongoing insecurity in Bentiu, UNICEF and partners continue to scale up WASH support to more than 22,500 IDPs in the UNMISS civilian protection area. UNICEF recently completed the construction of a second borehole and is working on drilling a third, increasing access to safe drinking water, with IDPs receiving approximately 9 liters of safe water per person per day. In addition, WASH partners distributed water treatment supplies to approximately 5,000 households at the site.

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## LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- During the first week of May, on behalf of 13 relief organizations, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the airlift of 72 MT of humanitarian commodities to populations in Unity's Bentiu, Ganyiel, Mayendit, and Nyal towns; Jonglei's Akobo and Pochalla towns; and Malakal town.
- Storage capacity across South Sudan remains limited, according to WFP. Logistics Cluster partners are currently coordinating to identify areas where organizations can expand common warehousing facilities. Meanwhile, to facilitate the delivery of relief items to the IDPs sheltering at the UNMISS base in Bentiu, the Logistics Cluster plans to dispatch one additional repositionable storage unit to the area to increase storage capacity.

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## PROTECTION

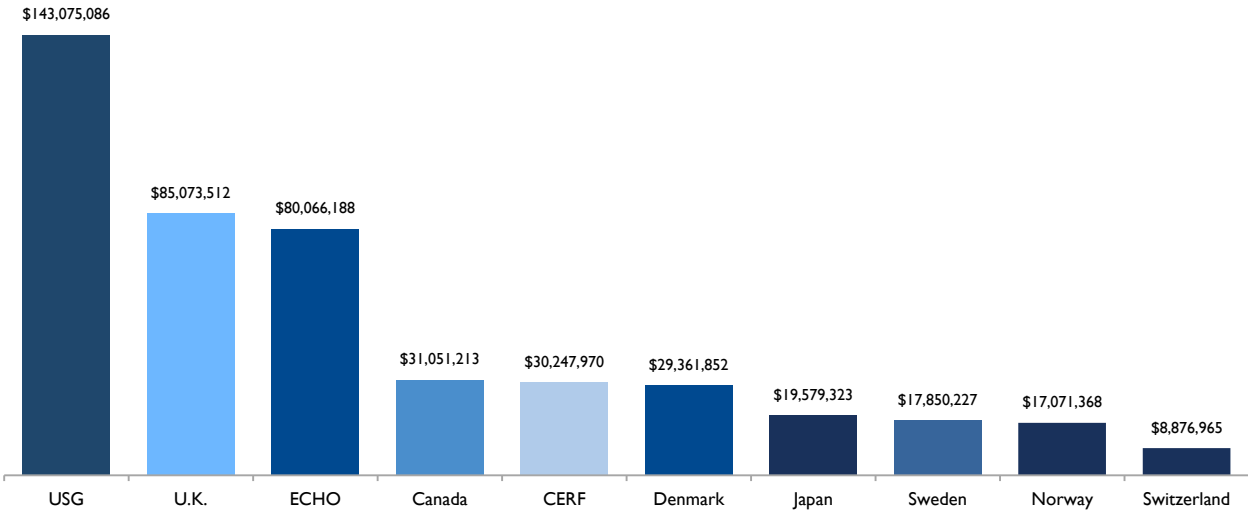
- Since conflict erupted on December 15, RSS and opposition elements have recruited an estimated 9,000 children into armed groups, according to UNICEF. The estimate is based on observations of children wearing military uniforms and carrying weapons, children undergoing military training, and children seen with armed groups.
- Despite ongoing tensions, UNICEF and other child protection agencies continue to respond to increased child protection needs in Bentiu and Bor. Between April 29 and May 5, partners identified approximately 280 unaccompanied and separated children in the two towns, bringing the total number of children identified in South

Sudan to approximately 3,780. Relief agencies are working to provide psychosocial support to unaccompanied and separated children and continue to construct child-friendly spaces in affected areas.

**OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- To date, international donors have provided nearly \$526 million—more than 41 percent of the \$1.27 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. Of the \$744 million shortfall in funding, humanitarian partners have reported that a minimum of \$232 million is necessary to maintain current service levels and prevent a severe deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the next three months, according to the U.N.
- Humanitarian actors continue to work on a revised Crisis Response Plan (CRP), which will build on the current January-to-June CRP, to address humanitarian needs for the remainder of 2014. The new CRP will reflect the humanitarian consequences of the crisis, demonstrate the response results and impact to date, and detail the resource requirements necessary to enable partners to provide basic services to affected populations.
- The European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced on May 7 an additional €4.5 million—approximately \$6.3 million—in support to UNICEF in an effort to scale up emergency response efforts in South Sudan. The additional funding will help UNICEF increase access to safe drinking water, distribute sanitation-related relief commodities, conduct measles vaccination campaigns, provide therapeutic nutritional supplements to malnourished children, create child-friendly spaces, offer psychosocial support, and strengthen relief agency coordination.

**2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\***  
PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of May 9, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year. USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on 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 re-declared 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. 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) 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>			
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection	Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$1,458,595
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,618,893
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Fleet Forum	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$72,311
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
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, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,605
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,800,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,101,949

Program Support	\$668,330
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$60,775,086</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	13,500 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$35,000,000</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 and Neighboring Countries	\$15,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$47,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$143,075,086</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 May 9, 2014.

<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>