

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #46, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JUNE 13, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,130,300*

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

(Includes approximately 6,500 displaced persons in Abyei Area)

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 6 and 9, 2014

*Current U.N. estimates indicate a range of IDP population figures.

94,200

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

UNMISS – June 11, 2014

1,036,100

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – June 6 and 9, 2014

382,900*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

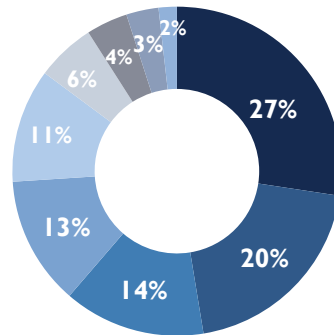
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2014

239,200

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – June 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (27%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (20%)
- Health (14%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (13%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Nutrition (6%)
- Protection (4%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Health agencies reported more than 1,600 suspected and confirmed cases of cholera—including 37 deaths—in South Sudan between April 23 and June 12. Despite increased efforts to treat and prevent cholera cases, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) Ministry of Health (MoH) warns that the cholera outbreak is not yet contained.
- With nearly 94,200 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering at UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) sites across South Sudan, humanitarian agencies continue concerted efforts to improve living conditions for IDPs. In early June, IDPs began relocating to a new PoC site in Malakal, where more than 18,000 IDPs are sheltering at the UNMISS base.
- Relief agencies are closely coordinating humanitarian activities in Leer County, Unity State, following increased concerns regarding food insecurity and malnutrition in the area. Humanitarian agencies are providing treatment for severely malnourished children and delivering nutrition supplies, including 1,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic (RUTF) foods, the U.N. reports. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are working together to ensure coverage for vulnerable populations and link ICRC food distributions with WFP blanket supplementary feeding programs.

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

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

³ USAID's Bureau for Africa (USAID/AFR)

⁴ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 1,600 cholera cases reported since April 23
- Relief agencies scale up nutrition interventions in hard-to-reach, conflict-affected areas
- Voluntary relocation to a new civilian protection site begins in Malakal town, Upper Nile State

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$110,000,000
USAID/FFP ²	\$147,400,000
USAID/AFR ³	\$14,200,000
State/PRM ⁴	\$73,300,000

\$344,900,000

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

- Hostilities in South Sudan since December 15 have displaced approximately 1.5 million people, including approximately 1.1 million IDPs and 382,900 people who are seeking refuge in neighboring countries.
- The U.N. received recent reports of fighting south of the Sobat River near Nasir and Ulang counties, Upper Nile, as well as gunfire near Rubkona and Bentiu towns, Unity.
- Insecurity and attacks against relief assets continue to hinder response activities in conflict-affected areas of South Sudan. For instance, two WFP-contracted trucks traveling from Wunrok town, Warrap State, en route to Bentiu struck a landmine on June 6, approximately 3 kilometers (km) west of Mayom town, Unity, according to the U.N. No deaths or injuries were reported. Further, on June 7, defected soldiers looted a WFP-contracted truck 40 km outside of Wau County, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, which was en route from Juba town, Central Equatoria State, to Wunrok to deliver food assistance.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- From June 1–9, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP deployed field teams through the integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to assist vulnerable populations in Wau Shiluk County, Upper Nile, and Jiech town, Jonglei State, reaching more than 38,000 people in Wau Shiluk and 15,000 people in Jiech, the U.N. reports.
- WFP mobile food distribution teams are completing second round food distributions for more than 70,000 IDPs and conflict-affected people in Nyal and Mayendit towns, Unity, and Akobo County, Jonglei.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- Relief agencies continue efforts to improve living conditions for IDPs living in UNMISS PoC areas. On June 9, Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General for South Sudan Hilde F. Johnson inaugurated a new PoC site adjacent to the UNMISS compound in Malakal. Approximately 4,500 IDPs had relocated to the new site—constructed to relieve congestion and improve IDP living conditions—as of June 6, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The new site has the capacity to host between 8,000 and 9,000 people.
- Camp coordination and camp management actors in Malakal are prioritizing IDP relocation based on vulnerability, special needs, and living conditions in the existing PoC area. Relief actors are constructing latrines, bathing areas, and a water treatment plan at the new site and increasing IDP access to safe drinking water with three new water tanks—each with the capacity to hold 70,000 liters of water.
- Site preparations continue at the new PoC 3 site at Juba’s U.N. House. Relief actors organized a go-and-see visit for 50 community leaders from Juba’s Tomping site to PoC 3 on June 11, according to the U.N. The purpose of the visit was to allow the community leaders to assess living conditions at the new site to encourage voluntary relocations once the site opens. The visitors also received briefings on security from UNMISS and U.N. Police and on humanitarian service delivery. In addition to these go-and-see visits, the sensitization campaign to encourage relocation includes door-to-door messaging through outreach teams, daily radio messages, and poster displays.
- Nearly 90 civilians had voluntarily moved from Tomping to U.N. House as of June 7 as part of a cash-for-work program to assist with the construction of shelters and other facilities at PoC 3. Relocations are scheduled to begin June 16, according to IOM.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- Nearly 4 million people are likely to experience Crisis and Emergency—IPC 3 and 4, respectively—levels of food insecurity through August, according to the most recent IPC alert for South Sudan.⁴ Meanwhile, relief agencies remain concerned regarding increased levels of malnutrition in the country, where approximately 235,000 children could face severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2014, the U.N. reports.

⁴ 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.

- UNICEF continues to scale up nutrition interventions in hard-to-reach, conflict-affected areas, reaching 14 targeted sites as of June 11.
- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is responding to the health and nutrition needs of approximately 1,600 children identified as experiencing SAM in Leer, the U.N. reports. The U.N. is coordinating with MSF to support the nutrition response in Leer, and UNICEF plans to conduct a measles vaccination campaign.
- During a recent RRM mission to Walgak town, Jonglei, from May 15–29, relief agencies screened more than 3,600 children for malnutrition and referred 16 children for SAM treatment, according to the U.N. The multi-sector response team also vaccinated nearly 700 children against polio, provided Vitamin A supplements and deworming medication to more than 1,000 children, and registered nearly 200 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.
- As WFP continues to expand food assistance coverage across South Sudan, WFP estimates that food commodities reached approximately 600,000 people through its emergency operations with food assistance in May, in addition to approximately 590,000 people through its longer-term food assistance programs.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Between April 23 and June 12, health actors had reported more than 1,600 cases of cholera, including 37 cholera-related deaths, in South Sudan. The case fatality rate—approximately 2.3 percent—remains above the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 1 percent. The RSS MoH and WHO continue to lead response efforts in most-affected Juba and other affected areas.
- Although humanitarian partners have reported fewer cases in recent days, particularly at the Juba Teaching Hospital and other cholera treatment centers, the RSS MoH notes that the cholera outbreak is not yet contained. The majority of cholera cases have occurred outside PoC areas, possibly due to the oral cholera vaccination campaigns conducted at U.N. House and Tomping, according to the RSS MoH. To date, more than 13,400 IDPs at Tomping and more than 6,200 IDPs at U.N. House have received two doses of the oral cholera vaccine.
- Health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) partners continue to conduct social mobilization activities, such as promoting infomercials on cholera prevention, distributing pamphlets on early detection and cholera control, and making house-to-house visits, the RSS MoH reports. The RSS MoH released a statement on June 9 urging communities to remain vigilant by reporting suspected cases and seeking early treatment.
- Acute respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhea, and malaria remain the top causes of morbidity in IDP camps in South Sudan, according to the Early Warning and Disease Surveillance System—a joint project between WHO and the RSS MoH. The agencies recommend that relief organizations and local health actors continue to strengthen public health measures to prevent and control these diseases.

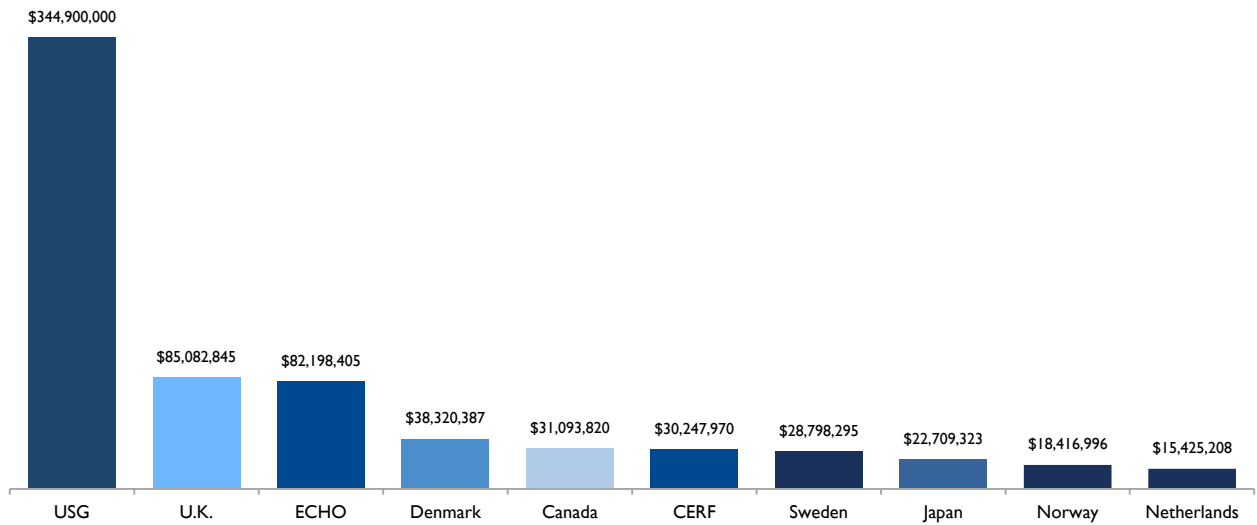
LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- The Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—airlifted more than 150 metric tons of humanitarian supplies between June 1 and 9 to Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile on behalf of six relief agencies, according to the U.N.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided more than \$741 million—approximately 41 percent of the \$1.8 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 13, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year. U.S. Government (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.
- 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 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 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Action Against Hunger	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,205,012
American Refugee Committee	Protection	Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$1,458,595
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei	\$3,586,439
Catholic Relief Services	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
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,535,793
GOAL	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$2,831,558
IMA World Health	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,638,258
International Medical Corps	Health, Nutrition	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,702,935
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$1,637,966
International Rescue Committee	Health, Protection, WASH	Unity	\$2,747,255
Medair	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,466,033
Mentor	Health	Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,979,450
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,986,516
Samaritan's Purse	WASH	Unity	\$3,417,140
Solidarit�s	WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$775,000
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
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,800,000
World Relief International	Nutrition	Unity	\$1,025,881
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,101,949
Uncommitted Funds to Relief Agencies	Multi-Sectoral	Countrywide	\$22,120,216
	Program Support		\$855,208
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$110,000,000
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$142,400,000
UNICEF	RUTF	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$147,400,000

USAID/AFR			
Planned Activities	Education, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,200,000
TOTAL USAID/AFR ASSISTANCE			\$14,200,000
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$57,500,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$15,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$73,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$344,900,000

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 June 13, 2014.

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>