

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

DECEMBER 20, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

34,000

Individuals Displaced to U.N. Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Bases in Juba and Bor

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 19, 2013

300

Number of People Admitted to Juba Hospitals
OCHA – December 19, 2013

159,130

People Internally Displaced by Violence since January
OCHA – September 2013

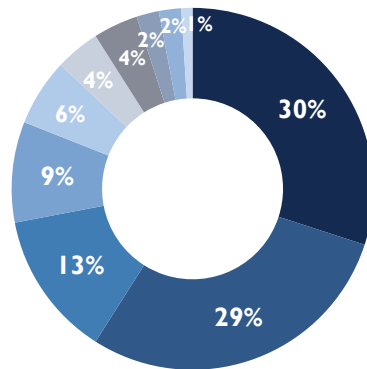
786,946

South Sudanese Returns from Sudan to South Sudan since October 2010
International Organization for Migration (IOM) – August 2013

203,052

Refugees from Sudan's Two Areas in South Sudan since June 2011
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – September 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (30%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (29%)
- Health (13%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Shelter (4%)
- Nutrition (4%)
- Protection (2%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/OFDA activated a field-based Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and a corresponding Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) on December 20.
- The U.N. reports that approximately 34,000 displaced people are residing in U.N. compounds in Juba and Bor.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$59,826,570
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$62,435,400

\$264,146,270

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The security situation in South Sudan remains volatile, following clashes that erupted in the capital city, Juba, between factions within the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) on December 15. Due to the unrest, the U.S. Embassy in Juba ordered the departure of non-emergency U.S. Government (USG) personnel from South Sudan. Clashes have displaced approximately 34,000 people to UNMISS bases located in Juba and Bor town, Jonglei State, since December 15.
- On December 20, USAID/OFDA activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan. USAID/OFDA also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- An interagency assessment conducted on December 19 by the U.N. and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) confirmed that current priority needs in South Sudan include water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); food commodities; health; and protection. Relief organizations have begun to mount a robust response to the crisis in Juba, with multiple humanitarian clusters coordinating to provide much-needed humanitarian assistance to the displaced populations residing in U.N. compounds. For example, at one UNMISS compound in Juba, partners have provided tents, constructed pit latrines, and transported clean drinking water to civilians displaced by fighting.

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 AND DISPLACEMENT UPDATE

- The security situation in South Sudan remains tense and unpredictable following intra-government armed conflict that erupted in the capital city, Juba, late on December 15. Fighting occurred between forces loyal to President Salva Kiir and forces supporting former Vice President Riek Machar, who President Kiir dismissed in July. The U.S. Embassy in Juba ordered the departure of non-emergency USG personnel from South Sudan due to the ongoing unrest. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP American citizen staff landed in Nairobi, Kenya, on December 18, where they continue to monitor the evolving situation in South Sudan and remain prepared to respond to increased humanitarian needs, as they arise.
- The total number of conflict-related deaths, as well as the full impact of the violence in South Sudan remains unconfirmed. The U.N. reports more than 300 people were admitted to hospitals in Juba with fighting-related injuries. International media report nearly 500 people have died due to the clashes. On December 17, the International Committee of the Red Cross reported recovering 250 bodies from across Juba.
- The Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA), which was completed on December 20, indicates that approximately 10,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are residing at the UNMISS Tongping compound, with an additional 2,000 people located outside the compound's eastern gate. An additional 8,000 people are sheltering at the UNMISS Juba 3 compound. The IRNA assessment found that six other areas within Juba contain high numbers of IDP populations, including Juba Teaching Hospital (JTH), UNHCR Way Station, Munuki (Mia Saba), Jebel (Nyakuron area), Goudele (Luri), and Kator (Catholic Church).
- Up to 14,000 IDPs are sheltering at the UNMISS compound in Bor, approximately 1,500 IDPs at the UNMISS compound in Pibor, Jonglei State, and more than 900 IDPs at the UNMISS compound in Bentiu, Unity State, according to the U.N.
- Approximately 220 patients, all gunshot victims, are being treated at JTH by a combination of Ministry of Health, Médecins Sans Frontières, and South Sudan Red Cross staff. Munuki, Jebel, Goudele, and Kator communities have likely absorbed conflict-affected IDPs into their neighborhoods.
- UNHCR reports 129 new South Sudanese refugees—mostly from the Nuer ethnic group—refugees have arrived in Uganda and 75 new South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Ethiopia since the clashes began.

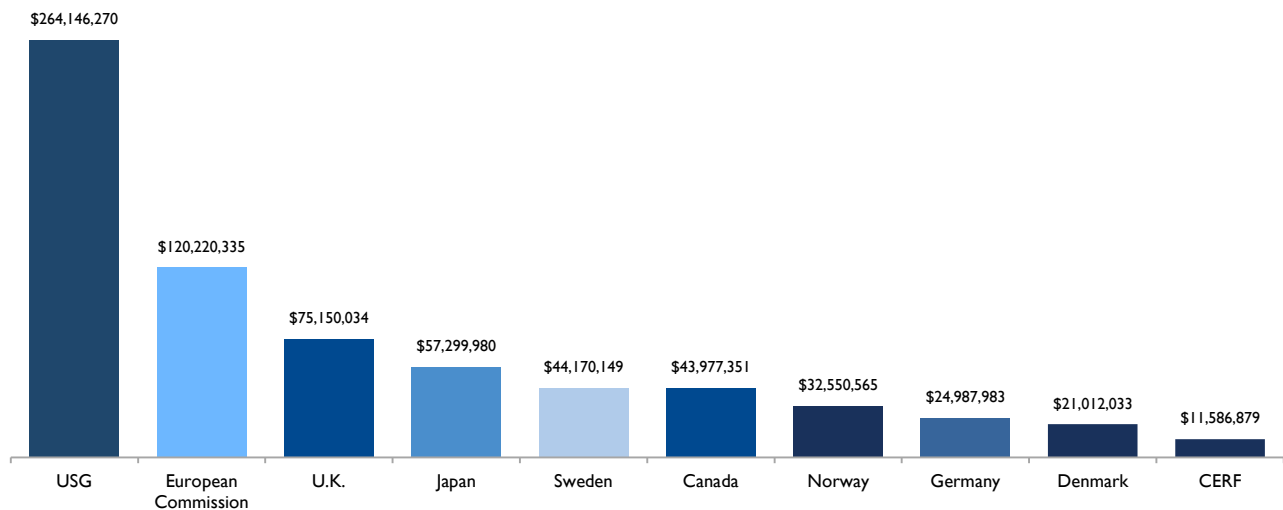
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS

- Critical humanitarian needs at the Tongping and Juba 3 compounds include improved water sources, latrines, and hygiene facilities—all with adequate lighting; basic health services; ready-to-use supplementary food; relief commodities, including blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, and soap; and reinforced protection systems.
- According to the IRNA, basic site planning is essential on both compounds to ensure a logical layout of service provision, adequate access to sanitation and hygiene services, and civilian protection. A site focal point within UNMISS is needed to ensure efficient coordination of activities within each site. Additionally, IDP registration is critical to ensuring relief commodity distributions are effective.
- At JTH, critical humanitarian needs include antibiotics and additional lab supplies; shelter and relief commodity items; food assistance; diagnostic and surgical supplies; and essential WASH infrastructure.
- Despite heavy fighting in recent days, the situation in Bor was stable but tense as of December 20. UNMISS and other contacts report the situation in the compound in Bor is worsening and the majority of the 14,000 IDPs at the location are facing water, food, and shelter shortages. On December 20, the U.N. airlifted emergency food assistance to Bor and plans to airlift much-needed medicine to the town in the near future to support vulnerable IDPs.
- Humanitarian organizations have begun to coordinate a robust response to the crisis in Juba, with the WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for WASH-related humanitarian activities in South Sudan—leading efforts to establish improved access to safe drinking water, as well as adequate hygiene facilities; the Health Cluster leading efforts to provide basic health services and distribute ready-to-use supplementary food; the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster leading efforts to establish covered living spaces and distribute items such as blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, and soap; and the Protection Cluster with the International Organization for Migration leading efforts to reinforce protection systems.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Relief organizations have begun providing humanitarian assistance to displaced populations in Juba. At the UNMISS Tongping compound, relief organizations have provided limited basic health services; distributed 20 6x8 meter tents and two safari tents; constructed basic trench latrines; and conducted limited water trucking services, providing 4 liters of safe drinking water per person per day. In addition, the U.N. water treatment system at the compound is operating at maximum capacity, producing between 35,000 and 45,000 liters of water per day.
- At the UNMISS Juba 3 compound, partners have provided limited basic health services, as well as assorted building materials for the construction of makeshift shelters. The U.N. World Health Organization provided emergency health kits to support conflict-affected displaced populations inside Juba 3 on December 19. In addition, five water trucks and a 5,000-liter fuel tank have arrived at Juba 3.
- Humanitarian organizations report that a higher level of services inside the UNMISS compounds is imperative, but note that relief efforts to the areas do not represent a sustainable solution. Additionally, continued service provision within the UNMISS compounds may increase the number of people seeking protection at the already crowded compounds, although some IDPs have indicated a desire to leave Juba for areas of origin.
- As evacuations continue, humanitarian staff capacity will become more limited. Although pipeline supplies are available in Juba, the movement of those supplies to the UNMISS compounds in the city is dependent on the volatile security situation.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 20, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2013 calendar year, while 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.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between 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. Between the signing of the peace agreement in 2005 and the independence of South Sudan in July 2011, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to areas of origin in present-day South Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, according to IOM and UNHCR.
- 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.
- The May 2011 Abyei Area conflict between the SAF and forces loyal to the SPLA displaced approximately 77,000 people from areas north of the River Kiir, the majority of whom continue to reside in Agok town and Warrap State, South Sudan. The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee—comprising GoS, RSS, and African Union representatives—continues to discuss outstanding Abyei Area issues.
- 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 SPLA and non-state actors, as well as inter-ethnic conflict, continues to displace and otherwise adversely affect civilian populations across the state.
- In late January 2012, the RSS ceased oil production in South Sudan after negotiations stalled between Sudan and South Sudan regarding the terms and conditions related to the export of South Sudanese oil through Sudan. Although the RSS resumed oil production in April 2013, sporadic stalls in GoS–RSS negotiations disrupted production and exportation activities. The RSS derived 98 percent of its revenue from oil exports prior to the 2012 shutdown and continues to face significant financial issues due to the loss of oil income.
- On October 5, 2012, 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.
- 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.

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, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,934,069
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Abyei Area	\$3,297,292
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (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	NBeG	\$985,916
U.N. Office for Project Services	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
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, 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

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.