

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

DECEMBER 22, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

62,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan Since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 21, 2013

42,000

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

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 21, 2013

20,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 21, 2013

300

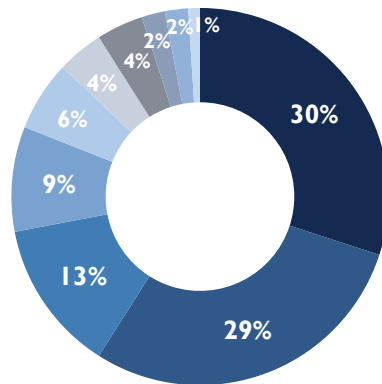
Number of People Admitted to Juba Hospitals
OCHA – December 21, 2013

206,475

Refugees from Sudan's Two Areas in South Sudan since June 2011

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 15, 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

- The U.N. reports that violence has displaced approximately 62,000 people since December 15, including 20,000 sheltering at U.N. bases in Juba.
- The security situation in Juba has stabilized, while conditions have worsened in Jonglei and Unity States. Fighting in Akobo resulted in the death of two U.N. peacekeepers and at least 20 civilians.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$64,241,851
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

- Following clashes that erupted on December 15 in Juba between factions within the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS), the security situation in the city is stabilizing. Since mid-December, five of South Sudan's 10 states have been affected by armed violence. Due to the unrest, the U.N. has ordered the evacuation of non-critical staff, and the majority of humanitarian partner international staff are departing South Sudan. Ongoing humanitarian staff departures will likely impact assessment and response capacity.
- The situation in many of South Sudan's other towns—including Akobo, Bor, Bentiu, and Yida—is deteriorating. Clashes in Unity State occurred on December 21. Fighting also erupted in other locations within Central Equatoria State. The U.N. estimates that violence has displaced approximately 62,000 people since December 15.
- Despite limited access, humanitarian agencies continue to provide assistance to displaced families in Juba. Relief organizations are continuing to conduct registration to better assess the full scope of humanitarian needs and continue to distribute much-needed relief items.
- On December 20, USAID/OFDA activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the U.S. Government (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.

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 since fighting began between forces loyal to President Salva Kiir and forces supporting former Vice President Riek Machar, who President Kiir dismissed in July. The total number of conflict-related deaths, as well as the full impact of the violence in South Sudan, remains unknown.
 - Conditions have worsened in Jonglei State, with violence increasing in Bor, Gumuruk, and Likuangle. On December 19, a group of approximately 2,000 armed youth—reported to be of the Nuer ethnic group—attacked the U.N. Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) compound in Akobo, Jonglei State. The armed youth targeted members of the Dinka ethnic group that were sheltering at the UNMISS compound, according to the U.N. The violence resulted in the death of two U.N. peacekeepers and at least 20 civilians. By the evening of December 19, UNMISS and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had reestablished control of the U.N. Akobo base.
 - Following initial clashes, the security situation in Juba remains relatively calm. An estimated 20,000 people fled to the two UNMISS compounds in Juba—Tompson and U.N. House—with the initial eruption of conflict on December 15. The majority are fearful of leaving, saying the risk remains too high, according to the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Forum—a coordinating body of international and national NGOs in Juba. Reports indicate women are entering and exiting the compounds more frequently than men in order to access local markets.
 - Approximately 5,000 people have also taken refuge at the UNMISS compound in Bentiu, Unity State, according to the U.N. An additional 15,000 people have fled to the U.N. base in Bor town. In total, approximately 42,000 people were located at U.N. compounds as of December 21, according to the U.N.
 - The uncertain security situation has significantly limited humanitarian agency access to civilians who may be displaced or otherwise affected outside of the U.N. compounds. An estimated 20,000 people have fled their homes to Awerial County, Lakes State, for other areas of relative safety in South Sudan as clashes continue, according to local authorities.
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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS

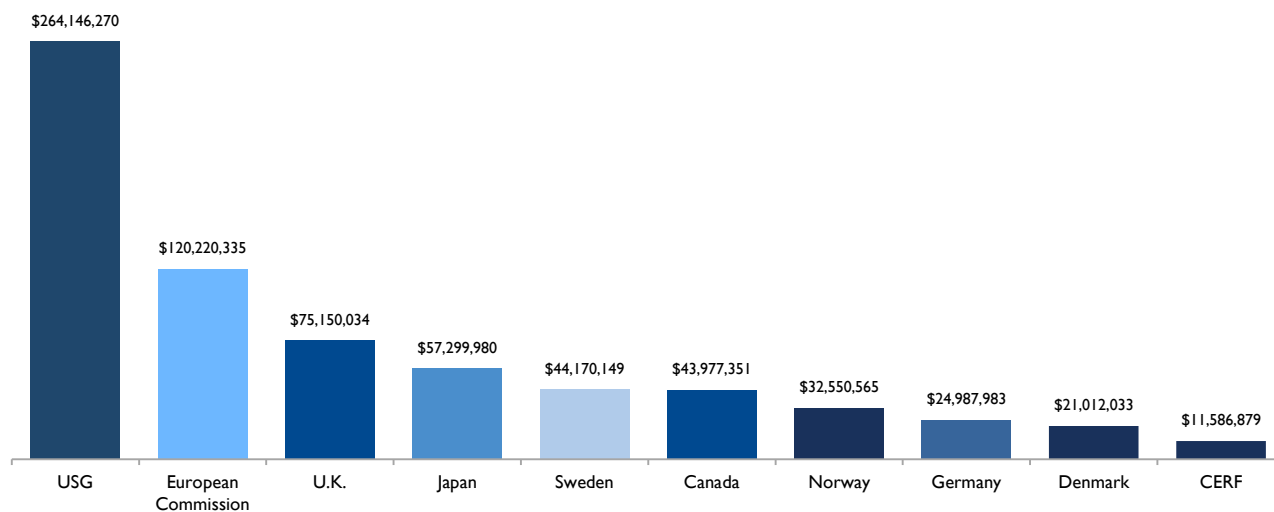
- An interagency assessment conducted by the U.N. and NGOs at displacement sites in Juba on December 19 and 20 identified water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); food commodities; health; and protection as priority humanitarian needs. Relief organizations have begun to mount a robust response to the crisis in Juba, with multiple humanitarian clusters coordinating to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the displaced populations residing in U.N. compounds.
- Following the interagency rapid assessments, the U.N. trained enumerators to begin registering internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the two UNMISS bases in Juba, each housing approximately 10,000 individuals. Registration, which began on December 21, will provide data on priority humanitarian needs and vulnerable populations, including the identification of unaccompanied and separated children.
- On December 20, humanitarian organizations attended the first UNMISS IDP camp management meeting in Juba. During the meeting, participants identified focal points to assume camp management responsibilities and assist UNMISS in providing services to displaced families. The NGO Forum in Juba continues to liaise with partners operating across South Sudan to assess the status of NGO assets, staff, and capacity to respond. The Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) humanitarian staff will serve as camp manager for the UNMISS compounds in Juba.
- The U.N. notes that the protection of civilians remains a major concern in all conflict-affected areas of South Sudan. Challenging conditions in the IDP sites, compounded by a tense security situation, may result in increased protection concerns in the coming days, according to the U.N. Protection teams conducted assessments in eight neighborhoods in Juba affected by the December 15 to 17 clashes, finding several areas deserted and witnessing looting.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- With the influx of IDPs in Juba’s UNMISS bases, the existing water and sanitation infrastructure is unable to accommodate the population. The U.N. reports that waste removal and hygiene supplies are needed, particularly in UNMISS Tamping. Relief agencies are currently working to begin the construction of latrines and additional water points. NGOs aim to build 200 latrines, as well as operate a total of six water points in each of the Juba U.N. bases.
- The U.N. reports more than 300 people have been admitted to hospitals in Juba with fighting-related injuries between December 15 and 21. To assist with the increased number of patients at the Juba Teaching Hospital, humanitarian organizations, including Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), have provided medication and medical supplies, such as wound-dressing materials and reproductive health kits. In addition, MSF established a medical tent alongside the hospital to accommodate additional patients.
- Other organizations continue to provide essential health assistance and monitor conditions that could facilitate disease outbreaks. At the UNMISS compounds in Juba, humanitarian actors are setting up mobile health clinics to provide basic health services for IDPs. The first of these centers are slated to open on December 21 and 22, the U.N. reports.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) also aims to begin the distribution of tents and emergency relief supplies—family kits comprising kitchen items, mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, soap, and water containers—on December 22 in the UNMISS Tamping base.
- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has pre-positioned 58 metric tons (MT) of food items—super-cereal, a specialized nutrition product, and sugar—to begin distributions on December 22 at the UNMISS bases in Juba. Children under five years of age will also receive high-energy biscuits. In addition, WFP is preparing to distribute emergency food assistance at the UNMISS base in Bentiu, Unity State.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 22, 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 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. 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 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Unity, Abyei Area	\$3,936,987
	Program Support		\$478,294
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$4,415,281
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$4,415,281

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 December 22, 2013.

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, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (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
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	Northern Bahr el Ghazal (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
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	NBeG	\$958,373
U.N. Children's Fund (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,	Upper Nile	\$475,000

Protection			
International Committee of the Red Cross (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

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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>