

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

DECEMBER 31, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

180,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 29, 2013

75,000

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Camps
OCHA – December 29, 2013

105,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – December 29, 2013

7

Number of States, Out of 10 Total States, Affected by Violence in South Sudan since December 15

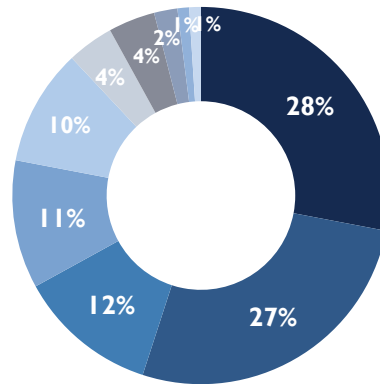
OCHA – December 29, 2013

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 (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

- Humanitarian actors anticipate that as many as 200,000 people could seek refuge in UNMISS compounds in the next three months.
- Neighboring countries plan for a potential influx of South Sudanese refugees.
- U.N. emergency food assistance reaches approximately 51,500 people.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$64,262,561
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$62,435,400

\$268,582,261

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of December 29, approximately 75,000 people had fled to UNMISS compounds in South Sudan as a result of violence throughout the country. Humanitarian actors in South Sudan anticipate that as many as 200,000 people will seek refuge in UNMISS bases in the next three months, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports.
- Although heightened tensions remain, relatively stable security conditions have enabled the U.N. and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to pursue multi-sector response activities to meet the emergency needs of populations sheltering at the two UNMISS bases—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3—in Juba. As of December 30, relief agencies continued the distribution of food rations, emergency relief supplies, sanitation support, and safe drinking water to internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in the UNMISS bases.
- U.N. agencies and the governments of countries neighboring South Sudan, including Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda, continue to plan for a potential influx of South Sudanese refugees. Humanitarian organizations have pre-positioned food supplies, increased the shipment of relief items, and begun constructing additional communal shelters to provide emergency assistance for those who may flee the violence in South Sudan.

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 across conflict-affected areas in South Sudan remains fluid. The situation in Juba remains calm but tense and has allowed increased delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations, despite continuing tensions. According to the U.N., as many as 29,000 people are residing in UNMISS compounds in Juba as of December 29.
 - An estimated 6,000 people are displaced in Werkok, Jonglei State, according to the U.N. Approximately 11,000 people are sheltering in UNMISS bases in Bentiu and Pariang, Unity State, in addition to 7,000 individuals seeking refuge outside of UNMISS compounds. In Upper Nile State, where conflict is reported in Malakal, Nassir, and Ulang counties, as many as 22,000 people are residing in the UNMISS compound in Malakal as of December 29.
 - As clashes continued in Upper Nile and Jonglei states between December 27 and 29, humanitarian actors in Sudan continued to prepare emergency response plans to assist individuals who may flee from South Sudan to neighboring Sudan. The U.N. reports that relief agencies have begun planning activities for an estimated 350,000 refugees and identified three potential corridors that people may use to cross between the countries.
 - Approximately 32,000 people attempting to seek refuge in Sudan remain stranded at the Sudan–South Sudan border, just south of Heglig town, Southern Kordofan, according to OCHA. Humanitarian organizations are attempting to negotiate with armed actors to gain access to the area in order to provide assistance to displaced populations.
 - U.N. agencies and the Governments of Ethiopia and Uganda are also preparing for a potential influx of South Sudanese refugees. To date, nearly 3,600 refugees have crossed into Uganda since December 15, and approximately 950 people have arrived in Kenya, according to UNHCR. UNHCR reports that at least 4,700 refugees have crossed into Ethiopia since December 15, with other humanitarian organizations indicating that the number could be larger.
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HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

- Relief agencies continue robust efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to populations sheltering at UNMISS bases in Juba. Between December 23 and 29, more than 12,600 people—approximately 4,500 households—registered as IDPs in the UNMISS Tong Ping base and received food rations and emergency relief supplies, such as blankets, sleeping mats, and basic kitchen items, IOM reports. IDP registration is slated to begin on January 1 in the UNMISS U.N. House 3 compound.
 - As of December 30, relief agencies had erected nearly 20 tents, capable of sheltering up to 850 people, for displaced families in the Tong Ping compound.
 - The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) had provided emergency food assistance to approximately 51,500 people displaced by recent violence in South Sudan as of December 30. Of the total, WFP had distributed one-week food rations to approximately 27,000 people in the Juba UNMISS bases since December 22, as well as 8,200 IDPs in Bentiu, Unity State, and 7,500 in Mingkamam, Lakes State.
 - On December 30, WFP-managed U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) began operating a two-week temporary flight service between Juba and Nairobi, Kenya, to help relief workers better access affected areas.
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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN

- Humanitarian agencies continue efforts to provide critical humanitarian assistance to areas outside of Juba, as security, staffing, and access permit, and are scaling up assessment activities to identify priority needs among affected communities.
- Following an interagency assessment, the U.N. reports that an estimated 15,000 people have sought shelter in the UNMISS compound in Bor, Jonglei State, as of December 26. Insecurity has prevented the distribution of food assistance, but relief agencies are working to improve security and sanitation services. IOM reports that IDP registration and distributions will likely begin in early January.
- As security allows, relief organizations are planning an assessment mission to Awerial County in Lakes State on December 31, after receiving reports of as many as 60,000 people displaced in the area. The U.N. previously reported

that local authorities and relief organizations have provided food commodities and other relief items—including medical supplies—to IDPs in Awerial. WFP is making arrangements to transport food items to assist 30,000 people in the area.

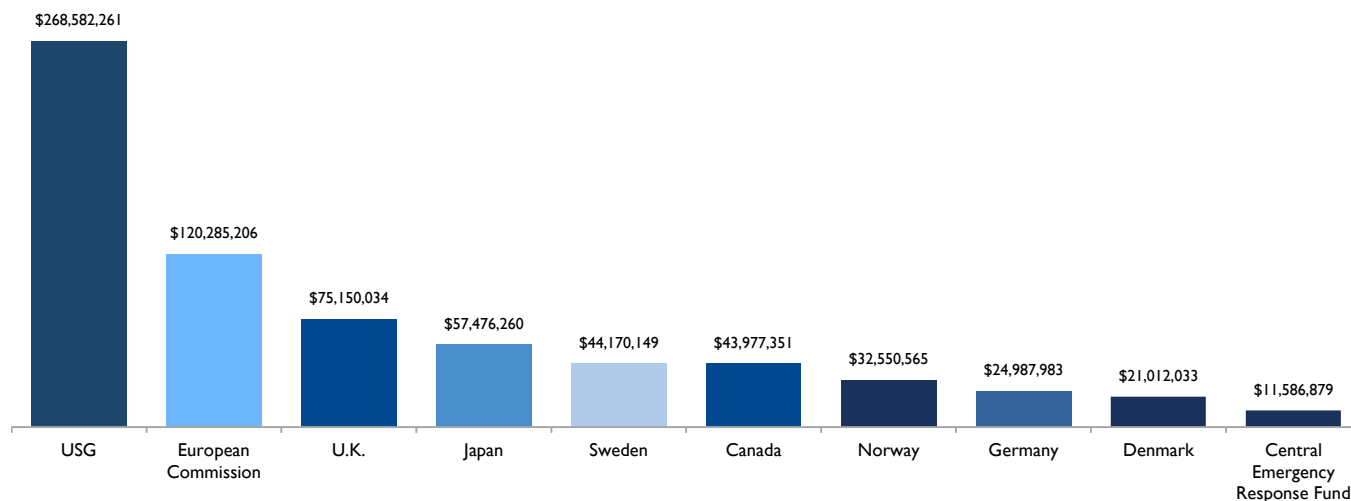
- Camp management staff recently identified health, food assistance, emergency relief supplies, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support as priority needs in the UNMISS base in Malakal, Upper Nile State, where an estimated 22,000 IDPs reside after nearby violence forced many to flee their homes. In response, U.N. and NGOs continue to increase support for IDPs.
- By request of the WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for WASH activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—IOM has begun conducting WASH assessments at the Malakal base and has deployed support staff to assist in the implementation of activities as of December 30.
- WFP, in cooperation with UNMISS in Malakal, is coordinating food distributions, reaching nearly 5,300 IDPs with seven-day food rations as of December 30.
- IOM plans to facilitate IDP registration and provide camp management support in Lakes, Unity, and Upper Nile states in the coming weeks.
- The Government of Ethiopia continues to plan for a total of 30,000 new arrivals—15,000 for Akobo, Gambella Region, and 15,000 for Asosa, Beneshangul-Gumuz Region. WFP has prepositioned high-energy biscuits, sufficient to feed up to 7,400 people for three days, in Gambella. Meanwhile, UNHCR is building additional communal shelters and WASH facilities at Ocea and Dzaipi reception centers and is ramping up shipments of food commodities and other relief items, including medical supplies, to northern Uganda.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The U.N. released its South Sudan Crisis Response Plan for January–March 2014 on December 31. The Response Plan—prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team—details the humanitarian community’s funding requirements to address the humanitarian needs of an estimated 400,000 IDPs and 228,000 refugees. Priority needs are camp management, food and livelihoods, health, protection, and WASH, in addition to the ongoing response to refugees already living in South Sudan. The Response Plan calls for \$209 million; however, the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund—a pooled, multi-donor fund used to support timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to meet urgent needs and critical gaps—has already mobilized \$43 million of the total, leaving a shortfall of \$166 million. The U.N. notes that the Crisis Response is taking place in an already complex humanitarian emergency marked by large-scale humanitarian needs; the 628,000 people in need as a result of the current crisis are only a portion of the total 4.4 million people in need across South Sudan.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 31, 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, 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 Government of the Republic of South Sudan (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 U.S. Government (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			
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Unity, Abyei Area	\$3,936,987
	Program Support		\$499,004
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$4,435,991

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014 **\$4,435,991**

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 31, 2013.

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
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
International Organization for Migration (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
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
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
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014			\$268,582,261

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>