

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #17, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 15, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

413,000

Total Number of
Individuals Displaced in
South Sudan since
December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) –
January 13, 2014

66,500

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

OCHA – January 13, 2014

346,500

Total Number of
Individuals Displaced in
Other Areas of South
Sudan

OCHA – January 13, 2014

74,300*

Registered Refugees from
South Sudan in
Neighboring Countries

**Including an unconfirmed
number of refugees who have
arrived in Sudan*

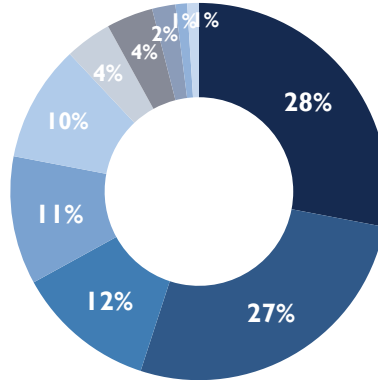
OCHA – January 13, 2014

229,587

Refugees from Neighboring
Countries in South Sudan

Office of the U.N. High
Commissioner for Refugees
(UNHCR) – January 6, 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 AND TO DATE IN FY 2014



- 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

- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) continue to flee to Aweril County, Lakes State.
- Relief agencies reach 203,000 people with limited humanitarian assistance.
- U.N. condemns the commandeering of humanitarian vehicles and theft of food stocks in South Sudan.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$81,765,791
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$94,735,400

\$318,385,491

TOTAL USAID AND STATE
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On January 14, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon condemned the commandeering of humanitarian vehicles and theft of food stocks and other relief items by Government of the Republic of South Sudan and opposition forces. Ban Ki-Moon reiterated that the U.N. will hold armed actors accountable for attacks against civilians, humanitarian workers, and U.N. personnel.
- As of January 13, violence had displaced approximately 413,000 people in South Sudan, with 66,500 people currently seeking shelter at UNMISS bases across the country, according to the U.N. Although an estimated 203,000 people have received some humanitarian assistance, the U.N. notes that relief agencies have not fully met needs among assisted populations due to a lack of sustained, predictable access.
- USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to co-lead the Camp Coordination and Management Cluster—the coordinating body for camp coordination and management activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—in South Sudan and is currently registering IDPs for humanitarian assistance in Bentiu town, Unity State, and Malakal town, Upper Nile State.

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

- Ongoing hostilities in many areas of South Sudan continue to impede the delivery of critical humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations. Despite constraints, humanitarian agencies are providing support as access and security allow and have reached approximately 203,000 people with limited humanitarian assistance as of January 13.
 - International media report that people fleeing Jonglei State violence continue to seek shelter in Minkamman, Lakes State, with more than 1,000 IDPs arriving daily.
 - Ongoing hostilities across South Sudan resulted in additional population displacement, and the U.N. reports that nearly 18,000 people are currently sheltering at the UNMISS base in Malakal, representing a 50 percent increase since January 13.
 - On January 15, humanitarian partners completed an initial rapid needs assessment of Lankien town, Jonglei State, where approximately 30,000 IDPs are residing. Assessment results are forthcoming.
 - UNHCR reports more than 42,000 refugees fleeing violence from South Sudan have sought refuge in Uganda. The Dzaipi transit center in northern Uganda—which was originally designed to host approximately 400 individuals—has the largest concentration of refugees from South Sudan, with more than 32,500 people. UNHCR notes health care for the refugees remains a concern, with limited medical supplies, staff, and hygiene tools available. The Government of Uganda and UNHCR are working to open an alternative refugee host site in the coming days.
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HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

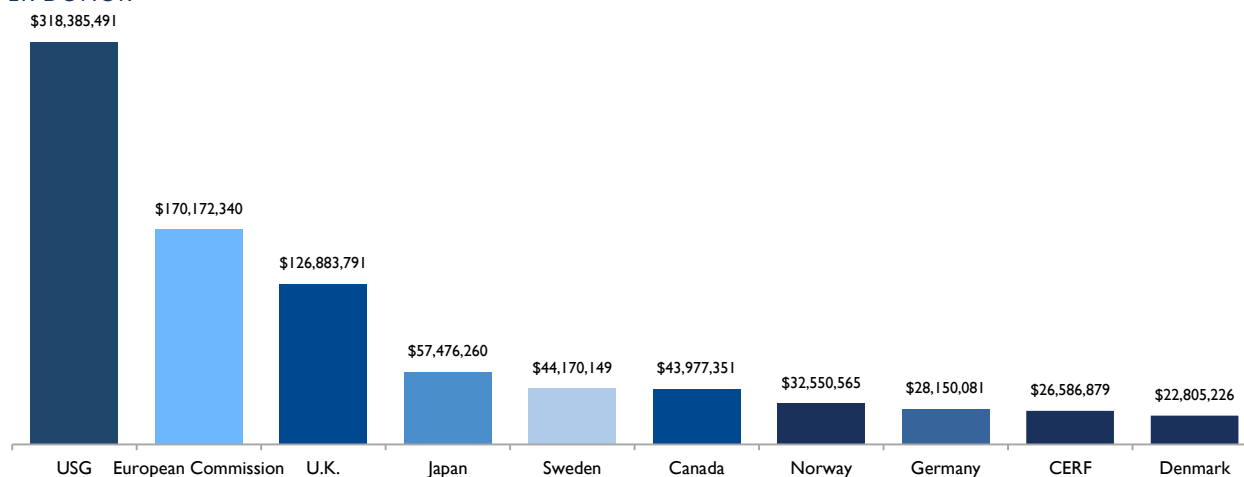
- As of January 14, International Medical Corps (IMC) had established a second primary health care clinic at UNMISS Tong Ping and planned to begin services in the coming days. IMC reported that 32 percent of 750 patients had an upper respiratory infection, 21 percent of patients had malaria, and 7.5 percent of patients had acute watery diarrhea during medical consultations at U.N. House 3 conducted between January 6 and January 12.
 - In other non-UNMISS IDP sites in Juba, humanitarian agencies are distributing relief items based on need, with small-scale distributions ongoing.
 - Relief agencies have not met humanitarian standards for shelter provision for IDPs due to the limited amount of secure land inside UNMISS bases and the remote nature of many spontaneous IDP sites. The Health Cluster reports that due to insufficient shelter at IDP sites, the risk of respiratory tract infections and malaria remains of concern. Relief agencies are working to identify and prepare an additional IDP site in Juba where UNMISS will provide physical protection of civilians.
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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN

- To address expanding camp management needs, USAID/OFDA partner IOM has deployed 28 staff to South Sudan in recent days, increasing IOM's presence to 44 total personnel. Since fighting began on December 15, USAID/OFDA has awarded more than \$2 million through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), with partners focusing on camp coordination and management, health, protection, relief item, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs among IDPs.
- USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) completed 30-day food ration distributions in Bor town, Jonglei State, reaching all 9,000 IDPs located in the UNMISS compound.
- Insufficient fuel supplies in South Sudan could impede emergency relief operations in the coming weeks. The Health Cluster reports that critical supply chains for the delivery of medical items are facing potential fuel shortages. Without sufficient fuel, relief agencies would become unable to transport supplies and administer measles and polio vaccinations, particularly in areas affected by recent violence, such as Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal towns. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Health Cluster, and the RSS Ministry of Health are coordinating with UNMISS regarding the delivery of fuel to locations where humanitarian access is limited.

- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has provided emergency medical assistance for more than 100 wounded people following heavy fighting in Malakal and Nasir towns, Upper Nile State. In recent weeks, MSF has treated more than 650 people wounded in fighting across South Sudan.
- With \$340,000 from the RRF, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is providing camp coordination and management services, emergency relief supplies, protection assistance, and shelter support to IDPs in Malakal. As part of its camp management responsibilities, DRC is working to manage the sudden influx of additional IDPs to the UNMISS base in Malakal town by designating safe defecation areas within the compound, as latrines remain extremely limited.
- Relief agencies have distributed 45-day rations of food commodities and soap to nearly 121,000 refugees in Maban County, Upper Nile. At the Yida and Ajuong Thok refugee camps in Unity State, humanitarian organizations plan to begin food distributions to refugees on January 15.
- To help nearly 390 people of South Sudanese origin who have recently returned from Sudan reach Juba, IOM—with support from USAID/OFDA—conducted flights to bring returnees to Juba between January 10 and 13. The flights brought the refugees from a way station in Malakal town, where they were temporarily residing.
- Relief agencies are exploring intervention options and supporting vaccination campaigns with the RSS Ministry of Health. The Health Cluster reports that relief agencies are planning measles vaccination campaigns in Awerial, Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal, as well as Turalei town, Warrap State.
- Relief organizations continue to respond to the needs of displaced populations in Awerial. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), is supporting the South Sudan Red Cross to conduct health and hygiene promotion activities in the county.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 15, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2013 and 2014 calendar years, 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 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) 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			
FAO	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Unity, Abyei Area	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$502,234
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$21,939,221
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$32,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$54,239,221

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 January 15, 2014.

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, 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
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
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
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			\$318,385,491

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>