

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #49, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JULY 11, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,105,100

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

(Includes approximately 6,700 displaced persons in Abyei Area)

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – July 10, 2014

97,100

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

UNMISS – July 9, 2014

1,008,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

UNMISS – July 9, 2014; OCHA – July 10, 2014

402,800*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

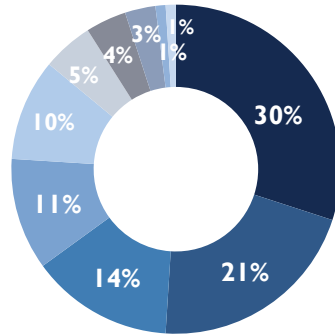
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – July 2014

241,000

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – July 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (30%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (21%)
- Health (14%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (10%)
- Nutrition (5%)
- Protection (4%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly 3,200 suspected and confirmed cholera cases—including 70 deaths—reported between April 23 and July 9.
- Relief agencies provide much-needed water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu town, Unity 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	\$122,512,490

\$394,112,490

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As reported cases of cholera steadily increase in areas outside of Juba County, Central Equatoria State, relief agencies continue efforts to improve health and WASH conditions to curb the spread of the disease. Humanitarian organizations are urgently responding to increased cases of cholera in Wau Shilluk town, Upper Nile State, where nearly 700 suspected cases were reported as of July 10.
- In response to increased food insecurity in parts of Unity, relief actors are scaling up food and nutrition assistance in affected areas. Ongoing response activities include blanket and targeted supplementary feeding programs, livelihood kit distributions, malnutrition screenings, and outpatient nutrition treatment for pregnant and lactating women.
- On July 10, State/PRM announced an additional \$21.6 million in humanitarian assistance to support refugees and IDPs in South Sudan and South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. The funding will support international organization and non-governmental organization (NGO) efforts to assist IDPs and refugees by improving access to safe drinking water, food, health care, and essential household items, as well as supporting employment training, preventing gender-based violence (GBV), and increasing child protection.

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)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

- Clashes and food insecurity in South Sudan since December 15 have displaced more than 1.5 million people, according to the U.N. Of the total, more than 1.1 million people are internally displaced, and nearly 403,000 people have sought refuge in neighboring countries.
- Tensions remain high in many areas of South Sudan, with insecurity continuing to negatively impact livelihoods and relief activities. In early July, clashes and military mobilization occurred in and around Bentiu town, Unity, as well as in several locations in Upper Nile, according to the U.N.
- The U.N. reports that approximately 113,000 people previously internally displaced have returned to areas of origin in Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Jonglei states.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Rapid response teams are increasing relief agency capacity to reach vulnerable populations, many facing severe food insecurity, in hard-to-reach areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. Relief organizations reached an additional 22,000 people in remote locations between July 3 and 10, bringing the total number of people assisted through U.N.-led rapid response mechanisms since March to approximately 736,300, according to the U.N.
- On June 28, a rapid assessment team visited Gorwai town, Ayod County, Jonglei, identifying displaced people from Ayod town residing among the host community and in need of urgent food assistance. Relief actors distributed food items to nearly 50 families remaining in Ayod town.
- Assessment teams report approximately 37,000 people in need of assistance in Nhialdiu town, Unity, according to the U.N. Relief actors have provided food commodities, as well as health, nutrition, protection, and WASH services, but note that a scale up in assistance is needed. The provision of assistance may be drawing populations to the location from neighboring areas; the number of people registered for assistance more than doubled from 15,000 to 37,000 between July 3 and 10, according to the U.N.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- Relief agencies continue efforts to decongest Juba's Tomping PoC site by relocating IDPs to the new U.N. House PoC 3 site. As of July 9, nearly 1,000 people had relocated from Tomping to U.N. House PoC 3, with additional IDPs planning to relocate in the coming days, according to the U.N.
- In the Bentiu PoC site, where approximately 40,600 IDPs are sheltering, relief actors are working to identify additional space for a possible additional influx of 14,000 people, according to the U.N. Humanitarians are seeking to extend the PoC site and are working quickly to construct additional latrines and boreholes and establish mobile health care clinics, while UNMISS works to repair interior roads affected by flooding.
- As of July 3, approximately 11,500 IDPs had relocated from the existing PoC site at the UNMISS base in Malakal town, Upper Nile, to the new PoC area, which is better suited to host displaced populations.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- Food insecurity in South Sudan continues to force thousands of people to leave their homes in search of food assistance, particularly in Unity. The U.N. reports that more than 2,000 children in Leer County, Unity, are currently receiving treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In addition, nutrition actors are providing assistance to more than 800 children experiencing SAM at a newly constructed third outpatient treatment center in the Bentiu PoC.
- Although moderate rains continued across South Sudan in late June, insecurity and related food and seed shortages affected cultivation activities in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Upper Nile states, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Despite favorable weather conditions, most IDPs in the Malakal PoC site were unable to cultivate due to insecurity. However, following recent humanitarian seed distributions at the Malakal site, some farmers traveled to their fields in Wau Shilluk during the day to plant sorghum, according to FEWS NET.

- In addition, approximately 40 percent of the population in Nyirol County, Jonglei, was unable to cultivate due to seed shortages. FEWS NET reports that households in Unity's Koch County have less time to engage in agricultural activities due to time spent searching for food, likely reducing the yields of future harvests.
- The Government of Sudan and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on July 8 granting the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) permission to transport humanitarian cargo by road and river from Sudan across the border to South Sudan, according to local media. The MoU is valid for six months and calls for both governments to provide for the safety and security of cross-border humanitarian convoys, which will transport cereals, vegetable oil, and other food commodities to populations in need. The two governments are currently working on an implementation plan for the agreement.
- Staple food prices varied considerably across the country in May, FEWS NET reports. The highest and most variable prices were identified in conflict-affected areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, where violence since December has destroyed markets. In addition, heavy rainfall has further restricted market access in many areas due to deteriorating road conditions.
- To date in FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has provided \$6 million to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for humanitarian activities in South Sudan, which include the distribution of seeds and tools to displaced and vulnerable populations across South Sudan. In addition, USAID/OFDA partner CARE is supporting vulnerable populations in Jonglei's Twic East and Uror counties with the distribution of fast-maturing vegetable seeds, crop seeds, and planting tools.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Health actors continue to report new cholera cases in South Sudan, with nearly 3,200 suspected and confirmed cases—including 70 cholera-related deaths—reported between April 23 and July 9, according to the U.N. Relief agencies continue to scale up surveillance, prevention, and treatment activities to address the spread of the disease, particularly in areas outside of Juba County, including Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State, and Wau Shilluk. At 2.3 percent, the case fatality rate remains above the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 1 percent.
- Between July 3 and 10, relief actors reported nearly 700 suspected cholera cases in Wau Shilluk, including 18 cholera-related deaths. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) are quickly responding to the increased cholera caseload, and MSF has set up a cholera treatment center (CTC) in the area.
- Health actors continue to track the spread of cholera in UNMISS PoC sites. As of July 6, relief agencies had confirmed 11 cases of cholera in the Bentiu PoC site following rapid diagnostic testing, according to WHO. In addition, health actors reported 14 suspected cases of cholera in the Malakal PoC site. Health actors have established CTCs in the Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites to manage cases.
- Despite the ongoing cholera outbreak, cases of acute watery diarrhea among IDPs continue to decline countrywide, due in part to strong WASH interventions, according to the U.N.
- Health actors are responding to the steady increase in the number of reported Hepatitis E cases in Mingkaman town, Lakes, since the first reported cases in March. As of June 26, health facilities had recorded nearly 50 cases of Hepatitis E in Mingkaman and four Hepatitis E-related deaths, three of which were pregnant women, the U.N. reports. In response, health agencies are targeting vulnerable populations—including pregnant women—with awareness-building activities to support early diagnosis and treatment, increasing hygiene promotion activities, and improving sanitation facilities and access to safe drinking water.
- USAID/OFDA partner Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA) recently deployed a 40-person Nutrition Emergency Team (NET) to the Bentiu PoC site to address increasing levels of malnutrition. The NET plans to deliver approximately 1,000 boxes of ready-to-use therapeutic foods in the coming weeks to treat malnourished children at the site. In addition, the NET plans to run three therapeutic outpatient clinics, as well as a stabilization center to treat children experiencing malnutrition with medical complications. AAH/USA reports it has the capacity to support more than 1,500 malnourished children over three months.
- As of July 3, relief actors had reached approximately 1.9 million conflict-affected people with WASH services, according to the U.N. Humanitarians continue to scale up WASH interventions at the Bentiu PoC site, increasing IDP access to safe drinking water. With the construction of additional latrines at the site, there is currently one latrine per

109 people in the PoC area—an improvement since June 20, when the PoC area contained one latrine per 234 individuals.

PROTECTION

- Protection concerns including, GBV, forced recruitment of children into armed groups, and increasing numbers of unaccompanied and separated minors, persist in conflict-affected areas of South Sudan. In response, humanitarian agencies are supporting protection activities to support vulnerable populations. Protection actors recently conducted child-protection awareness training for approximately 1,400 individuals and provided psychosocial support to more than 41,000 children in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Upper Nile, according to the U.N.
- In early July, USAID/FFP partner WFP installed a grinding mill in Juba’s Tomping PoC site. The machine will improve the protection situation for IDPs sheltering at the site by enabling them to grind cereals inside the PoC area, which reduces the need to venture outside the UNMISS compound, where IDPs may face increased protection risks, such as harassment or GBV.

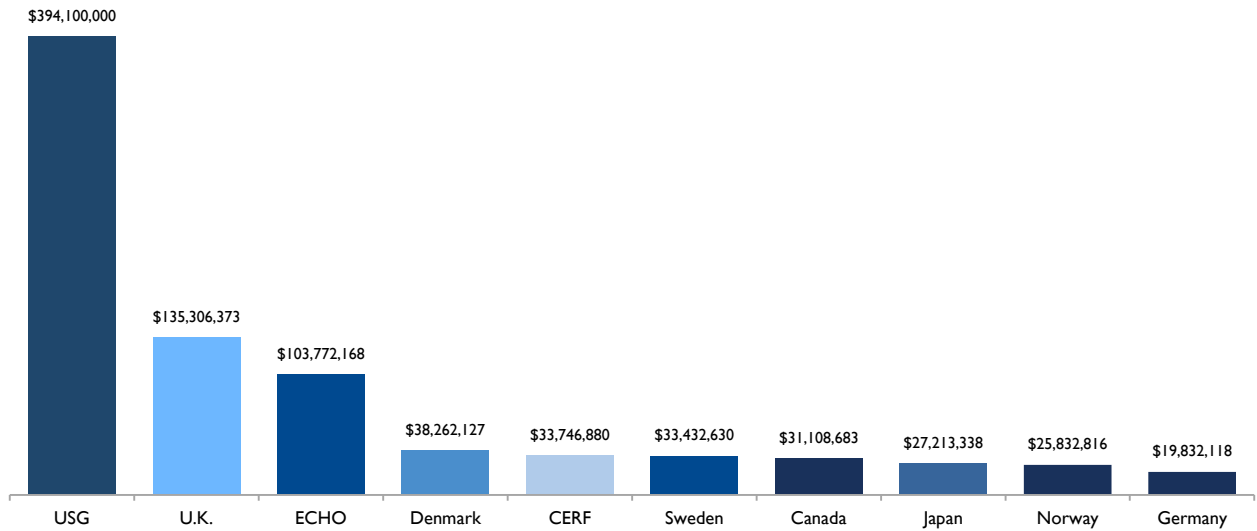
LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- For the first time since the beginning of the crisis in December 2013, humanitarian barges carrying 1,200 metric tons (MT) of food aid departed Juba town for Malakal and Melut towns, Upper Nile. However, the barge convoy is on hold pending the repair of the pusher required to move the barges north on the river.
- Between July 3 and 10, the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—facilitated the delivery of approximately 120 MT of humanitarian supplies to remote locations, including Bentiu and Unity’s Koch and Leer counties, the U.N. reports. Due to increased humanitarian needs in Bentiu, the Cluster also continues to airlift humanitarian cargo to Rumbek town, Lakes, and then transport the cargo to Bentiu via helicopter.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided nearly \$808 million—approximately 45 percent of the \$1.8 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan.
- In response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, the Government of Finland (GoF) is providing an additional \$5.4 million to various relief organizations working to mitigate the impact of the crisis on vulnerable populations. Approximately \$2.7 million of the new funding will support the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies via the Finnish Red Cross, while approximately \$1.6 million will facilitate WFP response efforts, according to GoF. The new support brings the total GoF humanitarian assistance to South Sudan in 2014 to approximately \$12 million.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 11, 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 Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) 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 GoRSS. 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			
AAH/US	Nutrition	Abyei Area, Countrywide	\$1,205,012
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes	\$3,250,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection	Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$1,458,595
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei	\$3,586,439
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	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 (FH)	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 (IMC)	Health, Nutrition	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,702,935
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
IOM	WASH	Unity	\$2,143,777
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$1,637,966
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	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
Solidarités	WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$775,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,605
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,700,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,800,000
World Relief International (WRI)	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	\$11,246,374
	Program Support		\$835,273
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$110,000,000

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	46,363 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$142,400,000
UNICEF	590 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	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			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$31,900,000
IMC	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Mentor	Health	Upper Nile	\$309,538
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$86,500,000
U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Infrastructure	Unity	\$1,502,952
World Vision	Multi-Sector Assistance	Eastern Equatoria	\$800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$122,512,490

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$394,112,490
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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 July 11.

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>