

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #29, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

FEBRUARY 21, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

### 716,500

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – February 21, 2014

### 75,400

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

OCHA – February 21, 2014

### 641,100

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – February 21, 2014

### 166,900\*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

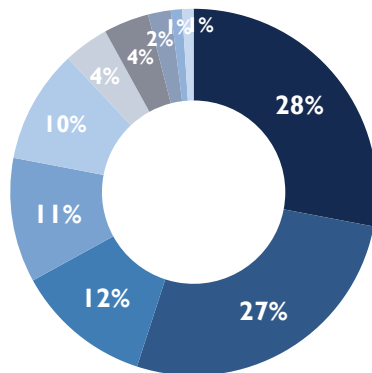
OCHA – February 21, 2014

### 233,300

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – February 19, 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 & 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

- Recent clashes in Malakal town, Upper Nile State, and related inter-communal violence within the local UNMISS base resulted in at least 17 deaths and wounded approximately 150 people, according to the U.N.
- Humanitarian actors are pre-positioning food commodities and relief supplies in advance of the April-to-August rainy season.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$87,174,812
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$141,884,300
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$94,735,400

### \$323,794,512

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Fighting has resulted in increased population displacement in recent days, with violence displacing more than 883,000 people—including both internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees fleeing to neighboring countries—since December 15, according to the U.N.
- Escalating insecurity continues to impede consistent, life-saving humanitarian support in conflict-affected areas of South Sudan, particularly in Upper Nile, where fighting between Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) forces and opposition groups has hindered humanitarian operations in Malakal. Population movements continue in Malakal, with many IDPs seeking protection at the UNMISS base, while other people have fled the UNMISS base for areas of greater security.
- In an effort to coordinate relief activities for displaced populations and expand emergency assistance where possible, humanitarian organizations continue to focus efforts on pre-positioning of food supplies and relief commodities prior to the upcoming April-to-August rainy season, which will likely impede humanitarian access to populations in need through October.
- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the number of measles cases has declined in all major IDP sites in South Sudan during the week of February 17, with 71 reported cases compared to nearly 172 cases reported the previous week. Despite improvements, measles remains a significant public health concern in conflict-affected areas.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## SITUATION, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS UPDATE

- While relatively stable security conditions persist in many areas of South Sudan, an estimated 716,500 people remain internally displaced, particularly in areas of ongoing conflict, including 129,400 people displaced in Jonglei State, 198,500 people displaced in Unity State, and 121,800 people displaced in Upper Nile.
- While distribution of basic food commodities—reaching more than 267,500 people as of February 21—and nutrition supplies continues, more assistance is needed, particularly for people congregating in rural areas who have not integrated into host communities, the U.N. reports.
- Insecurity continues to affect communities and impede humanitarian access in Upper Nile, with renewed clashes between RSS forces and opposition groups reportedly erupting in Malakal on February 18. Related inter-communal fighting also broke out within the UNMISS civilian protection area, cumulatively resulting in 17 deaths and injuring approximately 150 people, according to the WHO. International non-governmental organizations (INGOs) working in Malakal report that escalating violence has disrupted humanitarian activities and continues to threaten the security situation for more than 21,000 IDPs currently sheltering at the UNMISS base.
- According to an interagency assessment conducted in Bor on February 5, civilians displaced from previous fighting in Bor are not yet returning to the town permanently. Instead, many IDPs are traveling to and from nearby Mingkaman town in Awerial County, Lakes, during the day to salvage household items from areas of origin in Bor. Although recurrent fighting since mid-December did not destroy numerous homes, armed actors and criminal elements have looted personal residences of all food and household supplies. The interagency assessment recommends continued monitoring of the humanitarian situation in Bor as the security situation stabilizes and displaced people potentially begin returning.
- Insecurity in Bor and Malakal since December and recent fighting in Jonglei's Gadiang town, Uror County, has resulted in increased humanitarian needs among IDP and host community populations in Akobo, Nyirol, and Uror counties, Jonglei, according to relief agencies. Local RSS officials reported to interagency assessment teams that approximately 7,500 displaced families are sheltering in Walgak town, Akobo; more than 1,900 households are sheltering in Waat town, Nyirol; and more than 1,100 IDP households are sheltering in Mwot Tot town, Uror. Previous poor harvests and the strain of IDPs assimilating into host communities have exhausted food stocks in the towns, while interagency teams report increased levels of disease outbreak and limited pharmaceutical supplies in the area. As a result, priority humanitarian needs include food, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. The response to vulnerable populations in Uror is particularly urgent as the upcoming April-to-August rainy season will render much of the county inaccessible by road and air by the end of May.
- Disease outbreaks due to overcrowding remain a serious concern among conflict-affected populations particularly in the UNMISS base in Tong Ping, Juba town, Central Equatoria, and other IDP sites in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile.

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## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Although humanitarian organizations have reached approximately 302,500 people with humanitarian assistance since hostilities erupted on December 15, relief agencies have not fully met needs among assisted populations due to insecurity and a lack of sustained, predictable access, according to the U.N.
- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster has established humanitarian hubs in key locations to facilitate humanitarian assistance for conflict-affected and displaced populations, including new sites in Awerial County, Lakes State, and Bor town, Jonglei State. The hubs, which provide crucial office and accommodation space for humanitarian staff, enable aid workers to establish a longer-term presence and thereby facilitate the provision of more consistent and substantial assistance to nearby conflict-affected populations. With four humanitarian hubs now operational in Awerial, Juba, and Bor, relief agencies are working to establish additional hubs in Bentiu town, Unity, and Malakal to support emergency relief efforts, as well as help alleviate space constraints in UNMISS bases.
- According to the U.N., nearly 30 percent of sites hosting displaced populations are currently situated within known flood-risk areas, placing approximately 274,700 IDPs at risk of contracting cholera and other diseases. In response, relief organizations continue to pre-position vital relief supplies, including cholera kits, in areas where flooding is likely

during the rainy season. To assist in reducing the occurrence of measles and other prevalent diseases, WHO also continues to support health promotion activities in IDP camps throughout South Sudan.

- IDPs, returnees, and host communities in Malakal and Renk towns, Upper Nile, and Bentiu town are receiving emergency health services through mobile clinics supported by USAID/OFDA partner IOM. In addition, WHO supported the delivery of essential drugs and medical supplies to provide health services for displaced people in Mayom, Abiemnom, and Pariang counties in Unity.

### *Central Equatoria*

- Relief agencies continue efforts to meet urgent humanitarian needs among vulnerable populations by providing emergency WASH supplies and protection assistance. In coordination with local organizations, INGO Oxfam is providing nearly 13,500 people with safe drinking water and has installed 178 new latrines and bathing shelters at the two UNMISS sites—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3—in Juba. In addition, locally trained protection workers recently provided community outreach and education on gender-based violence to approximately 160 people and psychosocial support to nearly 120 women and girls in the UNMISS bases in Juba.
- Although the number of reported measles cases in Juba has reduced in recent weeks, the U.N. Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stake holders—reports that health actors continue health promotion interventions in Juba IDP sites following repeated cases of measles in Tong Ping and threats of potential disease outbreaks due to poor hygiene and sanitation conditions.
- Through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund, USAID/OFDA is providing nearly \$189,000 to support additional health and WASH interventions, as well as humanitarian coordination and information management and logistical services, in Juba. In response to the ongoing health and WASH needs among IDPs sheltering outside of the two UNMISS sites in Juba, INGO People in Need is providing basic emergency health care, implementing vaccination campaigns, and addressing urgent sanitation needs through the provision of safe drinking water, basic hygiene kits, and personal hygiene promotion for conflict-affected and displaced populations.

### *Jonglei*

- Currently, humanitarian actors are distributing additional food relief to vulnerable populations in Lankien, Old Fangkak, and Pibor towns, Jonglei, and have provided household kits to approximately 960 families in Waat. Relief agencies have distributed additional emergency relief supplies, including blankets, soap, and household kits, to a total of 3,250 families sheltering in the UNMISS base in Bor.
- According to the U.N., UNMISS removed unexploded ordnance (UXO) from two NGO compounds in Bor and surveyed 15 other humanitarian compounds for UXO, with plans to subsequently clear the marketplace in Bor.

### *Lakes*

- As of February 20, IOM reached 9,000 households in Awerial with emergency relief supplies and shelter support, while humanitarian organizations provided mine risk education to displaced communities in Mingkaman town, Awerial, according to the U.N.
- Oxfam is supporting emergency WASH operations by providing more than 541,000 liters of safe drinking water per day and constructing latrines and hand-washing stations in Awerial. Nearly 23,000 people have received personal hygiene education.

### *Unity*

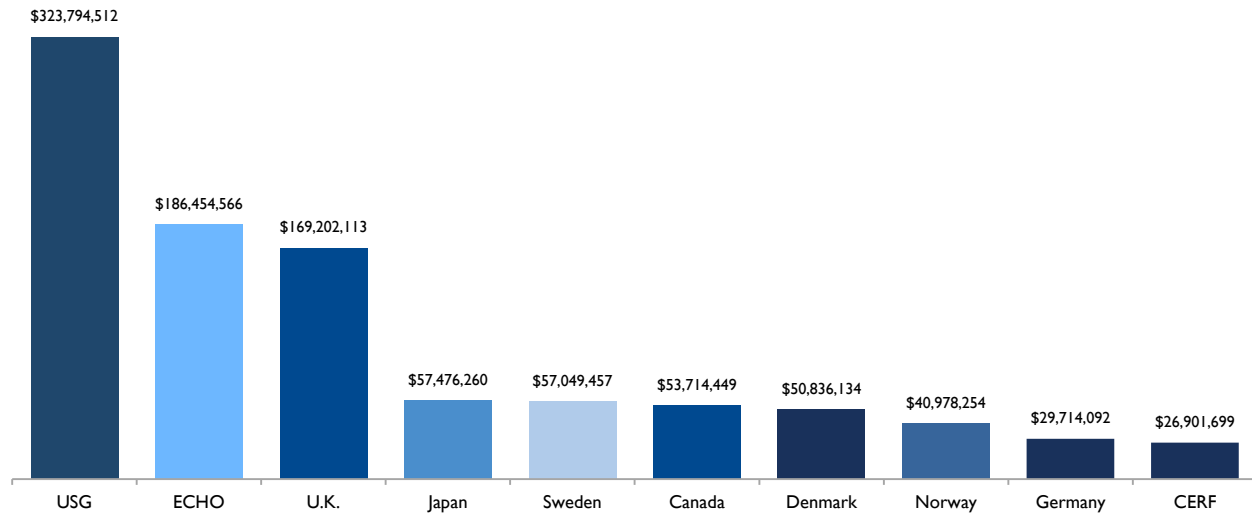
- As the security situation continues to improve in Bentiu town, health actors are providing reproductive health care services, including obstetric care and emergency services, to people displaced in Bentiu. In addition, the U.N. Mine Action Service recently cleared five humanitarian compounds of possible explosive remnants in Unity.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of February 20, international donors have provided approximately \$225 million—or 17.7 percent of the \$1.27 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. Although relief agencies have received an additional \$19 million in pledges, the U.N. reports that additional funding is needed to quickly implement life-saving services and secure relief commodities for all core pipelines.

### 2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of February 21, 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. 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 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 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 2014<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$1,637,966
Mentor	Health	Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,979,450
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$791,605
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$27,348,242</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$32,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$59,648,242</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 21, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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	UNHAS	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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$59,826,570</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$141,884,300</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$62,435,400</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$264,146,270</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014</b>			<b>\$323,794,512</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>