

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #37, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

APRIL 11, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

### 817,700

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

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

### 67,800

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

UNMISS – April 9, 2014

### 749,900

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – April 10, 2014

### 280,600\*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

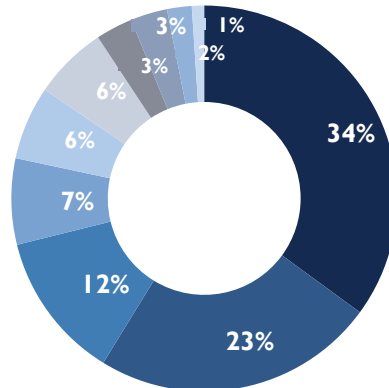
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2014

### 236,700

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – April 7, 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 & FY 2014



- Logistics & Relief Supplies (34%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (23%)
- Health (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (7%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Shelter (3%)
- Protection (3%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- At least 2,875 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have voluntarily relocated from UNMISS Tong Ping to U.N. House 3
- Relief organizations reach more than 965,000 conflict-affected people with health-related assistance
- Insecurity in Upper Nile State results in additional population displacement

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

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

USAID/OFDA	\$120,608,953
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$180,884,300
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$109,735,400

### \$411,228,653

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Humanitarian organizations are increasingly concerned regarding severely deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan. An estimated 7 million people are vulnerable to food insecurity, with 3.7 million people at high risk, according to the U.N. Malnutrition levels are also increasing, and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that 222,700 children may require treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the coming months—more than double the number of children requiring treatment in 2013.
- As the April-to-August rainy season intensifies, relief organizations are scaling up efforts to support infrastructure improvements and voluntary relocations at congested UNMISS bases to mitigate health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) risks associated with flooding and standing water.
- In recent days, clashes in Upper Nile State near Melut town resulted in the displacement of approximately 103,000 people to Kodok, Lul, and Wau Shiluk towns. The fluid security situation continues to create challenges for relief organizations attempting to track and provide assistance to displaced populations.
- U.N. agencies continue to expand activities in conflict-affected areas through the new Inter-Rapid Response Mechanism. Multi-sector teams are reaching populations with health, nutrition, child protection, and WASH support in remote areas, including Akobo town, Jonglei State; Mayendit and Nyal towns, Unity State; and Melut town, Upper Nile State.

<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)

## **INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS UPDATE**

- The security situation in South Sudan remains fluid, with insecurity particularly affecting populations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states. According to the U.N., hostilities since December 15 have resulted in the displacement of nearly 1.1 million people—including 817,700 IDPs and approximately 280,000 people who are seeking refuge in neighboring countries. Since April 4, the number of IDPs in Jonglei and Unity has decreased; however, the number of IDPs in Upper Nile rose by 54 percent—from 88,500 to 136,600 people. While nearly 67,800 IDPs are sheltering at eight UNMISS bases in South Sudan, the majority of IDPs in the country are dispersed throughout remote areas where humanitarian access is limited.
- In recent days, new clashes between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) and opposition forces erupted near Upper Nile’s Melut town, resulting in additional population displacement, according to international media. As of April 10, some conflict-affected persons already displaced to sites near Melut were preparing to flee the area, according to the U.N.

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## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES**

- Through a new rapid response mechanism, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF, and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) continue to expand activities to reach populations in remote areas. Multi-sector response teams are conducting needs assessments and providing health, nutrition, child protection, and WASH support in Akobo town, Jonglei; Mayendit and Nyal towns, Unity; and Melut town, Upper Nile. Two additional rapid response teams have deployed to Kodok and Pagak towns, Upper Nile, and teams are planning to travel to Melut, as well as Jonglei’s Haat and Mathiang towns, in the coming days, according to UNICEF.

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## **CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT**

- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for camp coordination and management activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—continues to facilitate the delivery of assistance to IDPs in displacement sites and to support voluntary IDP relocations, as security permits.
- CCCM Cluster partners—led by USAID/OFDA partner International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR—are establishing humanitarian hubs for relief workers at displacement sites to provide crucial office and accommodation space for relief staff. As of April 11, humanitarian hubs were operational in Awerial County, Lakes State, and near Bor town, Jonglei.
- As the rainy season strengthens, efforts to decongest the protection area at the Tong Ping base in Juba town, Central Equatoria State, are progressing, according to UNMISS. Following heavy rainfall in Juba on April 5 and 6, which resulted in flooding in some areas of Tong Ping, more than 1,000 individuals sheltering in the protection area volunteered to relocate to U.N. House 3. On April 7, more than 400 IDPs relocated from Tong Ping to U.N. House 3, marking the largest one-day population relocation since relocation began on March 12. As of April 7, with USAID/OFDA support, IOM had provided movement assistance to a total of 2,875 individuals who voluntarily relocated from Tong Ping to U.N. House 3.
- Relief agencies remain concerned regarding congestion and resultant poor health, shelter, and WASH conditions at the IDP protection area in the Malakal UNMISS base and are working to urgently improve living conditions. On April 8, IOM began airlifting machinery and heavy equipment—including backhoes and tractors—to Malakal to expedite the improvement and expansion of the IDP site.

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## **AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

- As the rainy season intensifies, relief organizations are prioritizing the distribution of farming tools and crop seeds to help ensure these inputs reach farmers before the planting season ends. Other livelihoods response activities, such as the distribution of fishing kits and support of animal husbandry, will continue throughout the rainy season, according to relief organizations.

- To date in 2014, relief organizations have provided food assistance to approximately 1.1 million people in South Sudan, including approximately 554,000 conflict-affected persons and 534,400 other food-insecure people, such as refugees.
- With ongoing displacement, disrupted agricultural activities, and high food prices in many areas of the country, food insecurity is increasing. Market revitalization efforts face significant challenges, such as damaged or destroyed infrastructure, lack of traders, and a volatile security situation. Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster partners are working with RSS authorities to conduct food security surveys in South Sudan's seven least-conflict-affected states. The Cluster has also conducted emergency food security assessments in 20 locations across Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, and plans to share the results of the assessments in late April.
- Humanitarian organizations are growing increasingly concerned regarding the deteriorating nutritional status of children in South Sudan. The nutrition security outlook in conflict-affected states is particularly dire due to planting, harvest, and market disruptions caused by persistent hostilities. UNICEF estimates that approximately 222,700 children will soon require treatment for SAM—more than double the number of children requiring treatment in 2013. In response, UNICEF has developed an emergency response strategy to scale up nutrition interventions in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, as well as in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states.
- Through the Inter-Rapid Response Mechanism, humanitarian organizations are providing nutrition services to vulnerable populations located outside of UNMISS bases. Between April 1 and 7, nutrition experts screened approximately 3,350 children and 5,500 children for malnutrition in Mayendit and Akobo, respectively, according to UNICEF. Relief workers provided Vitamin A supplements to approximately 1,370 children under five years of age in Akobo and conducted trainings on the management of acute malnutrition in Akobo, Mayendit, and Melut.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

- Acute respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhea, and malaria currently account for the highest morbidity levels among IDPs in locations surveyed by the South Sudan Early Warning and Disease Surveillance system—a joint project between the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the RSS Ministry of Health. Relief actors are intensifying health education activities, providing house-to-house demonstrations of water treatment, and distributing point-of-use water treatment chemicals. In Bentiu town, Unity, humanitarian organizations plan to drill an additional borehole, and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) established oral rehydration treatment centers and is conducting individualized counseling on the importance of safe drinking water.
- As hostilities continue and the rainy season strengthens, relief organizations plan to vaccinate additional conflict-affected populations against diseases, such as cholera, measles, and polio. Between March 31 and April 4, health partners completed a second round of oral cholera vaccinations at U.N. House 3, reaching approximately 5,800 vulnerable individuals, according to WHO. Between April 3 and 9, health teams operating at the UNMISS base in Bentiu town, Unity, administered polio vaccinations for 516 children and measles vaccinations for 420 children. Meanwhile, health facilities in Bentiu have begun to provide routine immunization services, as the security situation has stabilized, according to WHO.
- In addition, the RSS Ministry of Health, with support from UNICEF, WHO, and other partners, is planning to provide measles and polio vaccinations, as well as Vitamin A supplements, to approximately 2.3 million children. The planned vaccination campaign, which is set to begin in late April, will target children in seven of South Sudan's 10 states.
- The Health Cluster reports that relief organizations have reached approximately 965,000 people—including IDPs and host communities—with health-related assistance since hostilities erupted in December. The lack of secondary health care services due to damaged infrastructure and funding shortages, as well as limited availability of mental health and psychosocial support, particularly for displaced people, continues to hinder response efforts, according to the U.N.

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## LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- During March, the Logistics Cluster transported nearly 190 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian supplies via air to 13 locations in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Upper Nile. The commodities—delivered on behalf of 17 relief organizations—included fuel, as well as agriculture, health, nutrition, shelter, and WASH supplies.

- In early April, the first WFP convoy to successfully utilize the Gambella corridor—a road transportation route between Gambella Region, Ethiopia, and Upper Nile State—delivered nearly 170 MT of food to IDPs in Pagak town, Upper Nile, according to WFP. A second WFP convoy then delivered approximately 390 MT of food commodities to vulnerable populations in Maiwut town, Upper Nile. WFP plans to conduct a third convoy in the coming days to deliver additional food commodities to Mathiang town, Upper Nile, although the security situation remains volatile.

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## PROTECTION

- As of April 10, relief actors had provided protection-related services to approximately 322,000 conflict-affected people. In 2014 to date, organizations have provided emergency child protection services to nearly 20,300 children. Despite ongoing activities, relief agencies must expand child protection activities outside UNMISS bases, according to the U.N.
- Rapid response teams comprising staff from FAO, UNICEF, and WFP have distributed relief supplies and gathered data on the status of vulnerable individuals, including women and children, in Akobo, Mayendit, Melut, and Nyal. During the visits, humanitarian workers identified more than 400 separated and unaccompanied children and are currently providing family reunification services, when appropriate.
- Since hostilities erupted, the monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM)—a tool to provide timely and reliable information on children’s rights violations managed by a country-based task force and co-led by UNICEF—has reported more than 240 incidents of grave child rights violations in South Sudan. This statistic is particularly concerning when compared with the 17 incidents the MRM reported during the last quarter of 2013.

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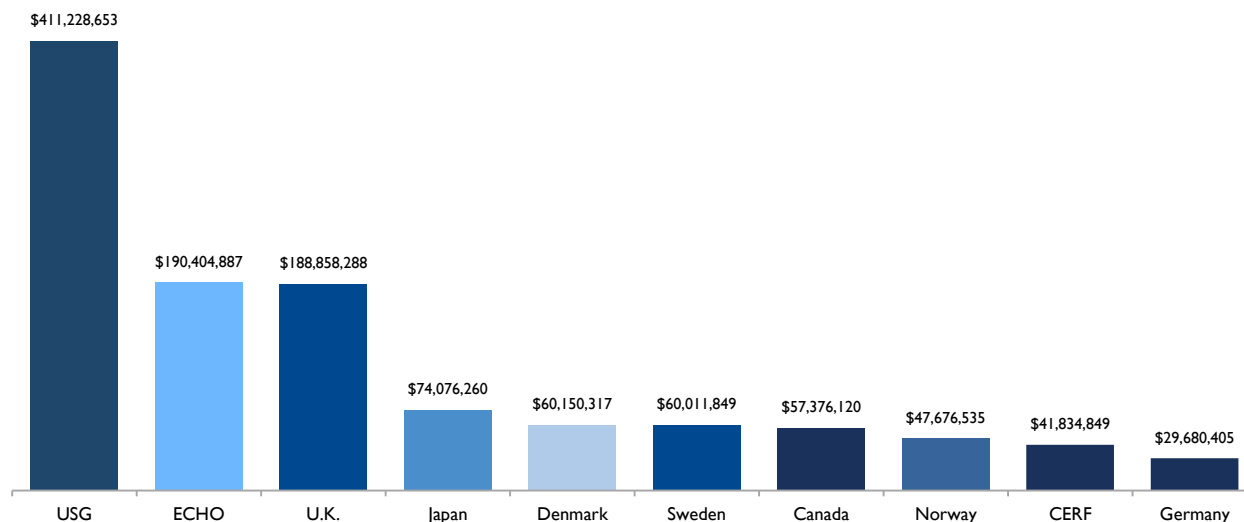


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## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided approximately \$463 million—more than 36 percent of the \$1.27 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. Humanitarian partners have identified that a minimum of \$232 million is necessary to maintain current service levels and prevent a severe deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the next three months, according to the U.N.
- In early April, the Government of Canada announced it would provide additional humanitarian assistance to support emergency response activities in South Sudan.

### 2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of April 11, 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 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. 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 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>			
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection	Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$1,458,595
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,626,178
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Fleet Forum	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$72,323
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
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	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,605
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,800,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian	Upper Nile	\$3,101,949

Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	
Program Support	\$668,330
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$60,782,383</b>

USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup>			
WFP	13,500 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$35,000,000</b>

STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide and Neighboring Countries	\$15,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$47,300,000</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014</b>	<b>\$143,082,383</b>
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<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 April 11, 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>			
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,934,069
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	Upper Nile, Abyei Area	\$2,674,154
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
IRC	Health, WASH	Unity	\$1,100,000
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	Unity, Abyei Area	\$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	\$985,916
UMCOR	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$958,373
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000



U.N. Office for Project Services	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Jonglei	\$5,000,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
World Concern Development Organization	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Warrap	\$896,649
World Vision	Agriculture, 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	1,494 MT of Regionally-Purchased Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$145,884,300</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation, Protection	Upper Nile	\$475,000
ICRC	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	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	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	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>\$268,146,270</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014</b>			<b>\$411,228,653</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>