

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

DECEMBER 24, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

81,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 23, 2013

45,000

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

OCHA – December 23, 2013

36,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – December 23, 2013

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

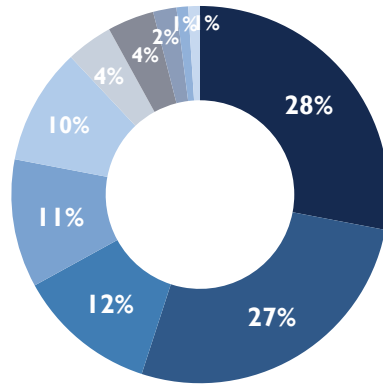
OCHA – December 23, 2013

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

- The security situation in Juba remains stable, facilitating limited humanitarian response activities. Deteriorating security conditions in other areas of South Sudan, including Jonglei State, is significantly impeding humanitarian operations.
- Violence in South Sudan has displaced approximately 81,000 people since December 15.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$64,241,851
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$62,435,400

\$268,561,551

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The U.N. estimates that violence has displaced a total of 81,000 people since December 15, when clashes broke out in South Sudan's capital city of Juba between factions within the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS). Recent violence has affected five of South Sudan's 10 states to date.
- Of those displaced, 45,000 people have sought shelter at UNMISS compounds, including approximately 20,000 individuals in two UNMISS compounds in Juba. The security situation in Juba remains tense but stable, facilitating the distribution of one-week super-cereal—a specialized nutrition product—supplies by the U.N. World Program (WFP) to more than 2,200 families in the UNMISS Juba sites as of December 24.
- The U.N. reports that the security situation continues to deteriorate in other areas of South Sudan, including Bor town in Jonglei State, significantly impeding humanitarian operations. The uncertain security situation has significantly limited humanitarian agency access to civilians outside of the U.N. compounds who may be displaced or otherwise affected.
- On December 23, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon requested that the U.N. Security Council authorize the deployment of more than 5,000 additional peacekeeping forces in South Sudan, according to international media sources.

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

- Of the total displaced population in South Sudan, the U.N. estimates that 29,000 individuals from Jonglei State have fled to Awerial County, Lakes State; 20,000 people are sheltering at the UNMISS bases—Tong Ping and U.N. House—in Juba; 17,000 individuals are displaced near Jonglei’s Bor town; 7,000 people are located in the UNMISS compound in Bentiu; and 1,000 individuals are displaced in Unity State’s Pariang County. Additional populations are likely displaced in unknown, rural areas.
 - Population movements in and near UNMISS compounds remain fluid, while insecurity has severely impeded humanitarian access to outlying areas, preventing the verification of displacement figures or accurate estimates of the level of displacement that may occur in the coming weeks. To improve displacement tracking, UNMISS initiated registration of populations sheltering at the UNMISS Tong Ping site in Juba, registering nearly 900 people on December 23.
 - Following initial clashes, the security situation in Juba remains calm but tense. However, the U.N. reports that security has further deteriorated in Jonglei State, and there were reports of fighting occurring in Bor town as of December 24. In Bentiu, the situation is precarious, with sporadic outbreaks of violence between armed groups. UNMISS has relocated all civilian staff from Bor, while simultaneously reinforcing its military presence in both Bor and Bentiu to bolster civilian protection capacity. Between December 19 and 22, the USAID/OFDA-funded U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) relocated 443 humanitarian workers from multiple organizations from 19 locations, including Akobo, Bor, and Malakal, to Juba.
 - The uncertain security situation has significantly limited humanitarian agency access to civilians who may be displaced or otherwise affected outside of the U.N. compounds. As a result, aid workers are focused on providing assistance where security allows, and regaining access to affected populations currently unreachable as the security situation permits.
 - In response to a request from U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, on December 24, the U.N. Security Council authorized the deployment of additional peacekeeping forces to stabilize the security situation in South Sudan, increasing the total number from 6,800 to 12,500 peacekeepers, according to international media sources.
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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS

- Humanitarian agencies have identified food, health, shelter, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) as priority humanitarian needs.
 - Relief agencies remain concerned regarding the protection of civilians in all conflict-affected areas of South Sudan, as reports indicate killing and harassment of civilians. The U.N. also notes protection concerns will likely increase at displacement sites due to challenging conditions and potential prolonged displacement. Protection teams continue to engage in protection monitoring activities in Juba and will expand to other areas as security permits.
 - The existing water and sanitation infrastructure is unable to accommodate the recent influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to Juba’s UNMISS bases. Health partners also note concern regarding the potential for increased incidences of malaria and diarrhea due to poor sanitation conditions at displacement sites in Juba, as well as Bor and Bentiu.
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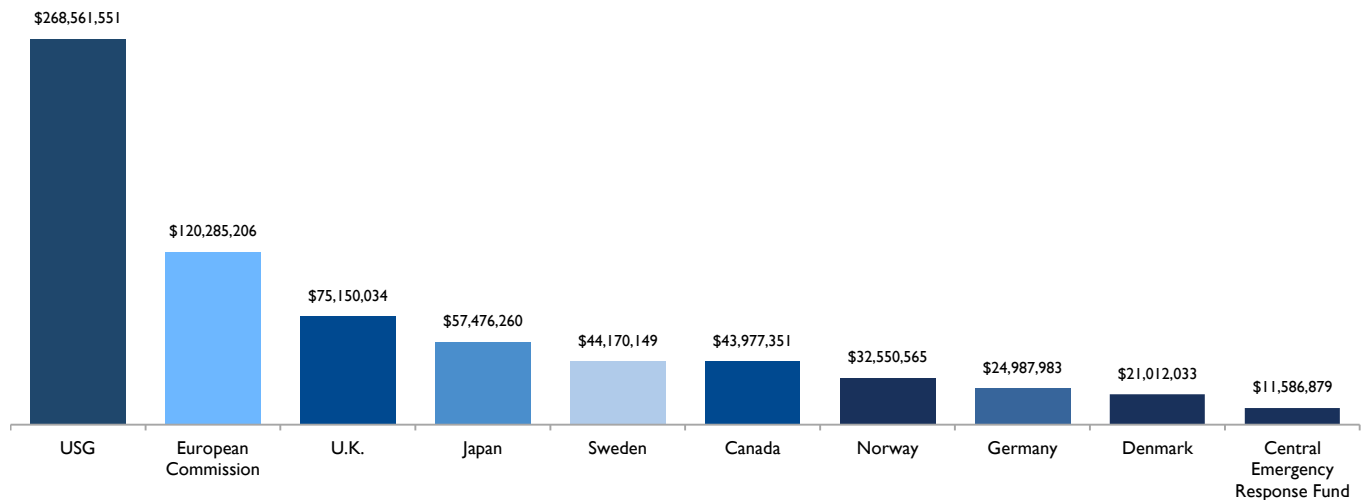
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- U.N. agencies and relief organizations have commenced emergency response activities to meet humanitarian needs among IDPs, where access and security conditions allow. In South Sudan’s capital city of Juba, relief agencies are registering populations for assistance while simultaneously distributing food rations and household items.
- On December 22, three trucks of relief commodities, including blankets, mosquito nets, water containers, kitchen sets, and sleeping mats, from USAID/OFDA partner International Organization for Migration (IOM) offloaded at the UNMISS Tong Ping compound. Following improvements to distribution mechanisms, IOM commenced distribution of shelter and emergency relief commodities at the compound the following day, reaching nearly 900 people as of December 23.

- Humanitarian agencies are addressing WASH concerns at displacement sites in Juba. At the UNMISS U.N. House site in Juba, partners had dug 91 of a targeted 160 latrines as of December 23. In addition, aid agencies have installed two water bladders to provide safe drinking water at the UNMISS Tong Ping compound and plan to install two additional water bladders in the coming days. Humanitarian actors have also established a mobile health clinic at Tong Ping, which conducted 200 medical consultations on December 23—reporting diarrhea as the most common condition seen by health workers. At the U.N. House compound, aid workers are establishing a health clinic, which is expected to be operational shortly.
- WFP reports that response capability is limited due to evacuation or relocation of humanitarian staff, critical insecurity in some areas of operation, and poor road conditions. Despite constraints, as of December 24, WFP had completed one-week ration distributions of super-cereal supplies to more than 15,000 displaced persons in the two sites in Juba. WFP and partners have distributed an additional 12 metric tons (MT) of cereals, pulses, oil, and salt to approximately 7,000 people at the UNMISS compound in Bentiu. Through the South Sudan Red Cross, WFP distributed food rations for IDPs at Mingkam town, Lakes State, and Mabior town, Unity State.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 24, 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 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 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		\$478,294
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$4,415,281

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$4,415,281
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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 December 24, 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
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
U.N. Children's Fund (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	\$268,561,551

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>