

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #51, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

AUGUST 8, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

### 1,142,800

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) – August 7, 2014

### 95,500

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

UNMISS – August 7, 2014

### 1,047,300

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

UNMISS – August 7, 2014; OCHA – August 7, 2014

### 440,700\*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

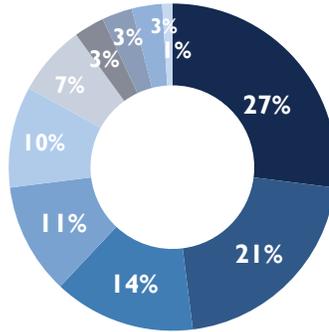
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – August 2014

### 242,200

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – August 2014

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



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (27%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (21%)
- Health (14%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (10%)
- Nutrition (7%)
- Protection (3%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (3%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



■ U.S. In-Kind Food Aid ■ Local & Regional Procurement ■ Other

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The international community has condemned the deliberate killing of at least six South Sudanese relief workers in Maban on August 4 and 5 by armed actors. The killings followed clashes that erupted on August 3 among armed actors and prompted the evacuation of approximately 260 vulnerable aid workers on August 6 and 7. Although critical humanitarian staff remain in Maban, the violence forced humanitarians to suspend many relief activities.
- Recent heavy rains have flooded much of the protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu, where approximately 40,600 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have sought shelter. The flooding has worsened already difficult living conditions and heightened tensions between the displaced community and relief agencies providing assistance at the site. Relief agencies, including USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM), continue water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance efforts, including increasing access to safe drinking water and improving sanitation facilities.
- As the rainy season continues, vulnerable populations at displacement sites across the country are at risk of infectious diseases. Relief agencies continue to scale up health care and WASH activities to mitigate the impact of the rainy season on displaced communities.

<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> USAID's Bureau for Africa (USAID/AFR)

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Six South Sudanese relief workers killed in Upper Nile State's Maban County
- Flooding worsens living conditions in Bentiu town, Unity State
- U.N. barges departed Mangalla town, Central Equatoria State, on August 6

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$110,000,000
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$147,400,000
USAID/AFR <sup>3</sup>	\$14,200,000
State/PRM <sup>4</sup>	\$122,512,490

### \$394,112,490

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

### \$456,368,551

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS, INCLUDES FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

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

- Fighting and food insecurity in South Sudan since December 15, 2013, have displaced nearly 1.6 million people, according to the U.N. Of the total, more than 1.1 million people are internally displaced, and approximately 440,700 people have sought refuge in neighboring countries.
- Following clashes among the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), defecting SPLA elements, and local militia Mabanese Defense Forces (MDF), armed actors killed at least six South Sudanese humanitarian aid workers on August 4 and 5, according to the U.N. The attacks were reportedly ethnically motivated. The unpredictable security situation forced relief agencies to suspend humanitarian operations—including August food distributions for approximately 128,000 Sudanese refugees—in refugee camps and host communities and evacuate approximately 260 at-risk and non-essential staff to Juba town, Central Equatoria, or other areas of relative safety. In addition, the U.N. dispatched UNMISS peacekeepers to Maban to protect persons seeking shelter at U.N. compounds and refugee camps.
- The attacks in Maban garnered strong condemnation from the humanitarian and international communities, including U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry, the U.N., and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The violence underscores the challenges humanitarian workers face in South Sudan, including death, intimidation, and restrictions that hinder urgently needed relief operations. Secretary Kerry called on the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) to protect humanitarian workers and facilitate humanitarian assistance activities.
- Flooding due to the ongoing rainy season continues to affect living conditions for nearly 40,600 IDPs sheltering at the Bentiu PoC site. The U.N. reports that recent flooding affected more than 600 households in the PoC site, with 25 latrines collapsing. The flooding also impacted two outpatient therapeutic feeding program (OTP) centers, causing medical staff to relocate patients to safer areas. Humanitarian organizations are collaborating with UNMISS on drainage improvements.
- Relief actors continue to provide multi-sector assistance—including WASH and shelter assistance—at the Bentiu PoC site. International NGO Médecins Sans Frontières recently installed a surface water treatment plant to improve access to safe drinking water, and humanitarian agencies have constructed emergency shelters to host nearly 80 IDP households affected by flooding.

---

---

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

- Humanitarian actors recently conducted a rapid response mission to Gorwai village, Ayod County, Jonglei State, to deliver relief assistance and assess humanitarian needs of populations in Gorwai, where rain-related access constraints have hindered humanitarian activities since mid-December. Relief agencies screened nearly 4,500 children for malnutrition during the rapid response mission, finding that approximately 4 percent of children screened were experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 15.5 percent were experiencing moderate acute malnutrition, the U.N. reports. In response, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and partners established an OTP center to treat children experiencing SAM.
- During the recent rapid response mission, relief agencies—including UNICEF, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and international NGO Medair—reached approximately 22,000 people in Gorwai with humanitarian assistance, including vaccinating nearly 7,000 children against measles and nearly 7,400 children against polio, the U.N. reports. Relief actors also delivered emergency WASH kits—including soap and water treatment supplies—to nearly 940 households and established five temporary learning spaces and WASH facilities to support the area's displaced and conflict-affected youth population.

---

---

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

- USAID/FFP partner WFP continues to provide much-needed food assistance to populations across South Sudan. In June, WFP emergency food assistance reached nearly 779,000 people—an increase since May of 28 percent, when WFP reached approximately 610,000 people through their emergency operation. WFP continues to explore options for scaling up assistance, including through the procurement of additional aircraft.
- A four-barge WFP convoy carrying approximately 1,200 metric tons (MT) of food commodities departed Mangalla on August 6 en route to Malakal town, Upper Nile, according to the U.N.

- Although cumulative rainfall since April is above average for most of South Sudan, vulnerable populations are likely to face reduced harvests in parts of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). In Unity, planting is staggered in southern regions, where some households that were able to return home have planted smaller plots due to insecurity, seed shortages, and time spent searching for food. FEWS NET estimates that 30 to 40 percent of households in Unity’s Guit, Koch, Leer, Mayendit, and Panyijiar counties will not plant crops this year.
- Although most households in Jonglei planted this season, approximately 30 to 40 percent of households in Ayod, Duk, and Twic East counties will not cultivate, and harvest will likely total half the normal levels. Food security experts also predict reduced harvests in Upper Nile’s Baliet, Malakal, Melut, Nasir, Panyikang, and Ulang counties because many households have not planted due to conflict, displacement, and seed shortages. In Baliet, Malakal, and Manyo counties, households could face production deficits of up to 75 percent.
- With USAID/OFDA-funding, U.N. and NGO partners are implementing agriculture and food security activities across South Sudan, aimed at increasing food security in conflict-affected areas. Response activities include seed and tool distributions to farmers, distributions of fishing equipment, and livestock disease response and prevention, among others.

---



---

## HEALTH AND WASH

- As the rainy season continues to increase the risk of infectious disease spread, acute respiratory infections, malaria, and acute watery diarrhea account for the highest disease risk in displacement sites, according to the U.N. and GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH). Relief agencies continue to scale up efforts to stem the spread of diseases among displaced populations by providing emergency health care services, improving sanitation facilities, conducting hygiene promotion activities, and increasing access to safe drinking water.
- Health actors reported more than 5,600 suspected and confirmed cholera cases in South Sudan, including 123 deaths, between April 23 and August 6. The number of total cholera cases in South Sudan reported outside of Juba County increased from approximately 30 percent of total cases to 62 percent of total cases, between July 5 and August 6, according to the U.N. and GoRSS MoH. While the countrywide cholera case fatality rate has plateaued in recent weeks—remaining at 2.2 percent as of August 6—the cholera attack rate is highest in Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State, where health actors had reported approximately 1,900 suspected and confirmed cases of cholera as of August 6.
- In an effort to increase access to safe drinking water and mitigate the ongoing cholera outbreak, humanitarian organizations continue to provide much-needed WASH assistance, including constructing trenches and latrines to provide an alternative to open defecation; improving access to safe drinking water by constructing boreholes and trucking water; and providing solid waste collection services, the U.N. reports.
- Humanitarian WASH actors have increased access to safe drinking water for conflict-affected populations in Wau Shilluk town, Upper Nile, by establishing seven additional water systems, as well as providing water chlorination services to individuals collecting water from the river and distributing water purification supplies to more than 320 households, or more than 1,300 people, according to the U.N.
- Through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA is supporting international NGO the American Refugee Committee (ARC) for cholera preparedness and response activities in Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria. Through this support, ARC will train health care workers in cholera case management, distribute cholera treatment kits, support cholera treatment centers, increase access to safe drinking water, and support hygiene promotion activities, among others. The USAID/OFDA-funded RRF is also supporting IOM’s efforts to help cholera patients receive much-needed medical assistance. IOM is working with health actors to identify patients in need of care and providing transport for severely affected individuals to cholera treatment centers in Malakal and Wau Shilluk.
- Health actors are responding to additional health concerns, including measles and Hepatitis E, at displacement sites across the country. In response to an increasing measles caseload in Bentiu, relief agencies are implementing enhanced routine measles vaccination campaigns, according to the U.N. and GoRSS MoH. Health actors also remain concerned regarding the possible spread of Hepatitis E in displacement sites. Nearly 70 Hepatitis E cases, including four deaths, had been reported at the displacement sites in Mingkaman town, Lakes State, as of July 27, as well as at least seven cases

of acute jaundice syndrome at displacement sites in Bentiu; Bor town, Jonglei; Juba; Malakal; and Lul village, Upper Nile.

---



---

## PROTECTION

- In response to ongoing protection risks facing conflict-affected youth in South Sudan, relief agencies, including UNICEF, continue to provide protection-related assistance, reaching nearly 42,500 children and adolescents with critical child protection services—such as case management, psychosocial support, and referrals—between July 30 and August 5. Further, UNICEF and partners continue to operate child-friendly spaces (CFSs) to support children countrywide, including at least two CFSs in each UNMISS PoC site and additional CFSs located outside PoC sites.

---



---

## LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Between July 29 and August 8, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the delivery of nearly 160 MT of humanitarian supplies on behalf of eight relief agencies to remote locations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, the U.N. reports.
- The Logistics Cluster is in the process of contracting an additional helicopter to be based in Rumbek town, Lakes, to increase humanitarian cargo delivery to remote locations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, according to the U.N.

---

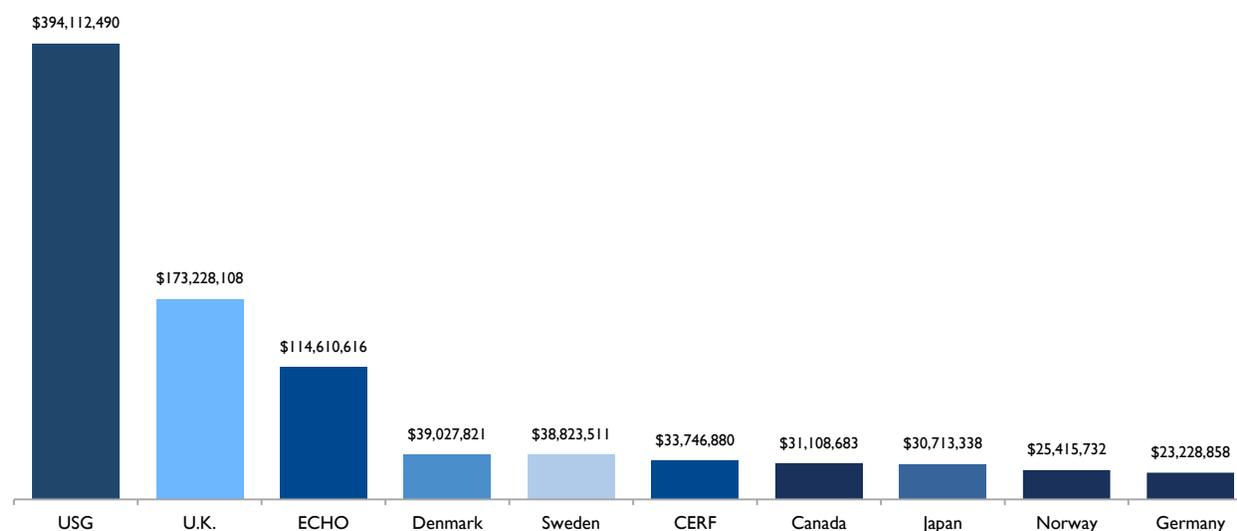


---

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided nearly \$905 million—approximately 50.2 percent of the \$1.8 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. At a May 19–20 conference in Oslo, Norway, donor countries pledged more than \$600 million in new funding for humanitarian response efforts in South Sudan and neighboring countries. As of August 8, donors had committed 70 percent of the Oslo pledges.
- The Government of Japan (GoJ) has contributed \$5.1 million to WFP to support food assistance and nutrition interventions for vulnerable populations affected by the current crisis, the GoJ reports. The support includes a \$3.5 million contribution in May to provide one-month food rations for approximately 82,700 people and a \$1.6 million contribution in July to support nutrition programs for an estimated 64,000 children for one month.

### 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of August 8, 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 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 2014<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Against Hunger/United States (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
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
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (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
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

IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,285,477
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, WASH	Unity	\$2,747,255
Medair	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$4,810,889
Mentor	Health	Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,979,450
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics Support 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
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$2,700,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$11,800,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
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	\$6,942,264
	Program Support		\$1,509,050
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$110,000,000</b>

#### USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup>

WFP	46,363 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$142,400,000
UNICEF	590 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$147,400,000</b>

#### USAID/AFR

Planned activities	Education, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,200,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/AFR ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$14,200,000</b>

#### STATE/PRM

International Committee of the Red Cross (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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$122,512,490</b>

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

<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 August 8.

<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>