

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

FEBRUARY 27, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1,517,900\***

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15, 2013

\*Includes approximately 6,700 displaced persons in Abyei Area

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – February 20, 2015

**112,840**

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

UNMISS – February 6, 2015

**1,405,000**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA February 5, 2015; UNMISS February 6, 2015

**505,300\***

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15, 2013

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

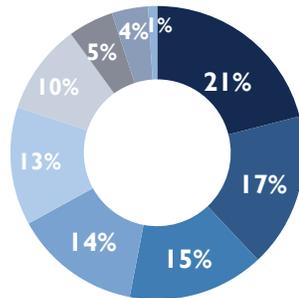
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – February 5, 2015

**254,900**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – February 22, 2015

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (21%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (17%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (15%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (14%)
- Health (13%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (10%)
- Protection (5%)
- Nutrition (4%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (1%)

## USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



## HIGHLIGHTS

- Protracted violence in Unity and Upper Nile states results in displacement, casualties, and property destruction
- Humanitarian agencies continue efforts to improve food security with the delivery of emergency food assistance
- Health organizations confirm a cholera outbreak in Eastern Equatoria State

## EMERGENCY FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$39,777,797
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$226,225,290
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$11,578,840

**\$277,581,927**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

**\$993,447,663**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS IN FY 2014 & 2015— INCLUDES FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The forced recruitment of children into conflict remains a concern in South Sudan's ongoing crisis. According to the UN, armed militants kidnapped at least 89 children in government-held Wau Shilluk *payam*, Upper Nile, during the week of February 16. Earlier in the month, in Jonglei State, the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army (SSDM/A) Cobra Faction released 300 children it had previously recruited into conflict.
- The UN World Health Organization (WHO) and partners confirmed a cholera outbreak in Eastern Equatoria, reporting 43 suspected cases—including two confirmed cases and three deaths—between February 11 and 19. As of February 26, WHO had reported no additional confirmed or suspected cases. With support from the UN and other health actors, response teams have pre-positioned cholera treatment kits and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies at the county and state levels.
- Despite ongoing insecurity, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues to provide food assistance to South Sudan's conflict-affected states. In mid-February, a WFP truck convoy delivered 670 metric tons (MT) of food aid to insecure populations in Maban and Melut counties, Upper Nile. WFP has also dispatched additional food and relief commodities to Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, and Warrap states.

<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 for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

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

- Clashes recommenced between the Sudan People’s Liberation Army and opposition forces loyal to former Vice President Riek Machar in Unity’s Bentiu town on February 10—nine days after both parties signed their fourth ceasefire agreement in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia—international media report. As of February 11, the humanitarian consequences of the violence remained unknown.
  - Shelling between government and opposition forces from February 15–17 in Renk County, Upper Nile, caused considerable property damage, injured at least 14 civilians, and forced hundreds to flee, according to UNMISS. At least 18 houses and other buildings, including the Renk County Administrative Headquarters, were destroyed in the attacks.
  - An unknown gunman shot and killed a British employee of the Carter Center on February 17 as he returned to his compound in Juba town, Central Equatoria State, according to international media reports. The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) has condemned the attack and investigations are ongoing.
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## **AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY**

- Violence continues to threaten livestock, agriculture, and food security in South Sudan. Crop planting in crisis-affected states is lower than usual due to ongoing displacement and insecurity—which will likely impact overall food production and lead to faster stock depletion—and an estimated 2.5 million people could face severe food insecurity through March, according to the IPC Technical Working Group. Insecurity has also resulted in millions of cattle resettling from conflict-affected areas to agricultural land in the greater Bahr el Ghazal and Equatoria regions and northeastern Upper Nile, impacting local power structures, the availability of natural resources, and livestock disease patterns, according to the UN.
  - Humanitarian workers continue efforts to mitigate the impact of conflict-induced livestock migration patterns on livelihoods and livestock health across the country. In recent weeks, relief agencies have delivered sufficient animal vaccines and medical supplies to support a total of 75,000 cattle throughout Baliet County, Upper Nile; Gogrial town, Warrap; and Pibor County, Jonglei, according to the UN. In addition, an estimated 5,000 households in Panyijar County, Unity, will benefit from 60 livestock treatment kits recently dispatched to the area. The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security and livelihoods activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—recently deployed a team to Unity’s Ganyiel and Nyal towns to distribute livestock treatment kits to community-based animal health care workers. The team also delivered vaccines for 81,000 animals in Kapoeta East and Kapoeta South counties, Eastern Equatoria.
  - WFP continues to support food and relief item operations by transporting humanitarian supplies by air, river, and road and through cross-border and inter-state operations. In mid-February, WFP delivered 670 MT of food commodities, including nutritional supplements for children, sorghum, vegetable oil, and yellow split peas to Maban and Melut. WFP also reports nearly 670 MT of mixed commodities are currently being shipped via small boats along the Bhar el Zaraf River, bound for food insecure populations in Jonglei. To date in FY 2015, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$166 million to WFP to support emergency and relief operations in South Sudan.
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## **NUTRITION**

- Between January 31 and February 12, UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) conducted additional screenings for malnutrition among children in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei, recording global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) levels in all three states that exceeded the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency thresholds of 15 percent and 2 percent, respectively. UNICEF recorded the highest prevalence of malnutrition in Jonglei, with nearly 29 percent of children screened experiencing GAM and 10 percent experiencing SAM. In early February, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partner UNICEF carried out nutrition activities— including admitting more than 2,300 children to therapeutic feeding programs— in remote areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. UNICEF is working with partners to scale up nutrition assistance in areas reporting high malnutrition prevalence, although access remains hampered by ongoing fighting in some areas.

## HEALTH

- Despite access constraints and ongoing insecurity, WHO and partners continue to implement health response activities country-wide, with health indicators appearing to stabilize in protection of civilians sites, WHO reports. In January, WHO prepositioned more than 40 MT of pharmaceuticals, equipment, and medical supplies—adequate to treat a population of more than 208,000 for the next three months—in seven states and announced plans to expand prepositioning efforts to include the three remaining states in February.
- From February 5–8, International Organization for Migration (IOM) rapid response teams in Upper Nile completed a polio vaccination campaign, which started in December 2014, immunizing approximately 26,100 children younger than 15 years of age. South Sudan had been polio-free for more than five years until September 2014, when WHO confirmed two cases of vaccine-derived polio at an IDP camp in Unity.
- WHO and the GoRSS Ministry of Health have confirmed a cholera outbreak in Nakoringole village, Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria, where health actors reported 43 suspected cases—including two confirmed cases—and three deaths between February 11 and 19. According to WHO, the source of the cholera outbreak was likely a contaminated open water source in Nakoringole, where households lack access to safe drinking water and hygiene and sanitation conditions are poor. With UN and NGO support, the national Epidemic Preparedness Committee and state- and county-level rapid response teams have responded to the outbreak by pre-positioning cholera treatment kits and WASH supplies—including water purification tablets, soap, and hygiene promotion materials—at the county and state levels.
- As of February 13, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) confirmed 93 cases of measles at the Yida refugee site, Unity. According to MSF, many of the sick are recently arrived children from the Nuba Mountain region. MSF is also planning a vaccination campaign in cooperation with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and UNHCR, which aims to immunize 35,000 children within five days.
- Through the USAID/OFDA-funded, IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA recently provided the Health Support Organization (THESO) more than \$250,000 to provide emergency integrated nutrition, primary health, and protection services to conflict-affected populations in Guit County, Unity, and Fangak County, Jonglei. With this support, THESO will administer community-wide health care services and health and nutrition promotion activities, including supplementary nutrition services for malnourished children younger than five years of age, as well as psychosocial support and treatment services to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

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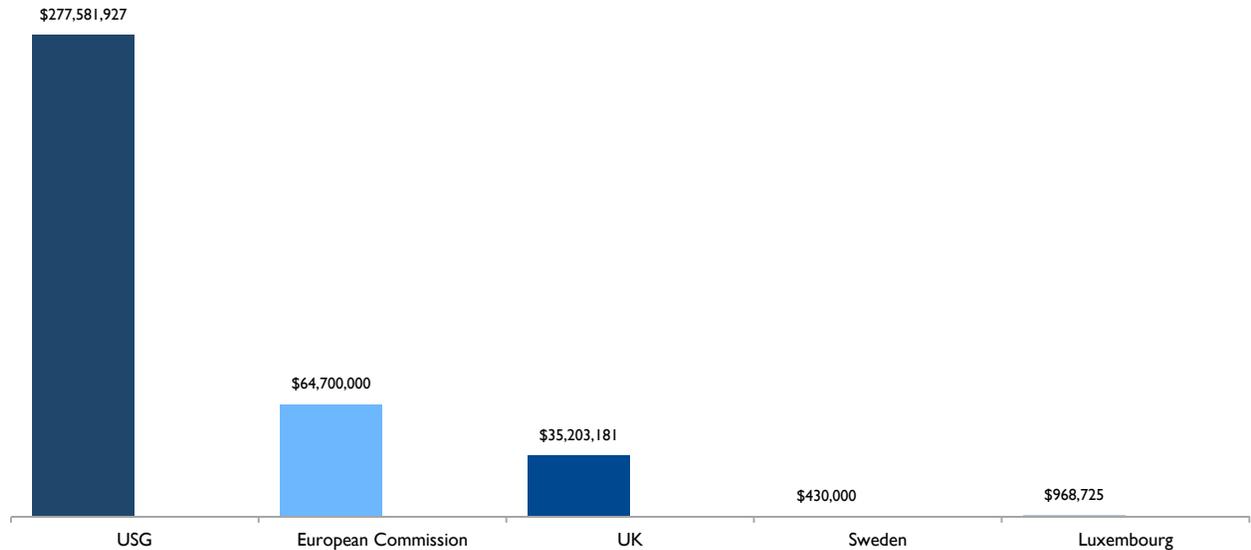
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## PROTECTION

- On February 21, UNICEF condemned the abduction of at least 89 children—all boys, with some as young as 13 years of age—and six teachers in government-held Wau Shilluk. According to the UN, during the week of February 16, an unknown armed group searched house-by-house and forcibly removed boys presumed to be older than 12 years of age. Human Rights Watch (HRW) and international media report that the abductors are part of a government-aligned militia; however, the GoRSS has not yet commented on these allegations. The abduction follows a February 16 report by HRW that indicates both opposition and government forces continue to force children to engage in the conflict.
- The SSDM/A Cobra Faction—with support from the South Sudan National Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration Commission (NDDRC) and UNICEF—released 300 children who had been recruited into conflict in a February 10 disarmament ceremony in Pibor County, Jonglei State, UNICEF reports. After surrendering their weapons and uniforms, UNICEF provided the children with clothing, food and water, and health and psychosocial services at an interim care center. The children’s release—which UNICEF supported and the SSDM/A Cobra Faction and NDDRC oversaw—follows the earlier release of nearly 250 children ages 11–17 years from the SSDM/A Cobra Faction in Gumuruk town, Jonglei, in late January.
- Through the USAID/OFDA-supported RRF, NGO Street Aid Children recently received nearly \$62,000 to provide protection assistance to conflict-affected individuals and IDPs in Ayod County, Jonglei. With this support, Street Aid Children will establish child protection and psychosocial support activities, train volunteers and social workers to provide protection services, and maintain child friendly spaces.

## 2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of February 27, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2015 calendar year. USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2015 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2014, and ended on September 30, 2015.

### 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 December 15, 2013, clashes erupted in the capital city, Juba, between factions within the GoRSS and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict with Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states representing the primary areas of fighting and displacement. Due to the unrest, the U.S. Embassy in Juba initially ordered the departure of non-emergency USG personnel from South Sudan. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), now based in Juba, 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.
- On October 7, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Charles H. Twining re-declared a disaster in South Sudan due to the humanitarian crisis caused by ongoing violent conflict, resultant displacement, restricted humanitarian access, and the disruption of trade, markets, and cultivation activities, which have significantly increased food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2015<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$860,000
International Medical Corps	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$3,000,000
IMA World Health (IMA)	Health	Upper Nile	\$992,506
IOM	Rapid Response Fund (RRF)	Abyei Area, Countrywide	\$6,000,000
IRC	Health, Protection, WASH	Unity	\$3,500,000
Mercy Corps	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Unity	\$150,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Solidarités	WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,800,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$475,291
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$39,777,797</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	69,230 metric tons (MT) of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$166,025,445
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	15,720 MT of Food Assistance, Early Recovery Activities	Jonglei	\$54,100,000
UNICEF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$6,099,845
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$226,225,290</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$11,500,000
PAE	WASH	Upper Nile	\$78,840
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$11,578,840</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$39,777,797</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$226,225,290</b>
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<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015</b>			<b>\$277,581,927</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 27, 2015.

<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>