

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

FEBRUARY 9, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,524,600

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 5, 2015

112,900

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Compounds
UNMISS – February 6, 2015

1,411,700

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan
OCHA February 5, 2015; UNMISS February 6, 2015

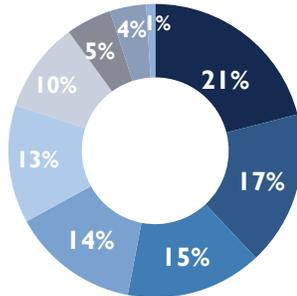
502,300*

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

252,100

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – January 31, 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ 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



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On February 9, OCHA and IGAD convened the High-Level Event on the Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan and its Impact on the Region in Nairobi, Kenya. Attending donors pledged approximately \$618 million in support of the crisis response, almost \$529 million of which was previously unannounced, the UN reports.
- At the Nairobi event, the USG announced an additional \$273 million in FY 2015 funding for populations affected by the crisis in South Sudan. This includes nearly \$40 million from USAID/OFDA, more than \$193 million from USAID/FFP, and an additional \$11.6 million from State/PRM, which has also contributed \$27.9 million in FY 2015 funding for assistance to refugees in neighboring countries. Since December 2013, the USG has provided nearly \$1 billion for populations affected by the crisis in South Sudan.
- On February 2, the South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group released its December 2014 update, which maintained the group's September 2014 projection that 2.5 million people would experience Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity from January to March 2015, but revised the affected locations.⁴

HIGHLIGHTS

- The U.S. Government (USG) announces nearly \$273 million in new FY 2015 funding to the crisis both inside and outside South Sudan
- OCHA and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) hold summit on humanitarian response in South Sudan
- 2.5 million people continue to face Crisis and Emergency-level food security conditions; geographic location of food insecurity shifts

EMERGENCY FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$39,777,797
USAID/FFP ²	\$226,225,290
State/PRM ³	\$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

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

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

- Security conditions in South Sudan remain volatile—sporadic violence continues to generate population displacement and impede humanitarian assistance. Clashes between Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) and opposition elements in Renk town, Upper Nile State, on January 17 forced relief actors to temporarily shelter in place, while some residents of Renk fled the town. As of January 19, however, shelling had subsided and humanitarian staff were conducting relief activities in Abayouk and Wonthow IDP sites. Many of those displaced from Renk during the clashes returned to the town on the same day.
- Inter-communal violence, including attacks on civilians, in Lakes State continues to cause concern for relief actors and local authorities. During the past several months, Lakes has experienced an increase in violence linked to cattle raiding and political disputes. Clashes resulted in the deaths of at least eight civilians on January 13 in Cueibet County, local media report. Tensions also remain high in Rumbek East County, where fighting between rival clans on December 30 resulted in approximately 40 deaths, according to local authorities.
- Representatives from the GoRSS and opposition forces signed a peace agreement on February 2 during IGAD-mediated talks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, according to international media. Although the details of the agreement are unconfirmed, the parties plan to reconvene in mid-February to discuss a transitional government.
- USAID’s Deputy Assistant Administrator (DAA) Linda Etim and Director of the Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, Mark Brinkmoeller, visited the Juba protection of civilians (PoC) 3 site on January 15 to observe internally displaced persons’ (IDP) living conditions and the ongoing humanitarian response. DAA Etim and Director Brinkmoeller met with education, health, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) actors, as well as IDP community representatives, many of whom transferred to the PoC 3 site from the now-closed Tomping PoC site in Juba. Despite the relatively improved living conditions at the PoC 3 site, many representatives noted that they felt less secure at the PoC 3 site than at the Tomping PoC site because of the former’s close proximity to Sudan People’s Liberation Army barracks.
- During the visit, USAID/OFDA partner International Medical Corps (IMC), which manages the health clinic in the PoC 3 site, reported a recent increase in psychological trauma cases among IDPs. With USAID/OFDA support, IMC is evaluating its psychosocial work in South Sudan to improve services.
- Fighting in Sudan’s Nuba Mountains has resulted in an influx of refugee arrivals to Yida camp, Unity State, the UN reports. Between late December 2014 and the end of January 2015, more than 3,000 Sudanese refugees from Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states have fled to Yida, with arrival rates surpassing 500 people per week. Almost 70 percent of new refugees are children and approximately 10 percent exhibit signs of measles and malnutrition. Measles vaccinations are included in the ongoing vaccination campaign in Yida.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Following initial rapid needs assessments (IRNAs) to several locations in northern Jonglei in early January, relief agencies are providing humanitarian assistance and deploying rapid response teams to address assessed needs of vulnerable IDP and host community populations. Publicly released findings from the IRNAs indicate that many IDP and host community populations remain food-insecure and require additional humanitarian assistance. In Menime and Kandak localities, Ayod County, IRNA participants reported feeling safe in their current locations, but that the influx of IDPs due to conflict has depleted limited host community food stocks; the assessment team reports that the food security situation is likely to deteriorate during the coming months. Exacerbating the risk of malnutrition, some IRNAs found an atypical number of livestock deaths due to disease, which has reduced community access to milk. Following the IRNAs, rapid response operations are underway in Ayod and Piji/Canal counties to provide food, health, nutrition, protection, relief item, and WASH support, according to the UN.
- Increased tensions in parts of Unity and Upper Nile states in recent weeks have negatively impacted relief organizations’ capacity to respond to humanitarian needs, according to the UN. Despite challenges, UN rapid response teams continue to deliver much-needed assistance. During the week of January 5, mobile teams—as part of the UN Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism—conducted humanitarian interventions in Jonglei’s Akobo, Gorwai, and Pading towns and in Unity’s Koch and Turkei towns. During the week of January 12, mobile teams distributed food

and relief commodities to populations in Jonglei's Duk Poktap, Kandak, Pathai, Peri, Walgak, Wai, and Yuai; Unity's Ganyiel and Toic towns; and Reang town, Upper Nile.

- In early January, REACH—a global initiative by the UN and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to enhance humanitarian response through information tools—surveyed nearly 1,000 IDP households in the Bentiu PoC site. Of those surveyed, the majority of individuals reported they had moved to the PoC site either due to conflict-related property destruction—27 percent of survey participants—or security concerns—25 percent of respondents. Additionally, the data suggests that only 35 percent of IDPs would return to areas of origin if humanitarian services in the PoC site were to cease. In contrast, almost 77 percent of IDPs reported that they would return to areas of origin if security conditions improve.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- On February 2, the South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group released its December 2014 update, which maintained the group's September 2014 projection that 2.5 million people would experience Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity from January to March 2015, but revised the affected locations. Humanitarian aid in the Greater Upper Nile region—Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile—helped improve food security, downgrading 12 counties from Emergency to Crisis level. However, access to Jonglei's Ayod, Duk, Fangak, and Piji/Canal counties and Unity's Mayom and Rubkona counties remains limited due to insecurity, contributing to Emergency-level food security conditions. If aid does not reach these populations, or hostilities increase during the November-to-April dry season, food security is likely to worsen.
- In Greater Upper Nile, conflict and large-scale displacement have negatively affected markets, livestock, and crop production, according to the working group. Cereal prices have increased by nearly 300 percent, with some counties reporting that up to 80 percent of their population is unable to cultivate staple crops. As a result, affected families will likely deplete staple food stocks within the first quarter of 2015.
- The analysis reports that food security deteriorated in Lakes and Warrap states, where above-average flooding and unprecedented inter-communal conflict have affected harvests and livestock disease and migration patterns, as well as destabilized livelihoods. The IPC update elevated food security levels in five counties in Lakes and two counties in Warrap from Stressed—IPC 2—to Crisis—IPC 3—level food insecurity and one county in Lakes from Minimal—IPC 1—to Crisis level food insecurity. Experts expect the situation to continue to worsen through March.
- Food security in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Equatoria states improved in November and December due to normal rainfall, good crop performance, and an average November harvest, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP). However, households in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap are facing higher levels of food insecurity and may continue to experience food insecurity due to repeated shocks and asset-stripping coping mechanisms, such as unusually high sale of livestock.

NUTRITION

- The IPC Technical Working Group incorporated recent Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey nutrition data into the December 2014 food security analysis, indicating that average nutrition levels remain Critical and above the WHO emergency threshold of a 15 percent global acute malnutrition level. Nutrition conditions improved in parts of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Bahr el Ghazal due to good post-harvest consumption. In addition, humanitarian assistance—including food and nutrition support—contributed to an improved nutrition situation in Unity's Leer and Mayendit counties and Upper Nile's Fashoda County.

LOGISTICS

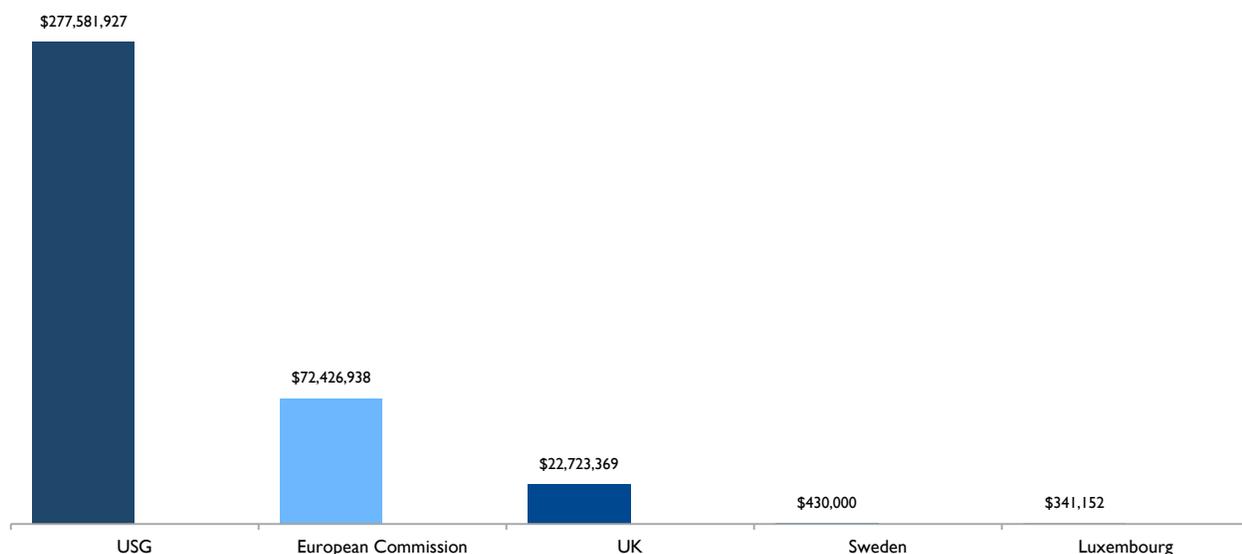
- Early January, the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—released a report highlighting some of the major challenges it faced in 2014. These difficulties included lack of advanced pipeline planning, poor airstrip conditions, limited road infrastructure, insecurity, seasonal flooding, and fuel shortages. The report also laid out the services the Cluster will provide to the humanitarian community in 2015, including logistics coordination, information management, training, and logistics services. This includes common warehousing, road transportation, air and river transport, civilian-military coordination, pre-positioning assistance, and support for cross-border movement of relief commodities from Ethiopia and Sudan.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided WFP with approximately \$5 million in support of logistics activities in South Sudan. USAID/OFDA support helps enable WFP to pre-position relief commodities, store humanitarian goods, and provide essential transportation services, among other activities.
- USAID/OFDA partner the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), operated by WFP, has extended its weekly flight schedule to incorporate trips to five locations—Kandak, Kotalok, Menime, Nyanapol, and Wai—in Ayod to support rapid response team operations and security risk assessment missions. USAID/OFDA has provided \$4 million in FY 15 funding to WFP to support UNHAS efforts to transport humanitarian staff and cargo to locations throughout South Sudan. With 90 percent of the airstrips in South Sudan unpaved, UNHAS has a unique capacity to transport humanitarian personnel and cargo to difficult-to-access locations.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On February 9, the international donor community pledged approximately \$618 million in support of the response to the South Sudan crisis. To date in 2015, the donor community has provided more than \$375.8 million toward the humanitarian response in South Sudan. In 2014, international donors provided nearly \$1.7 billion in humanitarian funding toward South Sudan’s current crisis, including approximately \$1.4 billion—78 percent of the \$1.8 billion total request—to support humanitarian activities through the revised 2014 South Sudan Crisis Response Plan.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 9, 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 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
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
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$3,000,000
IMA World Health (IMA)	Health	Upper Nile	\$992,506
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Rapid Response Fund (RRF)	Abyei Area, Countrywide	\$6,000,000
International Rescue Committee (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
The UN Children's Fund (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
The UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$475,291
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$39,777,797

USAID/FFP³			
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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$226,225,290

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$11,500,000
PAE	WASH	Upper Nile	\$78,840
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$11,578,840

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN	\$39,777,797
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TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015	\$277,581,927

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 February 9, 2015.

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>