

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

MARCH 27, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1,996,500\***

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) – March 19, 2015

**112,590**

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

UNMISS – March 19, 2015

**1,368,510**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA March 19, 2015; UNMISS March 19, 2015

**515,000\***

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

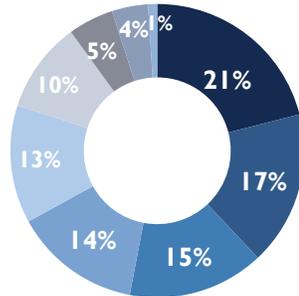
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – March 27, 2015

**257,670**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – March 27, 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

- South Sudan's food security situation continues to deteriorate, with the early onset of the lean season and 3.5 million people expected to require food assistance by June
- Armed group releases 650 children previously recruited into conflict
- South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SSRRA) suspends decision to tax South Sudanese staff of aid organizations operating in opposition-held areas

## 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

**\$994,474,886**

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 USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that parts of Greater Upper Nile—Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states—are experiencing early onset of the May-to-August lean season. Depletion of food stocks, continued cereal deficits, and difficulties seeking income-generating opportunities and accessing seasonal foods further compounds food security challenges. As a result, FEWS NET expects food security conditions in several counties to deteriorate to Emergency—IPC 4—levels by April.<sup>4</sup>
- Despite increasing security challenges, bureaucratic impediments, and the slow drying of roads, USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continued its efforts to pre-position and deliver critical food assistance for food-insecure populations. To date in FY 2015, USAID/FFP has provided approximately 69,200 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to WFP to help meet emergency food needs.
- The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) continued to negotiate the release of forcibly conscripted children from the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army (SSDM/A) Cobra Faction. Including 650 children released in March, the SSDM/A Cobra Faction has released more than 1,300 children since January 26.

<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)

<sup>4</sup> 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 AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

- On March 24, the SSRRA—the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-In Opposition (SPLM–IO) entity that monitors humanitarian activities—suspended its decision to tax South Sudanese aid workers, according to local media. Citing the need for additional discussions with SPLM–IO leaders, an SSRRA official announced that the group would revisit the policy during a workshop in the coming days. The directive, which was announced in a notice distributed to humanitarian organizations on March 11, authorized the SSRRA to levy a 5 percent income tax on South Sudanese staff working for aid organizations in opposition-held areas. This most recent effort was at least the fifth attempt by the SSRRA during the past six months to tax aid workers.
  - Ongoing inter-communal violence in Lakes State resulted in up to 100 deaths and injured nearly 40 people in mid-March, according to the UN and media reports. Rumbek Centre and Rumbek East counties were among the areas most impacted by the violence, with more than 1,400 cattle reportedly looted—and not yet recovered—from six cattle camps. According to local media, clashes have caused a number of schools in rural areas to close and resulted in the forced relocation of 19 primary schools to Rumbek town, the capital of Lakes. According to local media, the state government reportedly deployed military capabilities to respond to the ongoing violence and has charged authorities at the county level with ending the conflict and recovering the looted livestock.
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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- On March 4, FEWS NET released its January-to-September 2015 Food Security Outlook, reporting that up to 3.5 million people will likely require emergency food assistance by June 2015. FEWS NET expects that sustained humanitarian assistance will remain critical to food security outcomes among the worst-affected households in more than 12 counties through June, although constrained humanitarian access will continue to impede aid delivery.
- According to FEWS NET’s February Food Security Update, the May-to-August lean season has begun earlier than normal in parts of Greater Upper Nile as vulnerable households and internally displaced persons (IDPs) deplete food stocks. Efforts to supplement declining food stocks through fishing and hunting have not mitigated cereal deficits or prevented worsening food security conditions. Food security experts continue to predict a deterioration in food security to Emergency—IPC 4—levels in several counties in Greater Upper Nile, particularly in areas where insecurity hinders humanitarian access. The depreciation of South Sudanese currency and the unpredictable security situation continue to yield an increase in staple food prices in many markets and restrict traders’ ability to pre-stock food commodities, particularly in Greater Upper Nile and Lakes.
- Despite increasing security challenges, bureaucratic impediments, and the slow drying of roads, WFP continues to pre-position and deliver critical food assistance throughout South Sudan, reaching nearly 1 million people with food and nutrition aid in February, according to the UN. In early March, WFP reported the successful cross-line delivery of approximately 12,000 MT of food commodities to Unity’s Bentiu and Yida towns, even though fighting around Bentiu and flooding in southern Unity had previously limited humanitarian access to South Sudan’s western corridor.
- While fighting in Renk town, Upper Nile, earlier in March slowed the movement of food from Sudan by truck, in mid-March, WFP successfully delivered 1,400 MT of USAID/FFP-funded sorghum for refugee populations in Maban town, Upper Nile, via a cross-border truck convoy from Sudan. To date in FY 2015, USAID/FFP has provided WFP with more than \$166 million to distribute approximately 69,200 MT of food assistance across the country.
- Following an initial rapid needs assessment (IRNA) in January that identified acute food security needs in Nyanapol *payam*, Ayod County, Jonglei, relief agencies provided critical humanitarian aid for approximately 25,500 registered IDPs and host community members in the *payam* from February 28 to March 6, the UN reports. During this time, USAID/FFP partners WFP and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) distributed food, while nutrition partners admitted children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) into an outpatient therapeutic feeding program and provided ready-to-use therapeutic food to both SAM and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases. Since the IRNA, several relief agencies have begun operations in Nyanapol—which is considered a safe location for IDPs from Upper Nile’s Malakal and Jonglei’s Piji/Canal County, among other locations—where humanitarian assistance had been absent for several years due to access challenges. Through the USAID/OFDA-supported, International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund, Christian Mission for Development is increasing access to safe drinking water through borehole rehabilitation, hand-dug wells, and support to local water management committees, as well as promoting improved hygiene among IDPs and host community members in Nyanapol.

## DISPLACEMENT

- On March 20, USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) staff assessed ongoing response efforts, including USAID/OFDA-funded activities, in protection of civilians (PoC) sites 1 and 3 at UNMISS's UN House in Juba. The DART visited USAID/OFDA partner Solidarités' water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs, including water points and drainage infrastructure, at both sites. The DART also visited USAID/OFDA-funded health care facilities, operated by International Medical Corps (IMC), including IMC's inpatient medical care unit in PoC 1. Currently, malaria, diarrhea, and respiratory infections are the most prevalent causes of morbidity in IMC's clinics.
  - While South Sudanese refugees have been crossing the Ethiopian border at a decreased rate since 2014, they continue to account for the largest registered refugee population in the country, numbering approximately 260,000 as of early March. On March 15, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and Gambella authorities inaugurated a new refugee camp site, Jewii, in Gambella Region. The GoE indicated that it requires \$16.5 million to prepare the camp before the next rainy season begins in May or June. On March 16, with support from ARRA and IOM, UNHCR began the voluntary relocation of 51,300 South Sudanese refugees to Jewii and Pugnido refugee camps from Gambella's flood-prone Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps. To date in FY 2015, State/PRM is providing nearly \$17.2 million for South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia.
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## PROTECTION

- In partnership with UNICEF and the GoRSS National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (NDDRC), from March 21–23, the SSDM/A Cobra Faction released 650 children previously recruited into conflict. Following the release in Jonglei's Lekuangole village, UNICEF provided the children with food, medical care, and shelter at an interim care center. This release—the third and largest since the NDDRC and SSDM/A Cobra reached a peace agreement earlier this year—brings the total number of children freed by the SSDM/A Cobra Faction to more than 1,300 since January 26. Humanitarian actors anticipate additional releases to occur until all 3,000 children currently held by the SSDM/A Cobra Faction are released.
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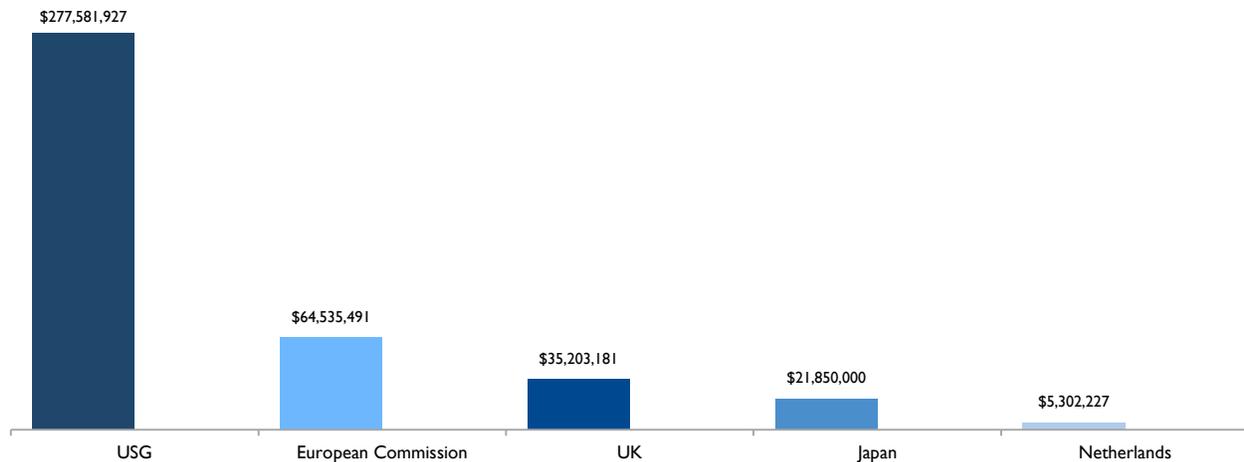
## HUMANITARIAN ASSESSMENTS

- On March 10, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Charles Twining and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General Ellen Margrethe Loej traveled to Malakal town, Upper Nile, to observe the security situation and ongoing response efforts, according to the UN. The delegation expressed serious concern regarding the persistent threat of child recruitment into armed activity, particularly given the forced abductions of children in recent months and in Upper Nile's Wau Shilluk *payam* in February 2015.
- USAID/OFDA and other USG leaders participated in a donor mission to Malakal and Wau Shilluk on March 16–17 to assess humanitarian conditions and response activities. In Malakal, many IDPs indicated that, while they travel to Malakal town during the day, they continue to return to the Malakal PoC site at night due to protection concerns. Women also reported an increasing number of thefts in the PoC site, partially attributed to idle IDP youth. IDP leadership at the PoC site has recently introduced a self-imposed curfew to curb criminal activities of roaming youth.
- WFP Executive Director Ertharin Cousin and U.S. Ambassador to UN Agencies in Rome David J. Lane visited South Sudan from March 20–22 to assess the ongoing humanitarian response and increase awareness of severe food insecurity in conflict-affected areas of the country. DART staff accompanied the delegation to meetings with GoRSS officials and the diplomatic community, as well as visits to UN House's PoC 2 site and opposition-held Ganyiel town, Panyijiar County, Unity. The trip provided the delegation a first-hand account of humanitarian needs of IDPs in Ganyiel and challenges to providing humanitarian assistance. The delegation also observed a targeted supplementary feeding program at an International Rescue Committee (IRC) health clinic and a WFP and Welthungerhilfe food distribution.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Through the USAID/OFDA-funded, IOM-managed rapid response fund, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continue to support the delivery of critical humanitarian assistance to newly displaced IDPs and host communities in Jonglei and Unity. National NGO THESO has begun emergency primary health care assistance in Kuach *payam*, Guit County, Unity, including supporting the repair of the primary health care center in Kuach and coordinating with health partners to improve the availability of medication and services at the clinic, IOM reports.

### 2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of March 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 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 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$166,025,445
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>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN</b>	<b>\$11,578,840</b>
<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 March 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>