

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

APRIL 27, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,550,400*

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) – April 13, 2015

117,600

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

UNMISS – April 27, 2015

1,432,800

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – April 13, 2015; UNMISS – April 27, 2015

656,900*

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

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

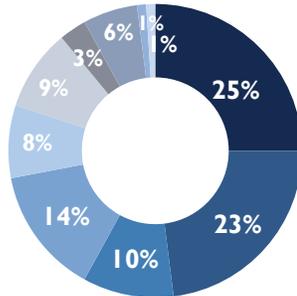
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 24, 2015

260,500

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – April 24, 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (25%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (23%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (10%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (14%)
- Health (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (9%)
- Protection (3%)
- Nutrition (6%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (1%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/OFDA announces more than \$16.45 million in new FY 2015 funding to support the humanitarian response in South Sudan
- Violence escalates in and around Malakal town, Upper Nile State, triggering additional humanitarian concerns
- Aid workers continue to face access constraints and dangerous conditions while implementing relief operations in conflict-affected areas of South Sudan

EMERGENCY FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$56,251,012
USAID/FFP ²	\$226,225,290
State/PRM ³	\$11,578,840

\$294,055,142

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

\$1,010,948,101

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

- Violence in and around Upper Nile's Malakal town to date in April has displaced thousands of people and disrupted the delivery of emergency humanitarian assistance, according to the UN. On April 21 and 22, fighting in Malakal displaced at least 1,500 individuals to the town's UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) site, where more than 26,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were already sheltering.
- In April, food security deteriorated in parts of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Nearly 3 million people are currently facing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity—an increase since March, when approximately 2.5 million people were facing Crisis or Emergency levels of food insecurity.⁴ FEWS NET anticipates that food insecurity will further worsen, with an estimated 3.5 million people likely to require food assistance by June.
- On April 23, USAID/OFDA announced more than \$16.4 million in new FY 2015 funding to support the humanitarian response in South Sudan. This contribution brings total U.S. Government emergency assistance for the South Sudan response to more than \$1 billion since the crisis began in December 2013. This latest funding will include support for agriculture; health; nutrition; shelter and settlements; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities.

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 AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

- Recent inter-communal fighting in and around Malakal has resulted in significant population displacement and at least two deaths, according to Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and the UN. Clashes between armed groups in Malakal that began on April 21 displaced an estimated 1,500 people to the town's PoC site, where 26,000 IDPs were already sheltering. As of April 23, fighting and resultant displacement remained ongoing, the UN reports.
 - On April 1, three UN World Food Program (WFP) staff members disappeared while transporting emergency food assistance from Malakal to Melut town, Upper Nile; efforts to trace the missing aid workers are underway. Due to increasing insecurity, WFP is reassessing its ability to work in some areas of Upper Nile and has suspended food assistance operations in Fashoda and Akoka counties.
 - In the month of March, the UN reported 64 security incidents against humanitarian actors in South Sudan, representing a slight increase since February. A majority of security events—including violence against aid workers, interference in program implementation, and detention of staff—occurred in conflict-affected Jonglei, Lakes, and Unity states, and nearly half involved violence against aid workers and assets. Since the start of South Sudan's complex emergency in December 2013, the UN has reported an average of 55 to 60 incidents per month.
 - Amid escalating violence in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Upper Nile in April, UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Toby Lanzer repeatedly warned that the ongoing conflict is restricting the freedom of movement of civilians and aid workers and contributing to deteriorating humanitarian conditions. In an April 2 statement, RC/HC Lanzer noted that insecurity has hampered households' ability to access land, plant crops, herd livestock, and conduct market activities, and highlighted the urgent need for unrestricted humanitarian access to reach vulnerable populations and pre-position food and other relief commodities prior to the April-to-July rainy season. On April 23, RC/HC Lanzer again emphasized that safety and security conditions for aid workers, including unimpeded access to populations in need, is essential for delivering humanitarian assistance.
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NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- The acute malnutrition levels in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile are likely to rise in the coming months due to increased food insecurity, conflict-related disruptions to health and nutrition services, and seasonal surges in acute respiratory infections and malaria cases—consistent with a typical March-to-June seasonal increase in acute malnutrition prevalence—FEWS NET reports. In some areas, global acute malnutrition levels are likely to range between 15 and 30 percent, exceeding the UN World Health Organization (WHO) critical malnutrition threshold of 15 percent.
 - In response to a recent measles outbreak in the Bentiu PoC site, relief agencies launched an integrated measles and polio vaccination campaign on April 7 targeting approximately 34,300 children 15 years and younger, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports. As of April 12, WHO reported more than 180 confirmed measles cases since January—including two deaths—in the Bentiu PoC site. In addition to the vaccination campaign, relief agencies are treating current measles cases and conducting active case finding, contact tracing, and targeted vaccinations. Integrated measles and polio vaccination campaigns are also ongoing at the Bor, Juba, and Malakal PoC sites and IDP settlements in Mingkaman County, Lakes. Relief agencies are planning campaigns for areas outside of PoC sites, including IDP settlements in Upper Nile's Fashoda, Maban, and Malakal counties.
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FOOD SECURITY

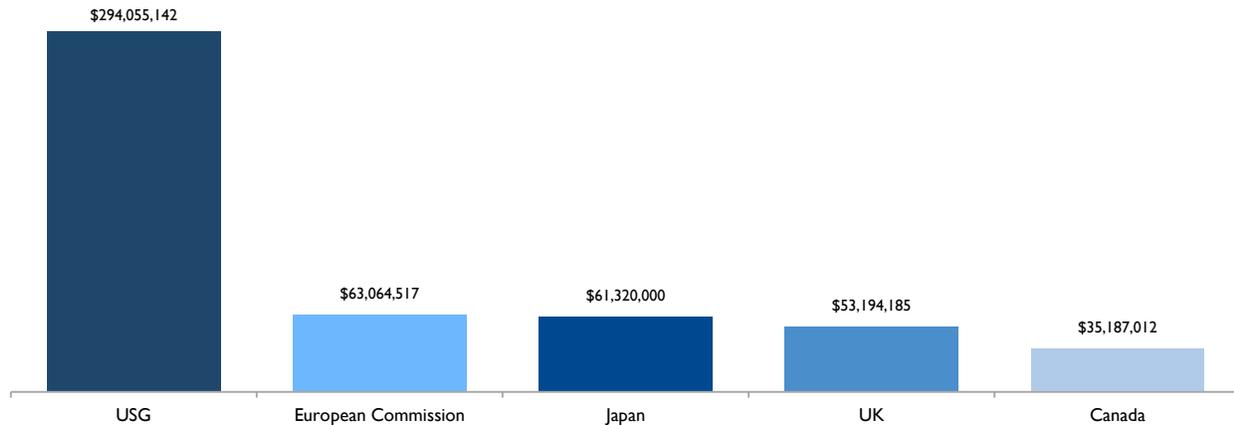
- As of March 25, insecurity had disrupted markets and trade routes in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, resulting in decreased availability of staple food commodities and increased prices, FEWS NET reports. In addition to ongoing violence, fuel scarcity and rapid inflation disrupted market functioning and trade flows in March, resulting in worsened food security conditions throughout the country.
- Although access to remote locations via overland transport improved during the dry season between January and April, humanitarian access remains irregular and varies across regions, with insecurity and other restrictions hindering the transport of relief commodities via river and road. In some conflict-affected areas, including Jonglei's Ayod County and Unity's Koch, Leer, Panyijiar, and Rubkona counties, emergency food assistance helped prevent a deterioration from Crisis to Emergency levels of food insecurity, FEWS NET reports. Despite challenges, WFP continues to pre-position food items in strategic areas in advance of the rainy season. While humanitarian assistance will help increase food availability in many areas between April and June, it is unlikely to be sufficient to bridge all food deficits, especially in the country's most food-insecure areas, according to FEWS NET.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- With new USAID/OFDA funding, partners will improve access to nutrition services for vulnerable populations—including children, IDPs, returnees, and host community members—and provide livelihoods training to bolster sustained food security. The funding will also enable USAID/OFDA partner Action Against Hunger/U.S. to assess, treat, and prevent malnutrition in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile and provide WFP with resources to facilitate humanitarian logistics and transportation.
- Furthermore, with the newly announced support, USAID/OFDA partners the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB) will respond to WASH needs of IDPs and other vulnerable communities in conflict-affected states. ACTED will also continue camp management activities in PoC sites in Central Equatoria and Jonglei states. In Jonglei, Oxfam/GB will upgrade water access points, repair boreholes, construct latrines, and train water pump mechanics to improve access to safe drinking water.
- Through the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA is supporting national non-governmental organization Lacha Community Economic Development (LCED) to provide shelter assistance to IDPs at Juba’s UN House PoC sites. LCED will distribute emergency shelter reinforcement kits—including bamboo poles, plastic sheets, and rubber ropes—to more than 4,000 households to improve existing structures as the rainy season approaches. Through the RRF, USAID/OFDA is also supporting Save the Children to implement nutrition and hygiene promotion activities for approximately 19,200 vulnerable people in Jonglei and supporting the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to provide 7,700 conflict-affected individuals with life-saving health and protection assistance in Jonglei and Unity.

2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 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 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
AAH/USA	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,000,000
ACTED	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,355,000
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, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,691,917
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
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei	\$3,000,000
Solidarités	WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,800,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$750,000
VSF/G	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WRI	Agriculture and Food Security	Unity	\$385,509
	Program Support		\$758,586
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$56,251,012
USAID/FFP³			
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	725 MT of Food Assistance	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	\$56,251,012
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TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015	\$294,055,142

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 April 24, 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>