

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

MAY 29, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,523,200*

Individuals Displaced in South Sudan Since December 15, 2013

* Does not include new displacements since April 30. Includes approximately 6,700 displaced persons in Abyei Area.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – May 15, 2015

130,500

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Bases

UNMISS – May 26, 2015

1,392,700

Individuals Displaced Outside of UNMISS Bases

OCHA – May 15, 2015;
UNMISS – May 26, 2015

552,100*

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

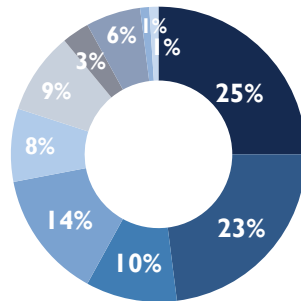
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – May 29, 2015

261,900

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – May 29, 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

- State/PRM announces nearly \$79 million in additional funding for displaced persons in South Sudan
- Insecurity in Unity State displaces approximately 100,000 people and leaves more than 650,000 people unable to access humanitarian assistance
- Recent analysis suggests 4.6 million people may be severely food insecure by July

EMERGENCY FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$56,251,012
USAID/FFP	\$226,225,290
State/PRM ³	\$106,428,840

\$388,905,142

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

\$1,105,798,101

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 since early May between Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and SPLA-In Opposition forces in southern and central Unity has displaced an estimated 100,000 people and triggered the evacuation of humanitarian organizations, causing more than 650,000 vulnerable people to lose access to life-saving assistance, according to the UN. The UN and relief agencies report abductions, burned villages, killings, rape, and targeted attacks on civilians in conflict-affected areas of Unity.
- In Upper Nile State, violence has prompted humanitarian staff evacuations, resulted in the deaths of eight civilians sheltering in the state's Melut town UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) site, and forced the cancellation of six UN World Food Program (WFP) rapid-response missions—affecting 155,000 food-insecure people.
- Approximately 4.6 million people—40 percent of South Sudan's estimated population—will likely experience Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity by July, according to the May 2015 Food Security and Nutrition Analysis IPC report.⁴ The report notes that the 3.8 million people currently facing Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity in South Sudan would likely be experiencing more severe food insecurity without current humanitarian assistance.

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

- In addition to displacing local populations and forcing the relocation of humanitarian staff, armed elements engaged in renewed fighting in Unity’s southern and central counties since early May have destroyed villages and humanitarian infrastructure, including Koch town’s humanitarian hub and hospital, according to the UN. Humanitarian partners and UNMISS report abductions, burned villages, killings, rape, and targeted attacks on civilians—including children—in conflict-affected areas of Unity. In recent weeks, the USG has released multiple statements condemning the renewed fighting and expressing concern regarding constrained humanitarian access, mass displacement, and reports of human rights abuses against civilians in South Sudan.
 - On May 5, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in South Sudan Toby Lanzer released a statement expressing concern that armed actors are preventing aid workers in Bentiu town, Unity, from leaving the PoC site and that movement restrictions were interrupting humanitarian assistance. UNMISS continues to negotiate with the SPLA to regain freedom of movement for humanitarian staff in Bentiu.
 - On May 9, international non-governmental organization (NGO) Médecins Sans Frontières evacuated its hospital in Leer town, Unity, forcing more than 200 South Sudanese staff to flee with patients to areas inaccessible to humanitarian personnel. In late May, some Leer residents and staff from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other aid organizations began to return to the town. According to ICRC staff—the first humanitarian workers to visit the town since relief organizations’ withdrawal in mid-May—the needs of returnees to Leer include food, health care services, safe drinking water, and shelter. During the week of May 25, the organization planned to transport emergency food commodities and other non-food items to Leer to benefit approximately 6,000 people.
 - Two mortar bombs landed within the Melut UNMISS base and PoC site on May 19, killing eight civilians and severely injuring a number of others, according to the UN. On the same day, an estimated 270 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) arrived at the Melut PoC site, where nearly 1,000 IDPs were already sheltering prior to the recent clashes. As of May 20, between 250 and 350 additional recently displaced individuals were also sheltering in an area adjacent to the Melut UNMISS base, the UN reports.
 - In mid-May, the South Sudanese Parliament passed the NGO Bill, also known as the Voluntary and Humanitarian Organizations Bill, which proposes additional regulations on relief organizations. According to international media, the South Sudan NGO Forum—a group comprising 160 national and 140 international NGOs operating in the country—and other relief actors contend that the bill will act as an added barrier to providing life-saving assistance to populations in need.
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DISPLACEMENT

- On May 28, State/PRM announced nearly \$79 million in additional humanitarian assistance for refugees and IDPs in South Sudan, raising the USG’s total humanitarian assistance since the beginning of the current crisis in South Sudan to more than \$1.1 billion. This new funding will support UNHCR to provide refugees and IDPs in South Sudan with education, health care, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, as well as shelter items and other emergency relief supplies.
- Ongoing fighting in Unity and Upper Nile resulted in an increased arrival rate of new refugees from South Sudan to neighboring countries—particularly Sudan and Uganda—in May, UNHCR reports. The UN projects that by the end of 2015, a total of 210,000 South Sudanese will have fled to Uganda, which currently hosts more than 176,000 South Sudanese refugees. According to the UN, WFP/Uganda’s current food stocks are adequate to meet the needs of refugees until September; however, without additional funding, WFP expects it will need to reduce food rations in July for refugees who arrived before June 2013.
- On May 8, the Government of Ethiopia’s Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs and UNHCR resumed the relocation of South Sudanese refugees from flood-prone Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps to Jewi camp, located in western Ethiopia’s Gambella Region. Though refugees’ reluctance to participate in the relocation temporarily halted the program—which began in mid-March—as of May 11, more than 4,200 refugees had successfully relocated to Jewi, according to the UN.

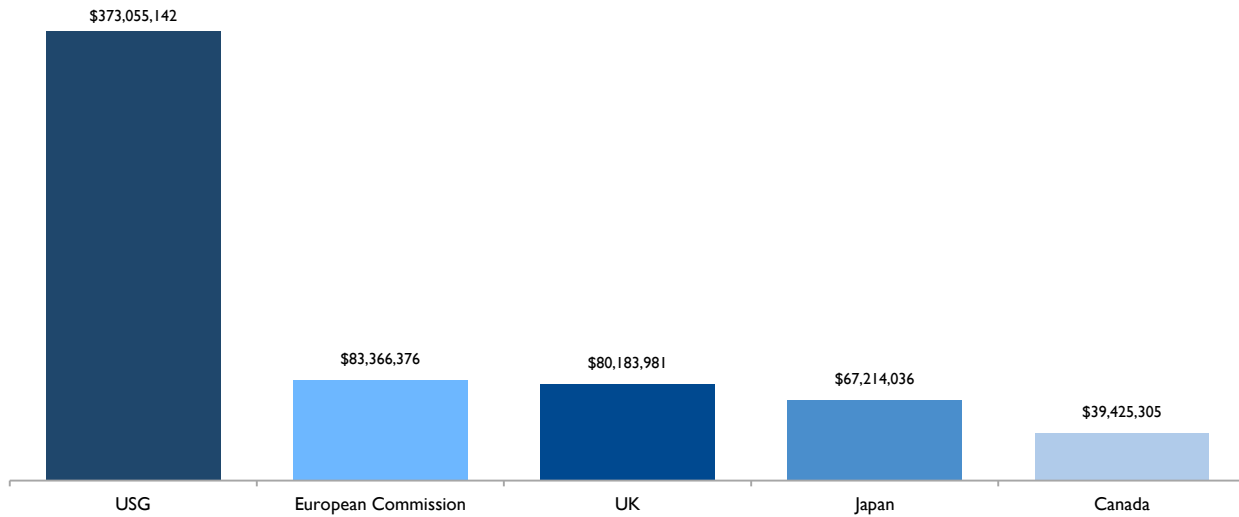
FOOD SECURITY

- An estimated 3.8 million people are currently experiencing Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity in South Sudan, according to the May 2015 Food Security and Nutrition Analysis IPC report. The food security situation will likely continue to deteriorate in the coming months, with up to 4.6 million people predicted to face severe food insecurity—including nearly 3.6 million people facing Crisis and more than 1 million people experiencing Emergency levels—by July. The IPC report notes that deteriorating food security conditions are due to protracted conflict and insecurity, which has resulted in depletion of household food stocks, diminished purchasing power, high food prices linked to rising inflation and currency depreciation, and limited market functionality.
 - Increasing insecurity in South Sudan, especially in the Great Upper Nile region—comprising Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei states—continues to impact USAID/FFP partner WFP’s ability to provide food assistance to vulnerable populations and to pre-position food commodities throughout the country. Ongoing fighting in Greater Upper Nile triggered the evacuation of mobile distribution teams in Unity and Upper Nile in early May and the cancellation of six rapid response missions targeting approximately 155,000 food-insecure people.
 - Despite insecurity-related access challenges, in early May, WFP conducted its first successful test airdrops of vegetable oil in Ganyiel town, Panyijiar County, Unity. Each month, WFP distributes approximately 300 metric tons (MT) of vegetable oil through airlifts to hard-to-reach areas. Improved capacity to airdrop oil could improve the delivery of emergency food commodities and reduce reliance on more costly airlifts to remote locations, WFP notes.
 - In April, WFP distributed approximately 14,200 MT of emergency food commodities to an estimated 1.7 million people in South Sudan. In mid-May, WFP acquired a fifth fixed-wing aircraft that it intends to use primarily for airdrops in difficult-to-reach areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, according to the UN. To date in FY 2015, USAID/FFP has provided approximately 69,200 MT of emergency food assistance—valued at more than \$166 million—to WFP/South Sudan.
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HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- According to the latest IPC report, approximately 80 percent of counties in the Greater Upper Nile region and Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states recorded global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels above the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent in April. The report also noted GAM prevalence of between 10 and 14 percent in Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. Although concerning, the current nutritional situation in the aforementioned states is not expected to worsen during the May-to-August lean season. Additionally, the mid-July to early-August green harvest will likely contribute to stable nutrition levels in Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria states, according to the report.
- During the week of May 25, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$68,000 through the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to contribute to a three-month cholera vaccination campaign for up to 76,000 IDPs in the Bentiu PoC site. According to IOM, a cholera vaccination campaign in May 2014 prevented a large-scale outbreak in the camp during last year’s rainy season. Residents remain at high risk due to overcrowding, low vaccination coverage among new IDP arrivals, and poor health conditions upon arrival.

2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 29, 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 ends on September 30, 2015.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan 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 Government of the Republic of South Sudan (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 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 U.S. Government (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			
Action Against Hunger (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	\$2,355,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$860,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$3,000,000
IMA World Health (IMA)	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,691,917
IOM	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
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
UN Children's Fund (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
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
WFP	UN Humanitarian Air Service	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
World Relief International (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
Catholic Relief Services (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			
PAE	WASH	Upper Nile	\$78,840
ICRC	Protection	Countrywide	\$16,050,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$90,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$106,428,840

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	\$388,905,142

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 May 29, 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>