

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #11, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

SEPTEMBER 4, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,606,400*

Individuals Displaced in South Sudan Since December 15, 2013

* Includes approximately 8,300 displaced persons in Abyei Area.

OCHA, IOM – August 11, 2015

201,900

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases

UNMISS – August 20, 2015

756,000*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

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

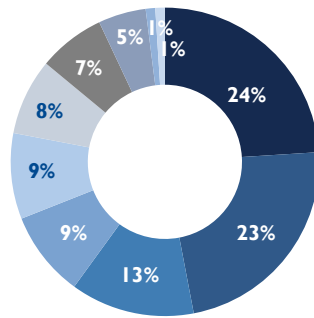
UNHCR – September 4, 2015

265,300

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – September 4, 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (24%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (23%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (13%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (9%)
- Health (9%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (8%)
- Nutrition (7%)
- Protection (5%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (1%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (97%)
- Local and Regional Procurement (3%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoRSS, SPLM-IO, and other stakeholders sign peace agreement; subsequent ceasefire violations reported
- General insecurity continues to drive displacement and constrain humanitarian operations
- UN extends L3 designation for South Sudan

EMERGENCY FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$73,408,693
USAID/FFP	\$335,208,890
State/PRM ³	\$123,078,546

\$531,696,129

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

\$1,269,053,838

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

- On August 26, Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) President Salva Kiir signed a peace agreement that the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-In Opposition (SPLM-IO) and other stakeholders signed on August 17. However, local and international media have reported violations of the cease fire agreement in recent days.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that South Sudan's food-insecure population will likely reduce in the coming months in line with seasonal trends, barring an increase in violence. The majority of this reduction is projected to be due to improvements outside of the Greater Upper Nile region; FEWS NET anticipates that the region's most conflict-affected areas will continue to face Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity through December due to ongoing conflict, humanitarian access challenges, and below-average harvest yields.⁴
- The UN Interagency Standing Committee voted to extend South Sudan's Level 3 (L3) crisis designation.

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

- GoRSS President Kiir signed a peace agreement in South Sudan's capital city of Juba on August 26. SPLM-IO representative former GoRSS Vice President Riek Machar and other representatives signed the agreement on August 17. In addition to establishing a permanent cease fire, the agreement commits the signatories to ensuring secure access to civilians in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, as well as the right of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees to live in areas of their choice in safety and dignity. However, international and local media have subsequently reported clashes violating the agreement's cease fire component in recent days.
 - During the week of August 17, general insecurity also continued to hamper ongoing efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations in South Sudan. Recent security incidents include the killing of two relief workers in Unity State and the reported looting of a UN World Food Program (WFP) compound in Jonglei State, according to local and international media.
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DISPLACEMENT

- Following weeks of an increase in the rate of new arrivals to the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu town, Unity State, the number of new arrivals decreased during the week of August 17, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). UNMISS reports that an estimated 121,200 IDPs were sheltering at the PoC site as of August 31. Approximately 3,240 IDPs arrived to the Bentiu PoC site during the week of August 17—a 27 percent decline from the more than 4,450 new arrivals reported during the week of August 10. The majority of the recent new arrivals fled from Unity's Koch, Leer, and Rubkona counties, with additional IDPs arriving from Guit, Mayendit, Mayom, and Panyijar counties.
 - Humanitarian actors also continue to report new arrivals to the UNMISS PoC site in Upper Nile State's Malakal town. On August 12, a USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) member participated in a high-level humanitarian delegation to the Malakal PoC site to assess current conditions and response gaps.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- FEWS NET reports that food insecurity levels in South Sudan reached a peak during the annual lean season that lasts through the end of July, when the IPC Technical Working Group projected approximately 4.6 million people would require urgent food assistance. However, the country's overall food security situation will likely improve during the remainder of 2015 in line with seasonal trends if violence does not escalate, according to the recently released FEWS NET July-to-December Food Security Outlook. Barring an uptick in violence, the population experiencing Crisis and Emergency—IPC 3 and 4, respectively—levels of food insecurity will likely decline to approximately 2 million people in December. Drivers of the improved food security levels will likely include upcoming harvests, an early harvest in late August and early September followed by a full harvest scheduled to begin in October, and improved access to other seasonal food sources. Countrywide, continuing conflict, economic instability, increased staple food prices, and humanitarian access constraints have contributed to ongoing poor food access conditions.
- USAID/FFP partner Action Contre le Faim (ACF) reports that, in addition to crisis conditions in the Greater Upper Nile region, increased market prices, displacement caused by intercommunal clashes, and localized drought have exacerbated chronic food insecurity and malnutrition levels in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states. As of July 28, ACF had admitted approximately 9,000 children to its malnutrition treatment centers in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, as compared to 10,000 admissions in the same number of treatment centers in all of 2014. During the month of June, ACF admitted approximately 660 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition and nearly 1,200 children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition to its USAID/FFP-supported therapeutic feeding programs in Northern Bahr el Ghazal's Aweil Center and Aweil East counties.
- In late August, USAID/FFP partners WFP and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) completed a mobile distribution mission to assist food-insecure populations in Upper Nile's Wau Shilluk town. Due to continued denials of river access to the vulnerable area, WFP airdropped 70 metric tons (MT) of food assistance, sufficient to feed approximately 27,400 people. UNICEF reached an additional 3,000 children under age 5 with screenings for malnutrition, and provided vaccinations against measles and polio for nearly 16,000 children under age 15, and more than 400 pregnant or lactating women were vaccinated against tetanus.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Since late June, health workers have identified at least nine hepatitis E cases, including three deaths, within the PoC site in Bentiu town, Unity State, triggering concerns regarding the potential spread of the disease given the PoC site's growing population and limited water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) resources. While health actors have periodically identified some cases of the disease within the site since October 2014, the Bentiu PoC site's current WASH challenges have elevated the risk for a hepatitis E outbreak, according to humanitarian organizations. Médecins Sans Frontières reports that improved sanitation facilities and increased access to safe drinking water within the Bentiu PoC site are essential to preventing the spread of hepatitis E. USAID/OFDA is supporting humanitarian organizations to provide critical WASH interventions in the Bentiu PoC site.
 - Cholera prevention activities in Central Equatoria State's Juba County remain ongoing; the GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) declared a cholera outbreak in Juba County on June 23. As of August 29, the GoRSS MoH and WHO had reported nearly 1,700 suspected and confirmed cholera cases, including 46 cholera-related deaths, in Juba County and Jonglei State's Bor County. Of the total, the majority—more than 1,500 cases—were recorded in Juba County. While the GoRSS MoH and WHO continue to report new cases, the total weekly caseload has decreased significantly from the week of June 21 to September 1, the UN reports.
 - USAID/OFDA partner Solidarités International is supplying approximately 12,000 liters of water per day to the UN House PoC site schools in Juba for drinking and hand washing. In Juba's Munuki *payam*—one of the seven affected *payams* in the county—health actors had reached nearly 108,800 individuals with cholera prevention activities as of July 31, according to USAID/OFDA partner ACF.
 - USAID/OFDA also continues to address emergency health needs in South Sudan through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF). With nearly \$286,700 in assistance, USAID/OFDA is supporting international non-governmental organization (NGO) IMA World Health to provide health care services to nearly 95,000 conflict-affected people in Fashoda, Malakal, and Manyo counties, Upper Nile. With this support, IMA World Health plans to supply emergency pharmaceutical kits to mobile clinics serving IDP populations across the three counties as well as to expand mobile health care services in Manyo.
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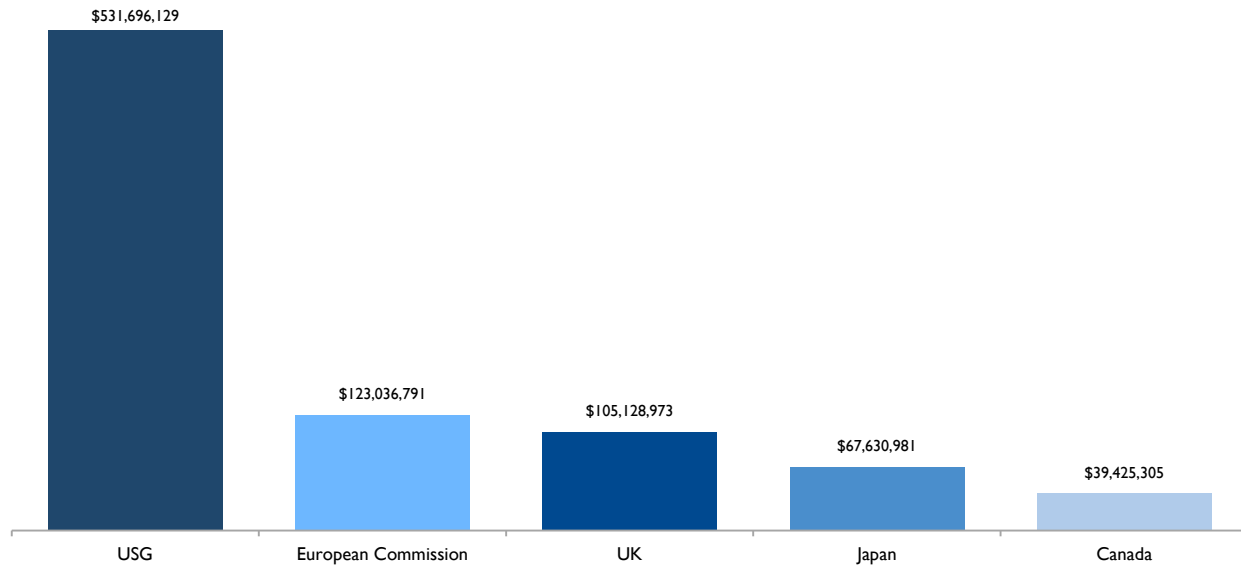
PROTECTION

- Through the USAID/OFDA-funded, IOM-managed RRF, NGO Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) is providing direct protective services, prevention and early response assessments and trainings, and community-based child protection activities to conflict-affected populations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states. With this support, NP plans to deliver case management and referral services to gender-based violence survivors, coordinate protection activities and information among humanitarian actors, and provide protective patrols and escorts for individuals experiencing elevated protection threats, such as women collecting firewood or children at risk of recruitment into armed groups.
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HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- On August 26, the UN Interagency Standing Committee voted to extend South Sudan's L3 crisis designation—the classification applied to the global humanitarian community's most large-scale humanitarian responses. The extension will enable humanitarian agencies to continue accessing additional resources and streamlined administrative procedures to more effectively respond to South Sudan's ongoing crisis. The UN has classified South Sudan as an L3 emergency since February 11, 2014.

2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 4, 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 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 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 August 26, GoRSS President Salva Kiir signed a peace agreement that the SPLM-IO and other stakeholders signed on August 17.
- 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
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (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
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$3,700,000
IMA World Health (IMA)	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,691,917
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$3,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, WASH	Unity	\$3,500,000
Intersos	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Jonglei	\$750,000
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Abyei Area, Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,047,344
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
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 Population Fund (UNFPA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$750,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	UN Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$13,500,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security	Unity	\$385,509
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,499,516
	Program Support		\$1,069,407
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$73,408,693
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	121,905 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$275,012,045
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	15,720 MT of Food Assistance, Early Recovery Activities	Jonglei	\$54,100,000

UNICEF	725 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,096,845
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$335,208,890

STATE/PRM			
PAE	WASH	Upper Nile	\$78,840
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection	Countrywide	\$32,100,000
Mentor	Health	Upper Nile	\$599,706
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$90,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$123,078,546

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN	\$73,408,693
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN	\$335,208,890
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN	\$123,078,546
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015	\$531,696,129

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 September 4, 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:
 - USAID 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>