

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

DECEMBER 2, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,439,400

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

(Includes approximately 6,700 displaced persons in Abyei Area)

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – November 28, 2014

102,300

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

UNMISS – November 17, 2014

1,337,100

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

UNMISS – November 17, 2014; OCHA – November 28, 2014

488,300*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

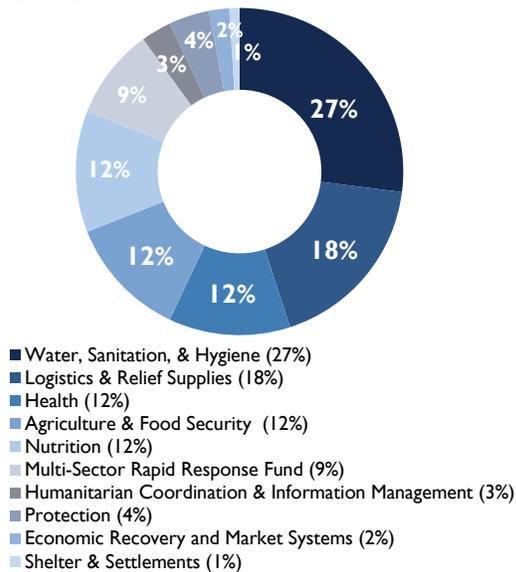
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 2, 2014

245,200

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – October 31, 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



HIGHLIGHTS

- Intermittent clashes continue to generate humanitarian needs and drive displacement in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- High-level U.N. official concludes advocacy-focused South Sudan visit.
- Relief organizations continue to express concern regarding potential for food insecurity in 2015.

EMERGENCY FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014

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|-------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA ¹ | \$119,934,406 |
| USAID/FFP ² | \$339,650,375 |
| USAID/AFR ³ | \$28,000,000 |
| State/PRM ⁴ | \$134,276,346 |

\$621,861,127

TOTAL USAID AND STATE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

\$720,688,037

TOTAL USAID AND STATE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS— INCLUDES FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Although Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) President Salva Kiir and former Vice President Riek Machar recommitted to the cessation of hostilities agreement on November 9, ongoing violence in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile continues to drive displacement and humanitarian needs. However, the U.N. reports the situation in Upper Nile's Malakal protection of civilian (PoC) site is calm following inter-communal tensions in recent weeks.
- From November 19 to 21, U.N. Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator (ASG/DERC) Kyung-wha Kang visited South Sudan to highlight the humanitarian consequences of the conflict and mobilize support for the humanitarian response. While in South Sudan, ASG/DERC Kang met with GoRSS officials, Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) members, and conflict-affected individuals.
- On November 25, the GoRSS and protection partners launched a 16-day gender-based violence (GBV) awareness campaign to address the high incidence of GBV in South Sudan, which the U.N. reports has increased since the onset of the current crisis.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ USAID's Bureau for Africa (USAID/AFR)

⁴ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

- Fighting and food insecurity in South Sudan since December 15, 2013, have displaced more than 1.9 million people—including more than 1.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and approximately 488,300 people seeking refuge in neighboring countries, the U.N. reports. Coupled with logistical constraints, insecurity continues to hinder the delivery of humanitarian assistance, according to the U.N.
 - Relief actors continue to report insecurity and hostilities between armed actors in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. The U.N. reports that clashes between armed actors in Upper Nile's Maban County on November 24 resulted in a one-day suspension of humanitarian staff movements between Upper Nile's Bunj and Melut towns.
 - Following late October inter-ethnic clashes between armed youth in Malakal, tensions continued to escalate during the week of November 10, which resulted in the disruption of humanitarian services. However, the situation had become calm as of November 28 following intervention by high-level U.N. officials to improve security conditions. As of November 28, humanitarian actors had resumed the provision of non-essential relief activities in the Malakal PoC site, and constraints to providing humanitarian assistance, including IDP-established blockades and harassment of staff by IDPs, had reduced, the U.N. reports. In addition, community leaders in the PoC site are working with youth to emphasize the importance of peaceful co-existence and reduce inter-ethnic tensions.
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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- On November 22, seven U.S. Government (USG) representatives—including members of the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)—visited U.N. House PoC sites 1 and 3, in South Sudan's capital city of Juba, to assess humanitarian conditions and meet with USAID partners and beneficiaries. The delegation visited the USAID/OFDA-funded International Medical Corps (IMC) health care clinics at the sites. The IMC facility in PoC site 1 is equipped to provide emergency health care services.
 - Despite renewed fighting in recent weeks between the Sudan People's Liberation Army and opposition forces in Unity, the security situation in Unity's Bentiu and Rubkona towns was reportedly calm but unpredictable as of November 28, according to the U.N. Following reports of an estimated 1,000 new IDPs sheltering in Bentiu town and related requests for food assistance, relief actors were conducting an inter-agency rapid needs assessment mission to validate humanitarian needs in the area.
 - According to local authorities, conflict and flooding have affected approximately 20,000 people in Rumbek North County, Lakes State, including 9,000 individuals displaced from Rumbek Center County to Rumbek North due to fighting and more than 11,000 individuals displaced within Rumbek North due to flooding. Flooding during the 2014 rainy season destroyed hundreds of homes and crops, with approximately 75 percent of the area viewed by the assessment team under flood waters. A mid-November rapid needs assessment conducted in Rumbek North, identified the need for food, livelihoods, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support among the assessed population. Although Rumbek North is prone to seasonal flooding, the 2014 rainy season affected the county more than in a typical year. Many displaced individuals have resorted to negative coping mechanisms, such as consuming wild foods, as flooding has negatively impacted cultivation. Response priorities identified include provision of food commodities, household items, fishing kits, medicine, and water purification tablets, as well as implementation of hygiene promotion activities. While significant access constraints remain, relief actors—including local health care workers and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP)—are providing assistance to conflict- and flood-affected populations.
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AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- Insecurity continues to hinder food assistance efforts, and has recently resulted in the suspension of food distributions in multiple locations in South Sudan. Further, food security actors—including USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)—continue to predict that food security conditions will significantly deteriorate in the coming months.
- On November 8, FEWS NET released an October 2014-to-July 2015 key messages report which highlighted that Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity will persist in the conflict-affected states and food security conditions will

likely deteriorate further in early 2015.⁴ FEWS NET projects that nearly 1 million people will remain in Crisis and Emergency—IPC 4—in the conflict-affected states from October–December and that an anticipated increase in conflict in 2015 will likely cause displacement, constraining access to markets, reducing income generation opportunities, and hindering access to food. As a result, food assistance needs will likely increase from January–July 2015, FEWS NET reports.

- In spite of access constraints, USAID/FFP partner WFP continues to deliver emergency food assistance to food-insecure and conflict-affected populations. Between January 1 and November 21, WFP delivered nearly 177,000 metric tons (MT) of food commodities, via airlift and airdrop within South Sudan, and through cross-border operations from neighboring Ethiopia and Uganda, according to the U.N.
- WFP completed the first successful airdrop of Supercereal Plus—a specialized product used to prevent child malnutrition—in the Yida refugee site in Unity State on November 26. Airdropping Supercereal Plus by plane is more cost effective than the typical mode of transporting specialized products via helicopter, which will help WFP reduce transportation costs and save the agency valuable time.
- WFP also continues to deliver much-needed food assistance to conflict-affected populations in South Sudan via the Sudan–South Sudan corridor. As of November 19, WFP had delivered 700 MT of food commodities to Renk and Melut towns, Upper Nile, via road convoy. WFP also reports that 21,000 MT of food commodities were diverted from an alternate destination to Port Sudan for a final destination of South Sudan via barge and road convoy in the coming weeks.
- In an effort to reach more children in need of nutrition assistance, the Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian nutrition activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—recently broadened the malnutrition treatment criteria for individuals in areas of South Sudan where no ongoing severe acute malnutrition or moderate acute malnutrition treatment programs exist, the cluster reports. The expanded criteria will establish guidelines for rapid response teams deploying to areas where no nutrition actors are operating or where nutrition actors are not providing full nutrition services. The revised criteria will serve as a temporary stopgap measure until the U.N. can identify nutrition partners to implement blanket supplementary feeding or outpatient therapeutic feeding on a regular basis.

HEALTH

- Malaria, acute respiratory infection, and acute watery diarrhea remained the primary causes of morbidity among IDPs in South Sudan in recent weeks, according to the U.N. Health actors reported no new cholera cases from November 17–23 and the cumulative cholera caseload remained at more than 6,400 cases, including 167 deaths and a case fatality rate of 2.5 percent. Meanwhile, health actors are investigating reports of 13 suspected cholera cases in Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State.
- As of November 28, health actors had reported two cases of polio in Unity’s Bentiu PoC site. In response, GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) officials conducted an assessment in the Bentiu PoC site. The assessment did not identify any additional suspected cases and facilitated a rapid vaccination campaign that reached approximately 20,000 children in the PoC site. Further, in early November, GoRSS MoH staff and partners completed the third round of a countrywide polio immunization campaign targeting more than 3.2 million children in South Sudan. The fourth, and final, round of the immunization campaign—which will target the three conflict-affected states of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile—is scheduled to take place in December, the U.N. reports.
- As of November 30, health actors had reported more than 6,900 cases of kala-azar—a parasitic disease also known as visceral leishmaniasis—in 2014, an approximate 200 percent increase as compared to the nearly 2,300 cumulative kala-azar cases reported in 2013. Nearly 60 percent of the cases have been reported in Jonglei’s Lankien town. According to the U.N., the rise in cases is due to a variety of factors, including the displacement of non-immune populations to endemic areas, late detection, limited health care services in remote locations, malnutrition, and poor shelter conditions. In response, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) is providing case management supplies and training health

⁴The 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.

care workers in case management and prevention. As of November 21, two additional kala-azar treatment sites had opened, raising the number of treatments sites in South Sudan to seventeen—including eight sites in Jonglei, three sites in Unity, and four sites in Upper Nile. Health actors managing the sites are challenged by poor access to the areas with kala-azar cases and expect the caseload to continue increasing through the end of the kala-azar peak season, which typically lasts from August to December.

- With funding from the Government of Japan (GoJ), the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) provided an ambulance to support health care facilities in Mingkaman town, Lakes State, where more than 100,000 IDPs are seeking shelter, the U.N. reports. IMA World Health will manage the ambulance operations, including transport for IDP women in need of life-saving maternal health care services. As of December 2, the GoJ had provided nearly \$35 million in funding toward the humanitarian response to South Sudan's current crisis.

PROTECTION

- The U.N. recently noted that ongoing insecurity is exacerbating protection needs and hampering the ability of relief actors to respond adequately. On November 25, the GoRSS—in collaboration with UNMISS, other U.N. actors, and NGOs—launched a GBV awareness campaign. The 16-day campaign will include marches and other awareness-raising activities. The GoRSS Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare reports at least 70 percent of women in South Sudan had experienced domestic violence, according to a 2010 assessment. The campaign launch follows an early October visit to South Sudan from U.N. Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zainab Hawa Bangura and multiple reports from other humanitarian actors that the current crisis has worsened GBV.

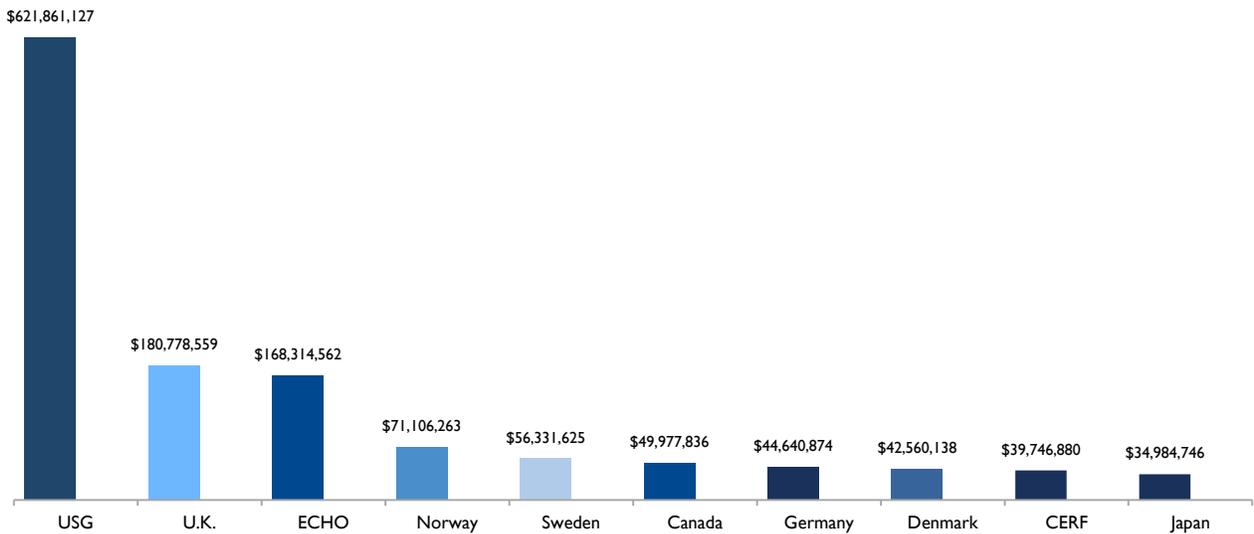
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- On November 18, the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) contributed 1.6 million British pounds—approximately \$2.5 million—for the expansion of the Malakal PoC site, the U.N. reports. Relief agencies are utilizing the November-to-May dry season to complete site expansion, including digging drainage trenches, expanding the berm, and raising the foundation of the site. To date, the Government of the U.K. has provided approximately \$180.8 million for the South Sudan crisis humanitarian response.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The U.N.'s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated an additional \$20 million in October to humanitarian organizations in South Sudan to provide emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations, according to the U.N. The majority of the funds—\$16 million—will support living condition improvements in the Bentiu PoC site, while the remainder will fund protection activities and security for the humanitarian community, including security assessments in hard-to-reach areas.
- On November 19, ASG/DERC Kang commenced a three-day visit to South Sudan to highlight the humanitarian consequences of the ongoing conflict and mobilize international and local support for the humanitarian response. While in South Sudan, ASG/DERC Kang met with GoRSS officials, HCT members, conflict-affected individuals, and donor representatives. During the visit, ASG/DERC Kang discussed improving access to populations in need and strengthening the protection of civilians and humanitarian workers, particularly during the dry season which typically experiences an increase in hostilities. On November 25, ASG/DERC Kang delivered a statement on South Sudan to the African Union Peace and Security Council in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, highlighting the importance of halting conflict, reaching populations in need, protecting humanitarian workers, raising public awareness of the crisis, and collaborating within the relief community.
- To date, international donors have provided nearly \$1.6 billion in humanitarian funding toward South Sudan's current crisis, including approximately \$1.3 billion to support humanitarian activities through the revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (CRP)—74 percent of the \$1.8 billion total requested CRP funding. At a May 19–20 conference in Oslo, Norway, donor countries pledged more than \$600 million in new funding for humanitarian response efforts in South Sudan and neighboring countries. As of December 2, donors had committed 87 percent of the Oslo pledges.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 2, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year. USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2014 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2013.

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 EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|--|---|--|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA² | | | |
| Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/US) | Nutrition | Abyei Area, Countrywide | \$1,205,012 |
| AAH/US | WASH | Northern Bahr el Ghazal State | \$4,000,000 |
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes | \$3,250,000 |
| American Refugee Committee | Protection | Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap State | \$1,458,595 |
| CARE | Agriculture and Food Security, WASH | Jonglei | \$3,586,439 |
| Catholic Relief Services | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH | Jonglei, Lakes | \$2,618,893 |
| Concern | Nutrition | Unity | \$721,848 |
| U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | Agriculture and Food Security | Countrywide | \$10,000,000 |
| Fleet Forum | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$72,311 |
| Food for the Hungry | Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH | Jonglei, Upper Nile | \$1,535,793 |
| GOAL | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Abyei Area, Upper Nile | \$5,016,057 |
| IMA World Health | Health, Nutrition | Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile | \$2,016,629 |
| IMC | Health, Nutrition | Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes | \$2,820,186 |
| IOM | Rapid Response Fund | Countrywide | \$11,000,000 |
| IOM | WASH | Unity | \$2,143,777 |
| IOM | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Central Equatoria, Upper Nile | \$1,637,966 |
| IOM | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Unity, Upper Nile | \$1,285,477 |
| International Rescue Committee (IRC) | Health, Protection, WASH | Unity | \$2,747,255 |
| Medair | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH | Countrywide, Upper Nile | \$4,810,889 |
| Mentor | Health | Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap | \$2,979,450 |
| Mercy Corps | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH | Abyei Area, Unity | \$3,936,987 |
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$2,500,000 |
| Oxfam/Great Britain | Agriculture and Food Security, WASH | Upper Nile | \$2,986,516 |
| Samaritan's Purse | Nutrition, WASH | Unity | \$3,879,504 |
| Solidarités | WASH | Central Equatoria, Upper Nile | \$775,000 |
| Tearfund | Nutrition | Jonglei | \$992,687 |
| U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) | Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH | Countrywide | \$14,025,000 |
| USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$901,990 |
| WHO | Health | Countrywide | \$2,700,000 |
| WFP | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$11,800,000 |
| U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$4,200,000 |
| World Relief International | Nutrition | Unity | \$1,025,881 |
| World Vision | Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH | Upper Nile | \$3,301,949 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Program Support | \$2,187,896 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | \$119,934,406 |

| USAID/FFP ³ | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| AAH/US | Nutrition | Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap | \$635,875 |
| CRS | 5,810 MT of Emergency Food Assistance | Jonglei | \$11,614,500 |
| UNICEF | 590 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods | Countrywide | \$5,000,000 |
| WFP | 107,450 MT of Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$289,893,280 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | \$339,650,375 |

| USAID/AFR | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Planned Activities | Education, Protection, WASH | Countrywide | \$28,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/AFR ASSISTANCE | | | \$28,000,000 |

| STATE/PRM | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| ACTED | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection | Upper Nile | \$1,500,000 |
| Danish Refugee Council | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection | Upper Nile | \$763,937 |
| International Committee of the Red Cross | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection | Countrywide | \$36,200,000 |
| IMC | Health | Upper Nile | \$1,500,000 |
| IOM | WASH | Upper Nile | \$1,200,000 |
| IRC | Protection | Unity | \$1,500,000 |
| Lutheran World Relief | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection | Unity, Upper Nile | \$1,499,919 |
| Medair | Health | Upper Nile | \$1,000,000 |
| Mentor | Health | Upper Nile | \$309,538 |
| UNHCR | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection | Countrywide | \$86,500,000 |
| U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS) | Infrastructure | Unity | \$1,502,952 |
| World Vision | Multi-Sector Assistance | Western Equatoria | \$800,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | \$134,276,346 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014 | | | \$621,861,127 |

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 30.

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>