

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JULY 31, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1,538,500\***

Individuals Displaced in South Sudan Since December 15, 2013

\* Includes approximately 6,800 displaced persons in Abyei Area.

OCHA, IOM – June 2, 2015

**166,100**

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases

UNMISS – July 27, 2015

**1,372,400**

Individuals Displaced Outside of UNMISS Bases

OCHA/IOM – June 2, 2015;  
UNMISS – July 27, 2015

**755,100\***

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

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

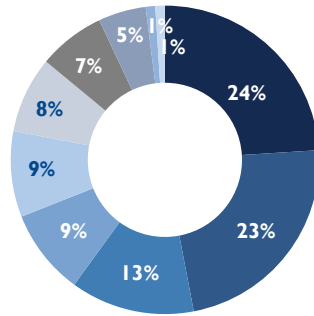
UNHCR – July 31, 2015

**265,900**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – July 31, 2015

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> 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/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



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

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Insecurity continues to result in displacement and restrict humanitarian access
- The GoRSS indefinitely suspends humanitarian barge transport, impeding the transport of relief commodities
- Health actors record a decline in the weekly caseload of new cholera cases since June

## EMERGENCY FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

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

**\$531,696,129**

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

**\$1,239,053,838**

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

- In July, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) indefinitely suspended humanitarian barge transport—the most cost-effective method for transporting food commodities between Jonglei State’s Bor town and Upper Nile State’s Malakal town. Additionally, limited flight clearances from GoRSS officials for humanitarian flights transporting relief items continue to hinder the delivery of emergency assistance to conflict-affected areas.
- An increasing number of South Sudanese households are likely to face Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity in the conflict-affected Greater Upper Nile Region, according to a late-June report from the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems network (FEWS NET).<sup>4</sup> Violence and access denials have hindered humanitarian access to populations in the region and deteriorating economic conditions have led to increased staple food and fuel prices. A Catastrophe designation—as opposed to Famine, also IPC 5—refers to an extreme lack of food at the household level, rather than across whole areas, even when affected individuals are fully using coping strategies, such as missing meals.

<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

- In July, the GoRSS indefinitely suspended humanitarian barge transport—the most cost-effective method for transporting food commodities between Bor and Malakal. Additionally, limited flight clearances from GoRSS officials for humanitarian flights transporting relief items continue to hinder the delivery of emergency assistance to conflict-affected areas.
  - Insecurity continues to restrict humanitarian operations in Upper Nile, with humanitarian access to Melut County constrained due to fighting since mid-May, according to the UN. Clashes near the UN Mission to South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Malakal on July 1 resulted in the death of one civilian and injuries to six others near the PoC site, the UN reports. Approximately 30,400 and 700 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were sheltering in the Malakal and Melut PoC sites, respectively, as of July 27, according to UNMISS.
  - Fighting in Upper Nile is also impeding the ability of humanitarian organizations to access Wau Shilluk *payam*. As of June 30, the UN reported that 38,500 IDPs in Wau Shilluk required water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance and medical supplies. On July 23, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reported that insecurity had restricted the organization to only one delivery in six weeks of food and medical supplies to the MSF-supported health center in Wau Shilluk.
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## DISPLACEMENT

- UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations, including USAID/OFDA partners, are continuing efforts to expand and improve PoC sites in Malakal and in Bentiu town, Unity. As of July 1, nearly 5,700 IDPs had relocated to the Malakal extension site. Meanwhile, more than 43,000 IDPs had relocated to improved sections of the Bentiu PoC site as of July 9, according to the UN; the site currently hosts approximately 104,900 IDPs.
  - Approximately 199,900 South Sudanese refugees were residing in Sudan as of July 31, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan—launched by the UN in December 2014 and addressing refugees’ humanitarian needs between January and December 2015—planned for a total of 196,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan by the end of 2015. The unexpected refugee population is exceeding financial resources and humanitarian response capacity in Sudan. Some refugee sites in Sudan’s Western Kordofan and White Nile states—which hosted 33,000 and 108,300 South Sudanese refugees, respectively, as of July 31—are overwhelmed and lack sufficient resources to provide refugees with shelter, water, and other assistance, according to the UN.
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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- An increasing number of South Sudanese households are likely to face Catastrophe levels of food insecurity in the conflict-affected Greater Upper Nile region—comprising Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states—according to FEWS NET. Violence has hindered humanitarian access to populations in Greater Upper Nile identified as experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity. Additionally, deteriorating economic conditions have led to increased staple food and fuel prices, further limiting access to food.
- Surveys conducted by FEWS NET in Jonglei’s Ayod County and Unity’s Mayendit County show households are particularly at risk due to food shortages and reliance on emergency food assistance, FEWS NET reports. In both counties, nutrition actors have recorded global acute malnutrition levels above the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent.
- Significant transport and security challenges, including formal access restrictions, have impeded WFP operations in Upper Nile and prevented the UN agency from stocking the targeted amount of food commodities at pre-positioning sites. Despite these obstacles, a WFP barge convoy carrying approximately 1,400 metric tons (MT) of emergency food commodities arrived in Malakal on July 7. Between July 16 and 21, WFP distributed the one-month rations for approximately 30,000 people at the Malakal PoC site.
- According to WHO, malnutrition is a significant cause of death among children younger than five years of age in the Bentiu PoC site, where the under-five mortality rate was increasing—though still below the WHO emergency threshold of two deaths per 10,000 people per day—as of July 19. In response, WFP and international NGO German Agro Action (GAA) are providing SuperCereal Plus, a specialized nutrition product designed to prevent acute malnutrition,

to newly arrived children aged five years and younger. As of July 24, WFP and GAA had reached an estimated 2,500 children in the PoC site, according to WFP.

- Through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF)—managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and supported with \$6 million in assistance from USAID/OFDA to date in FY 2015—Action Against Hunger (AAH/USA) is supporting nutrition programming in Old Fangak County, Jonglei. AAH/USA is supporting three outpatient therapeutic feeding program (OTP) centers in Old Fangak. The NGO also plans to strengthen nutrition outreach interventions, targeting hard-to-reach villages in the county through mobile OTPs and targeted supplementary feeding.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

- The GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) declared a cholera outbreak in Juba County, Central Equatoria State, on June 23. As of July 29, the GoRSS MoH and WHO had reported approximately 1,430 suspected and confirmed cholera cases, including 42 cholera-related deaths, in Juba County and Bor County, Jonglei. Of the total, the majority—approximately 1,300 cases—were recorded in Juba County. Despite continued new cases, the total weekly caseload has decreased significantly since the week of June 21. In addition, the case fatality rate has declined—the GoRSS and WHO reported a case fatality rate of approximately 3 percent as of July 29, compared to a rate of 8 percent on June 24.
- Although cholera is endemic to South Sudan, humanitarian organizations note that household vulnerability to cholera is currently particularly high in Juba due to the impact of the deteriorating economic situation on safe and adequate water supply. According to a study conducted by Oxfam in June, inflation, currency depreciation, and increased commodity prices contributed to decreased production and delivery of treated and untreated water in Juba. As a result, households are prioritizing water for drinking and cooking, rather than for domestic and personal hygiene use—contributing to unclean environments and facilitating the spread of disease, Oxfam reports.
- IOM—which coordinates WASH interventions in Upper Nile—reports that insecurity prevented IOM-supported WASH teams from providing assistance to the PoC site in Melut town between July 10 and 22. IOM-trained IDPs and UNMISS peacekeeping troops facilitated the continuation of limited WASH services, according to IOM, which had pre-positioned a one-month supply of water treatment supplies at the PoC site in mid-June.
- USAID/OFDA partner the International Medical Corps (IMC) supported two rounds of an oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaign—the first from June 22 to 25 and the second from July 14 to 22—at Juba town’s UN House PoC sites. The OCV campaign successfully vaccinated more than 24,000 individuals—or 84 percent of the UN House PoC sites’ residents.
- Through the RRF, health organizations are responding to the cholera outbreak in Juba and Bor counties. With USAID/OFDA support, RRF partners are providing at-risk populations access to clean water, testing water samples for cholera, conducting hygiene promotion campaigns, and distributing relief items, such as water purification tablets, soap, and kitchen sets.

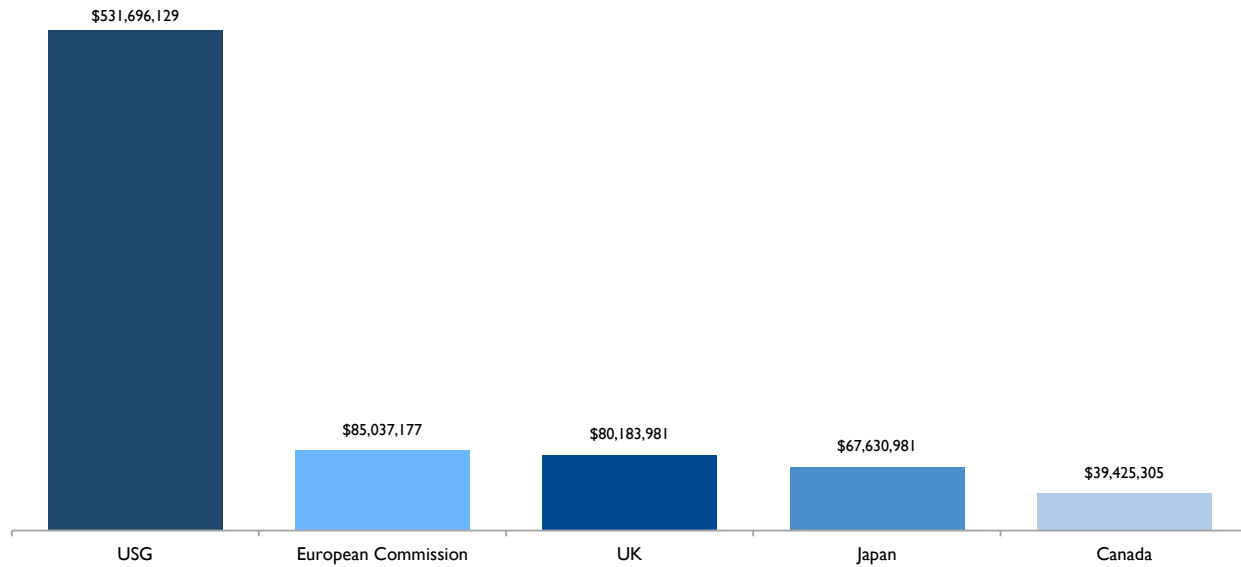
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## HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- On July 7, the GoRSS, the Government of Sudan, and WFP extended a memorandum of understanding for an additional six months allowing the transport of food assistance from Sudan into South Sudan. The agreement, first signed in July 2014, has to date enabled the timely delivery of more than 20,000 MT of food aid from Sudan to approximately 300,000 conflict-affected people in northern Upper Nile.
- UN Deputy Special Representative to South Sudan and UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Eugene Owusu arrived in Juba to assume his position on July 20. RC/HC Owusu replaces Toby Lanzer; the GoRSS expelled Lanzer from South Sudan in June.
- UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O’Brien conducted a four-day visit to South Sudan in July, meeting with GoRSS officials, diplomatic representatives, and visiting conflict-affected communities in Unity, according to the UN. During his visit, ERC O’Brien called on all sides to commit to peace and appealed to the international community to commit additional resources to address urgent needs throughout the country.

## 2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of July 31, 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 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 2015<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$73,408,693</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$335,208,890</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$123,078,546</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN</b>	<b>\$73,408,693</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN</b>	<b>\$335,208,890</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN</b>	<b>\$123,078,546</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015</b>	<b>\$531,696,129</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 July 31, 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:
  - USAID 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>