

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

OCTOBER 31, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,438,900

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) – October 23, 2014

97,800

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Compounds
UNMISS – October 30, 2014

1,341,100

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

UNMISS – October, 30 2014; OCHA – October 23, 2014

471,700*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

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

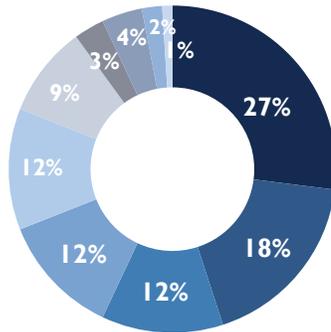
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – October 31, 2014

245,200

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – October 31, 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (27%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (18%)
- Health (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (12%)
- Nutrition (12%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Protection (4%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (2%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)

USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On October 30, the U.S. Government and U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon both condemned the resumption of hostilities between Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and opposition forces in Unity State. The recent armed attacks represent a serious violation of the cessation of hostilities agreement signed by both parties to the conflict and threaten to worsen the dire humanitarian situation affecting nearly 2 million people in South Sudan.
- Humanitarian agencies are concerned about direct targeting of relief actors, following the October 16 abduction of a U.N. World Food Program (WFP) staff member by a group of unidentified armed men at the Malakal airport in Upper Nile State. The event followed the kidnapping of three UNMISS contractors on October 10, highlighting the serious impact of insecurity on relief operations in South Sudan. The captors have since released two of the UNMISS contractors; however, one UNMISS contractor and the WFP staff member remain missing. The U.N. is engaging with government authorities to secure their release.
- The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group reported on October 27 that relief actors need to immediately scale up humanitarian assistance to prevent a deterioration of food security and a rise in malnutrition in 2015.

HIGHLIGHTS

- On October 2, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) delayed passage of the proposed Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Bill, due in part to pressure from the humanitarian community to stall the controversial legislation.
- Relief actors continue to improve and expand protection of civilian (PoC) sites and assist with voluntary relocation efforts.

EMERGENCY FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014

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

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, according to the U.N. Of the total, more than 1.4 million people are internally displaced and nearly 471,700 people have sought refuge in neighboring countries.
- After a period of relative calm, renewed fighting between SPLA and opposition forces in Unity threatens to escalate the ongoing humanitarian disaster in South Sudan and has drawn widespread condemnation from the international community. Active fighting near Bentiu town, Unity, since October 27 has resulted in at least two civilian deaths, prompted an influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) into the PoC site, and caused humanitarian staff to take shelter and temporarily suspend relief activities, according to international media.
- Tensions among IDPs within the UNMISS PoC sites in Malakal and Juba town, Central Equatoria State, also remain high. On October 27 inter-ethnic clashes between armed youth in Malakal resulted in the death of one IDP and the injury of at least four others. In addition, in Juba's U.N. House, fighting and rioting on October 26 injured more than 60 civilians and two U.N. police officers, according to the U.N. Due to increased violent incidents targeting humanitarian workers within Juba's Tomping PoC site, relief actors temporarily halted voluntary IDP relocation operations in mid-October.
- In response to the recent uptick in security incidents involving humanitarian workers, UNMISS released a list of new procedures that non-UNMISS personnel are required to follow prior to and during visits to UNMISS PoC sites. The new actions aim to improve security for IDPs and visitors, as well as personnel working within the sites, by allowing staff working at the site to communicate upcoming activities to IDPs. In Tomping and U.N. House, the procedures require non-UNMISS staff to submit visit requests at least 24 hours in advance and any visitor intending to meet with an individual IDP to identify the IDPs by name. The new guidelines also prohibit visitors from taking photos or video recordings unless they have received prior approval.
- Poor road conditions throughout South Sudan continued to hinder humanitarian access to populations in need throughout the rainy season—expected to end in November. In preparation for the upcoming dry season, humanitarian actors, in cooperation with UNMISS, are identifying and planning key infrastructure improvement projects, including road repairs. Extensive repairs on the road from Juba to Bor town, Jonglei State, are currently underway. In addition, emergency repairs continue on the road from Juba to Rumbek town, Lakes State, but increased insecurity in Lakes may stall construction, according to relief actors.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- In mid-September, USAID/OFDA partner Medair conducted humanitarian assessments of IDP populations who recently returned to Panyikang County, Upper Nile, from displacement sites in Wau Shilluk and Malakal towns, Upper Nile. Among 120 returnee households assessed in Owechi payam, Panyikang, Medair identified a significant need for primary health care support and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies, as well as a need for emergency relief commodities, such as water containers, blankets, mosquito nets, and fishing and farming tools. As of October 8, approximately 16,000 people had returned to areas of origin in Upper Nile, following conflict-induced displacement in December 2013, reports the U.N.
- A survey-based report released by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—highlighted persistent protection concerns among IDPs. Although perceptions of security vary by state and displacement site, nearly 75 percent of women and 83 percent of men reported feeling unsafe in the UNMISS PoC sites surveyed. As part of an ongoing effort to address protection concerns, humanitarian actors continue to focus on improving living conditions at displacement sites, including resolution of lighting and space issues.
- Relief agencies have conducted more than 30 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition surveys across South Sudan, identifying global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels above the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent in nearly half of the assessed counties. Nearly 60 percent of the counties with emergency GAM levels are located in the three most-conflicted affected states—Jonglei,

Unity, and Upper Nile. Humanitarian agencies plan to conduct at least 30 additional surveys in the coming months to further inform response efforts.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- On October 27, the IPC Technical Working Group released the full September 2014 food security report for South Sudan. Although the report highlights recent improvements in food security, it also calls for the immediate scale-up of humanitarian assistance—including nutrition and livelihoods interventions—to prevent a deterioration in food security and an increase in malnutrition in 2015. The report calls on stakeholders to ensure the safe movement of emergency food commodities to populations in need and advocates for a peaceful solution to end the ongoing political crisis.
- More than 60 percent of South Sudanese currently experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity reside in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile⁴. According to the IPC report, ongoing displacement, market disruptions, and lack of agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, have negatively affected planting and cultivation activities in recent months. As a result, more than 300,000 metric tons (MT) of cereal are required to bridge the cereal deficit in the three states in 2015.
- USAID/FFP partner WFP continues to deliver emergency food assistance to food insecure and conflict-affected populations. Between January 1 and October 24, WFP has delivered more than 156,700 MT of food commodities, of which relief actors airlifted or airdropped nearly 40,000 MT within South Sudan and through cross-border operations from neighboring Ethiopia and Uganda, according to the U.N.
- On October 14, the GoRSS Ministry of Health, along with U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and WFP, launched a campaign to address malnutrition in Juba County. Through the new program, nutrition actors will screen more than 116,000 children under age five. UNICEF plans to treat approximately 6,500 children for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and WFP plans to treat nearly 17,000 children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition through targeted supplementary feeding programs. In addition, UNICEF will work with county-level health departments to train staff in case management and patient referrals. The U.N. plans to expand the program to assess and screen approximately 600,000 children for malnutrition in parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states in the coming weeks, according to relief actors.
- Between June and September, the GAM level in Leer County—which recorded the highest GAM level in the country during the first round of surveys—decreased from 34 percent to 16 percent, according to nutrition actors. The SAM level also decreased—from 11 percent to 3 percent—during the same period. In addition to emergency food commodity airdrops and other humanitarian assistance, UNICEF attributes the improvement to the strong September harvest, the increased availability of food in markets due to improved security, and the reopening of the port in Adok town, Unity. Despite improvements, the 16 percent GAM rate in Leer remains above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- Humanitarian agencies, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and partners, continue to improve and expand the UNMISS PoC sites in Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal, as well as U.N. House, to improve access to humanitarian services and to mitigate flood risks.
- Following heavy rains that flooded approximately 80 percent of the Bentiu PoC site and destroyed latrines and IDP shelters in early October, relief actors provided critical drainage and water pumping efforts; distributed sand bags, plastic sheeting, and other shelter materials; and prioritized the delivery and distribution of additional WASH supplies to flood-affected populations. To date, response operations are ongoing, and health providers remain vigilant for early detection and investigation of any suspected cases of waterborne diseases in Bentiu, according to the U.N.

⁴ The 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.

- Voluntary IDP relocation to new or improved PoC sites is ongoing in Bor, Juba, and Malakal. As of October 21, approximately 14,000 IDPs had moved to the new PoC site in Malakal, according to the U.N. As of October 30, all residents of the old PoC site in Bor had relocated to the new PoC site; and in Juba, nearly 11,000 IDPs had moved from Tomping to the newly constructed PoC 3 site at U.N. House, according to IOM.
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HEALTH

- Malaria remains the primary cause of morbidity at displacement sites in South Sudan, followed by acute respiratory infection and acute watery diarrhea, according to the U.N. The incidence of malaria has increased since late June, particularly at displacement sites in Mingkaman town, Awerial County, Lakes; Northern Bahr El Ghazal; and the UNMISS PoC site in Malakal. Despite concerns, health actors note that increased levels of malaria are common during the rainy season. Relief organizations—including UNICEF and USAID/OFDA partner the Mentor Initiative—continue to conduct vector control activities in affected areas and promote the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets.
 - Health actors continue to monitor the spread of kala-azar, or visceral leishmaniasis, an endemic disease in South Sudan that has affected more than 5,200 people and caused more than 150 deaths as of October 21, according to the U.N. In response, relief actors have pre-positioned medicine and test kits in the endemic states of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile; however, local health workers require training on diagnosis and case management, and additional health and nutrition staff are needed to support treatment facilities, according to the Health Cluster.
 - As of October 12, health actors had recorded more than 6,140 cases of cholera in South Sudan. However, the cholera situation in South Sudan continues to improve, with the number of weekly reported cases declining, according to health actors. Between September 29 and October 5, the case fatality rate decreased to 2 percent—down from 2.3 percent in early September. To prevent cholera from spreading further in places where sporadic cases still arise, such as Central and Eastern Equatoria states, health actors continue to conduct WASH interventions—including the construction of emergency latrines, the distribution of hygiene kits, and community mobilization activities.
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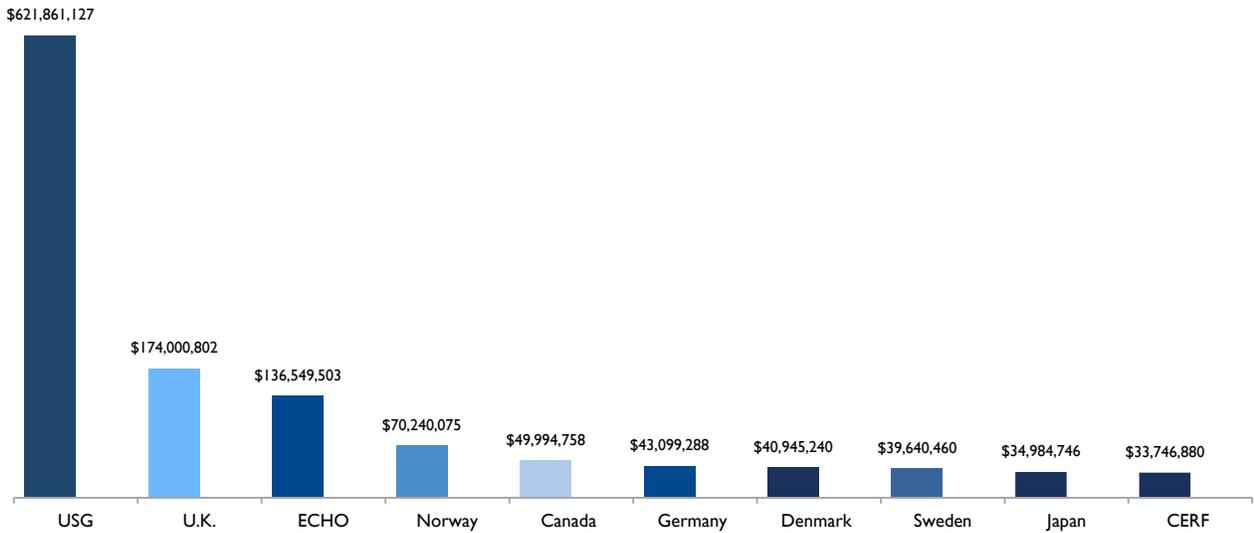
PROTECTION

- The U.N. Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, visited South Sudan in early October to address conflict-related sexual violence, meet with President Salva Kiir, and implore GoRSS officials to implement steps to combat gender-based and sexual violence.
 - Through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA is providing the international NGO Nonviolent Peaceforce with \$500,000 to send protection rapid response teams to complement other humanitarian activities in conflict-affected areas, including a recent deployment to Koch County, Unity.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided more than \$1.11 billion—approximately 61.3 percent of the \$1.8 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. 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. Donors have committed 88 percent of the Oslo pledges.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of October 31, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year. U.S. Government (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, 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			
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 (ARC)	Protection	Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap State	\$1,458,595
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei	\$3,586,439
CRS	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 (FH)	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
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,820,186
IOM	RRF	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 (Oxfam/GB)	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
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 (WRI)	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 RUTF	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
WFP	107,450 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$322,400,000
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 (ICRC)	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 (LWR)	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>