Situation update South Sudan

South Sudan Situation Co-ordination Meeting

23 April 2015
Outline

- Driver and manifestation of humanitarian need:
  - Conflict
  - Population Displacement
  - Food insecurity

- Response
  - Funding
  - Access

- Economy

- Political outlook
  - Scenarios
Conflict fatalities

Source: ACLED
Conflict fatalities

Source: ACLED
Continued displacement due to conflict and food insecurity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Arrivals</th>
<th>Primarily seeking Protection</th>
<th>17,527</th>
<th>80%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primarily seeking Food Assistance</td>
<td>4,299</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21,826</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Continued insecurity entrenches displacement

Over 2 million people have fled their homes – including 1.55 million IDPs

1.55 million* est. people internally displaced since 15 December 2013

521,660** est. people sheltering in neighbouring countries
Food insecurity

- **Food security deteriorated in April** with significant portions of the population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, and Lakes states. Nearly 3 million people are currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in South Sudan.

- Food insecurity is expected to worsen country-wide in the next two months as food availability continues to decline during the lean season. Despite high levels of coping, displaced and poor host community households will face significant food consumption gaps, relying on humanitarian assistance as their main food source. **Needs will peak from now until June when FEWS NET estimates 3.5 million people will require emergency food assistance, nearly 40 percent of the national population.**

Seasonal events in crisis-affected states and population in IPC Phases 3 and 4 (in millions)

![Seasonal Events Diagram](source: Famine Early Warning Systems Network)
Humanitarian response continues

3.6 million people reached with life-saving assistance in 2014

4.1 million people to be reached with assistance in 2015

4 inter-related drivers of need:

- Conflict related displacement
- High risk of disease
- Food insecurity and disrupted livelihoods
- Widespread malnutrition
Lives are being saved

- 2.4 million children under the age of five years in the seven non-conflicted affected states received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).

- Surveillance and monitoring tracks and stops disease – including recent cholera outbreak in Eastern Equatoria.

- Over 1.2 million people across the country reached in March by WFP and its cooperating partners under its Emergency Operation and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

Humanitarian assistance is making a difference
64 incidents reported in February
47% incidents were violence against personnel and assets
On 18 April, aid agencies recommended suspension of humanitarian services in Akoka and Fashoda counties in Upper Nile State until further notice, following the disappearance of three WFP staff members and their vehicles while transporting food supplies from Malakal to Melut on 1 April. Aid agencies are following up with authorities on the situation.

From December 2013 to date, at least ten aid workers in South Sudan were either killed or remain unaccounted for in line of duty in Upper Nile State.
Funding update post Nairobi conference

- Funding moving more slowly than last year, and this is concerning if aid agencies are to continue responding to high levels of need.

- By 31 March last year South Sudan CRP was 25% funded, by same time this year, it was 10% funded. Keeping in mind the same amount of money is being appealed for.

- As of 21 April, overall CRP is 18% funded with $333 million received.

- As of today, 56% of total Nairobi pledges have been committed (this includes $240 million South Sudan; $56 million for regional response.)
Economic outlook

Monthly Oil Revenue Estimates (US$): impact of low production, oil prices, & transit fees

- Budget assumptions: 789
- Low production: 486
- Low oil price: 243
- Fees to Sudan: 119

Source: UNDP computation based on Crude Oil (Brent) prices, oil agreements, & budget.

US$-SSP Official and parallel exchange rates

- Official Exchange rate
- Parallel Exchange Rate

Political developments

• Talks failed to yield any result by 5 March deadline

• On 6 March, the current IGAD chairperson, Ethiopia’s Prime Minister Haile-Mariam Dessalegn, in a message to the people of South Sudan expressed regret at the failure of the two leaders to heed the pleas of both the region and the international community to conclude the deal. ‘This is unacceptable, both morally and politically,’

• 24 March 2015, National assembly voted to extend mandate by 3 years

• Discussions on-going about new format – IGAD + but no clarity yet

• 9th April resumption of talks did not take place and no invite

• 13th April President Kiir sacks Interior Minister Aleu Ayieny
Scenarios

1. An effective peace agreement leads to a significant reduction and/or complete cessation of hostilities

   • A substantial reduction in fighting and/or an end to conflict would improve food security conditions and humanitarian access. Food security outcomes would likely not deteriorate to Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

2. Intensification of conflict

   • Conversely, a significant escalation in conflict would likely cause a faster deterioration in outcomes and food insecurity would likely be more severe than expected. Increased conflict would also limit humanitarian assistance delivery. If this were to occur, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) would be more widespread and the likelihood of Famine (IPC Phase 5) would increase.

   • Should large-scale conflict spread to states that are currently considered stable, the size of the food insecure population would be much larger than currently estimated and emergency humanitarian assistance needs would increase significantly.
3. Major macroeconomic shock due to a balance of payments crisis or exhaustion of foreign currency reserves

- Total depletion of foreign reserves could effectively stop imports, significantly reducing the availability of both staple food and other commodities, such as fuel.
- Markets in interior states would become increasingly isolated.
- Government salaries would not be paid, reducing cash flow and effective market demand.
- Non-payment of salaries would contribute to widespread political unrest and increase the likelihood of conflict spreading outside of Greater Upper Nile.
Summary messages

- Conflict continues to threaten food security by disrupting livelihoods:
  - people need to be able to move freely
    - to take advantage of the planting season (which is starting now);
    - so their animals can be healthy (because livestock displacement is increasing prdisease); and
    - to trade (because the conflict has severely disabled markets in the three states).

- Economy is dire and getting worse

- Political process stalled
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La coordinación salva vidas
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