

Humanitarian funding analysis: South Sudan

Figures are correct at time of writing but are subject to frequent change. Updates of funding can be found on the [OCHA Financial Tracking Service](#) as they become reported to its system.

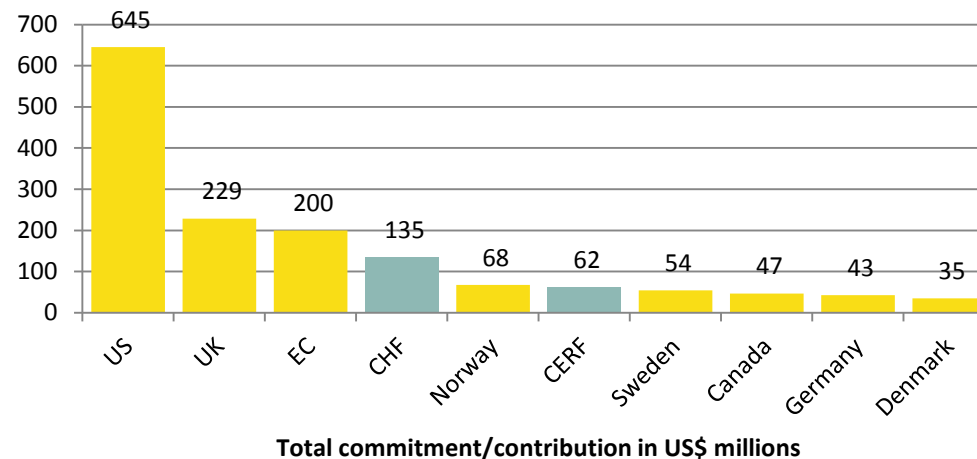
1. Key points

- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed **US\$1.8 billion** of humanitarian assistance to South Sudan since conflict broke out in December 2013.
- There are **two UN-coordinated response plans** in 2015 for the humanitarian crisis both in South Sudan and the region: the [South Sudan Regional Response Plan \(RRP – Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia\)](#) and the [Republic of South Sudan Strategic Response Plan \(SRP\)](#).
- In 2014, requirements for the **South Sudan RRP** (which also included projects in Sudan that year) amounted to **US\$658 million – 51% of which has been met**. The **2014 South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan requested US\$1.8 billion – 78% of which is covered**.
- The sums requested for the 2015 response plans are similar, with requirements of US\$658 million for the RRP (not including Sudan) and US\$1.81 billion of requirements for the SRP.
- **South Sudan was the largest Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) recipient in 2014**. Contributions both to South Sudan and neighbouring countries specifically for the hosting of South Sudanese refugees represented **22% (US\$103 million) of all CERF allocations in 2014**.
- The **United States (US) was the top humanitarian donor to the crisis in South Sudan in 2014**, contributing US\$645 million, followed by the United Kingdom (UK) (US\$229million) and the European Commission (EC) (US\$200 million).
- The **US (US\$119 million) and the UK (US\$66 million) were also the two largest donors to the South Sudan RRP**, followed by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) (US\$59 million).

2. Recent humanitarian funding to South Sudan.

Donors have committed or contributed **US\$1.8 billion of humanitarian funding to South Sudan** since the start of the crisis in December 2013. The US was the top humanitarian donor to the crisis in South Sudan in 2014, contributing US\$645 million, followed by the UK (US\$229 million) and the EC (US\$200 million).

Figure 1: Top 10 humanitarian donors to the South Sudan crisis in 2014



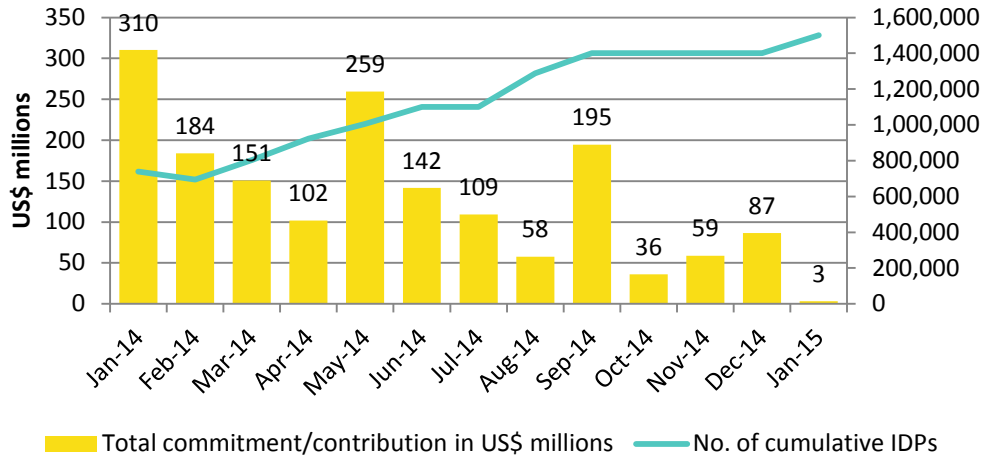
Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 5 February 2015.

Note: CHF: Common Humanitarian Fund.

Since January 2014, monthly contributions have fluctuated from a high of US\$310 million in January 2014 to only US\$3 million in January 2015. The timing of contributions to South Sudan are particularly important given the need to pre-position stock before the onset of the rainy season in May each year as flooding can hamper logistics later in the year.

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development led peace talks in Ethiopia throughout 2014 and despite a ceasefire agreement signed by President Salva Kiir and Riek Machar this week (2 February), a comprehensive peace agreement has still not been reached. Meanwhile numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within South Sudan continued to rise throughout 2014.

Figure 2: Funding to South Sudan and internal displacement figures by month, January 2014 to January 2015

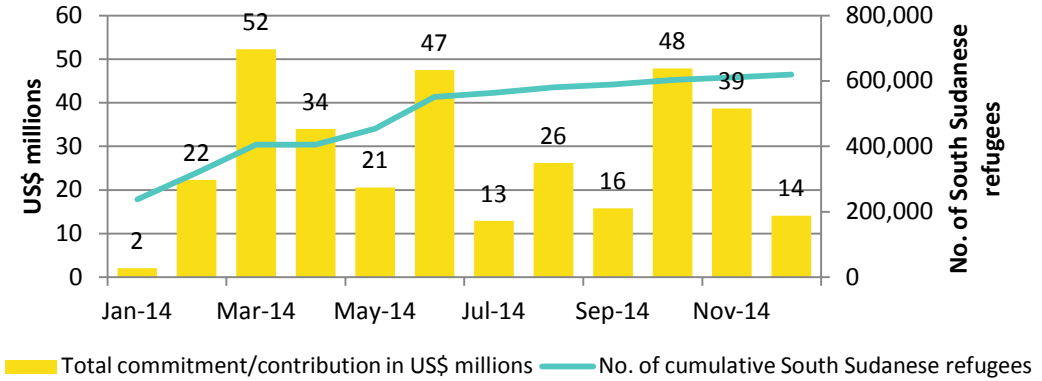


Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS and UN OCHA data. Data downloaded and compiled on 5 February 2015.

3. Recent funding to the region

As of 3 February 2015, over 600,000 refugees originating from South Sudan had been registered or were awaiting registration by UNHCR in Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. The UN-coordinated overview of needs for the region requests US\$658 million for 2015. A similar amount was requested in 2014 but only 51% of requirements have been met. Indeed, as Figure 3 shows, refugee numbers remain high but funding has slowed dramatically. According to UN OCHA’s FTS, no funding was received for the regional response in January 2015.

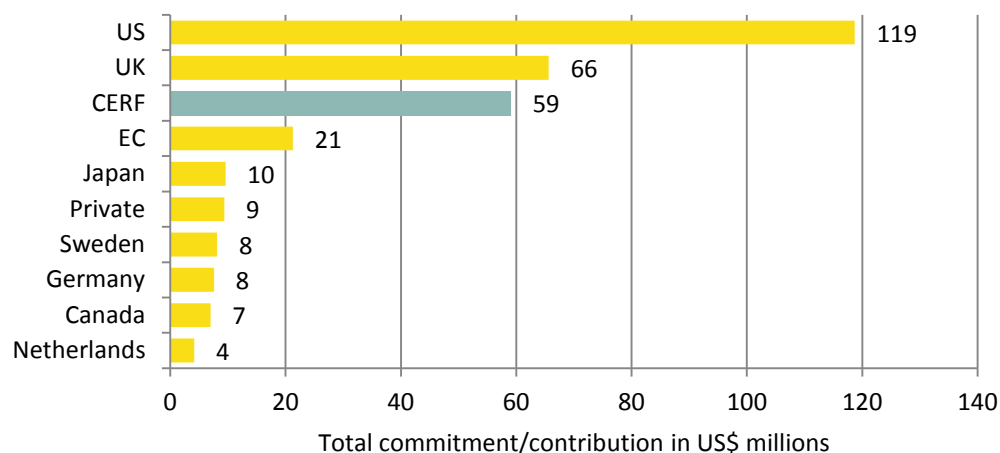
Figure 3: Humanitarian funding to the regional South Sudan crisis by month and refugee numbers, 2014



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS and UNHCR data. Data downloaded on 5 February 2015.

The major donors to the South Sudan RRP are similar to those for the South Sudan SRP (see below). The US (US\$119 million), the UK (US\$66 million), the EC (US\$21 million) and the CERF (US\$59 million) were among the top five donors for both the RRP and the SRP in 2014. Japan was also in the top five (US\$10 million) for the RRP. These five – aside from CERF – were also among the top six donors to all humanitarian crises in 2014. Private donors (individual and organisations) were collectively the sixth largest provider of funding for the RRP in 2014.

Figure 4: Top 10 donors to the South Sudan RRP in 2014



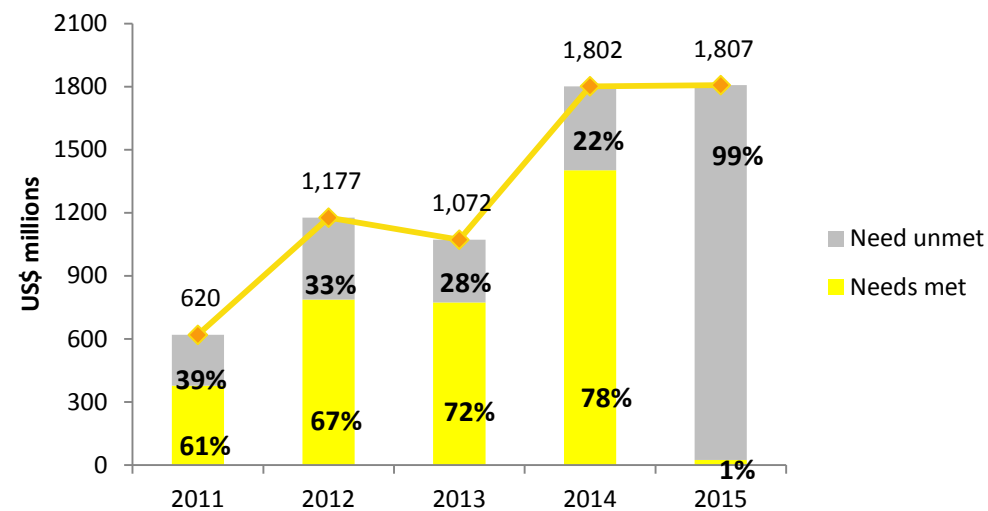
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 5 February 2015.

4. Appeals and response plans

Since South Sudan's independence in July 2011, there have been five UN-coordinated appeals for South Sudan. The first and smallest appeal (US\$620 million) covered only the period July to December 2011. The 2015 SRP for US\$1.8 billion is the largest appeal for South Sudan so far. South Sudan is the second largest UN-coordinated appeal in 2015, behind the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015 with total requirements of US\$4.5 billion¹.

The 2014 South Sudan appeal is 78% funded – the highest proportion of requirements met for all appeals in 2014. However, funding in 2015 has been slow with only 1% of requirements met as of 5 February 2015.

Figure 5: Humanitarian funding to the South Sudan UN-coordinated appeals (excluding regional appeals), 2011–2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 5 February 2015.

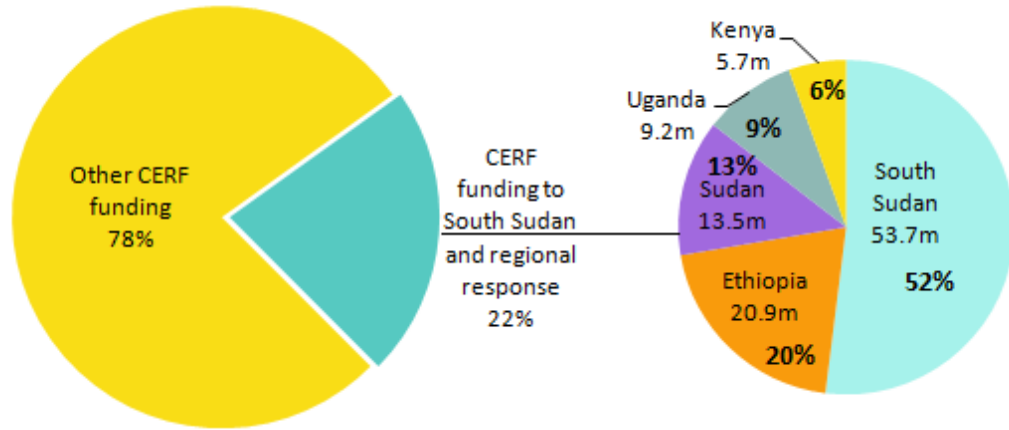
5. Pooled funding as part of the response

i. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

South Sudan was the largest CERF recipient in 2014, with allocations of US\$53.7 million – receiving 11.7% of global CERF allocations in 2014. All of South Sudan's CERF allocations in 2014 were made through the rapid response window. In 2013, South Sudan received significantly less in CERF allocations – a total of US\$11.6 million.

Neighbouring countries affected by the crisis in South Sudan (Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda) also received significant CERF allocations (although not all the allocations were in relation to the response to refugees from South Sudan).

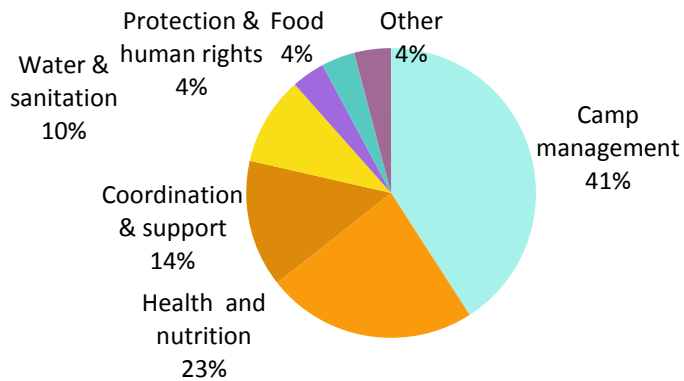
Figure 6: CERF allocations in response to the South Sudan conflict, capturing allocations both to South Sudan and neighbouring countries for the hosting of South Sudanese refugees, 2014



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 5 February 2015.

For South Sudan only (not including neighbouring countries), **camp management and health & nutrition received the two largest sector allocations in 2014**. These two sectors comprised just under two-thirds (64%) of all CERF allocations to South Sudan that year.

Figure 7: CERF allocations to sectors in 2014



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 5 February 2015.

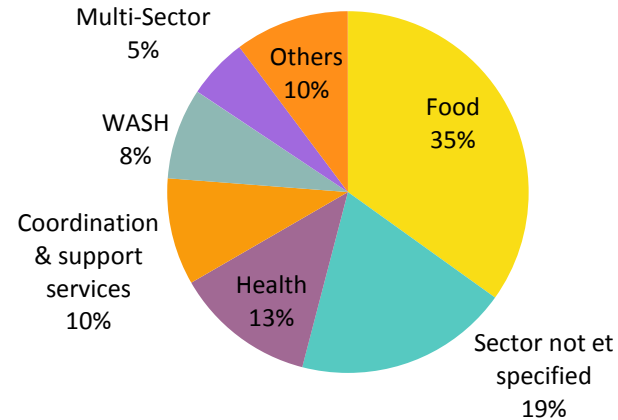
ii. Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)

In 2014, US\$135 million was allocated from the CHF in South Sudan – an increase of US\$44 million from 2013 (before the conflict) when US\$91 million was allocated. The largest donor to the South Sudan CHF in 2014 was the UK (US\$74 million), followed by Sweden and then the Netherlands. The UK was also the highest donor to the South Sudan CHF in 2013.

6. Funding to sectors

The largest proportion of all humanitarian funding to South Sudan in 2014 was allocated to food (35%), followed by ‘sector not yet specified’ (19%) and health (13%).

Figure 8: Humanitarian funding to South Sudan in 2014, by sector



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 5 February 2015.

Note: WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Other includes Protection, Shelter, Non-Food Items, Agriculture, Education, Mine Action and Economic Recovery & Infrastructure, which all were less than 3.5% as separate sectors.

¹ The Iraq 2014–15 SRP requests US\$2.2 billion, but only US\$1.1 billion is for activities in 2015.

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