

# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

MAY 27, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1,696,962\***

Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15, 2013

*\*Includes approximately 9,400 displaced persons in Abyei Area.*  
OCHA – April 27, 2016

**177,234**

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases  
UNMISS – May 19, 2016

**836,148\***

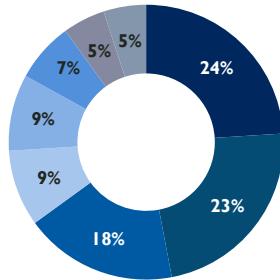
Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

*\*Includes an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan.*  
UNHCR – May 20, 2016

**266,916**

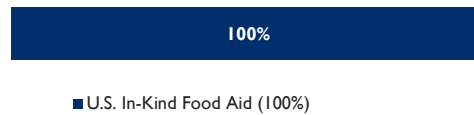
Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan  
UNHCR – April 30, 2016

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (24%)
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (23%)
- Health (18%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (9%)
- Protection (7%)
- Nutrition (5%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



## HIGHLIGHTS

- Population of UNMISS PoC site in Bentiu town, Unity State, decreases by nearly 15 percent in recent months
- USAID/FFP partner WFP reaches approximately 1.5 million people with food and nutrition support in April

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> \$38,664,077

USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> \$189,978,217

State/PRM<sup>3</sup> \$46,050,000

**\$274,692,294**

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE TO DATE IN FY 2016

**\$1,582,870,463**

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2014, FY 2015, AND FY 2016 TO DATE, INCLUDES FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The population of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu decreased by nearly 15 percent from March 3–May 19. While it remains unclear whether the departures indicate permanent returns, relief actors are scaling up assistance in areas outside the PoC site.
- Populations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states continue to face poor food security conditions and heightened risk of malnutrition and mortality, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Throughout the country, high prices continue to limit household food access, particularly among poor, market-dependent households in urban areas. The price of sorghum in Juba in March was 400 percent above the five-year average.

<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 of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## **INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS**

- Since reaching a peak of more than 124,000 individuals in early March 2016, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in the UNMISS PoC site in Bentiu has continued to decline, according to UNMISS. Although people continue to move into and out of the site, the overall population decreased by nearly 15 percent—from 124,000 to 105,600 IDPs—between March 3–May 19. The more than 8,300 individuals that departed the PoC site from April 1–28 are likely returning to areas of origin to engage in agricultural activities related to the March-to-May planting season, according to relief actors. Relief actors are assessing whether the recent departures from the PoC site indicate permanent returns or short-term relocations.
- Relief organizations reached Western Equatoria’s Mundri East from April 12–16 to conduct an assessment and response activities following ten months of security-related access restrictions. During the mission, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) identified more than 13,700 IDPs sheltering in three locations in Mundri East—including more than 5,900 IDPs in Lakamadi Center, nearly 4,700 IDPs in Kediba, and approximately 3,100 IDPs in Lozoh. Insecurity between May 2015 and March 2016 displaced 20,000 people from Mundri East, and nearly 30,000 people from neighboring Mundri West County, according to IOM.
- Priority needs identified during the mid-April mission included emergency food, medicine, and shelter supplies, as well as agricultural inputs and access to safe drinking water. Relief actors provided emergency health and WASH supplies, including potable water containers and water purification tablets, to the affected populations in Lakamadi Center, Kediba, and Lozoh. As of May 9, humanitarian agencies were also distributing agriculture seeds to approximately 1,000 households and fishing tools to an estimated 2,700 households in Mundri East and Mundri West. Despite access constraints, USAID/OFDA partners have supported health, nutrition, and protection interventions, as well as distributions of life-saving relief commodities, for conflict-affected populations in Western Equatoria since November 2015 through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund.

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## **FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

- Staple food prices have increased since December 2015, negatively affecting household food security in South Sudan, according to FEWS NET. A confluence of factors, including economic and political instability, the related loss of livelihood opportunities, and below-average 2015 agricultural yields, are prompting the increased food prices. The high prices have resulted in reduced household access to food, particularly among market-dependent poor households in urban areas. For example, the price of sorghum in Juba in March was 400 percent above the five-year average.
- Populations in the Greater Upper Nile region of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states continue to experience poor food security conditions and heightened risk of malnutrition and mortality, according to FEWS NET.
- In April, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached approximately 1.5 million people with 20,000 MT of food and nutrition assistance, including the delivery of nutrition commodities to more than 357,000 children under five years of age and pregnant or lactating women.
- USAID/FFP continues to support Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to implement the Jonglei Food Security Program (JFSP), which addresses food security; livelihoods; nutrition; and water, sanitation, and hygiene needs in Jonglei. In April, the JFSP provided more than 160 MT of unconditional food assistance to nearly 10,000 people in Ayod County and 2,700 MT of conditional food assistance to more than 46,100 participants via food-for-asset activities in Akobo, Bor, Duk, Nyirol, Pibor, Pochalla, Urur, and Twic East counties in Jonglei.
- In addition, JFSP April activities included drilling four boreholes and rehabilitating 21 boreholes to improve access to safe drinking water for more than 36,800 people in Jonglei. To support livelihoods, the JFSP facilitated the distribution of more than 3 MT of seeds to approximately 1,100 farmers—including more than 600 women—in Akobo and Nyirol and monitored more than 100 savings and internal lending communities to support livelihoods and income generation across Jonglei.
- With nearly \$125,000 in USAID/OFDA funding, the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF) is supporting Concern Worldwide to provide rapid multi-sector assistance in Guit County, Unity, to respond to high levels of malnutrition among severely conflict-affected populations. Concern Worldwide will distribute emergency relief

commodities, provide communities with safe drinking water, and conduct malnutrition treatment and prevention services for children and pregnant and lactating women.

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## HEALTH

- From late December 2015 to early May, health actors reported 51 suspected cases of hemorrhagic fever, including 10 deaths, in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State's Aweil North and Aweil West counties. With UN World Health Organization (WHO) support, national South Sudanese health officials are responding by investigating and managing reported cases and strengthening disease surveillance and infection prevention and control measures. In addition, local health actors are conducting community-level meetings in the affected area to increase public awareness of hemorrhagic fever symptoms and prevention strategies.
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## PROTECTION

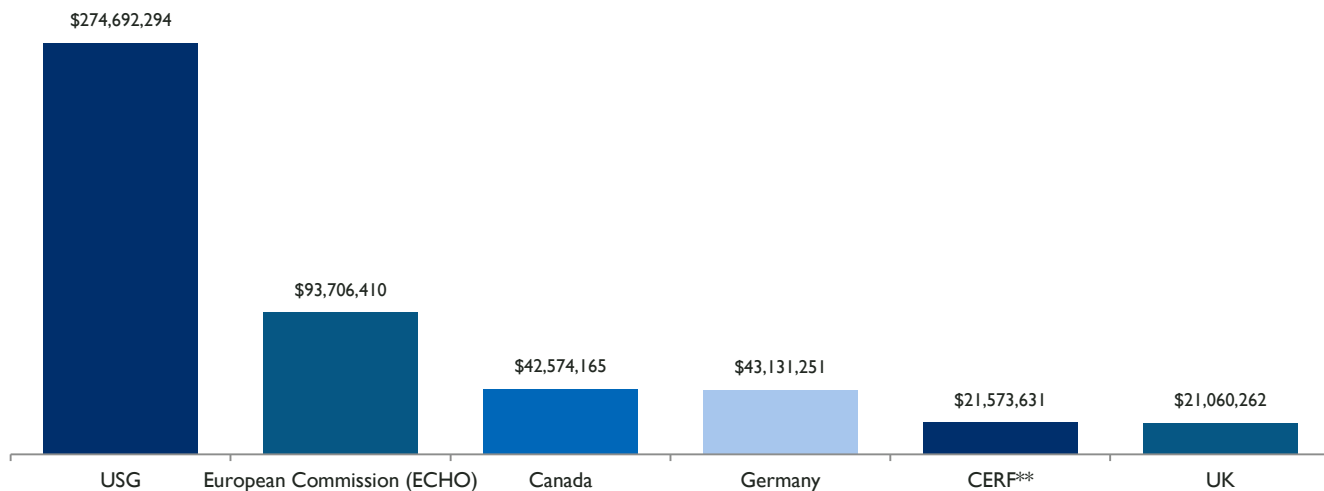
- With \$15,500 in USAID/OFDA funding through the RRF, managed by IOM, the Mundri Active Youth Association (MAYA) is providing psychosocial support and promoting child protection for children affected by the conflict in Western Equatoria State's Mundri East and Mundri West counties. MAYA is distributing hygiene kits containing items such as soap to women and girls, training volunteers and community health workers on psychosocial first aid, creating child-friendly spaces, and raising community awareness about the importance of child protection.
  - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zainab Hawa Bangura recently concluded a four-day visit to Juba, where she met with President Salva Kiir and First Vice President Riek Machar and engaged with Sudan People's Liberation Army and South Sudanese National Police Service leadership, as well as women's groups providing assistance to sexual violence survivors and other humanitarian community representatives. During her meetings in Juba, SRSG Bangura urged South Sudanese officials to implement commitments made to address sexual violence crimes.
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## SHELTER AND EMERGENCY RELIEF ITEMS

- Relief actors continued to scale up multi-sector humanitarian assistance to address outstanding needs in and around the Bentiu PoC site in recent months. In the PoC site, USAID/OFDA partner Concern Worldwide has distributed approximately 1,000 shelter kits containing items such as plastic sheeting, and assisted vulnerable households to undertake improvements to their shelters. Outside of the PoC site, Concern and other relief organizations have distributed emergency relief kits to nearly 2,400 households in Guit's Nimni *payam* and Rubkona County's Nhialdu town in Unity.

## TO DATE IN 2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of May 27, 2016. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2016 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2015.

\*\*The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies.

### CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Army 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 Government of the Republic of South Sudan (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 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 August 26, 2015, GoRSS President Salva Kiir signed a peace agreement that the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-In Opposition and other stakeholders signed on August 17. Opposition leader Riek Machar returned to Juba and was sworn in as the First Vice President on April 26; GoRSS President Salva Kiir appointed a TGNU on April 28.
- On October 8, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Molly C. Phee 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 2016<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$500,000
GOAL	Health	Abyei Administrative Area, Upper Nile	\$248,364
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$4,336,885
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	Unity	\$2,600,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity	\$2,305,059
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Jonglei, Unity	\$1,503,346
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$4,500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$11,300,000
	Program Support		\$370,423
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$38,664,077</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	94,250 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$189,978,217
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$189,978,217</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross	Multi-sector	Countrywide	\$15,650,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-sector	Countrywide	\$28,900,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$46,050,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$38,664,077</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$189,978,217</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$46,050,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$274,692,294</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 May 27, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change once purchased.

## **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 disaster responses 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>