

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

MARCH 28, 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 – February 18, 2016

191,253

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases

UNMISS – March 17, 2016

801,221*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

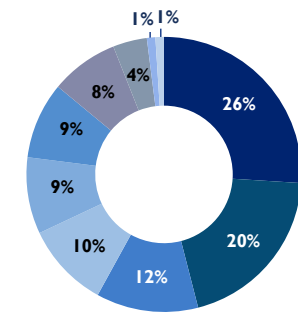
*Includes an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan.
UNHCR – March 28, 2016

268,352

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – March 28, 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015 AND FY 2016 TO DATE



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (26%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (20%)
- Health (12%)
- Nutrition (10%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Protection (4%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (1%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (99.5%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (<1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID DART assesses community needs in Maban County
- USAID/FFP partner WFP reaches 403,000 people with emergency food assistance between January and March
- Relief agencies continue to address needs in the Malakal PoC site following mid-February clashes and fire

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA \$110,040,960

USAID/FFP \$510,845,962

State/PRM³ \$141,539,335

\$762,426,257

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2015 AND TO DATE IN FY 2016

\$1,496,406,016

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing insecurity, humanitarian access constraints, political instability, and poor economic conditions are exacerbating food insecurity and other humanitarian needs in South Sudan. Despite challenges, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues efforts to provide emergency food assistance to conflict-affected people. From January 1 to March 22, WFP dispatched nearly 78,800 metric tons (MT) of food commodities for distribution to conflict-affected populations and pre-positioning ahead of the upcoming April-to-August rainy season.
- Relief organizations continue to negotiate humanitarian access across South Sudan despite bureaucratic impediments, ongoing insecurity, and other access challenges. For example, humanitarian actors successfully negotiated access to Upper Nile State's Wau Shilluk area in mid-March and Western Equatoria State's Mundri West County in late February.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENTS, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On March 19, intercommunal clashes among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the UN House protection of civilians (PoC) site in the capital city of Juba resulted in at least one death and more than 100 injuries. The cause of the clashes remains unknown. Relief organizations, including USAID/OFDA partner International Medical Corps (IMC), are responding to resultant medical and other humanitarian needs.
- Humanitarian stakeholders and diplomatic partners successfully negotiated with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) to resume humanitarian movement to Wau Shilluk in March. On March 16, humanitarian actors completed the first cross-river distribution of relief supplies to Wau Shilluk from Upper Nile's Malakal town since mid-February, when local government officials began restricting access to Wau Shilluk.
- Insecurity in Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Wau town and surrounding villages has resulted in increased displacement and humanitarian needs while constraining relief operations in the area. From March 1–11, three humanitarian teams were denied access to pass through the Lokoloko checkpoint to areas outside of Wau town, according to the UN. The insecurity also resulted in the cancellation of a humanitarian mission to the area scheduled for March 17.
- From March 2–4, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) led an interagency initial rapid needs assessment to Mundri West following delays because of insecurity. During the assessment, participating organizations advocated for unhindered humanitarian access across the county and re-established relationships with key government and community stakeholders. Mission participants also delivered approximately 500 hygiene kits, containing items such as soap and other water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies, to previously inaccessible communities, according to the UN.
- In late February, WFP distributed an estimated 90 MT of food to conflict-affected communities in the greater Mundri area, including more than 1,000 people in Mundri town and more than 900 people in Bari town. Local officials in the Mundri area are coordinating with WFP to schedule additional distributions in March, WFP reports.
- Humanitarian actors continue to assess and respond to needs of IDPs at Pibor town's UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) base, where approximately 2,500 individuals fled following late February clashes in Pibor County. In recent days, relief agencies have provided health care services, nutritional supplements, and WASH supplies to IDPs sheltering at the base. On March 1, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) resumed operations in Pibor County following a temporary suspension of activities during the clashes.
- As of late March, the security situation at the Malakal PoC site was reportedly stable following mid-February clashes and a fire that resulted in at least 25 deaths, injured more than 120 people, and destroyed more than 3,700 shelters and other critical infrastructure. UN agencies, USAID partners, and other humanitarian organizations continue to provide assistance to IDPs at the site and in Malakal town, including health, shelter, and WASH services, as well as camp coordination and camp management activities. As of March 19, relief organizations had distributed emergency food assistance to over 40,000 people and with support from USAID/OFDA, an IMC mobile health team was providing health care consultations to affected populations.

FOOD SECURITY

- Persistent insecurity, humanitarian access constraints, economic and political instability, and inflation continue to increase the price of staple food commodities and reduce local purchasing power, according to WFP. In addition, the early arrival of the May-to-August lean season in March is likely to result in additional price increases until the beginning of the harvest season in October. These factors—along with fuel shortages and the depreciation of the South Sudanese pound—are generating increased humanitarian needs across the country, WFP reports.
- Despite challenges, in January and February, WFP mobile teams completed 21 missions, reaching 403,000 people with emergency food assistance. WFP also continues to pre-position food commodities in advance of the April-to-August rainy season, when weather-related challenges restrict access to areas throughout South Sudan. From January 1 through March 22, WFP transported nearly 78,800 MT of food commodities from Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan's capital city of Juba, and Uganda to distribution and pre-positioning locations throughout South Sudan. Of the amount transported, approximately 4,500 MT of food commodities were delivered across the line of conflict into opposition-controlled areas of Jonglei State.

- From February 23–26, USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) members traveled to Upper Nile State’s Maban County to assess the needs of refugees and monitor USAID-supported programs in the area. After meeting with local GoRSS officials, community leaders, refugees, and USAID partners, DART members identified food and nutrition commodities as priority needs among affected populations in Maban.
-
-

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- With nearly \$1.7 million in FY 2015 funding, USAID/OFDA partner IMA World Health (IMA) continues to deliver life-saving health assistance in Upper Nile and nutrition assistance in Jonglei. IMA is operating seven mobile health clinics to support the needs of IDPs in Upper Nile. From February 2015 to January 2016, clinic staff conducted nearly 79,700 consultations, provided antenatal care to more than 2,900 women, facilitated more than 260 safe deliveries, and performed nearly 350 postnatal care visits. In Jonglei, IMA reached more than 69,400 individuals with nutrition education from April 2015 to February 2016.
 - IOM, in partnership with USAID/OFDA, is delivering WASH assistance to IDPs in the PoC site in Unity State’s Bentiu town, launching a series of hand-washing trainings in the PoC site in early March, and reaching nearly 1,400 IDPs.
 - Through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA is supporting emergency WASH needs throughout South Sudan. With \$255,000 in USAID/OFDA funding through the RRF, non-governmental organization (NGO) Solidarités International (SI) is providing emergency WASH assistance to conflict-affected populations at the Malakal PoC site following the mid-February clashes and fire at the site. The funding supports latrine construction, WASH infrastructure maintenance, and other emergency WASH interventions for IDPs. In addition, with more than \$397,900 in RRF support, World Vision USA is improving water quality and WASH infrastructure in Upper Nile.
-
-

SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

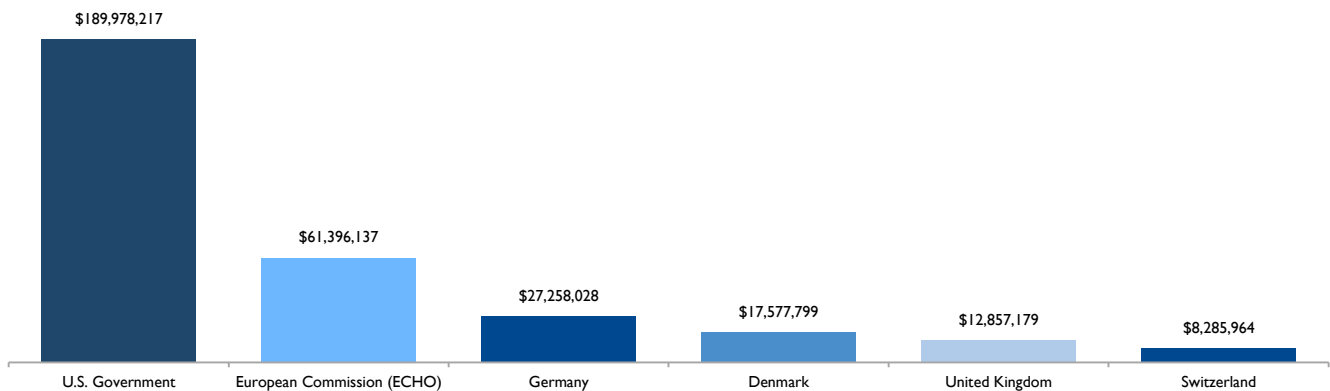
- To date in 2016, Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) Cluster members—the coordinating body for humanitarian shelter and NFI activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—have reached more than 20,400 households with emergency relief commodities, including 6,340 households affected by the February conflict and fire at the Malakal PoC site. With USG support, cluster members Danish Refugee Council (DRC), IOM, and Medair recently distributed shade kits to nearly 1,500 conflict- and fire-affected households in Malakal. Cluster agencies also recently conducted a mission to verify the conditions of IDP shelters in Jonglei’s Duk and Paliet counties, and distributed emergency relief commodities to 1,200 households in Jonglei’s Nyirol County and to more than 560 individuals at Bentiu PoC site.

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 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 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.
- On October 8, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Molly C. Phee redeclared 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.

TO DATE IN 2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of March 28, 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 figures do not include the February UN Central Emergency Response Fund allocation of \$21 million.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015 AND TO DATE IN FY 2016¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA² | | | |
| Action Against Hunger (AAH/USA) | Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH | Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile | \$2,300,000 |
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Central Equatoria, Jonglei | \$2,355,000 |
| Concern | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Central Equatoria, Unity | \$2,752,518 |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH | Jonglei, Lakes | \$2,338,320 |
| Food for the Hungry | Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Jonglei | \$860,000 |
| GOAL | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH | Abyei Area, Upper Nile | \$4,378,422 |
| IMA | Health, Nutrition | Jonglei, Upper Nile | \$1,691,917 |
| IMC | Health, Nutrition, Protection | Central Equatoria, Jonglei | \$3,391,948 |
| International Rescue Committee (IRC) | Health, Protection, WASH | Central Equatoria, Unity | \$4,136,545 |
| INTEROS | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection | Jonglei | \$750,000 |
| IOM | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, RRF, WASH | Abyei Area, Countrywide | \$17,900,000 |
| Medair | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Unity, Upper Nile | \$4,393,777 |
| Mercy Corps | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH | Abyei Area, Unity | \$3,047,344 |
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$2,000,000 |
| Oxfam/GB | Agriculture and Food Security, WASH | Jonglei | \$3,635,214 |
| Relief International | Nutrition, WASH | Upper Nile | \$923,469 |
| Samaritan's Purse | Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH | Unity | \$1,634,878 |
| SI | WASH | Central Equatoria, Upper Nile | \$2,800,000 |
| Tearfund | Nutrition, WASH | Jonglei | \$1,549,640 |
| UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH | Countrywide | \$7,500,000 |
| UN Food and Agriculture Organization | Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$8,553,811 |
| UN Population Fund (UNFPA) | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$750,000 |
| 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 | \$17,400,000 |
| UNHAS | UNHAS | Countrywide | \$4,000,000 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|
| UN World Health Organization (WHO) | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$2,000,000 |
| World Vision USA | Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, WASH | Upper Nile | \$2,499,516 |
| World Relief | Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition | Unity | \$1,281,241 |
| | Program Support | | \$2,217,400 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | | | \$110,040,960 |

| USAID/FFP³ | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| AAH/USA | 10 MT of Emergency Nutritional Supplements | Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap | \$280,000 |
| CRS | 15,720 MT of Emergency Food Assistance, Early Recovery Activities | Jonglei | \$52,742,400 |
| | Food Security and Livelihoods Support | Jonglei, Lakes | \$2,400,000 |
| UNICEF | 725 MT of Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$5,615,300 |
| WFP | 113,410 MT of Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$259,830,045 |
| | 94,250 MT of Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$189,978,217 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$510,845,962 |

| STATE/PRM | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| ACTED | Protection | Upper Nile | \$789,940 |
| DRC | Protection, Livelihoods | Unity, Upper Nile | \$1,500,000 |
| International Committee of the Red Cross | Multi-Sector Assistance | Countrywide | \$40,100,000 |
| IMC | Health | Upper Nile | \$1,500,000 |
| IRC | Protection | Unity | \$1,500,000 |
| Lutheran World Relief (LWR) | Education, Protection | Unity, Upper Nile | \$1,500,000 |
| Medair | Health | Upper Nile | \$1,000,000 |
| MENTOR | Health | Upper Nile | \$599,706 |
| PAE | WASH | Upper Nile | \$78,840 |
| Save the Children | Protection, Livelihoods | Upper Nile | \$1,500,000 |
| UNHCR | Multi-Sector Assistance | Countrywide | \$90,300,000 |
| World Vision | Protection, Livelihoods | Western Equatoria | \$1,170,849 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | | | \$141,539,335 |

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN | \$110,040,960 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN | \$510,845,962 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN | \$141,539,335 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015 & TO DATE IN FY 2016 | \$762,426,257 |

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 March 28, 2016.

³ 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.
- 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 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>