

# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #12, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 22, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.6 Million\***

Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15, 2013

\*Includes displaced populations in Abyei Area.

OCHA – August 31, 2016

**200,000**

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases

UNMISS – September 15, 2016

**1 Million**

Refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

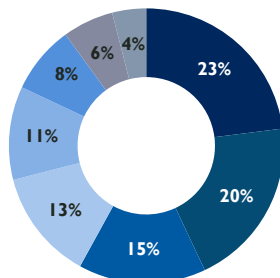
UNHCR – September 21, 2016

**261,000**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

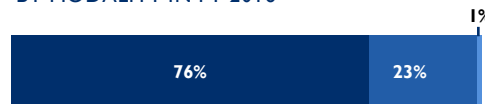
UNHCR – August 31, 2016

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



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (23%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (20%)
- Health (15%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (13%)
- Nutrition (11%)
- Protection (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Shelter & Settlements (4%)

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



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (76%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (23%)
- Food Vouchers (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID Administrator Smith announces nearly \$133 million in additional humanitarian funding for South Sudan
- Clashes in Greater Equatoria region prompt population displacement
- WFP delivers food assistance to 2.5 million people in August

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$107,968,817
USAID/FFP	\$307,018,287
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$93,493,180

**\$508,480,284**

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

**\$1,853,001,966**

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

- On September 22, USAID Administrator Gayle Smith announced nearly \$133 million in additional humanitarian funding for South Sudan, bringing total U.S. Government (USG) funding since the beginning of the crisis to nearly \$1.9 billion. The new funding will support life-saving interventions—including emergency food and nutrition assistance, as well as health, livelihoods, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services—for South Sudanese refugees and conflict-affected populations in South Sudan.
- Access constraints such as bureaucratic impediments, insecurity, and poor road conditions are hampering relief operations across South Sudan. Despite these challenges, USG partners continue to provide emergency assistance and other humanitarian interventions to support populations in need.

<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**

- Humanitarian access constraints continue to limit relief operations and pose a significant threat to the safety of aid workers across South Sudan. The UN recorded 89 access incidents impacting relief operations in South Sudan in August, comparable to the 90 access incidents reported in July and higher than the monthly average of 67 incidents reported between January and July. Of incidents recorded in August, approximately 72 percent involved violence against humanitarian staff and assets, including robberies, lootings, armed assaults and attacks, arrests, and other forms of harassment. Armed actors killed at least three humanitarian workers in August, bringing the total number of humanitarian staff killed in South Sudan since December 2013 to 61 people, according to the UN.
- As of mid-September, an inter-agency assessment team—supported by USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP)—was conducting a food security and nutrition assessment via airlift in areas outside of Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal State. The assessment is the first in the area since access restrictions began preventing travel outside of Wau town in mid-July. Overland access to areas outside of the town remained restricted as of mid-September, and relief organizations continue to negotiate for safe and unhindered humanitarian access in Wau County to assist more than 76,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in and around Wau town.
- Fighting between armed actors and attacks against civilians continue to result in population displacement throughout South Sudan, particularly in the Greater Equatoria region of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria. The UN reported that the security situation deteriorated in late August and early September, especially in and around Central Equatoria’s Yei town, with armed actors targeting civilians and suspected opposition supporters; abducting male youths; forcibly recruiting civilians into armed groups; and looting and destroying crops, homes, and other property.
- Clashes in Greater Equatoria and other conflict-affected areas of the country have prompted more than 163,000 people to flee to neighboring Uganda since early July, bringing the total South Sudanese refugee population to more than 1 million people, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). UNHCR anticipates that an additional 110,000 people could arrive in Uganda by December. South Sudanese refugees are also sheltering in Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Sudan.
- As of September 15, nearly 200,000 people were sheltering at UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) sites, including more than 40,000 IDPs in the capital city of Juba. As of mid-September, nearly 39,400 IDPs were sheltering at UNMISS UN House PoC sites in Juba, while approximately 1,300 people were sheltering at the UNMISS Topping base area and nearly 1,300 people were sheltering at the Don Bosco IDP site in the city. Early July fighting in Juba resulted in hundreds of deaths and displaced tens of thousands of people in Juba and surrounding areas, according to the UN.
- USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other relief actors are supporting the safe and voluntary transfer of IDPs from the Topping base area to the UN House PoC sites in Juba, with nearly 2,700 IDPs relocating to UN House between July 28 and September 13. At the UN House PoC sites, relief agencies are identifying additional space for shelters and other infrastructure to accommodate additional displaced populations. As of mid-September, humanitarian organizations had delivered water tanks to increase water storage capacity at the sites and installed more than 20 solar-powered lights to reduce protection risks for women and children.
- Relief actors have reported heightened tensions at the Topping base area in Juba in recent weeks, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. The CCCM Cluster recently reported that September 13 demonstrations at the site were followed by a confrontation between UNMISS forces and IDPs on September 14. Humanitarian actors and UNMISS representatives met with IDP leadership on September 16 to address concerns, and discussions remained ongoing as of September 21.

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## **FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

- Vulnerable households in parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states continue to experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity and elevated levels of acute malnutrition and

mortality, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).<sup>4</sup> While seasonal harvests beginning in October should moderately improve food security, severe disruptions to livelihoods—exacerbated by continued conflict—are likely to limit food security improvements. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, some households are facing an extreme lack of food and are experiencing Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity, FEWS NET reported. In addition, relief actors report that nutrition surveys in recent months have found concerning global acute malnutrition levels—as high as 30 percent—in the state.

- Despite insecurity and access constraints, USAID/FFP partner WFP continues to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to food-insecure populations throughout South Sudan, particularly in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. In August, WFP distributed approximately 22,600 metric tons (MT) of emergency food and nutrition assistance, supporting an estimated 2.5 million people. With nearly \$293 million in FY 2016 USAID/FFP support, WFP provided more than 154,000 MT of food and nutrition assistance to an estimated 3.2 million individuals in South Sudan between January and August.
- As of mid-September, WFP had provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to more than 785,000 people in Northern Bahr el Ghazal in response to deteriorating food security and nutrition conditions in the state. WFP provided 3,575 MT of emergency food assistance to support more than 671,000 people, with food distributions remaining ongoing for an additional 169,000 people as of mid-September. WFP has also provided Super Cereal Plus—a fortified corn-soy blend used to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition—to an estimated 81,800 children younger than five years of age and 32,700 pregnant and lactating women in the state. In addition to food and nutrition assistance, WFP has provided cash transfers to approximately 70,000 people to bolster livelihoods and increase access to food.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

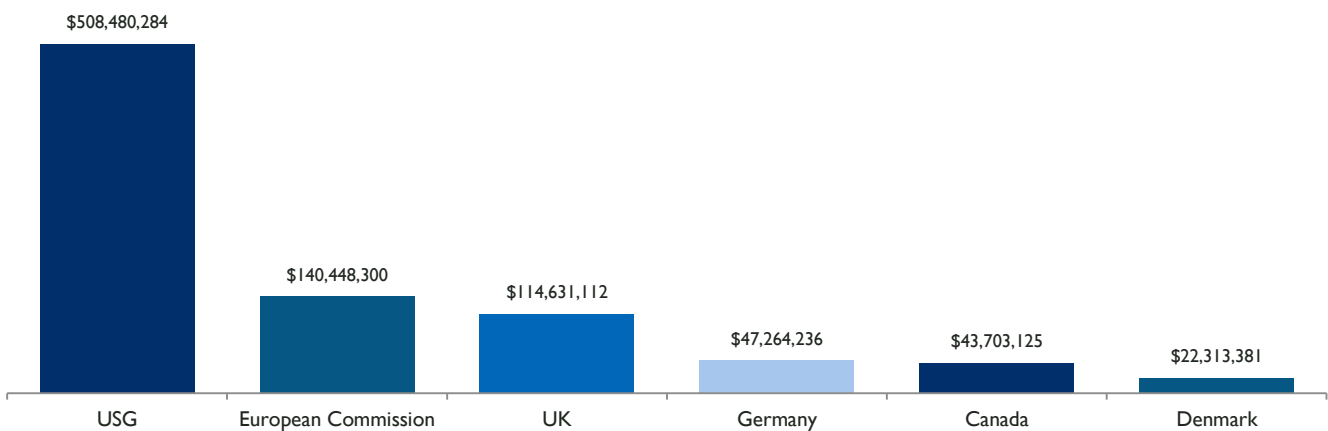
- Relief agencies continue to report elevated health risks—including for cholera and malaria—in South Sudan due to conflict and the ongoing May-to-September rainy season. Health actors recorded more than 1.3 million malaria cases countrywide between January and August, with particularly concerning levels of malaria reported in Northern Bahr el Ghazal since June. Health agencies have also reported malaria caseloads exceeding the emergency threshold in Lakes, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states.
- In response to widespread malaria incidence, health actors have increased malaria response activities—including prevention messaging, mosquito net distributions, and indoor residual spraying. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, relief agencies distributed more than 650,000 mosquito nets in August and early September. Relief actors have also delivered additional anti-malarial drugs to the state in recent weeks to support the increased caseload.
- Since early July, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) has reported nearly 1,800 suspected cholera cases, including 12 deaths, in Juba, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). In response, the GoRSS—in coordination with relief actors—vaccinated more than 23,000 people in Juba against cholera from September 17–20. In addition, WHO has supported cholera prevention messaging and distribution of critical WASH supplies—including water purification tablets, oral rehydration solution, and soap—to prevent cholera transmission.
- With more than \$93,000 in USAID/OFDA funding via the Rapid Response Fund (RRF), managed by IOM, the MENTOR Initiative is providing critical WASH interventions in response to the recent cholera outbreak in Juba. The MENTOR Initiative is training community hygiene promoters to disseminate key hygiene awareness messages, including transmission routes and disease prevention methods, at the household and community level. Following the trainings, community hygiene promoters will reach an estimated 50,000 people, improving knowledge of safe hand-washing practices and proper water storage.

<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Phase Classification (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. The term Catastrophe—as opposed to Famine, also IPC 5—refers to an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. In contrast, a Famine classification applies to a wider geographical location and is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are classified as experiencing Catastrophe, when the global acute malnutrition level exceeds 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

## PROTECTION AND MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE

- USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$8.9 million in FY 2016 funding to deliver protection assistance throughout South Sudan, including family tracing and reunification activities; psychosocial support and clinical management of rape for survivors of gender-based violence in UNMISS PoC sites and other conflict-affected areas; and promotion of community activities to raise awareness regarding gender-based violence. Between January and August, USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF provided psychosocial support for nearly 188,000 children while reaching nearly 175,000 adults with child protection-related messages to increase community awareness and support of children. UNICEF and other protection actors continue to enhance the safety and security of women and girls at UNMISS PoC sites, including a recent community mapping and safety exercise to identify critical locations at the PoC site in Malakal, Upper Nile, to install solar-powered street lights.
- NGO Nonviolent Peaceforce—with nearly \$2.2 million in FY 2016 funding from USAID/OFDA—is aiming to provide protection assistance to more than 200,000 conflict-affected people in Jonglei and Unity. From June to August, Nonviolent Peaceforce supported more than 1,000 people with unarmed safety patrols and other protective measures; trained nearly 140 people in child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response techniques; held three planning and protection risk-mapping sessions with community members; and facilitated two community meetings on protection.
- With more than \$6 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2016 funding, NGO Concern is aiming to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance to more than 469,000 vulnerable and conflict-affected populations in Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity. Concern is delivering life-saving nutrition interventions to acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women; providing emergency relief commodities, such as blankets, plastic sheeting, and water contains; and enhancing food security by bolstering household income and dietary diversity. Concern is also supporting emergency shelter for displaced populations and providing access to safe drinking water to mitigate health risks and contribute to reducing mortality and morbidity among conflict-affected populations.

### 2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of September 22, 2016. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 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.

## 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 (SPLA) 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.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need.
- 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 states representing the primary areas of fighting and displacement. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) 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 Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) and other stakeholders had signed on August 17. Opposition leader Riek Machar returned to Juba and was sworn in as the First Vice President (FVP) on April 26, 2016; GoRSS President Salva Kiir appointed a Transitional Government of National Unity on April 28.
- Fighting between SPLA and SPLA-IO forces broke out in Juba on July 7, 2016, displacing thousands of people and prompting FVP Machar to flee. As a result, the U.S. Embassy in Juba ordered the departure of non-emergency USG personnel from South Sudan on July 10. Ongoing heightened tensions persist in the country, and the humanitarian situation remains precarious.
- 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.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,300,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$2,885,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,041,301
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection	Unity	\$1,000,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,049,244
GOAL	Health	Abyei Administrative Area, Upper Nile	\$248,364
IMA World Health	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$2,351,057

International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Countrywide	\$5,483,631
IOM	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Rapid Response Fund, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyei Administrative Area, Countrywide, Unity, Upper Nile	\$19,600,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection	Unity	\$350,000
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Unity, Upper Nile	\$4,800,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity	\$3,329,260
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,169,153
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$251,208
Relief International	Nutrition, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Unity	\$3,503,006
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$1,850,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$9,350,199
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,650,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$16,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$5,700,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Unity	\$1,919,526
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Upper Nile, Countrywide	\$2,500,000
	Program Support		\$437,868
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$107,968,817</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	7,050 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$8,297,217
	116,640 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$218,785,170
WFP	48,951 MT of Locally and Regionally-Procured Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$72,000,000
	Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	810 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$5,935,900
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$307,018,287</b>

<b>State/PRM</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,900,000

MENTOR Initiative	Health	Upper Nile	\$293,180
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$57,800,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$93,493,180</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$508,480,284</b>

1 Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 22, 2016.

2 USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 22, 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](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>