

# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #9, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

JUNE 24, 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

**158,727**

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases

UNMISS – June 16, 2016

**849,486\***

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

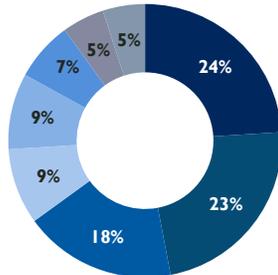
\*Includes an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan.  
UNHCR – June 15, 2016

**272,261**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – May 31, 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

- USAID DART assesses humanitarian needs in Bentiu PoC site, Leer County, Malakal PoC site, Malakal town
- South Sudanese delegation participates in 2016 World Humanitarian Summit
- USAID/FFP partner WFP distributes emergency food assistance to an estimated 2 million people in May

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA \$38,664,077

USAID/FFP \$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

- Ongoing insecurity and criminality continue to challenge relief efforts in South Sudan. Insecurity and violence have resulted in the deaths of at least 55 humanitarian workers since the escalation of the conflict in December 2013. In addition, aid organizations reported more than 2,000 humanitarian access incidents—including violence against humanitarian personnel and assets—between January 2014 and May 2016.
- Food security in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State could deteriorate to Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity due to increasing staple food prices and ongoing instability, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).<sup>4</sup> In response, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) is providing emergency food assistance to affected populations in the state.

<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)

<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Food Security 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.

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

- On June 15, clashes between unidentified armed actors erupted in Raja town, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, international media reports. The fighting displaced populations residing in Raja, though the full humanitarian impact of the clashes remains unknown due to limited humanitarian access.
- Humanitarian access constraints are limiting relief operations and threatening the safety of aid workers across South Sudan, the UN reports. The UN recorded 78 access incidents that hampered relief operations in May—a 63 percent increase compared to the number of incidents reported in April and a 24 percent increase compared to the monthly average reported between January and March. Approximately 73 percent of the incidents recorded in May involved violence against humanitarian staff and assets. Violence resulted in at least three humanitarian aid worker deaths, while other relief agency staff experienced robberies, armed attacks, arrests, and other forms of harassment. UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Eugene Owusu has condemned the attacks on humanitarian workers and called on the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) to strengthen the safety and security environment for aid workers.
- In early June, Government of Sudan (GoS) and GoRSS representatives renewed a memorandum of understanding through December 2016 to facilitate cross-border transportation of humanitarian cargo via the Northern Corridor, the WFP reports. The memorandum—originally signed in July 2014—allows WFP to transport emergency food commodities from Sudan’s Kosti town to South Sudan’s Upper Nile State.
- RC/HC Owusu, GoRSS Minister of Humanitarian Affairs Hussein Mar, and other South Sudanese government and civil society representatives participated in the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, from May 23–24. The issues discussed at the summit—including the centrality of political will to prevent and end conflicts, the importance of enhancing the protection of civilians, and the commitment to addressing the needs of those at greatest risk—were particularly pertinent in South Sudan, according to RC/HC Owusu. RC/HC Owusu encouraged humanitarian actors to integrate lessons learned from the summit into efforts to improve humanitarian conditions in South Sudan.

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## **FOOD SECURITY AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES**

- Staple food prices continue to increase across South Sudan due to economic and political instability and poor road conditions resulting from the onset of the May-to-September rainy season, FEWS NET reports. Without humanitarian assistance during the May-to-August lean season, FEWS NET predicts that food security could deteriorate to Emergency levels in Northern Bahr el Ghazal with Emergency levels persisting in Greater Upper Nile Region’s Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- USAID/FFP partner WFP is scaling up food distribution efforts in response to deteriorating food security in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. As of June 21, WFP had distributed emergency food assistance to approximately 125,000 people in the state and planned to distribute food to an additional 78,000 people.
- Relief actors are expanding multi-sector humanitarian assistance in areas outside the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Unity’s Bentiu town to provide assistance to people in need outside the PoC site, where approximately 95,100 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were sheltering as of June 16. Between early February and mid-June, relief actors distributed emergency food assistance to more than 103,400 people in Bentiu and the surrounding area and provided fishing kits and seeds to an estimated 17,400 households. In addition, humanitarian organizations provided emergency relief commodities and shelter materials to 13,350 households in the Bentiu area in late May.
- USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) members and USAID representatives conducted a field visit to Upper Nile’s Malakal town and the UNMISS PoC site in Malakal on June 16. The USAID team assessed the humanitarian conditions of displaced and returnee populations, monitored partner activities, and met with relief actors and UNMISS personnel. Relief actors—including USAID humanitarian partners International Medical Corps (IMC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), WFP, and World Vision—continue to support the emergency food, health, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs of conflict-affected populations in the area. As of June 16, humanitarian organizations were distributing shelter supplies and relief commodities to IDPs in the PoC

site. In addition, WFP distributed emergency food assistance and nutrition supplements to approximately 37,500 IDPs—including 7,700 children—in Malakal town and the Malakal PoC site in mid-June.

- DART members also traveled to the Bentiu PoC site and to Leer County, Unity, from June 9–10. The DART observed USAID-funded relief activities, assessed coordination efforts among relief partners, and met with local and state-level government officials, community leaders, and relief actors. USAID/OFDA partners—including Concern, IMC, IOM, Medair, Mercy Corps, and Nonviolent Peaceforce—continue to support conflict-affected populations in Unity with health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance.
- With ongoing FY 2015 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Samaritan’s Purse is assisting vulnerable populations in Unity’s Mayendit County. In early June, Samaritan’s Purse and other humanitarian organizations distributed relief commodities—including blankets, mosquito nets, and plastic sheeting—to approximately 1,500 households, planting tools and vegetable seeds to more than 1,300 female-headed households, and fishing kits to more than 1,500 fishermen in areas of southern Mayendit.
- Relief actors continue to identify and address humanitarian needs in Western Bahr el Ghazal’s Greater Baggari area despite ongoing insecurity that has hindered response efforts. Following a late May assessment, relief actors estimated that approximately 21,400 IDPs in the area required humanitarian assistance. The assessment team observed damaged and destroyed homes and health facilities, and IDPs reported sheltering in nearby forests due to ongoing insecurity. Priority needs among affected populations include emergency food, health, nutrition, and shelter support. During the assessment, relief actors distributed nutrition supplements to approximately 2,000 children and pregnant and lactating women in Greater Baggari.
- WFP continues efforts to meet emergency food needs and pre-positioning targets in South Sudan. In May, WFP distributed more than 23,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to an estimated 2 million people in the country, the largest monthly food distribution since the beginning of the current conflict in December 2013. WFP has also pre-positioned more than 99,600 MT of food commodities in locations across South Sudan, representing approximately 82 percent of its 2015/2016 target of nearly 121,000 MT.

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## HEALTH

- Health actors have reported an increase in the number of malaria cases at the Bentiu PoC site, where they recorded more than 4,300 new malaria cases from May 30–June 5. Though malaria cases often surge during the May-to-September rainy season, relief actors report that the increase was greater than expected for the period. USAID/OFDA partner IOM is providing health services to an estimated 13,100 IDPs sheltering in the PoC site and delivering malaria prevention messaging to IDPs who register at the IOM clinic. In addition, relief agencies are conducting residual spraying at the household level and plan to distribute additional mosquito nets to households sheltering in the PoC site in the coming weeks.

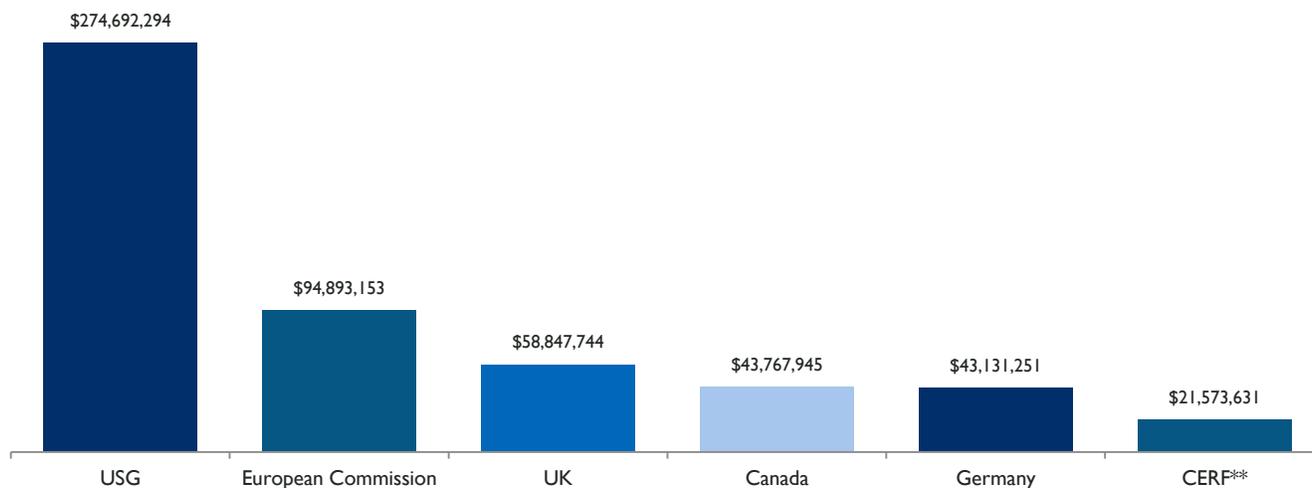
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## LOGISTICS

- The Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders—continues to facilitate the transportation of relief supplies to populations in need in South Sudan. With USAID/OFDA support, the Logistics Cluster transported an estimated 2,900 MT of relief commodities, including emergency agriculture, health, nutrition, and WASH supplies, on behalf of more than 40 organizations between January 1 and May 31.

## 2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of June 24, 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 GoS 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 U.S. Government (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 had 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 Transitional Government of National Unity 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.

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE 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
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (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
UN Children's Fund (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 FUNDING</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 FUNDING</b>			<b>\$189,978,217</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	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 Assistance	Countrywide	\$28,900,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$46,050,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE 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 June 24, 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>