

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #11, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

AUGUST 23, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,614,067*

Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15, 2013

*Includes an estimated 7,750 displaced persons in Abyei Area.
OCHA – July 12, 2016

196,961

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases

UNMISS – August 22, 2016

926,371

Refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

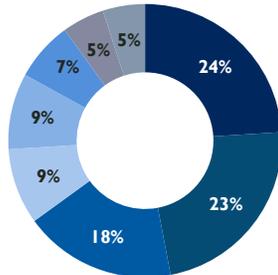
UNHCR – August 22, 2016

259,796

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – July 31, 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ 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/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (82%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (17%)
- Food Vouchers (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- USG announces nearly \$138 million in additional humanitarian funding for South Sudan
- Security situation in Juba remains calm following armed clashes in early July
- Humanitarian organizations respond to IDP needs in Juba, Wau

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$91,531,080
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USAID/FFP	\$274,721,070
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State/PRM ³	\$46,050,000
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\$412,302,150

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

\$1,720,480,319

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 August 22, the U.S. Government (USG) announced nearly \$138 million in additional humanitarian funding for South Sudan, bringing the total USG contribution since the beginning of the crisis to more than \$1.7 billion. The USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP funding will support life-saving assistance—including logistics, nutrition, protection, and food security and livelihoods support, as well as health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services—for 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 relief commodities and other humanitarian assistance to populations in need.

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, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The security situation in the capital city of Juba remains calm, following early July violence that resulted in hundreds of deaths and displaced thousands of people. However, nearly 12,600 people remain newly displaced by the clashes, with more than 11,300 people sheltering at the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) UN House protection of civilians (PoC) sites and UNMISS Topping base area in Juba, and nearly 1,300 people sheltering at an informal internally displaced person (IDP) site in the city.
- From August 13–14, relief agencies—including USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners—conducted a headcount of IDPs sheltering at the UNMISS UN House PoC sites in Juba. Humanitarian organizations counted approximately 37,200 IDPs sheltering at the PoC sites, including people newly displaced by early July violence in Juba and those previously displaced by violence and insecurity.
- Humanitarian actors are facilitating voluntary relocations of IDPs from the UNMISS Topping base area, where more than 3,500 IDPs are temporarily sheltering, to the UNMISS UN House PoC sites in Juba. Between July 28 and August 8, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) safely relocated more than 700 IDPs from Topping to the UN House PoC sites. To facilitate voluntary IDP relocations, camp management actors are engaging with community leadership at the base to provide IDPs with information regarding relocation processes and available services at the UN House PoC sites, while coordinating site visits to UN House for IDPs interested in relocation. Camp management and protection agencies are also planning focus group discussions with communities at Topping to address concerns regarding relocation to UN House.
- Elevated tensions in South Sudan continue to prompt populations to flee to neighboring countries, particularly Uganda. Nearly 87,000 refugees have crossed the border to Uganda since July 1, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, UNHCR reports that the number of people crossing daily into Uganda has steadily declined in recent weeks. More than 6,700 people crossed into Uganda during the week of August 15, compared with more than 8,400 people the week of August 8 and nearly 17,400 people the week of August 1.
- Poor road conditions and insecurity have hindered the ability of USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) to deliver humanitarian assistance in South Sudan. WFP notes that many transport routes in the country are largely inaccessible due to security constraints and deteriorating road conditions as a result of the ongoing May-to-September rainy season. Furthermore, the UN agency reports a scarcity of commercial contract transporters operating in South Sudan, as few transport companies are able to conduct operations outside of Juba due to widespread insecurity.

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).⁴ Renewed conflict in South Sudan has severely reduced trade along key transport routes, resulting in a nearly 800 percent increase in staple food prices since early July. The rising food prices coincide with the peak period of the lean season, when households depend on market purchases to access food, and will likely exacerbate an already precarious food security situation.
- In response to deteriorating food security, USAID/FFP partner WFP continues to deliver emergency assistance to populations in need throughout South Sudan. On August 16, WFP recommenced air operations from Ethiopia, enabling WFP to expand support for vulnerable and conflict-affected populations in hard-to-reach areas of the country. In recent weeks, WFP has airdropped approximately 1,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to Northern Bahr el Ghazal's Aweil town. The UN agency has also deployed an additional 20 staff to the state to bolster response efforts, including planned cash assistance distributions.
- Relief actors are responding to the nutrition needs of conflict-affected populations in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau town. With USAID/OFDA funding via the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), non-governmental

⁴ 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.

organization (NGO) Johanniter is assisting more than 20,600 people in Wau with malnutrition screenings; treatment for acute malnutrition; and promotion of infant and young child feeding and hygiene practices.

HEALTH AND WASH

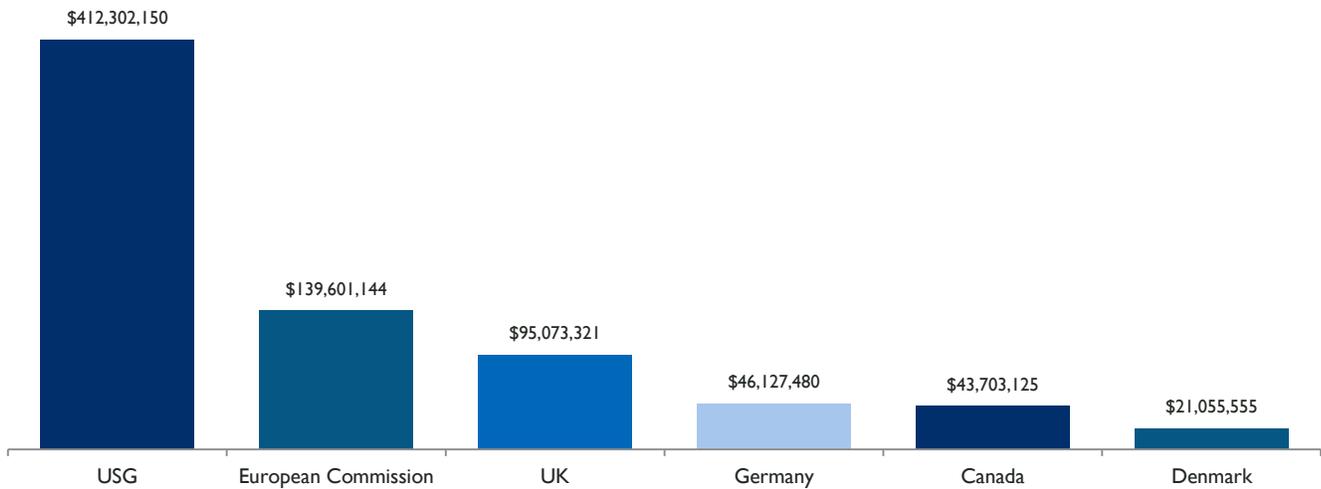
- Relief agencies—including USAID/OFDA partners—are continuing to improve WASH conditions for IDPs at the UNMISS UN House PoC sites and UNMISS Topping base area to mitigate health risks during the ongoing rainy season. To improve living conditions at UN House, humanitarian organizations have constructed 24 new latrines and one additional water access point, and were constructing 10 new bathing facilities as of August 15.
 - At the Topping base area, humanitarian actors had constructed 82 latrines, 20 bathing facilities, 14 hand-washing stations, and three water access points as of August 9. Relief organizations also mobilized communities at the base to clean nearly 3,400 portable water containers, and hygiene promoters conducted more than 600 household visits and 90 public health education sessions in recent weeks. Humanitarian actors were also conducting spraying activities at entry gates and stagnant water points to mitigate cholera and malaria risks. USAID/OFDA partner IOM delivered approximately 587,000 liters of safe drinking water from August 5–15 and conducted nearly 900 health consultations. In addition, relief agencies cleaned nearly 7,400 water containers and reached more than 10,000 people with hygiene promotion messaging.
 - With USAID/OFDA funding, the RRF is supporting NGOs Impact Health Organization (IHO) and Nile Hope to respond to an increase in suspected cholera cases in and around the UNMISS Topping base area. IHO is training 40 hygiene promoters to disseminate health and cholera prevention messaging, and distributing WASH commodities such as buckets, soap, and water purification tablets, to nearly 12,500 people. Nile Hope is conducting waste management activities at Topping, including latrine cleaning and solid waste management, as well as providing hygiene and cholera prevention messaging to more than 4,500 people.
 - Humanitarian actors continue to respond to the health and shelter needs of the more than 41,400 IDPs displaced by late June violence in Western Bahr el Ghazal’s Wau town. From August 1–14, IOM conducted nearly 9,000 health consultations for IDPs at three emergency health clinics in Wau, vaccinated more than 1,200 children and nearly 500 adults, and supported 14 childbirths at the sites. IOM also provided psychosocial support to an estimated 37,000 people and health messaging to 18,000 people at the three clinics. During the same period, IOM constructed nearly 30 communal shelters capable of housing approximately 1,100 people at a protected area adjacent to the UNMISS base in Wau, and continued site improvement activities—including cleaning drainage areas, digging pit latrines, establishing berm and perimeter areas, and fencing waste water drainage points.
 - USAID/OFDA funding through the RRF is supporting International Medical Corps (IMC) to respond to critical health and protection needs in Western Bahr el Ghazal’s Raga and Wau counties. IMC is assisting up to 20,000 IDPs by establishing emergency health clinics, providing medical services through emergency and mobile clinics, and training health workers on psychosocial first aid. USAID/OFDA funding via the RRF is also supporting IOM to distribute emergency relief commodities—including buckets and soap—to 5,000 households, provide safe drinking water to an estimated 19,700 IDPs, and train health promoters to disseminate hygiene messaging in Wau.
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PROTECTION

- Armed groups have recruited an estimated 16,000 children in South Sudan since December 2013, including more than 650 children since the beginning of 2016, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reports. During 2015, UNICEF facilitated the release of approximately 1,775 children from armed groups; however, UNICEF has expressed concern that renewed conflict in South Sudan could prompt armed groups to expand recruitment of children. In addition, protection actors have recorded more than 200 incidents of gender-based violence near the UNMISS UN House PoC sites in Juba from July 8–25.
- In response to increased protection concerns, USAID/OFDA funding through the RRF is supporting protection activities in Juba and Wau town. In Juba, NGO IsraAID is providing psychosocial support to survivors of gender-based violence; training 30 medical and psychosocial personnel in psychosocial first aid and the clinical management of

rape; and establishing support groups for vulnerable populations. In Wau, NGO Hold the Child is creating child-friendly spaces; leading community awareness campaigns; registering separated, unaccompanied, and missing children; and conducting family tracing and reunification programs for an estimated 10,900 people.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of August 23, 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 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.
- 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

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$2,885,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection	Unity	\$1,000,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,049,244
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Administrative Area, Upper Nile	\$248,364
IMA World Health (IMA)	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$2,351,057
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$5,483,631
IOM	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, 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 (NVP)	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	\$5,000,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,650,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
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	\$4,000,000
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	\$2,500,000
	Program Support		\$391,631
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$91,531,080

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	116,640 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$218,785,170
WFP	34,747 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$48,000,000
WFP	Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	810 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$5,935,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$274,721,070

State/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$15,650,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$28,900,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$46,050,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$412,302,150

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 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.
- 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>