

# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

DECEMBER 2, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.8 Million**

IDPs in  
South Sudan  
OCHA – October 31, 2016

**212,100**

Individuals Seeking Refuge at  
UNMISS Bases  
UNMISS – November 24, 2016

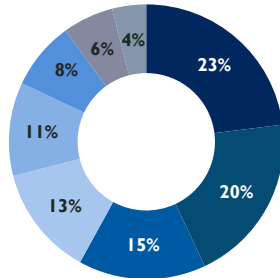
**1.3 Million**

Refugees and Asylum Seekers  
from South Sudan in  
Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – December 2016

**260,500**

Refugees from Neighboring  
Countries in South Sudan  
UNHCR – October 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

- Insecurity increases population displacement, humanitarian needs in Greater Equatoria, Unity
- Relief actors continue cholera response efforts across South Sudan
- Ongoing conflict increases number of South Sudanese refugees

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA \$109,261,514

USAID/FFP \$307,018,287

State/PRM<sup>3</sup> \$104,215,439

**\$520,495,240**

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

**\$1,867,891,309**

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING  
FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN  
FY 2014–2016, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR  
SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN  
NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Violence continues to limit humanitarian access across South Sudan. The UN reported more than 90 humanitarian access incidents from November 1–28, while insecurity prompted UN partners to relocate 135 aid workers during the month of October. The UN has expressed concern regarding attacks against relief workers and urged all parties to the conflict to allow humanitarian organizations to reach populations in need.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that food security will deteriorate in northern South Sudan from February–May 2017 due to poor harvest yields, disruption of livelihood activities, and high staple food prices.

<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

- Insecurity in the Greater Equatoria region of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria states displaced local populations, disrupted relief operations, and increased humanitarian needs in October and November. Conflict displaced an estimated 425,000 people in Greater Equatoria as of October 31—including 158,000 people in Eastern Equatoria, 143,000 people in Central Equatoria, and 124,000 people in Western Equatoria—according to the UN. Despite access constraints, relief organizations are supporting vulnerable populations in Greater Equatoria, including those in Central Equatoria’s Yei town, where violence has limited aid distribution. On November 9, humanitarian actors in Yei town delivered emergency food assistance to nearly 52,000 people, distributed relief commodities to approximately 5,000 households, and vaccinated 25,000 women and children. Access to areas outside of Yei town, however, has remained limited since July.
- Persistent fighting in Unity State’s Koch, Leer, Mayendit, and Rubkona counties in November displaced populations and hindered relief operations, the UN reports. On November 15, conflict in Unity’s Nhialdu town led to the relocation of 19 aid workers and the looting of humanitarian assets. Violence in Leer in mid-November displaced approximately 15,000 people to southern areas of Mayendit and prompted additional populations to shelter in remote areas. Relief actors continue to address the needs of vulnerable populations where access permits.
- On November 11, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) issued a statement condemning the October 19 abduction and killing of refugees near Central Equatoria’s Lasu town. Armed actors killed two Sudanese refugees and wounded five others; four women and 28 children were also abducted and their location remains unknown, according to UNHCR. Armed assailants also looted the refugee camp in Lasu in September, forcing thousands of refugees to flee to surrounding areas. Prior to the September attack, Lasu hosted more than 10,000 refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Access to the areas surrounding the camp remains severely constrained due to ongoing insecurity, limiting humanitarian response activities.
- Humanitarian access constraints—resulting from heightened tensions, government-imposed restrictions, and insecurity—continue to hinder the provision of life-saving assistance to populations in need across South Sudan. The UN reported more than 90 humanitarian access incidents from November 1–28, including violence against humanitarian staff and assets. In addition, insecurity prompted UN partners to relocate 135 aid workers during the month of October, more than double the number relocated in September. Relief actors relocated staff from Jonglei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states due to threats on the basis of their ethnicity. UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Eugene Owusu expressed concern regarding bureaucratic impediments and access constraints to humanitarian aid in a November 30 statement, and emphasized the importance of high-level support from the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) to ensure relief actors are able to address humanitarian needs.
- Ongoing conflict continues to prompt South Sudanese to flee to neighboring countries. As of late November, more than 1.3 million South Sudanese refugees were sheltering in the region—including nearly 600,000 refugees sheltering in Uganda and more than 326,000 refugees in Ethiopia—according to UNHCR.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- FEWS NET projects that food security will deteriorate in northern South Sudan from February–May 2017, with below-average harvest yields expected throughout most of the country due to continued conflict. Food security analyses for 2017 from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UN World Food Program (WFP) project a similar deterioration. As a result of anticipated low yields, disruption of livelihood activities, and high staple food prices, populations in most parts of the country are expected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.<sup>4</sup> Some populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and central and southern Unity are at risk of experiencing Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity through at least May 2017 without sustained humanitarian

<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.

assistance. FEWS NET also expects food security to worsen in Greater Equatoria, where additional populations may experience Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity through May 2017, due to the insecurity-related disruption of the October–February harvest. Some populations in Western Bahr el Ghazal State’s Raja and Wau counties are also expected to face Emergency levels of food insecurity from February–May 2017.

- In a September assessment, WFP found that approximately 51 percent of households in the capital city of Juba were experiencing food insecurity, more than double the number recorded in July 2015. The assessment primarily attributed the deterioration to economic shocks—such as high inflation levels and unemployment—as well as renewed insecurity since July 2016. Furthermore, 82 percent of assessed households reported adopting negative coping strategies, and an estimated 30 percent of surveyed households reported receiving humanitarian assistance, a six-fold increase from the 5 percent receiving assistance in 2015. Humanitarian actors continue to address food insecurity in Juba through food distributions, treatment of acute malnutrition, and cash transfers.
- Following the end of the May-to-September rainy season, USAID/FFP partner WFP continues to assess the feasibility of overland delivery routes in Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states to pre-position emergency food commodities in advance of the 2017 lean season. To date in 2016, WFP has delivered 243,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to approximately 3.7 million vulnerable people.

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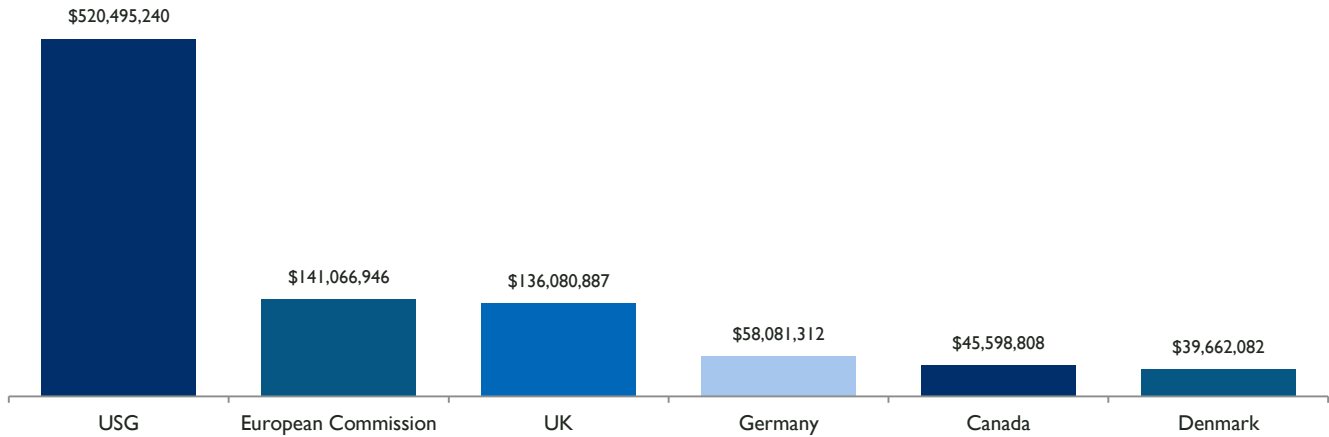
## HEALTH AND WASH

- Relief organizations continue to respond to confirmed cholera outbreaks in Juba; Central Equatoria’s Terekeka County; Eastern Equatoria’s Nimule County; Jonglei’s Duk, Fangak, and Pigi/Canal counties; Lakes’ Mingkaman internally displaced person (IDP) settlement; and Unity’s Leer and Rubkona. In addition, health actors are investigating suspected cholera cases in Jonglei’s Ayod County and Unity’s Mayendit and Panyijiar counties, though insecurity is hampering investigation and response activities in Ayod, Leer, and Mayendit. Relief actors reported more than 3,100 suspected cholera cases, including 44 deaths, in South Sudan from June 18–November 17.
- Health actors continue to record additional suspected cholera cases among IDP arrivals at the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu town, Unity. Relief organizations recorded more than 260 suspected cholera cases from October 16–November 15, and are responding with hygiene promotion activities and prevention and treatment measures—including house-to-house visits for prevention messaging and case detection, establishing oral rehydration points, and cholera screenings.
- From November 15–18, the GoRSS Ministry of Health—with support from the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—provided polio vaccinations, vitamin A supplements, and deworming tablets to approximately 300,000 children, including 40,000 IDPs. The vaccination campaign is ongoing in areas where insecurity is limiting humanitarian access. To date, WHO and implementing partners have reached approximately 1.1 million South Sudanese children with polio vaccines.
- Health actors have recorded nearly 1.9 million suspected malaria cases across South Sudan in 2016, an 80,000 person increase from the 1.82 million cases recorded from January–November 2015. Despite the overall increase in malaria cases to date in 2016, relief actors report that the monthly malaria caseload in November was near-average. In response to widespread malaria incidence, relief organizations have increased malaria response activities, including prevention messaging, mosquito net distributions, and indoor residual spraying.
- USAID/OFDA partner Relief International is providing nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to populations in need in Upper Nile State’s Longochuk County. From June 17–September 30, Relief International conducted hygiene promotion sessions with the support of community hygiene workers, reached more than 1,400 people with group counseling sessions regarding child-feeding practices, and supported nearly 2,700 women with individual child-feeding counseling sessions. Relief International also assisted in the formation of 29 water committees and trained 14 committees on basic hygiene practices and operation and maintenance of boreholes.

## PROTECTION AND MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE

- On November 11, the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) announced an additional \$84 million in assistance to respond to humanitarian needs in South Sudan and in neighboring countries hosting South Sudanese refugees. ECHO’s contribution includes approximately \$43 million to South Sudan, \$32 million to Uganda, and \$9 million to Sudan.

### 2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of December 2, 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 U.S. Government (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 14, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Molly C. Phee re-declared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2017 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 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

International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Rapid Response Fund, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyei 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	\$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
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		\$1,730,565
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$109,261,514</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>			
Africa Humanitarian Action	Health	Unity	\$1,221,037

IMC	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Internews	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Unity	\$1,241,502
IRC	Protection	Unity	\$1,500,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,900,000
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Medair	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
MENTOR Initiative	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,052,907
Save the Children	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,499,993
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>\$104,215,439</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$520,495,240</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 30, 2016.

2 USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts.

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).