

# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

OCTOBER 28, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.6 Million**

IDPs in  
South Sudan  
OCHA – August 31, 2016

**202,700**

Individuals Seeking Refuge at  
UNMISS Bases  
UNMISS – October 13, 2016

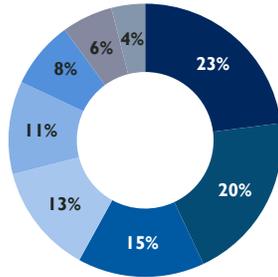
**1.2 Million**

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

**262,700**

Refugees from Neighboring  
Countries in South Sudan  
UNHCR – September 30, 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

- Fighting displaces populations and exacerbates humanitarian needs in Greater Equatoria, Unity
- UN expresses concern regarding ethnic-based threats
- WFP delivers emergency food assistance to 1.9 million people in September

## 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

- Widespread insecurity and attacks against civilians continue to displace populations and exacerbate humanitarian needs throughout South Sudan, particularly in Unity State and the Greater Equatoria region of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria states. Furthermore, access constraints—including bureaucratic impediments and clashes between armed actors—are hindering interventions in conflict-affected areas.
- Despite challenges, U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian partners continue to deliver life-saving food assistance, health services, nutrition interventions, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support to populations in need throughout South Sudan. From FY 2014–2016, the USG provided more than \$1.86 billion in humanitarian assistance for the South Sudan response.

<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**

- Conflict in Unity and Greater Equatoria in September and October displaced local populations, disrupted relief operations, and increased humanitarian needs. Armed elements have repeatedly attacked civilian and humanitarian vehicles in Greater Equatoria, particularly along the road between the capital city of Juba and Yei town, Central Equatoria. Furthermore, fighting in central and northern Unity has displaced populations and hindered relief operations, according to the UN. The situation is particularly volatile in Unity's Leer, Koch, Mayendit, and Rubkona counties, where insecurity resulted in the evacuation of 62 relief workers in late September—disrupting life-saving services for more than 65,000 people, the UN reported.
- Persistent violence and heightened tensions in South Sudan also continue to prompt populations to flee to neighboring countries, as an estimated 280,000 people have fled to Uganda since early July fighting in Juba, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). As of late October, more than 1.2 million South Sudanese refugees were residing outside South Sudan, including more than 509,000 refugees sheltering in Uganda and more than 324,000 refugees in Ethiopia. UNHCR estimates that neighboring countries could host up to 2 million South Sudanese refugees by December 2017, including an estimated 1 million refugees in Uganda.
- On October 14, armed individuals attacked a non-governmental organization (NGO) vehicle near Torit town, Eastern Equatoria, killing one humanitarian worker. The attack follows four separate security incidents against relief workers traveling in Eastern Equatoria between September 28 and October 2; the attacks resulted in significant damage to NGO vehicles while armed actors stole personal assets during the events. At least 67 humanitarian workers have been killed in South Sudan since the conflict began in December 2013, according to the UN.
- Since mid-October, relief organizations in Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, and other areas of South Sudan have reported ethnic-based threats targeting NGO and UN personnel. During the same period, armed actors attacked several humanitarian workers from the targeted groups, according to the UN. In response, relief organizations relocated more than 90 staff from Northern Bahr el Ghazal and 12 staff from Bor town, Jonglei State. As of late October, some Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) officials, particularly in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, had denounced the threats. On October 25, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein called on community and political leaders in South Sudan to address the situation to prevent an escalation in violence.
- The UN recorded 81 access incidents impacting relief operations in South Sudan during September, a moderate decrease compared to the 89 access incidents reported in August. However, the number of access incidents in September exceeded the monthly average of 71 incidents reported between January and September. Of incidents recorded in September, approximately 73 percent involved violence—including looting, assaults, harassment, and threats—against humanitarian staff and assets.
- From September 28–October 2, relief actors in Juba completed the voluntary relocation of all internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering at the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Tomping base area to the UNMISS UN House protection of civilians (PoC) sites. Following the escalation of fighting in Juba during July, several thousand civilians fled to the UNMISS Tomping base area in the city.
- On October 7, relief actors, led by USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM), completed biometric registration of IDPs at the UN House PoC sites. The exercise found that the population at the sites had increased to at least 38,800 people, a more than 10,000 person increase compared to the previous biometric registration exercise in June 2015. The new registration data will enable relief organizations to improve programming to better address humanitarian needs in the PoC sites. As of late October, USAID/OFDA partners the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Concern, and IOM continued to provide emergency assistance, including improving drainage infrastructure and constructing emergency shelters, for IDPs at UN House.
- On October 15, GoRSS President Salva Kiir announced the creation of a high-level Humanitarian Oversight Committee to eliminate obstacles hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance in South Sudan. The committee includes GoRSS officials and representatives from UNMISS and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The GoRSS convened the first committee meeting on October 26. GoRSS officials proposed definite objectives that would, if implemented, help reduce humanitarian access challenges and bureaucratic impediments to relief operations. Committee participants agreed to reconvene in approximately one month to review progress toward the action points.

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that fighting in Greater Equatoria since August has contributed to deteriorated food security conditions, with significant populations facing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity.<sup>4</sup> Some displaced and vulnerable populations, particularly in Central Equatoria’s Lainya County, are likely experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity. Furthermore, food-insecure households in Northern Bahr el Ghazal are facing extreme food shortages and Catastrophe—IPC 5—level food insecurity, according to FEWS NET.
- Seasonal harvests in South Sudan have moderately improved food security in some areas of the country, although staple food prices remain above average, according to FEWS NET. However, insecurity has hindered cultivation and harvesting of crops, resulting in some populations continuing to experience acute food insecurity in Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. FEWS NET anticipates that additional insecurity through January 2017 will result in reduced commerce, elevated staple food prices, and below-average seasonal harvests. As a result, vulnerable populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, and Western Bahr el Ghazal are expected to continue experiencing Emergency levels of acute food insecurity.
- Despite insecurity and access constraints, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to food-insecure populations throughout South Sudan. In September, WFP provided approximately 19,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to an estimated 1.9 million people across the country. With nearly \$293 million in FY 2016 USAID/FFP support, WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to an estimated 3.4 million individuals in South Sudan between January and September.
- On October 19, USAID/FFP partner WFP delivered approximately 215 MT of emergency food assistance to more than 9,100 people in Lainya County, Central Equatoria. Furthermore, WFP convoys traveling from Sudan’s Kosti town delivered approximately 1,000 MT of food assistance to Upper Nile’s Renk town on October 15, further utilizing this important cross-border access point to support hard-to-reach populations. The food commodities are supporting populations in need in Renk and Maban County, Upper Nile.
- USAID/OFDA partner Concern continues to provide life-saving nutrition interventions to acutely malnourished populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Between January and September, Concern treated nearly 8,200 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition—a nearly 31 percent increase compared to the number of children treated during the same period in 2015. With support from USAID/FFP partner WFP, Concern also provided food assistance to more than 212,200 beneficiaries through four rounds of general food distributions in Northern Bahr el Ghazal’s Aweil North and Aweil West counties in recent months.
- With nearly \$277,000 in USAID/OFDA funding via the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), CARE is providing life-saving nutrition interventions to acutely malnourished children in Rubkona, Unity, while also delivering emergency relief commodities to conflict-affected populations in Eastern Equatoria’s Ikotos and Torit counties. In Unity, CARE is supporting trainings to improve infant and young child feeding practices and operating mobile nutrition sites to treat children experiencing moderate and severe acute malnutrition. CARE is also distributing emergency relief commodities to support vulnerable households in Eastern Equatoria, where recent fighting has displaced populations and resulted in looting of key household and livelihood assets.

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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 and Fangak counties; Lakes’ Mingkaman IDP settlement; and Unity’s Rubkona County. Health actors have also reported confirmed cholera cases in Leer County, though insecurity has hindered cholera response efforts in the county. Relief actors reported nearly 2,540 suspected cholera cases, including 38 deaths, in South Sudan from June 18–October 20.

<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.

- Through the IOM-managed, USAID/OFDA-funded RRF, NGO Health Link is responding to the cholera outbreak at the Mingkaman IDP settlement in Lakes. With more than \$32,200 in RRF funding, Health Link is supporting operations at a cholera treatment center; establishing referral pathways; training approximately 40 community health workers on cholera case detection; conducting case investigation and disease surveillance activities; and disseminating cholera prevention messaging.
- In response to the cholera outbreak in Jonglei's Fangak, NGO Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA)—with nearly \$143,000 in RRF funding—is supporting critical WASH interventions for IDPs and host communities. In addition to monitoring water quality and supporting coordination efforts, AAH/USA is promoting use of chlorine at water points and improving sanitation infrastructure through constructing hand-washing stations and solid waste disposal sites.
- In October, USAID/OFDA partner IOM responded to critical health needs in Abyei Area, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal State. Following confirmed measles outbreaks in Abyei and Warrap in September, an IOM Rapid Response Team (RRT) deployed to Abyei on October 5 and immunized more than 21,500 children ages 6–59 months during an October 10–17 vaccination campaign. Another RRT deployed to Warrap on October 18 targeting nearly 69,600 people for measles immunizations. On October 16, IOM deployed a third RRT to the UNMISS PoC site in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau town. The RRT is managing the primary health care clinic in the PoC site and providing health care services, reproductive health services, immunizations, antenatal and postnatal care, and facility-based births.

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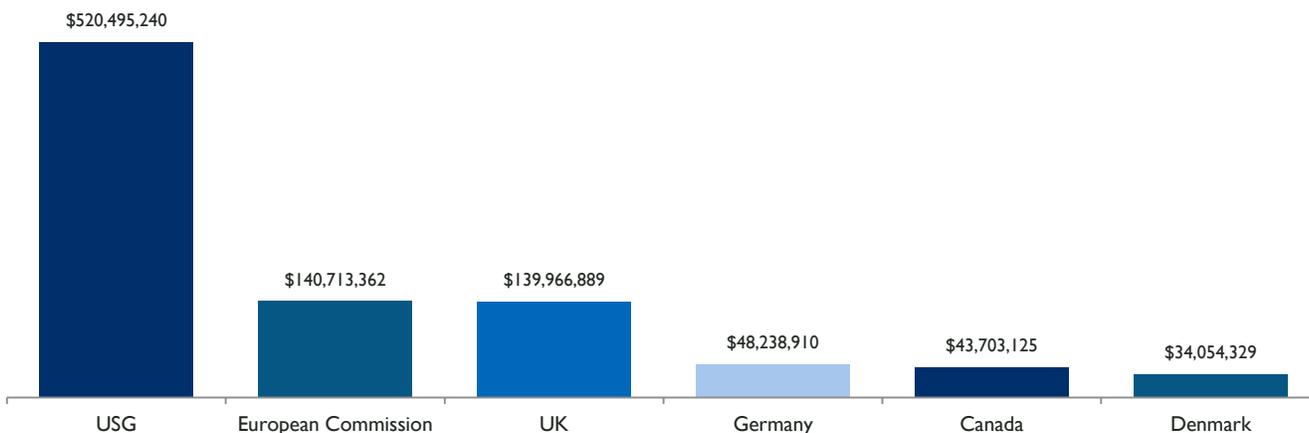


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## **PROTECTION AND MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE**

- On October 26, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) announced that armed groups had released 145 children—the largest number of children released by armed actors in South Sudan since 2015. UNICEF and other relief actors plan to provide counseling, psychosocial support, and other protection assistance to the affected children in the coming months. Armed actors have recruited an estimated 16,000 children since the conflict in South Sudan began in December 2013, UNICEF reported.
- The South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN—recently allocated \$30 million to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to nearly 1.3 million people throughout South Sudan. The CHF funding will enable UN agencies and relief organizations to address critical health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH needs.
- With approximately \$1.2 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Relief International is providing nutrition and WASH assistance to vulnerable populations in Upper Nile's Longochuk County. Since June 15, Relief International has provided more than 1,600 people with information on infant and young child feeding practices and conducted child nutrition counseling sessions for 1,170 pregnant and lactating women. Relief International also conducted acute malnutrition screenings for more than 6,200 children and bolstered community-based management of acute malnutrition by training 60 mothers and 15 nutrition staff on infant and young child feeding practices.

## 2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of October 28, 2016. All international figures are according to the 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 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>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
AAH/USA	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,300,000
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
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, 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		\$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.

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).