

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

FEBRUARY 26, 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 – February 18, 2016

197,689

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases

UNMISS – February 18, 2016

756,912*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

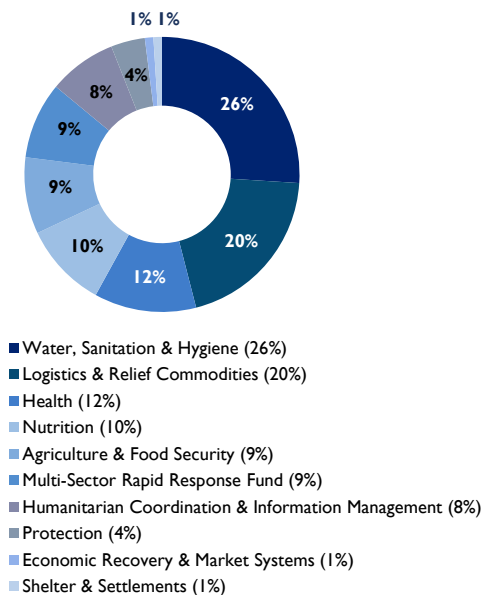
*Includes an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan.
UNHCR – February 26, 2016

341,252

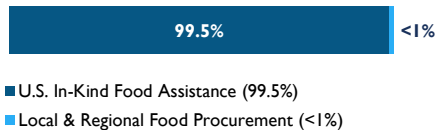
Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – February 26, 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015 AND FY 2016 TO DATE



USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–2016



HIGHLIGHTS

- Renewed insecurity in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Equatoria jeopardizes humanitarian access
- Fighting in Malakal PoC site results in at least 18 deaths and 90 injuries
- First Sudan–South Sudan cross border overland convoy arrives in South Sudan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$110,040,960
USAID/FFP	\$510,845,962
State/PRM ³	\$141,539,335

\$762,426,257

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2015 AND TO DATE IN FY 2016

\$1,496,406,016

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2014, FY 2015, AND TO DATE IN FY 2016, INCLUDES FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- From February 17–18, armed actors clashed in the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Malakal town, Upper Nile State. The violence and subsequent events resulted in at least 18 deaths—including two Médecines Sans Frontières (MSF) staff—and injured at least 90 people. Fire that began during the violence destroyed medical facilities and shelters in the PoC site.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues to negotiate access to alternative transport routes for the delivery of humanitarian supplies across South Sudan. In February, WFP convoys successfully transported emergency relief commodities across conflict lines in Jonglei State and the recently opened Sudan–South Sudan border.
- Despite ongoing insecurity and other access impediments, relief organizations are expanding humanitarian operations in Unity State. In early February, 11 WFP mobile teams provided emergency food assistance to approximately 140,000 people in Unity State’s Panyijiar County.

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)

CURRENT EVENTS

- On February 25, UN Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon and UN Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator (ASG) Kyung-wha Kang traveled to South Sudan to visit communities affected by the ongoing conflict and press all parties to the conflict to fulfill commitments of the August 2015 peace agreement. In addition to meeting with Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) President Salva Kiir and UN officials and speaking by telephone to newly-appointed First Vice President Riek Machar, SYG Ban visited the UN House PoC site in South Sudan's capital city of Juba. On February 26, ASG Kang visited the Malakal PoC site and condemned the recent violence, calling for warring parties to protect civilians and grant unhindered humanitarian access in South Sudan.
- On February 23, armed actors clashed in Jonglei's Pibor County, resulting in at least 35 injuries and the displacement of nearly 1,000 people—approximately two-thirds of whom were children—to the nearby UNMISS base, relief actors report. Humanitarian actors also sought shelter in the UNMISS base and temporarily halted relief operations. The insecurity damaged public infrastructure and perpetrators looted property, including the compounds of MSF and several other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As of February 25, relief actors reported that active fighting had ceased in Pibor, although the security situation remained tense, and MSF was providing medical assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the UNMISS base.
- On February 17, clashes occurred in the Malakal PoC site, where more than 47,000 IDPs were sheltering. The violence continued on February 18 following an incursion of armed actors into the PoC site and resulted in at least 18 deaths—including two MSF staff—and injured at least 90 people. Fire related to the clashes also destroyed medical facilities and more than 30 percent of the shelter infrastructure in the PoC site. The violence and resultant fire forced the majority of IDPs sheltering in the PoC site to flee to the adjacent UNMISS logistics base and to Malakal town. As of February 22, an estimated 30,000 IDPs were sheltering in the UNMISS logistics base, approximately 10,000 remained in undamaged areas of the PoC site, and up to 6,000 IDPs were sheltering in Malakal town, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.
- Humanitarian organizations were assessing and addressing food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs in the PoC site and Malakal town as of February 24. With support from implementing partners, WFP reached more than 4,600 IDPs affected by the clashes with nearly 60 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance on February 21. On February 22, a humanitarian barge convoy carrying 2,000 MT of food assistance and additional relief commodities arrived in Malakal to support ongoing response efforts in the PoC site. USAID/OFDA is supporting three organizations to deliver humanitarian assistance—including emergency medical interventions, protection services for vulnerable children, and WASH activities—in the PoC site.
- The UN continues to report increased tensions among armed actors and related displacement and humanitarian needs in and around Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal State. On February 16, the GoRSS Relief and Rehabilitation Commission reported that recent insecurity had resulted in deaths, gender-based violence, and the destruction of homes and crops and prompted a high level of displacement from Wau. Relief actors are working to obtain additional information regarding population movement and outstanding humanitarian needs in Wau.
- From February 9–11, a high-level U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of State delegation traveled to South Sudan to review UNMISS activities and inform an assessment of USG contributions to UN peacekeeping missions. In meetings with GoRSS and opposition officials, the delegation pressed the parties to ensure humanitarian access throughout the country, particularly during the key pre-positioning window in advance of the April-to-August rainy season. USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) members accompanied the delegation on a visit to the UNMISS temporary operating base in Unity's Leer town.
- On February 3, USAID DART members traveled to Unity's Bentiu town to better understand the priority needs of IDPs in the town and monitor USAID-supported programs in the Bentiu PoC site, where nearly 122,300 people were sheltering as of late January. During the visit, the DART met with local GoRSS officials to reiterate the importance of humanitarian access, discussed the current humanitarian response with IDPs, met with USAID partners, and observed USAID-funded relief activities in the Bentiu PoC site. USAID partners, Government of the UK officials, and UNMISS personnel also participated in the visit.

FOOD SECURITY AND LOGISTICS

- An estimated 2.8 million people in South Sudan—approximately 23 percent of the country’s total population—are likely to experience acute food insecurity from January–March and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, according to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group. The majority of food-insecure people are in the most conflict-affected states of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, including an estimated 40,000 people facing Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity.⁴ Disrupted trade due to insecurity and reduced crop harvests has caused an estimated 200,000 people to move from Stressed—IPC 2—to Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity between September and December 2015. Food security will only continue to deteriorate in the coming months as the limited harvest runs out and the lean season approaches. Relief organizations continue to conduct emergency food assistance operations in response to identified food needs as security allows.
- Ongoing and rapid economic decline is further exacerbating food insecurity in South Sudan, particularly in urban areas. Depreciation of local currency has negatively affected market functionality, and most traders are no longer restocking commodities, causing high food prices. In late February, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP completed a joint urban food security analysis in Juba, following concerns that food security had deteriorated in the city in recent months. Approximately 250,000 people in Juba are experiencing food insecurity, and an estimated 34,000 children are either acutely malnourished or expected to become acutely malnourished in the coming months, according to the analysis. As of February 23, participating UN agencies were developing a response plan to address food insecurity in Juba.
- On February 23, WFP—in collaboration with USAID partners Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Tearfund—dispatched a humanitarian convoy carrying 3,500 MT of food assistance and other emergency relief commodities from Jonglei’s Bor town to central Jonglei’s Uror County. The joint operation represents the second convoy to cross the conflict line by road from GoRSS-controlled to opposition-controlled areas of Jonglei, following successful access negotiations with the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-In Opposition (SPLM-IO) Relief Organization for South Sudan—the SPLM-IO’s administrative body for the coordination of humanitarian assistance. WFP completed the first cross-line humanitarian convoy, which included 10 trucks carrying 100 MT of food commodities, in mid-February.
- In mid-February, a WFP convoy carrying 500 MT of emergency food commodities arrived in South Sudan’s Renk County in Upper Nile from Sudan’s White Nile State. The convoy supplies will support vulnerable populations in South Sudan’s Greater Upper Nile region. The relief convoy represents the first convoy to cross the Sudan–South Sudan border since the border re-opened in late January 2016. Relief actors report that sustained or increased cross-border transport could reduce reliance on humanitarian air operations and subsequently reduce transportation costs.
- During the week of February 8, WFP completed its largest mobile mission to date in South Sudan, reaching approximately 140,000 individuals in need of food assistance in Panyijar County, Unity State.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- From January 1–February 17, health actors had recorded nearly 130 suspected cases and 10 confirmed cases of measles in South Sudan, representing an increase from the number of cases reported during the same time period in 2015. Confirmed cases occurred in Central Equatoria State’s Mangaten neighborhood and Juba’s UN House PoC site, as well as Abyei Area and Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap states. The Health Cluster is collaborating with GoRSS Ministry of Health officials to investigate and respond to measles cases and prepare for increased response needs. With USAID/OFDA funding, international NGO GOAL is also conducting measles investigation, response, and preparedness activities in Abyei, where health actors had recorded nearly 30 suspected cases and one confirmed case as of February 15.

⁴ The 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 Catastrophe—IPC 5.

- Between early 2015 and early February 2016, conflict and displacement had reportedly contributed to a doubling of acute malnutrition caseloads in Uror, according to USAID/OFDA partner Tearfund. With more than \$1.5 million in USAID/OFDA funding, Tearfund is delivering nutrition and WASH assistance for vulnerable populations in Uror, reaching more than 32,400 people since September 2015.
 - With USAID/OFDA support, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing child and maternal health care services—including educational sessions, midwifery services, and support groups for expectant or new mothers—to displaced populations sheltering in the Bentiu PoC site. During the week of February 1, IOM midwives assisted in the delivery of nearly 60 babies in the Bentiu PoC site.
 - With support to the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA continues to address emergency needs in priority areas of South Sudan. With nearly \$300,000 in USAID/OFDA funding through the RRF, the International Medical Corps (IMC) is providing emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations in Leer County’s Adok town. The new funding enables IMC to provide facility-based and mobile primary and emergency health care services, as well as conduct mental health and psychosocial support activities.
 - In late January, the South Sudan WASH Cluster completed a pilot WASH assessment, developed with USAID/OFDA support. The four-day assessment recorded WASH practices and vulnerabilities of more than 300 households in Akobo East County, Jonglei. The standardized assessment will enable the collection and aggregation of countrywide WASH-specific vulnerability data to inform humanitarian programming and planning in South Sudan.
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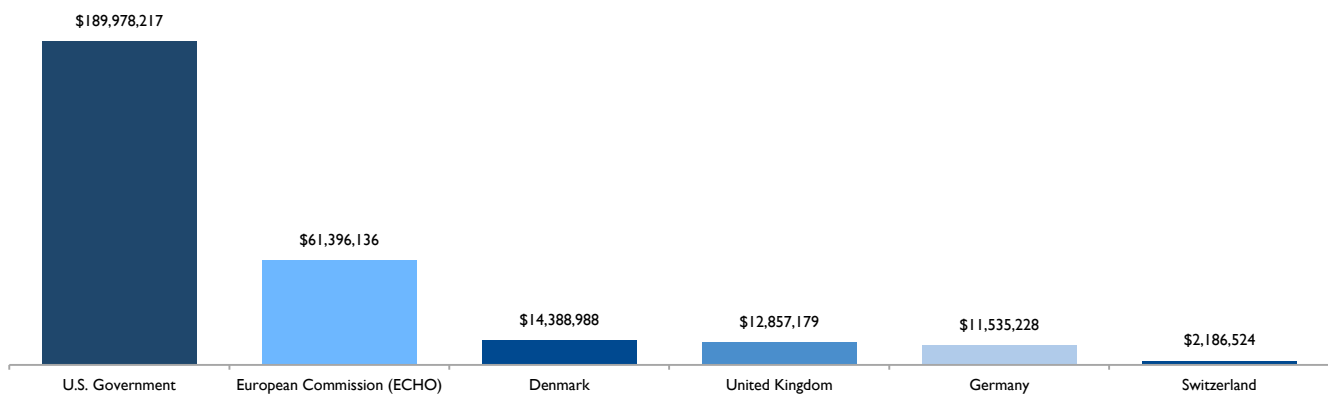
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On February 25, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded emergencies—allocated \$21 million to address critical funding gaps and provide urgent humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations in South Sudan. Approximately \$15 million will provide humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations in hard-to-reach areas, while the remaining \$6 million will support the relocation of more than 76,000 Sudanese refugees to Unity’s Pamir refugee camp from Yida refugee camp, which is slated to close. Since December 2013, the CERF has provided more than \$90 million in humanitarian funding for South Sudan.
- In February, the Government of Japan (GoJ) contributed an additional \$30.9 million to relief organizations to support life-saving humanitarian interventions in South Sudan. The contribution will support humanitarian organizations—including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), IOM, and UN agencies—to provide food, health care, relief items, WASH assistance, and other emergency interventions to populations in need. Since December 2013, the GoJ has provided approximately \$143 million to support humanitarian response efforts in South Sudan.

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 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 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 SPLM-IO and other stakeholders signed on August 17.
- On October 8, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Molly C. Phee redeclared 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.

TO DATE IN 2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 26, 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 figures do not include the February CERF allocation of \$21 million.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015 AND TO DATE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Action Against Hunger (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,300,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$2,355,000
Concern	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$2,752,518
CRS	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,338,320
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Jonglei	\$860,000
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$4,378,422
IMA World Health (IMA)	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,691,917
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$3,391,948
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, WASH	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$4,136,545
INTEROS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Jonglei	\$750,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, RRF, WASH	Abyei Area, Countrywide	\$17,900,000
Medair	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Unity, Upper Nile	\$4,393,777
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,047,344
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei	\$3,635,214
Relief International	Nutrition, WASH	Upper Nile	\$923,469
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Unity	\$1,634,878
Solidarités International	WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,800,000
Tearfund	Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$1,549,640
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$8,553,811
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$750,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$17,400,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$4,000,000

UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,499,516
World Relief	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Unity	\$1,281,241
	Program Support		\$2,217,400
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$110,040,960

USAID/FFP³			
AAH/USA	10 MT of Emergency Nutritional Supplements	Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$280,000
CRS	15,720 MT of Emergency Food Assistance, Early Recovery Activities	Jonglei	\$52,742,400
	Food Security and Livelihoods Support	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,400,000
UNICEF	725 MT of Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,615,300
WFP	113,410 MT of Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$259,830,045
	94,250 MT of Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$189,978,217
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$510,845,962

STATE/PRM			
ACTED	Protection	Upper Nile	\$789,940
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection, Livelihoods	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$40,100,000
IMC	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
IRC	Protection	Unity	\$1,500,000
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Education, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Medair	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
MENTOR	Health	Upper Nile	\$599,706
PAE	WASH	Upper Nile	\$78,840
Save the Children	Protection, Livelihoods	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$90,300,000
World Vision	Protection, Livelihoods	Western Equatoria	\$1,170,849
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$141,539,335

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN	\$110,040,960
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN	\$510,845,962
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN	\$141,539,335
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015 & TO DATE IN FY 2016	\$762,426,257

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 as of February 26, 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>