

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

AUGUST 9, 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

169,418

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – July 4, 2016

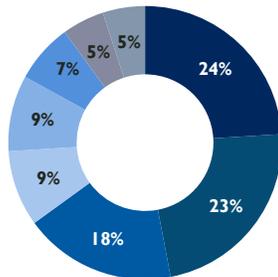
855,166*

Refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – August 1, 2016

264,204

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



HIGHLIGHTS

- Early July violence in Juba displaced thousands of people and resulted in hundreds of deaths
- USAID/FFP partner WFP increases food assistance to communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal
- More than 900 suspected cholera cases recorded in South Sudan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$38,664,077
USAID/FFP	\$189,978,217
State/PRM ³	\$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

- UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O'Brien visited South Sudan from August 1–3 to advocate for improved humanitarian access to populations in need and a peaceful solution to the ongoing political crisis.
- Approximately 40 percent of the population of South Sudan were projected to experience severe food insecure from May–July and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, according to the IPC Technical Working Group.⁴

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)

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. Those experiencing severe food insecurity are classified as experiencing IPC 3 or higher. 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.

CURRENT EVENTS

- From August 1–3, ERC O'Brien traveled to South Sudan to observe relief efforts and assess the international response to the humanitarian crisis. During his visit, ERC O'Brien met with U.S. Government (USG) officials—including USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) personnel—and separately traveled to Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal states to meet with conflict-affected populations. ERC O'Brien also discussed the humanitarian situation with Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) President Salva Kiir and advocated for safe and unhindered access to populations in need. In a statement delivered at the end of the visit, ERC O'Brien called on the international community to continue supporting the humanitarian response in South Sudan.
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INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- From July 7–11, clashes between Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Sudan People's Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) forces in the capital city of Juba resulted in hundreds of deaths, including two UN peacekeepers, and temporarily displaced as many as 42,000 people, according to the UN. At the height of the violence, an estimated 7,000 people fled to UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) sites—joining the nearly 28,000 people already sheltering at the sites—and base areas in Juba, while approximately 35,000 people were displaced to informal internally displaced person (IDP) sites in the city. Though the security situation in Juba has remained calm since the clashes, an estimated 12,600 people newly displaced by the violence were continuing to shelter at an informal IDP site in Juba and UNMISS PoC sites and base areas as of August 8.
 - The early July violence in Juba and ongoing heightened tensions have prompted thousands of South Sudanese to flee to neighboring countries, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). As of August 9, more than 70,000 South Sudanese—approximately 85 percent of whom are women and children—had crossed the border into Uganda since July 7, with additional populations fleeing to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, and Sudan. New arrivals in Uganda report that armed actors are looting property and attacking civilians en route to the South Sudan–Uganda border.
 - Fighting in Unity State's Leer County that began on July 13 forced an estimated 350 people, including relief workers, to seek refuge at a nearby UNMISS base. As a result of the clashes, more than 50 aid workers were evacuated from Leer between July 14 and 20. In addition, violence in Unity's Koch County from July 18–19 displaced thousands of people and resulted in the death of at least one civilian and injuries to at least nine civilians, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports.
 - Clashes in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau County from June 24–25 generated widespread population displacement and exacerbated existing humanitarian needs. The fighting displaced more than 88,900 people to areas both outside of Wau town, as well as to informal IDP sites and a protected area adjacent to the UNMISS base in the town. Nearly 80,300 people remain displaced in Wau County as of August 7. Of those displaced in the county, more than 41,400 IDPs were sheltering at collective sites—including nearly 22,100 IDPs at the UNMISS protected site—in Wau town as of August 7. In late July, humanitarian actors relocated an estimated 4,000 IDPs to newly prepared extension areas in the site to relieve congestion and improve access to services. Relief organizations also constructed an additional 15 communal shelters in extension areas of the site to reduce congestion from August 1–7.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- An estimated 4.8 million people in South Sudan—approximately 40 percent of the country's 12 million people—were projected to experience severe food insecurity from May–July and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, according to the IPC Technical Working Group. The severely food-insecure population represents a more than 70 percent increase compared to the 2.8 million people expected to experience severe food insecurity in March 2016. Deteriorating economic conditions, continued political instability, and the advent of the May-to-August lean season significantly contributed to the increase. The majority of food-insecure people reside in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states, where nearly 2.5 million people were expected to face Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity. A rapid food security assessment conducted in June found

that a small number of households in Northern Bahr el Ghazal were likely experiencing Catastrophe—IPC 5—level food insecurity, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

- Humanitarian organizations continue to conduct emergency food assistance operations in response to identified food security needs. Since May, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) has provided emergency food assistance to more than 310,000 food-insecure people in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. In response to heightened levels of food insecurity in the state, WFP is expanding operations to provide up to 400,000 people with food commodities and nutrition interventions. On July 29, WFP began airlifting and airdropping additional emergency food commodities to hard-to-reach populations in the state. WFP has deployed three mobile teams and a nutritionist to facilitate the ongoing airdrops and distributions.
- During early July clashes in Juba, armed actors and civilians looted the primary WFP warehouse in the city, with individuals also seizing multiple WFP trucks. Prior to the incident, the warehouse contained an estimated 4,600 metric tons (MT) of emergency food and nutrition commodities, as well as fuel, generators, office equipment, and other relief items. Many of the looted commodities were specialized nutrition supplies, and WFP estimates that the warehouse stocks were sufficient to provide one-month rations to approximately 220,000 people.
- Early June fighting and heightened tensions have significantly reduced food availability in Juba, increasing the price of staple food commodities, according to WFP. Elevated prices are expected to continue through August. Insecurity and currency shortages are making it difficult for market traders to resupply stocks, while the depreciation of the South Sudanese pound and consequential decrease in purchasing power are making it difficult for consumers to purchase food commodities.
- From July 22–26, USAID/FFP partner WFP distributed 15-day rations to more than 28,100 beneficiaries at Juba’s UNMISS UN House PoC sites. In addition to the general food distribution, WFP implemented a blanket supplementary feeding program that reached nearly 8,500 children younger than five years of age.

HEALTH AND WASH

- The GoRSS Ministry of Health and the UN World Health Organization have confirmed cholera outbreaks in Juba, Central Equatoria State’s Terekeka County, and Jonglei State’s Duk County. As of August 7, health actors had recorded more than 900 suspected cases, with the majority of cases in Juba. Seasonal cholera outbreaks are common across South Sudan during the May-to-September rainy season.
- In response to the increase in suspected cholera cases, humanitarian agencies in South Sudan are conducting cholera prevention and response activities. Relief organizations, including USAID/OFDA partners, have deployed rapid response teams to investigate suspected cholera cases in Duk, Juba, and Terekeka; established treatment centers at the Juba Teaching Hospital and the UNMISS PoC sites in Juba; operationalized 11 oral rehydration points throughout Juba; and pre-positioned cholera treatment kits and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies—including soap and water purification tablets—at health facilities throughout the country. Health actors continue to train hygiene promoters to disseminate cholera prevention messaging in Juba and also helped coordinate cholera vaccination campaigns in two Juba neighborhoods with the largest cholera caseloads, as well as an additional cholera vaccination campaign at the UNMISS Tomping base area in Juba that reached 3,800 people in recent days.
- During early July violence in Juba, artillery shells struck the maternity wing of USAID/OFDA partner International Medical Corp (IMC)’s hospital in the UNMISS UN House PoC site. The incident did not injure IMC staff or patients, though the attack forced IMC to relocate patients to another facility inside the PoC site. Despite significant impediments, IMC reported treating nearly 140 injured persons between July 8 and 11 and has provided more than 33,000 medical consultations in the PoC site to date in 2016.
- Humanitarian organizations—including USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM)—are responding to the WASH needs of populations displaced to the UN House PoC sites and Tomping base area in Juba. Since mid-July, health actors have delivered more than 11.5 million liters of safe drinking water to the UN House PoC sites and are conducting hygiene promotion activities. At the Tomping base area, health actors have conducted nearly 2,400 health consultations; delivered more than 1.1 million liters of safe drinking water to IDPs; and constructed WASH infrastructure such as bathing facilities, latrines, and water access points.

- Relief organizations are supporting the delivery of life-saving emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations in Wau. IOM performed at least 14,800 health consultations in the town in July, delivered an estimated 6.2 million liters of safe drinking water, vaccinated nearly 4,000 children against measles, and provided psychosocial support to an estimated 19,300 people in the town. Relief agencies have also undertaken site improvement activities in Wau in recent weeks, including construction of water systems, expansion of water supplies and WASH infrastructure, and the installation of bladder tank sets to increase water storage capacity.
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PROTECTION

- Since July 8, protection actors have recorded more than 100 incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) near the UN House PoC sites in Juba. Many of the incidents involved displaced women sheltering in the PoC sites who were attacked while moving outside of the PoC sites. Protection actors note that the number of GBV incidents since the mid-July insecurity in Juba is likely much higher due to underreporting.
 - In response, protection actors have conducted GBV awareness and prevention messaging for IDPs in the PoC sites and provided psychosocial support and referral assistance for GBV survivors in recent days. USAID/OFDA partner the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) has supported the delivery of post-rape kits and 7,100 dignity kits, and USAID/OFDA partner IMC is assisting GBV survivors at its clinics in the PoC sites.
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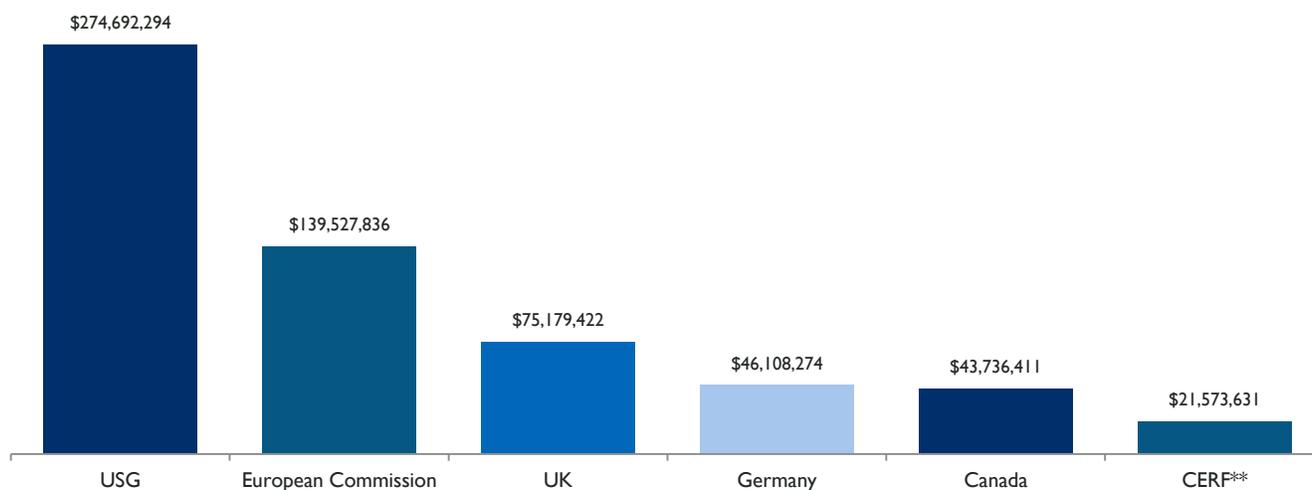
SHELTER & SETTLEMENTS

- Relief actors are constructing additional shelters to accommodate new IDPs who fled early July violence in Juba. As of August 4, humanitarian actors at the UNMISS Topping base area had constructed 13 temporary communal shelters capable of housing nearly 800 people.
 - With nearly \$109,000 in USAID/OFDA funding, the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund is supporting the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to provide rapid multi-sector assistance to nearly 13,000 IDPs in Wau. ACTED is enhancing camp coordination and camp management activities—including community outreach efforts, information management, and contingency planning—in support of displaced populations in Wau.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) recently contributed more than \$44 million to support life-saving humanitarian interventions in South Sudan. The contribution will support relief organizations to provide emergency food, health care, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance to populations in need. Since December 2013, ECHO has provided approximately \$378.5 million to support humanitarian response efforts in South Sudan.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of August 9, 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 Government of Sudan and the southern-based 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 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 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 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; 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.
- Fighting between SPLA and SPLA-IO forces broke out in Juba on July 7, 2016, displacing thousands of people and sending FVP Machar into hiding. 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.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
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
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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$38,664,077
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	94,250 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$189,978,217
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$189,978,217
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$15,650,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$28,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$46,050,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$274,692,294

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of June 24, 2016.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 24, 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.