

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

APRIL 29, 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 2016

179,836

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – April 21, 2016

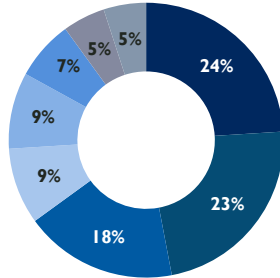
836,148*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
*Includes an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan.
UNHCR – April 22, 2016

270,767

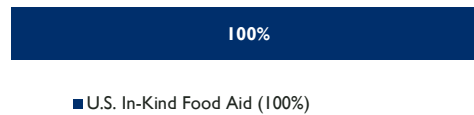
Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – March 31, 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (24%)
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (23%)
- Health (18%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (9%)
- Protection (7%)
- Nutrition (5%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



HIGHLIGHTS

- The USG announces more than \$86 million in additional humanitarian funding for South Sudan on April 27
- USAID/FFP partner WFP reaches nearly 65 percent of emergency food pre-positioning target as of April 26

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA¹ \$38,664,077

USAID/FFP² \$189,978,217

State/PRM³ \$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

- On April 27, the U.S. Government (USG) announced more than \$86 million in additional humanitarian funding for South Sudan, bringing the total USG contribution since the beginning of the crisis to nearly \$1.6 billion. The USAID/OFDA and State/PRM funding will support life-saving assistance—including logistics, nutrition, protection, and food security and livelihoods support, as well as health, camp management, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services—for internally displaced populations, refugees seeking asylum in South Sudan, and South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.
- Riek Machar returned to South Sudan's capital city of Juba and was sworn in as First Vice President on April 26. Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) President Salva Kiir appointed a Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) on April 28. Countrywide relief activities continued uninterrupted as of April 29.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Humanitarians continue to face attacks, harassment, and violence that hinder their ability to respond to populations in need of assistance throughout South Sudan. On April 12, unidentified armed actors ambushed a group of Danish Refugee Council relief workers traveling in marked vehicles in southern Central Equatoria State. The ensuing attack resulted in the death of two South Sudanese relief workers. Since the start of the current conflict, at least 52 humanitarian workers have been killed in South Sudan. Aid organizations have reported nearly 1,900 humanitarian access incidents, including arrests or detention of staff, attacks on international non-governmental organization (NGO) compounds, and cases of violence against humanitarian personnel and assets since January 2014, according to the UN.
- On April 7, an interagency humanitarian mission accessed Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Mboro town in Wau County, which hosts approximately 8,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), following several security-related delays in March. During the mission, relief staff conducted a rapid needs assessment and delivered nutrition and medical supplies. The interagency team found that the escalation of conflict in Wau County since November 2015 had damaged or destroyed many houses and community facilities in Mboro and prompted the majority of the town's residents to flee to various locations, with some IDPs sheltering in nearby forests, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Relief staff provided humanitarian assistance to IDPs present during the mission, and identified health, nutrition, and shelter assistance as priority needs in Mboro.
- Relief organizations also commenced humanitarian assessments in Wau County's Wau town and Gette *payam* in neighbouring Jur River County in Western Bahr el Ghazal on April 6 and 11, respectively, to verify the number of IDPs sheltering in the two locations and identify urgent humanitarian needs. As of April 16, approximately 5,000 IDPs were sheltering in Gette, and relief actors were providing health and nutrition assistance to the conflict-affected population.
- To ensure appropriateness and scale of aid provision, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is verifying the number of IDPs at various displacement sites throughout South Sudan, including UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilian (PoC) sites. As of April 12, IOM had completed a verification of the population in the UNMISS PoC site in Melut County, Upper Nile State, and was verifying the population in the UNMISS PoC site in Bentiu town, Unity State. IOM also plans to verify the population sheltering in the UNMISS PoC site in Malakal town, Upper Nile, as well as the number of displaced individuals in Malakal and the Wau Shilluk area, Upper Nile.
- On March 23, the South Sudan Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) completed a humanitarian mission to Bentiu town and surrounding areas in Unity, including Nhialdu, Nimne, and Kuach towns, in an effort to assess the security situation and feasibility of scaling up static humanitarian presence and assistance. The mission identified approximately 30,000 IDPs in Nhialdu and approximately 15,000 IDPs in Nimne and Kuach, where priority needs include emergency food, nutrition, and protection support.

FOOD SECURITY

- Conflict continues to negatively affect food security and livelihoods in South Sudan, resulting in increasing levels of acute malnutrition in many conflict-affected areas. Between April and September, the food security situation will likely deteriorate further in the Greater Upper Nile region, which comprises Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states, due to ongoing insecurity, loss of income-generating activities, and economic and political instability, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). In Unity, populations currently experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity may face an elevated risk for high levels of acute malnutrition and increased mortality.⁴ Without increased humanitarian assistance, food security conditions in northern Jonglei and parts of Upper Nile will also deteriorate to Emergency levels, according to FEWS NET.
- Economic instability—leading to high food prices and poor market functioning—is also affecting urban populations that are dependent on markets for food, such as in South Sudan's capital city of Juba. In response, USAID/FFP partners WFP and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) are scaling up the provision of ready-to-use supplementary food

⁴ The Integrated Food Security 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.

for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and ready-to-use therapeutic food for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition via nutrition programs in eight locations in and around Juba.

- Deteriorating food insecurity has driven more than 55,000 people from Northern Bahr el Ghazal State to Sudan since January 2016, the UN reports. In response, WFP and partner agencies conducted general food distributions, reaching approximately 29,300 people in Northern Bahr el Ghazal—including an estimated 14,500 people in Aweil North County, approximately 7,400 people in Aweil Center County, and 7,400 people in Aweil East County—as of April 18. WFP had also begun moving 20,000 metric tons (MT) of cereals to respond to food insecurity throughout the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region, including Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states, as of April 19.
- Overall, WFP has delivered more than 110,000 MT of food commodities throughout South Sudan via road, air, and river to date in 2016, of which an estimated 78,400 MT of food had reached pre-positioning locations as of April 26—or approximately 65 percent of WFP’s target for the 2015/2016 pre-positioning period. Limited improvement in humanitarian access in recent months enabled WFP to pre-position an increased proportion of food commodities via road in difficult-to-access areas that previously required mobile team or air operations, including in Upper Nile’s Mathiang and Udier towns.
- WFP distributed more than 21,500 MT of food to approximately 1.6 million people throughout South Sudan in March—the largest amount of food delivered in a one-month period since December 2013. While WFP typically distributes 65 to 70 percent of targeted monthly caseloads due to logistical constraints, the UN agency distributed nearly 100 percent of the March target because of enhanced overland mobility and improved access into Jonglei and Unity.
- From March 31–April 19, WFP mobile teams delivered 5,300 MT of emergency food assistance to approximately 300,000 people in Unity and Upper Nile, including three missions via road and air that delivered an estimated 1,300 MT of food assistance to 70,500 beneficiaries.
- Despite these successes, road conditions on two key transport routes in South Sudan have begun to deteriorate due to the onset of the rainy season and may close by the end of April, according to WFP. The affected routes include the Bor–Pibor road in Jonglei and the road between Juba and Terekeka town in Central Equatoria, which is the main access route to the Western Corridor and a major artery for transporting humanitarian cargo.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- Health actors vaccinated more than 44,400 children under five years of age against measles in Mayom County, Unity, following a declaration of a measles outbreak by the GoRSS Ministry of Health and the UN World Health Organization in early January. The two-week vaccination campaign, launched by Save the Children, also provided malnutrition screenings and Vitamin A supplements to more than 39,600 children in the county. The campaign marked the first county-wide measles vaccination effort since 2012 due to the outbreak of violence in December 2013 and subsequent breakdown of vaccination storage capacity.
- Humanitarian actors continue to respond to the needs of IDPs in Pibor County after February clashes displaced approximately 2,500 individuals. In early April, relief agencies provided WASH assistance—including the rehabilitation of seven water access points—to conflict-affected populations and provided emergency food and health assistance in Pibor town and Gumruk and Vertet *payams*. USAID/OFDA partner Medair also conducted a needs assessment and provided health care services through mobile clinics in Vertet.
- USAID/OFDA partner IOM is supporting critical health, shelter, and WASH activities in the UNMISS PoC sites in Unity’s Bentiu town and Upper Nile’s Malakal town. As of April 21, approximately 115,000 IDPs were sheltering in the Bentiu PoC site and more than 40,400 IDPs were sheltering in the Malakal PoC site. In Bentiu, IOM and partners are rehabilitating infrastructure to mitigate flood risks and improve living conditions in the PoC site. As of April 18, IOM had rehabilitated approximately 95 percent of internal drainage systems and primary and secondary roads targeted for rehabilitation in the PoC site.
- In Malakal, relief organizations, including USAID/OFDA partners, are reconstructing critical health, shelter, and WASH infrastructure and providing basic relief services in the PoC site following February 17–18 fighting. With

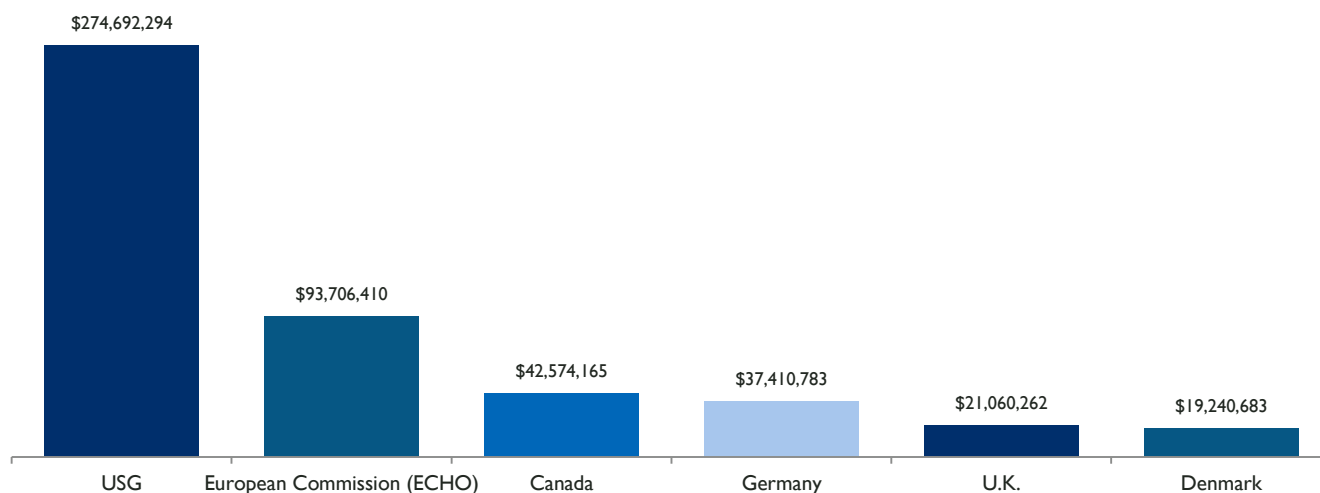
USAID/OFDA support, IMC is responding to the February violence by expanding nutrition assistance to IDPs in the Malakal PoC site and in Malakal town.

- Through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), USAID/OFDA partners Relief International (RI) and International Medical Corps (IMC) are addressing critical nutrition and WASH needs in Upper Nile. As of late March, RI had reached nearly 25,200 people Longechuk County with hygiene promotion activities, in addition to training community nutrition workers, treating children for acute malnutrition, and rehabilitating water access points. RI is also delivering nutrition and WASH supplies to conflict-affected populations in hard-to-reach areas of Longechuk.

SHELTER AND EMERGENCY RELIEF ITEMS

- IDPs sheltering in UNMISS PoC sites in South Sudan urgently require shelter reinforcements ahead of the rainy season, according to the Shelter Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian shelter activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. In response, shelter actors are providing shelter rehabilitation, particularly in PoC sites, to ensure that more than 200,000 IDPs are living in reinforced shelters during the rainy season. To date in 2016, cluster organizations have provided more than 5,000 households with shelter support and nearly 60,000 households with emergency relief items throughout the country.
- Following fighting in the Malakal PoC site that destroyed or damaged 3,700 shelters in mid-February, aid workers, including USAID/OFDA partners, supported the removal of debris, cleaned drainage canals, reconstructed water access points, and re-established humanitarian services to enable people to return to the site before the beginning of the rainy season. As of April 18, humanitarian agencies had also distributed more than 700 kits containing essential shelter supplies, OCHA reported.

TO DATE IN 2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 29, 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 UN Central Emergency Response Fund allocation of \$21 million.

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 Disaster Assistance Response Team (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 Sudan People's Liberation Movement-In Opposition and other stakeholders signed on August 17. Opposition leader Riek Machar returned to Juba and was sworn in as the First Vice President on April 26; GoRSS President Salva Kiir appointed a TGNU 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.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED 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
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 ASSISTANCE			\$38,664,077
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	94,250 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$189,978,217
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$189,978,217
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross	Multi-sector	Countrywide	\$15,650,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-sector	Countrywide	\$28,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$46,050,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN			\$38,664,077
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN			\$189,978,217
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN			\$46,050,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2016			\$274,692,294

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 April 29, 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>