

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

FEBRUARY 3, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.9 Million

IDPs in
South Sudan
OCHA – December 31, 2016

224,000

Individuals Seeking Refuge at
UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – January 26, 2017

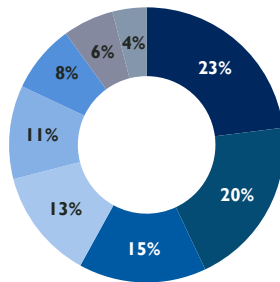
1.4 Million

Refugees and Asylum Seekers
from South Sudan in
Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – December 31, 2016

262,500

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

USAID/OFDA¹ 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/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (66%)
- Regional Food Procurement (34%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Clashes in Upper Nile prompt IOM to temporarily suspend relief activities
- GoRSS lifts government restrictions on humanitarian activities in Panyijiar
- Health actors respond to ongoing cholera and measles outbreaks
- Displaced populations continue to flee to Uganda and neighboring countries

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA \$109,261,514

USAID/FFP \$528,347,787

State/PRM³ \$104,215,439

\$741,824,740

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR
THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

\$2,089,220,809

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING
FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN
FY 2014–2017, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR
SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN
NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Insecurity continues to displace populations and hinder humanitarian access in South Sudan, while internally displaced person (IDP) site overcrowding and ongoing outbreaks of cholera and measles are complicating relief actor efforts to support the emergency health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs of conflict-affected populations.
- Emergency—IPC 4—and Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity persist across South Sudan, with nearly one-third of the population requiring emergency food assistance, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). FEWS NET predicts that escalation of conflict during the upcoming February–July lean season could result in Famine—IPC 5—conditions for the most vulnerable populations.

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 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.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Late January fighting among armed elements in Upper Nile State prompted USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to relocate some humanitarian staff and temporarily suspend IDP registration activities in Upper Nile's Wau Shilluk town. Relief actors also report that renewed clashes in Upper Nile's Manyo and Renk counties have displaced civilians and limited humanitarian operations in recent days.
- Escalating violence, attacks on civilians, and looting by armed actors have prompted increasing numbers of individuals to flee from Central Equatoria State's Kajo-Keji County to Uganda in recent days, according to State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Relief organizations are responding to the emergency needs of displaced populations and additional vulnerable populations in the area as well as in neighboring Uganda.
- Restrictions on humanitarian activities in Unity State's Panyijar County imposed by Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) officials forced USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP), USAID/OFDA partner Mercy Corps, and other relief agencies to halt operations in the county from late December to mid-January; however, relief actors were able to resume humanitarian activities in Panyijar following the GoRSS's lifting of the restrictions in late January.
- From January 3–16, renewed conflict near Western Equatoria State's Yambio town displaced more than 7,300 people, resulted in an unknown number of civilian deaths, and damaged and destroyed property, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports. Nearly 4,300 people had fled to Yambio as of January 16, while an estimated 3,000 individuals were sheltering in a nearby church and surrounding areas. In response to increased IDP needs in the area, humanitarian agencies are providing newly displaced populations with emergency relief commodities, health and nutrition assistance, and WASH support.
- Ongoing conflict displaced more than 13,000 South Sudanese refugees to Uganda from January 27–29, representing the first time average daily refugee arrivals have exceeded 4,000 people since mid-December, according to UNHCR. The UN agency estimates that nearly 53,000 people displaced from South Sudan arrived in Uganda in January, bringing the number of South Sudanese refugees in the country to nearly 693,000 individuals. UNHCR is responding to immediate refugee needs in Uganda—including through the provision of emergency health, shelter, and WASH services—and anticipates that additional South Sudanese populations will flee to Uganda in the coming months. WFP is providing hot meals and High Energy Biscuits to new refugee arrivals, as well as conducting general food distributions for all eligible refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Extreme levels of food insecurity persist across South Sudan, and nearly one-third of the population requires emergency food assistance, according to FEWS NET. FEWS NET reports Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity occurring throughout the country, with an estimated 675,000 people experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels or higher.
- In mid-January, FEWS NET reported that the upcoming February–July lean season would likely cause a further deterioration in food security conditions. Any escalation of conflict during the lean season may result in Famine—IPC 5—conditions for the most vulnerable populations, with displaced households in Unity at greatest risk for potential Famine conditions.
- The Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian nutrition activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders—reports that nutrition actors admitted approximately 214,200 children to treatment programs for severe acute malnutrition and more than 305,700 children to feeding programs for moderate acute malnutrition in 2016.
- With more than \$528 million in FY 2016 and FY 2017 funding, USAID/FFP partners continue to reach conflict-affected populations in South Sudan with emergency food and nutrition assistance, including through food distributions, food vouchers, and ready-to-use therapeutic and supplementary foods. As of January, USAID partners and other relief actors were providing vital nutritional support to vulnerable individuals in South Sudan through nearly 1,200 treatment facilities countrywide.

SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- On January 26, IOM completed construction of nearly 800 additional shelters in a protected area adjacent to the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Wau town. IOM facilitated the expansion to ameliorate overcrowding in the area, which currently hosts approximately 29,000 IDPs, according to UNMISS.
 - USAID humanitarian partners continue to pre-position relief commodities across South Sudan ahead of the May–September rainy season, which typically renders much of the country's limited road network impassable. USAID/OFDA partner Relief International recently pre-positioned WASH supplies in Upper Nile's Longochuk County, while WFP continues to deliver food commodities for pre-positioning and distribution. In January, WFP delivered or commenced operations to deliver nearly 9,400 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance and relief commodities to Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap states.
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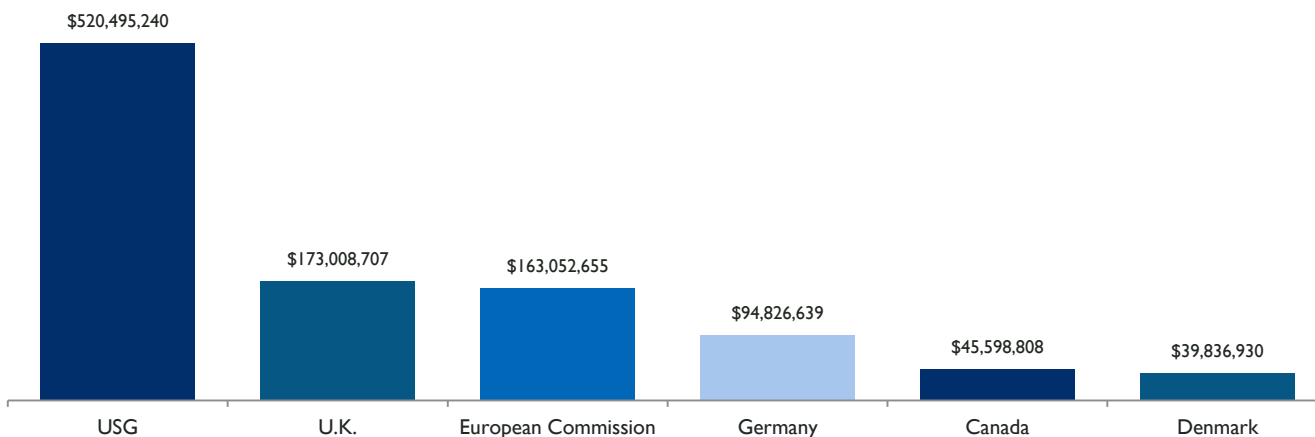
HEALTH AND WASH

- Humanitarian organizations continue to monitor and respond to confirmed cholera outbreaks in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Upper Nile states. Health actors recorded more than 4,400 suspected cholera cases, including 81 deaths, in South Sudan between June 18, 2016 and January 20, 2017, according to the GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) and the UN World Health Organization (WHO).
 - In response to ongoing cholera transmission, USAID/OFDA partner Mercy Corps is conducting cholera prevention and control messaging campaigns and community hygiene trainings, among other activities, in Unity's Ganyiel and Nyal towns, as well as increasing health and hygiene-related activities at the UNMISS PoC site in Unity's Bentiu town.
 - Health actors are also responding to an ongoing measles outbreak at IDP sites in Wau, where health actors recorded 72 new suspected cases of the disease from January 9–15, the GoRSS MoH and WHO report. IOM vaccinated nearly 1,900 children in the sites against measles from December 23–January 24. Health actors have recorded more than 125 suspected measles cases across South Sudan to date in 2017.
 - With \$4.8 million in FY 2016 USAID/OFDA support, Medair is providing lifesaving health, nutrition, protection, and WASH services to conflict-affected populations in Unity and Upper Nile. In Upper Nile's Renk County, Medair facilitates care groups for women to encourage healthy household behaviors among displaced populations residing in Abayok IDP settlement. In each group, a local promoter oversees a network of volunteer mothers; provides training on health, nutrition, and WASH issues; and helps volunteers share information learned with their communities. Care groups also provide information on proper use and maintenance of the approximately 800 water filters Medair has distributed to community members in Abayok. Medair currently facilitates more than 50 care groups through nearly 600 volunteers in Renk, reaching an estimated 6,100 households with behavior change messaging.
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PROTECTION

- With approximately \$2.1 million in FY 2016 USAID/OFDA support, Nonviolent Peaceforce is implementing programs to reduce violence and increase the safety and security of civilians in northern Jonglei and southern Unity. In Jonglei, Nonviolent Peaceforce is conducting trainings on child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response, as well as facilitating risk mapping exercises. In Unity, Nonviolent Peaceforce is providing protection support to vulnerable populations in Mayendit County, where violent crime, small-scale attacks on civilians, and cattle raids continue to exacerbate humanitarian protection concerns. Nonviolent Peaceforce activities in Mayendit include maintaining a protective presence during food distributions, establishing child-friendly spaces, and advocating for protection mainstreaming in humanitarian assistance programs. The organization additionally supports protective presence and patrol activities, community protection meetings, and risk mapping exercises in the Bentiu PoC site.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 3, 2017. All international figures are according to OCHA's 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 referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba.
- 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. 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.
- 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 October 14, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Molly C. Phee redeclared 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.
- On January 5, the U.S. Department of State ended the ordered departure status for the U.S. Embassy in Juba.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/FFP²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Household and Community Resilience and Food Security	Jonglei	\$12,357,100
WFP	62,380 MT of In-Kind Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$133,972,400
	39,388 MT of Regionally-Procured Commodities	Countrywide	\$75,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$221,329,500
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$221,329,500

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 3, 2017.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change once purchased.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
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 State, 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 (RRF), 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
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$9,350,199

UN Children's Fund (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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$109,261,514

USAID/FFP			
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
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$307,018,287

State/PRM			
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 (SC)	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
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$104,215,439

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016 **\$520,495,240**

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 3, 2017.

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

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.