

# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

OCTOBER 30, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1,659,327\***

Individuals Displaced in South Sudan Since December 15, 2013

\*Includes approximately 9,400 displaced persons in Abyei Area.  
OCHA – October 8, 2015

**184,284**

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases  
UNMISS – October 12, 2015

**770,896\***

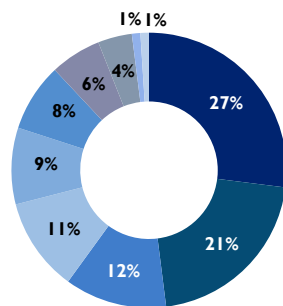
Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

\*Includes an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan.  
UNHCR – October 27, 2015

**265,701**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan  
UNHCR – October 6, 2015

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (27%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (21%)
- Health (12%)
- Nutrition (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund (6%)
- Protection (4%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (1%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (97%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (3%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- IPC reports 3.9 million people severely food-insecure, including 30,000 people facing Catastrophe—Household IPC 5—levels of food insecurity, as of September
- USG joins high-level delegation to South Sudan to engage on key humanitarian issues

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$110,040,960
USAID/FFP	\$337,888,890
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$141,539,335
<b>\$589,469,185</b>	
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015	
<b>\$1,323,448,944</b>	
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS IN FY 2014 & 2015—INCLUDES FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On October 22, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) officially endorsed the results of the IPC September Food Security and Nutrition analysis, which warns that immediate humanitarian access and action is necessary to prevent famine in some conflict-affected areas of South Sudan.<sup>4</sup>
- Renewed clashes in Unity State since late September have resulted in additional population displacement, limited humanitarian operations, and further delayed relief organizations' attempts to establish a more permanent presence in central and southern Unity.

<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)

<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) scale, 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—also IPC 5—refers to an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. In contrast, the term Famine applies in regards to a wider geographical location and is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are classified in Catastrophe, when the global acute malnutrition (GAM) level exceeds 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

## DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- Increased insecurity since mid-September continues to compromise the safety of civilians and disrupt aid work in Unity, according to humanitarian agencies. The evacuation of humanitarian staff and resultant cessation of relief activities in Unity's Koch and Leer counties has left an estimated 250,000 people without access to assistance, according to the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.
  - Many civilians in Unity continue to flee, including to the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu town, Rubkona County, as a result of intensifying violence. Relief actors anticipate that ongoing insecurity in Unity will likely prevent internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning to areas of origin and increase the flow of new arrivals to the already congested Bentiu PoC site, where UNMISS reports that more than 107,600 individuals were sheltering as of October 12.
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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Approximately 3.9 million people in South Sudan, or 34 percent of the country's population, were severely food insecure as of September 2015—an 80 percent increase since September 2014, according to the IPC September Food Security and Nutrition analysis. Of the severely food-insecure population, approximately 30,000 people in four counties of southern Unity State were experiencing Catastrophe—Household IPC 5—levels of food insecurity as of September. The IPC projects that this population will likely increase to 40,000 people by December and risks deteriorating to more widespread Famine—Area IPC 5—levels of food insecurity without increased humanitarian access to affected areas.
  - Although increased food availability and income associated with the October-to-December harvest are projected to decrease South Sudan's severely food-insecure population to approximately 2.4 million people by the end of December, the projected number of severely food-insecure people represents a 60 percent increase over the same period in 2014, according to the IPC. Relief actors note growing concern regarding the worsening food security situation in the Greater Equatoria Region, where poor economic conditions, insecurity, and crop failure had resulted in an atypical deterioration of food security conditions as of September.
  - During the week of September 20, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) renewed its commitment to the people of South Sudan by approving a new Emergency Operation Program (EMOP) through September 2016 to support conflict-affected and other vulnerable individuals in South Sudan, expanding the population targeted for assistance to 1.6 million people. This program represents an increase of approximately 200,000 individuals from the previous EMOP, which ended on September 30, 2015. Through the EMOP, WFP plans to conduct general food distributions, nutrition interventions targeting children and mothers, and emergency feeding programs for individuals with specialized health concerns. In September, WFP provided food assistance to more than 694,000 individuals in South Sudan through the EMOP, including approximately 559,000 people in the Greater Upper Nile region, comprising Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
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## HEALTH AND WASH

- From October 5–18, health actors reported nearly 27,900 new malaria cases in South Sudan's displacement sites, including the UNMISS PoC sites—more than four times the number of malaria cases recorded during the same period in 2014, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and GoRSS Ministry of Health. As of October 18, malaria incidence continued to exceed the WHO epidemic threshold in the Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites, where malaria accounted for approximately 58 percent and 40 percent of reported illnesses, respectively. To date in 2015, health workers have recorded more than 232,800 cases of malaria in South Sudan.
- In response, Médecins Sans Frontières and USAID/OFDA partners the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) have deployed additional health care staff to the Bentiu PoC site to strengthen the existing response capacity. In addition, health actors launched a national malaria task force in early October to coordinate malaria response activities countrywide.

- Health actors also reported 47 new Hepatitis E cases in the Bentiu PoC site during the week of October 5, a slight decrease from the 55 new cases reported in the site during the week of October 12. In response, health actors are performing case management and targeted prevention interventions, including distributing soap, chlorinating water sources, and conducting hygiene and sanitation promotion activities.
  - Through the USAID/OFDA-funded, IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund, IRC is addressing the primary health care needs of IDPs in the Bentiu PoC site, where UNMISS reports that more than 107,600 people were sheltering as of October 12. With more than \$218,000 in assistance, IRC is providing general outpatient consultations, essential medicines, immunization services, reproductive health care services, and support to survivors of sexual assault, among other primary health care services.
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## **LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES**

- On October 19, WFP and Logistics Cluster barges carrying 1,400 metric tons (MT) of emergency food and 4,000 MT of relief commodities arrived in Upper Nile State's Malakal town from Jonglei State's Bor town. As of October 28, humanitarian actors were continuing to offload the cargo, which relief agencies plan to use to support the estimated 45,000 IDPs sheltering at the Malakal PoC site.
  - Despite ongoing challenges, including insecurity and bureaucratic constraints, the Logistics Cluster continues to deliver life-saving relief supplies to populations in need of assistance. With funding from USAID/OFDA, the Logistics Cluster airlifted nearly 1,300 MT of relief commodities—such as health, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies—to vulnerable populations in need of assistance between July and October, including approximately 550 MT of emergency relief supplies to more than 20 locations in September.
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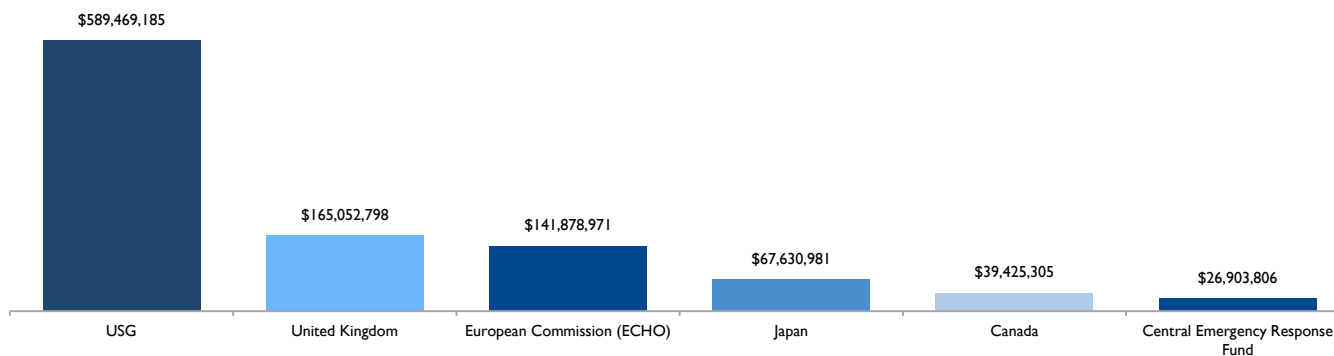
## **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- In early October, the Government of Japan (GoJ) provided an additional \$1 million to WFP to restore livelihoods and address food insecurity in South Sudan. The new contribution will enable WFP to provide food-for-assets assistance to vulnerable populations in Lakes. To date in 2015, the GoJ has provided more than \$67.6 million in humanitarian assistance to South Sudan.
- An interagency delegation led by OCHA Director of Operations John Ging—with participation from USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/DCHA) Deputy Assistant Administrator (DAA) Bob Leavitt and State/PRM Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS) Catherine Wiesner—traveled to South Sudan from October 20–23 for a high-level humanitarian visit to South Sudan. During the visit, DAA Leavitt and DAS Wiesner accompanied the interagency delegation to Juba and Upper Nile and engaged with representatives from the diplomatic community, GoRSS, NGOs, and UN agencies to discuss key humanitarian challenges in South Sudan, including emphasizing the need for increased humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance.

## CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement 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 the capital city, 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 October 8, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Mary Catherine 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.
- 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.

## 2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of October 30, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2015 and ended on September 30, 2015.

**USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2015<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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
Catholic Relief Services (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	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,691,917
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$3,391,948
IRC	Health, Protection, WASH	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$4,136,545
Intersos	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Jonglei	\$750,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Rapid Response Fund (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
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
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
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$8,553,811
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
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
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 International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Unity	\$1,281,241
	Program Support		\$2,217,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$110,040,960</b>

USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup>			
AAH/USA	10 MT of Emergency Nutritional Supplements	Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$280,000
CRS	15,720 MT of Food Assistance, Early Recovery Activities	Jonglei	\$54,100,000
	Food Security and Livelihoods Support	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,400,000
UNICEF	725 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,096,845
WFP	121,905 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$275,012,045
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$337,888,890</b>

STATE/PRM			
ACTED	Protection	Upper Nile	\$789,940
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection, Livelihoods	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$40,100,000
IMC	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
IRC	Protection	Unity	\$1,500,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	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
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$90,300,000
World Vision	Protection, Livelihoods	Western Equatoria	\$1,170,849
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$141,539,335</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$110,040,960</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$337,888,890</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$141,539,335</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015</b>			<b>\$589,469,185</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

## **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:
  - The 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).

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>