

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

NOVEMBER 27, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,660,141*

Individuals Displaced in South Sudan Since December 15, 2013

*Includes approximately 9,400 displaced persons in Abyei Area.
OCHA – November 9, 2015

183,664

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – November 19, 2015

768,779*

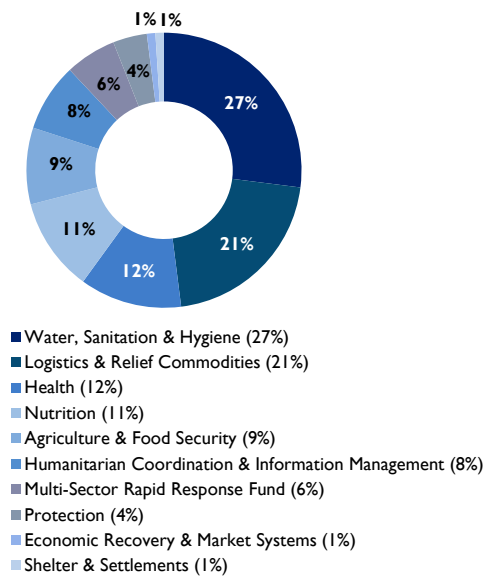
Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

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

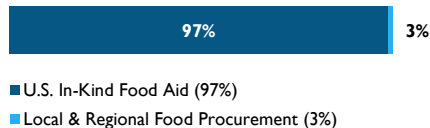
265,701

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – November 27, 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict-affected households projected to experience worsening food insecurity
- Armed actors in Juba loot national NGO office, hold NGO staff at gunpoint
- GoRSS MoH declares end of cholera outbreak in South Sudan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$110,040,960
USAID/FFP	\$337,888,890
State/PRM ³	\$141,539,335

\$589,469,185

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2015

\$1,323,448,944

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2014 & 2015—INCLUDES FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The humanitarian community continues to report worsening security conditions and increasing access constraints across South Sudan. In October, the UN recorded 78 access incidents negatively affecting relief operations in South Sudan, including increasing reports of criminality in the capital city of Juba.
- Despite volatile security conditions, relief actors continue to provide emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations in areas where localized skirmishes continue—namely Unity and Western Equatoria states—as security allows. For example, USAID/OFDA partners distributed 3,000 emergency relief kits to conflict-affected households in Unity in November.
- On November 3, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) Ministry of Health (MoH) declared the end of a cholera outbreak lasting more than four months. During the outbreak, health actors recorded more than 1,800 cholera cases—including at least 47 deaths—in Central Equatoria and Jonglei states.

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)

DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- On November 21, unidentified armed actors broke into the Juba office of national non-governmental organization (NGO) Nile Hope, held humanitarian staff at gunpoint, and looted the compound. On November 23, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Eugene Owusu condemned the armed robbery and called on all actors to protect the safety and security of humanitarian staff and assets. The incident highlights a trend of increasing reports of criminality, including violent crime, in Juba in recent months. Of the 78 humanitarian access incidents reported by the UN in South Sudan in October, 15 of the incidents involved attempted or completed robberies of humanitarian assets in Juba.
- The 78 recorded humanitarian access incidents negatively affecting relief operations in South Sudan in October represented a more than 18 percent increase from 66 incidents reported in September. Approximately 70 percent of the October incidents involved violence against humanitarian staff, including armed assaults and attacks, arrests, looting, robbery, and other forms of harassment. In addition, three humanitarian workers were killed in Unity in October, according to the UN.
- As of November 9, an estimated 50,000 people remained displaced in Western Equatoria's Mundri East and Mundri West counties as a result of mid-September clashes in Western Equatoria's Mundri town and ongoing insecurity in Western Equatoria, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). To respond, the USAID/OFDA-funded Rapid Response Fund (RRF), managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), provided more than \$60,000 to national NGO Lacha Community Economic Development to distribute life-saving emergency relief supplies to conflict-affected households in Mundri East and Mundri West.
- Relief actors continued to report volatile security conditions in Unity in November. The ongoing insecurity has further constrained relief operations and limited humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations since late September. Despite challenges, relief actors continue to provide emergency assistance in Unity as security conditions allow. For example, USAID/OFDA partners World Relief and IOM accessed Unity's Guit County and distributed 3,000 kits containing essential relief supplies to conflict-affected households from November 5–9.
- Late October clashes between armed actors in Upper Nile State's Manyo County—particularly in Thor Guang and Wadakona towns—generated additional population displacement, according to relief actors. The increased violence prompted at least 1,500 people to flee toward Renk County, Upper Nile. Additionally, approximately 1,400 people subsequently fled from Renk into Sudan in anticipation of the violence spreading to Renk, IOM reports.
- Increased criminality and violence in UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilian (PoC) sites and surrounding areas continued to pose serious protection threats for internally displaced persons (IDPs) from July to September, according to the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. In PoC sites, armed criminality was the chief protection concern between July and September, marking a shift from the previous April-to-June reporting period when intercommunal tensions and armed incursions on the PoC sites represented the most prevalent security incidents. In areas surrounding PoC sites, the presence of armed actors and related abductions, harassment, shootings, and robberies remained a significant concern for IDPs from July to September, the Protection Cluster reports.

FOOD SECURITY

- Insecurity continues to negatively affect food security in conflict-affected areas of South Sudan, according to the late-October UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Global Information and Early Warning System country brief. Insecurity in Western Equatoria's Maridi, Mundri East, and Mundri West counties displaced farmers and compromised planting and other agricultural activities in June, FAO reports. Conflict in April and May in the Greater Upper Nile Region, comprising Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, also resulted in population displacement and reduced planting, despite average to above-average vegetation conditions in the region. In addition, record-high food prices—particularly in Unity's Bentiu town and Upper Nile's Malakal town—are also likely to increase food insecurity among vulnerable households, according to FAO.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- From November 12–17, USAID/OFDA partner Relief International (RI) reached nearly 6,300 people in Longechuk County, Upper Nile, with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) education and outreach activities during the annual World Breastfeeding Week. RI trained more than 100 mothers and community nutrition workers on IYCF practices and conducted targeted messaging about breastfeeding at Longechuk’s main market and health center, among other activities. With approximately \$923,400 in USAID/OFDA support, RI is working to improve nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices in Longechuk, including supporting more than 130 mothers to lead community-based health and nutrition efforts.
- On November 3, the GoRSS MoH declared the end of a cholera outbreak lasting more than four months. During the outbreak, health actors recorded more than 1,800 cholera cases—including at least 47 deaths—in Central Equatoria and Jonglei, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Through the USAID/OFDA-funded, IOM-managed RRF, humanitarian actors—including international NGOs International Medical Corps (IMC) and Solidarités International—conducted oral cholera vaccination campaigns, supported hygiene promotion activities, and provided access to safe drinking water to at-risk populations in Juba County, Central Equatoria, and Bor County, Jonglei, in response to the outbreak.
- Through the IOM-managed RRF, USAID/OFDA is providing approximately \$66,100 to national NGO the Universal Intervention and Development Organization (UNIDO) to deliver life-saving nutrition and WASH services to IDPs and host community members in Unity’s Panyijar County. With RRF support, UNIDO plans to train community hygiene promoters, distribute hygiene kits to vulnerable households, identify and treat children suffering from malnutrition, and support community nutrition workers to conduct IYCF education activities.

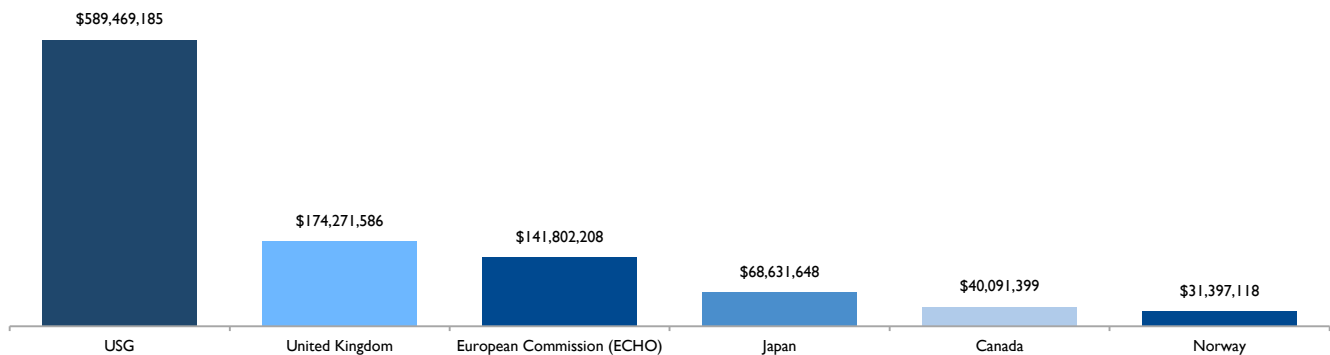
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- With \$7.7 million in new funding from the Government of Norway, FAO plans to provide emergency livelihood kits to approximately 80,000 food-insecure households in conflict-affected areas. With Norway’s support, FAO has already distributed 70,000 emergency livelihood kits to support rapid food production in conflict-affected areas to date in 2015.
- In mid-November, the Government of the People’s Republic of China contributed \$5 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) in South Sudan. The recent allocation will support WFP to provide emergency food assistance to conflict-affected populations in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile.
- In late October, the Government of Australia (GoA) contributed an additional \$10 million to the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund—a pooled, multi-donor fund used to support timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to meet urgent humanitarian needs. The allocation will enable humanitarian agencies to combat gender-based violence and support the reintegration of children formerly held captive by armed groups in South Sudan, according to the GoA. The GoA has contributed more than \$39 million to South Sudan since the conflict began in December 2013.

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 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 November 27, 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 2015¹

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
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 (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
Intersos	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
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Oxfam/GB	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei	\$3,635,214
RI	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
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	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Unity	\$1,281,241
	Program Support		\$2,217,400
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$110,040,960

USAID/FFP ³			
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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$337,888,890

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 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
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
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$141,539,335
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN			\$110,040,960
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN			\$337,888,890
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN			\$141,539,335
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2015			\$589,469,185

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 September 30, 2015.

³ 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.
- 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>