

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

MARCH 3, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.9 Million

IDPs in
South Sudan
OCHA – February 7, 2017

224,000

Individuals Seeking Refuge at
UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – February 23, 2017

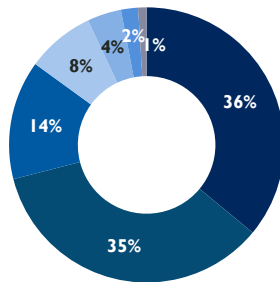
1.6 Million

Refugees and Asylum Seekers
from South Sudan in
Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – February 27, 2017

260,900

Refugees from Neighboring
Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – February 15, 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Agriculture & Food Security (36%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (35%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (14%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Shelter & Settlements (4%)
- Protection (2%)
- Nutrition (<1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (66%)
- Regional Food Procurement (33%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Famine declared in two counties in South Sudan's Unity State
- UN calls for improved humanitarian access amid ongoing insecurity
- Health actors record more than 5,300 suspected cholera cases

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$135,639,845
USAID/FFP	\$528,347,787
State/PRM ³	\$105,215,439

\$769,203,071

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

\$2,155,214,280

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On February 20, the South Sudan Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) declared Famine—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity in Unity State's Leer and Mayendit counties.⁴ The IPC Technical Working Group also reported an elevated likelihood that Famine is occurring in neighboring Koch County, though insufficient data is available to confirm conditions. In addition, populations in Unity's Panyijiar County are experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.
- The IPC Technical Working Group estimates that 4.9 million people in South Sudan are severely food insecure and experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and higher levels of food insecurity; this number could increase to 5.5 million people by the peak of the May–July lean season if conflict continues to cause population displacement, disrupt food markets, and hinder the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations. These populations require food assistance to prevent a loss of lives or livelihoods.

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 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.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- The UN estimates that more than 100,000 people in Unity may be experiencing Famine levels of food insecurity. USAID partners report that ongoing conflict in Leer and Mayendit has prevented farming and livelihood activities, and many individuals are subsisting primarily on water lilies as a result. Humanitarian organizations, including USAID partners, are actively mapping food insecurity and humanitarian programming in the state to further inform response efforts and improve coordination among relief actors.
- The latest IPC assessment reports worsening nutrition conditions in South Sudan, with global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels exceeding the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent in 14 of 23 assessed counties. GAM levels in Leer and Panyijiar exceed the Famine threshold of 30 percent, while GAM prevalence in Mayendit is approximately 27 percent. Meanwhile, populations residing in Central Equatoria State, Eastern Equatoria State, and the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region—comprising Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states—are also experiencing deteriorated nutritional conditions, due in part to insecurity, economic collapse, displacement, limited humanitarian access, and conflict-related disruptions to livelihood activities, among other factors.
- USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA partners are addressing the urgent needs of acutely food insecure populations in Unity and other conflict-affected areas of South Sudan through distributions of emergency food assistance, malnutrition treatment activities, and programs designed to improve agriculture and food security; however, relief actors in South Sudan continue to face severe access constraints, often hindering their ability to reach the country's most vulnerable populations.
- Despite insecurity, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) is providing life-saving emergency food assistance to food-insecure populations countrywide, including to approximately 131,000 individuals in Unity. WFP plans to register and distribute food assistance to 71,000 individuals—including 12,800 children younger than five years of age—in Leer during the coming weeks. In collaboration with World Vision and with USAID/FFP support, WFP also recently launched a multi-donor-funded program that provides hygiene promotion activities and cash-based assistance to approximately 42,000 people in South Sudan's capital city of Juba.
- USAID partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is conducting mass malnutrition screening, prevention support, and treatment activities in central and southern Unity alongside WFP food distribution and registration activities. Additionally, USAID/OFDA partner Samaritan's Purse is increasing food security and nutrition response efforts in Mayendit, while USAID/OFDA partner Nonviolent Peaceforce plans to increase protection mainstreaming activities in southern Unity.
- With \$9 million in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA support, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is responding to acute agricultural and livelihood needs across South Sudan, where farming technology remains rudimentary and fighting has destroyed numerous crops. As part of its ongoing 2016/2017 dry season campaign, FAO is targeting more than 323,000 households—approximately 1.9 million people—with livelihood kits, including crop kits, fishing kits, and vegetable kits. FAO-provided crop kits supply seeds for planting grains, such as sorghum or maize, while vegetable kits provide seeds for planting vegetables, such as cabbage, carrot, and eggplant; both kits contain additional tools, including buckets, hoes, and rakes, for facilitating planting. Fishing kits are designed for individuals who may flee to swamp areas, such as those found in southern Unity, and contain boxes of hooks and spools of twine, as well as other fishing materials.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Persistent insecurity in South Sudan has led to the displacement of approximately 3.5 million people, including 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1.6 million refugees, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports. In early 2017, ongoing conflict and worsening food insecurity increased population displacement to neighboring countries, including Uganda, which UNHCR reports is hosting more than 769,000 refugees from South Sudan—the largest population of South Sudanese refugees in the region. Clashes between armed actors—particularly in Central Equatoria's Kajo-Keji and Yei counties—continue to prompt population displacement to Uganda and are also increasing refugee populations in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the

Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Sudan. UNHCR reports that Sudan has received approximately 32,000 South Sudanese refugees since January 1.

- Violence in South Sudan continues to further internal population displacement. According to relief actors, conflict in Upper Nile State in recent weeks prompted tens of thousands of people to flee from Upper Nile's Malakal and Wau Shilluk towns toward Upper Nile's town of Aburoc, where USAID/FFP partner WFP has registered more than 20,000 vulnerable people and plans to begin providing food assistance. In mid-February, local authorities began facilitating the transport of IDPs from Upper Nile's Kodok town, to which many populations had fled, to Aburoc due to favorable conditions for humanitarian response operations, including improved access to water. With USAID/OFDA support provided through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is targeting 23,000 IDPs with water supply infrastructure through water trucking and distributions in Aburoc. Meanwhile, fighting in Jonglei State in late February caused displacement of civilians and relief workers and resulted in the looting of humanitarian compounds by armed actors and community members, the UN reports.
- Worsening insecurity has led some relief organizations to relocate humanitarian staff in recent weeks, complicating efforts to provide assistance to conflict-affected populations. Humanitarian organizations—including USAID partners—relocated 28 staff members from Mayendit on February 26, following nearby cattle raiding and growing concern that conflict could spread within the county. As of February 27, USAID/FFP partner WFP was continuing food distribution operations in Mayendit's Rubkuay town with scaled down operational staff. In addition, Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) soldiers denied an interagency humanitarian assessment team access to areas surrounding Central Equatoria's Lainya County on February 24, despite prior approval from Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) officials; humanitarian organizations have been unable to access Lainya since October due to insecurity and bureaucratic restrictions. On February 28, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan Eugene Owusu released a statement calling for improved humanitarian access across South Sudan in light of increasing humanitarian needs and the recent Famine declaration by the IPC Technical Working Group.
- The UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) recorded 64 humanitarian access incidents in South Sudan in January, with violence against humanitarian staff and assets accounting for approximately 53 percent of reported incidents. Despite a decrease from 77 incidents recorded in December, access impediments continued to result in the relocation of humanitarian staff and the suspension of relief operations in several areas of the country. Nearly 60 percent of access incidents in January occurred in Central Equatoria and Unity, where ongoing conflict continues to result in increased humanitarian needs and challenging operating environments.

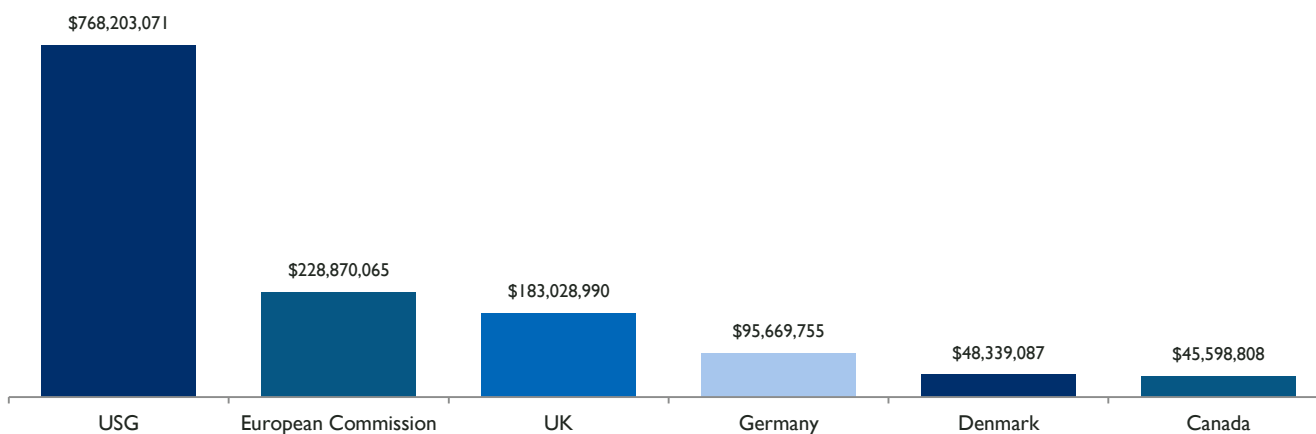
HEALTH

- Humanitarian organizations continue to monitor and respond to confirmed cholera outbreaks in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Upper Nile. Health actors recorded more than 5,300 suspected cholera cases, including 122 deaths, in South Sudan between June 18, 2016, and February 24, 2017, according to the GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) and WHO. The current dry-season cholera outbreak is the longest recorded outbreak in the last four years, according to relief actors.
- Health actors have also recorded suspected cholera cases in the Mingkaman IDP settlement in Lakes's Awerial County, the GoRSS MoH and WHO report. Through the USAID/OFDA RRF, which is administered by IOM, Health Link South Sudan is supporting cholera response efforts in the IDP settlement. Health actors recorded nearly 500 suspected cases and 10 deaths in Awerial between August 15 and February 24.
- In addition to tracking and responding to suspected cases of cholera, health actors in South Sudan are responding to a measles outbreak occurring in IDP sites in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau County. According to the GoRSS MoH and WHO, health actors reported more than 700 measles cases and nine associated deaths in Wau from October 31 to February 10.
- Relief organizations are responding to cholera and measles outbreaks in South Sudan using multi-sector approaches that address transmission and treatment concerns. Risk assessments and plans for cholera vaccination campaigns at UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) UN House protection of civilians sites in Juba are ongoing, and rapid response teams recently traveled to Jonglei's recently affected Bor South County to support verification and

treatment activities. Meanwhile, relief actors continue to vaccinate arriving populations against measles at the entrances to Wau IDP sites and plan to conduct a follow-up measles vaccination campaign in March. Humanitarian organizations, including USAID/OFDA partner Medair, are also continuing vaccination efforts in Famine-affected Leer and Mayendit.

- In response to a recent outbreak of cholera in Jonglei’s Pigi/Canal County, USAID/OFDA is supporting local non-governmental organization Nile Hope Development Forum (NHDF) through the RRF to reduce the incidence of waterborne disease transmission in Pigi’s Kurwai town. NHDF is conducting case management, health education, and hygiene promotion activities in Kurwai, as well as administering rapid test kits to diagnose and manage the cholera outbreak. USAID/OFDA is also funding Doctors with Africa CUAMM to conduct emergency cholera response activities—including the establishment of cholera treatment units and oral rehydration points—in Lakes’s Yirol East County, where the GoRSS MoH and WHO announced a cholera outbreak on February 22.
- With nearly \$230,000 in ongoing FY 2016 USAID/OFDA RRF funds, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) is providing emergency health services focused on preventing communicable diseases and strengthening maternal and child health in the Abyei Administrative Area. SC/US is targeting nearly 70,000 people through the program, which provides outpatient treatment and seeks to bolster immunizations services in six area health facilities.

2016–2017 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 and 2017 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, and FY 2017, which began on October 1, 2016.

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 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.
- On February 20, the IPC Technical Working Group declared Famine—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity in Leer and Mayendit.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,400,000
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	Unity, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,321,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,250,000
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Upper Nile	\$500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,850,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,500,000

WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
	Program Support		\$57,331
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$26,378,331

USAID/FFP²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$12,357,100
	62,380 metric tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$133,972,400
WFP	37,519 MT of Locally and Regionally Procured Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$72,000,000
	Cash Transfers for Food	Central Equatoria	\$3,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$221,329,500

STATE/PRM			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Livelihoods, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$1,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$248,707,831

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of March 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
ACTED	Livelihoods, Protection	Upper Nile	\$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, 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, 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
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$9,350,199
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
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 U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	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			
ACTED	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
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$57,800,000
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 September 30, 2016.

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.

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>