

SOUTH SUDAN

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION & RESPONSE



Photo: IOM

Since the beginning of 2016, the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan has deepened and spread. New clashes in multiple locations across the country have left even greater numbers of people uprooted. Civilians continue to be killed and subjected to horrendous violations, including sexual violence. Hunger and malnutrition have reached historic levels and taken hold in previously stable areas.

The operating environment is increasingly dangerous and difficult, including due to violence against aid workers, bureaucratic impediments, looting, and interference in humanitarian operations. The response is also severely underfunded. Just 54 per cent (US\$691.8m) has been received out of \$1.3 billion required under the 2016 South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to respond to the most life-threatening needs of 5.1 million people across the country.

Despite the challenges, humanitarian partners delivered life-saving assistance and protection to more than 3.2 million people across the country from January to July 2016, including in some of the most remote locations.

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



PEOPLE REACHED TO DATE



(as of July 2016)

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE



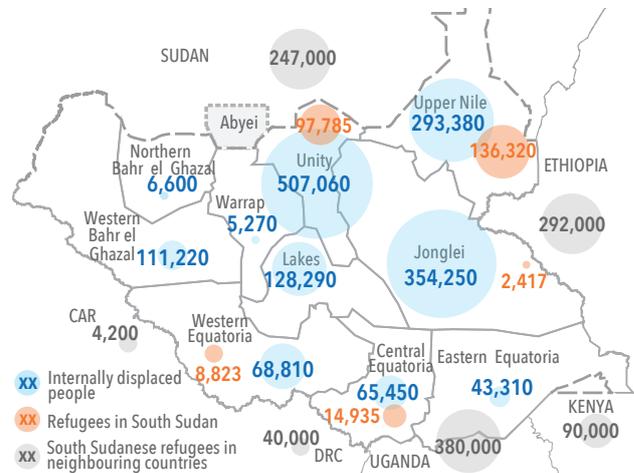
SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES



REFUGEES IN SOUTH SUDAN



DISPLACEMENT



HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1



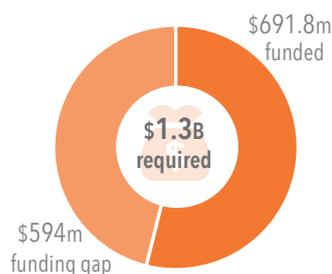
Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity

HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2



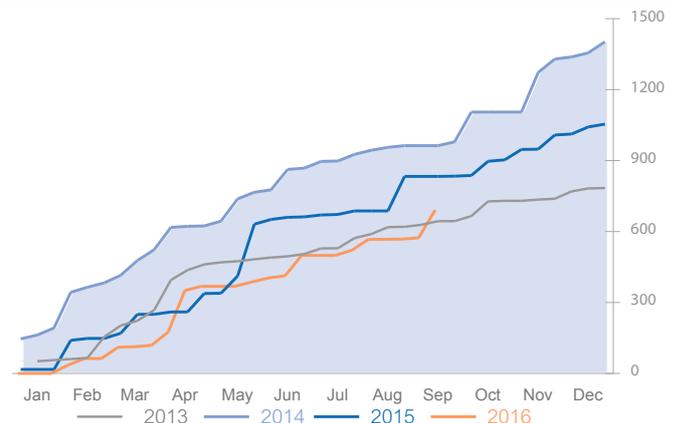
Ensure communities are protected, capable and prepared to cope with significant threats

FUNDING STATUS



(as of 20 September 2016)

FUNDING TRENDS 2013-2016 (US\$)



SOUTH SUDAN HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Since the beginning of 2016, the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan has deepened and spread.



New clashes in multiple locations across the country have left even greater numbers of people uprooted. Some 2.6 million people – more than one in every five people in South Sudan - have been forced to flee their homes since the conflict began, including nearly 1.6 million internally displaced people (with more than 50 per cent estimated to be children) and more than one million refugees in neighbouring countries. Following clashes in Juba in July 2016 and conflict in numerous locations across the Equatorias, record numbers of people have fled South Sudan to Uganda over the past two months. Some 200,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) are seeking refuge in UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) and protected sites across the country, while the majority of IDPs are on the run or sheltering outside PoC sites.



Hunger and malnutrition have reached historic levels and taken hold in previously stable areas. By July 2016, some 4.8 million people - more than one in every three people in South Sudan - were estimated to be severely food insecure. Over the first six months of 2016, food insecurity escalated in Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria, on top of the crisis already underway in the Greater Upper Nile. Livelihoods have been decimated by continued conflict and escalating economic decline, with livestock looted, killed and disease-prone and crops destroyed or planting delayed due to violence, displacement and unfavourable weather. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are nearly, and more than, double the emergency threshold (15 per cent) in Unity (26.2 per cent) and Northern Bahr El Ghazal (33.3 per cent) respectively. Some 686,200 children under age 5 are estimated to be acutely malnourished, including more than 231,300 who are severely malnourished.



South Sudan's economic crisis has escalated. Over the first six months of 2016, the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) rapidly depreciated, reaching an all-time high of 80 SSP to 1 US Dollar in August 2016. The cost of living rose exponentially, with the South Sudan annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increasing by 730 per cent from August 2015 to August 2016, the highest year-on-year inflation rate in the world. The price of staple foods, such as sorghum, maize and beans, are at record highs, and the July fighting in Juba disrupted markets and trade, significantly reducing food availability and causing food prices in the capital to increase. The urban poor, already struggling to cope at the beginning of 2016, are increasingly desperate and destitute.



Civilians continue to be killed and subjected to horrendous violations, including sexual violence. Although there is no formal death toll for the South Sudan conflict, tens of thousands are estimated to have been killed. One study of 24 communities in Unity found that nearly 8,000 people had been killed or drowned fleeing fighting over a one-year period during the conflict. The first six months of 2016 saw continued reports of widespread sexual violence, including rape and gang rape, particularly in Juba during and following the July clashes and in Wau. With little access to timely health response, the risk of HIV infection among rape survivors is of concern.



Communicable diseases continue to cause death and illness. More than 1.3 million cases of malaria have been reported in 2016 with numbers in several locations even higher than during the unprecedented outbreak in 2015. There has been a cholera outbreak in 2016 for the third year in a row. There are rising cases of the deadly tropical disease kala-azar. Since the beginning of 2016, more than 1,600 measles cases, including at least 19 deaths, have been reported countrywide. There have also been reported suspected cases of haemorrhagic fever.



The children of the world's youngest nation face immense risks. Nearly one in every three schools in South Sudan has been destroyed, damaged, occupied or closed, impacting on the education of more than 900,000 children, including some 400,000 who have been forced out of school by the conflict. Over 16,000 children are estimated to be recruited by armed forces in South Sudan. Over 10,000 children have been registered as unaccompanied, separated or missing. Anecdotal evidence indicates that child marriage is increasing due to conflict and economic pressures. An estimated one million children are believed to be in psychosocial distress.



Despite the instability they have faced, refugees from neighbouring countries continue to seek refuge in South Sudan. As at the end of August, South Sudan was hosting 261,280 refugees from Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia and the Central African Republic (CAR). In the first six months of 2016, fighting in Sudan's South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, caused refugees to continue to arrive in Pariang, Unity State and Maban, Upper Nile State. With nearly 90 per cent of refugees living in camps in Upper Nile and Unity States, tensions over scarce resources have increased between refugees and host communities, in some instances leading to clashes.