



1. Key points

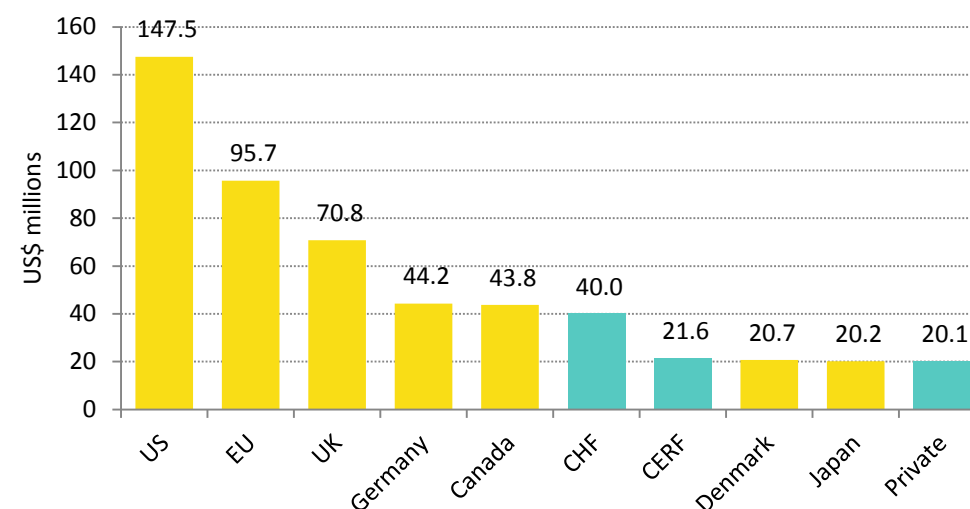
- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed **US\$620.3 million** of humanitarian assistance to South Sudan since the start of 2016.
- The United States (US) is the largest donor to South Sudan, contributing 24% of total funding so far in 2016 (**US\$147.5 million**). The five largest donors account for **65%** of the reported funding in 2016.
- The UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has allocated **US\$21.6 million** (US\$20.8 million in 2016 plus late disbursement from the 2015 allocation) to emergencies in the country in 2016 – all funded through the Rapid Response window.
- The UN-coordinated [South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016](#) has requested **US\$1.29 billion** from donors. The appeal is currently 40% covered at **US\$520.2 million**.

2. Recent humanitarian funding to South Sudan

Donors have reported commitments/contributions totalling US\$620.3 million of humanitarian assistance to South Sudan so far in 2016.

The US is the largest donor, having committed US\$147.5 million, accounting for nearly a quarter (24%) of the total reported funding. The next largest contributions have come from the European Union (EU) institutions (includes the European Commission and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department), with reported commitments/contributions of US\$95.7 million (15% of total funding in 2016); followed by the United Kingdom (UK) (US\$70.8 million), Germany (US\$44.2 million) and Canada (US\$43.8 million). Funding from these five donors combined represents 65% of total reported funding so far in 2016.

Figure 1: Humanitarian assistance by donor to South Sudan, 2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 26 July 2016

Note: CHF: Common Humanitarian Fund; CERF: Central Emergency Response Fund; US: United States. EU includes European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) and the European Commission (EC). 'Private' includes individuals and organisations.

3. Appeals

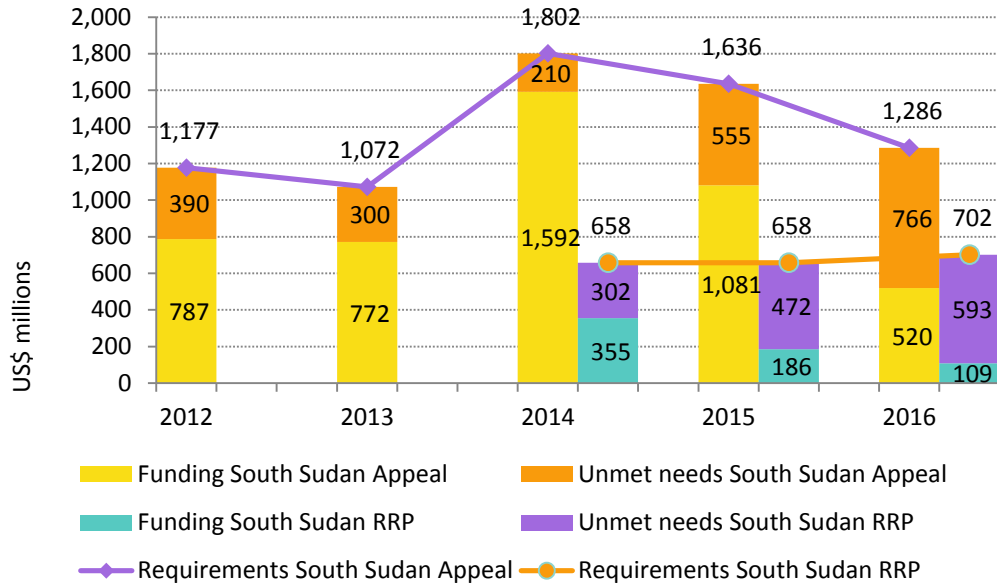
The 2016 UN-coordinated appeal (South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan) requests **US\$1.29 billion** from donors. This makes it the fourth largest appeal after the two UN-coordinated Syria appeals and the Yemen appeal.

So far in 2016 funding requirements within the South Sudan appeal are 40% covered at **US\$520.2 million**. A further US\$100.1 million has been committed or contributed outside of the appeal this year. In terms of the proportion of appeal funding received, the South Sudan appeal currently has the third highest percentage of its requirements met of all UN-coordinated appeals in 2016.

Requirements under the South Sudan UN-coordinated appeals have decreased since 2014, when a peak request of US\$1.8 billion (88%) was met.

2 | South Sudan displacement

Figure 2: UN-coordinated appeals for South Sudan, 2012–2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 26 July 2016

There is also an Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)-led South Sudan Regional Refugee Response plan to respond to the needs of South Sudanese refugees displaced to Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda. Requirements under this appeal are US\$702 million, of which only 16% is currently funded.

4. Pooled funding as part of the response

i. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

So far in 2016 the UN's CERF has allocated US\$21.6 million to South Sudan (US\$20.8 million in 2016 plus late disbursement from the 2015 allocation), making it the third largest recipient of funding so far this year. Allocations were made to 16 projects between March and May 2016,

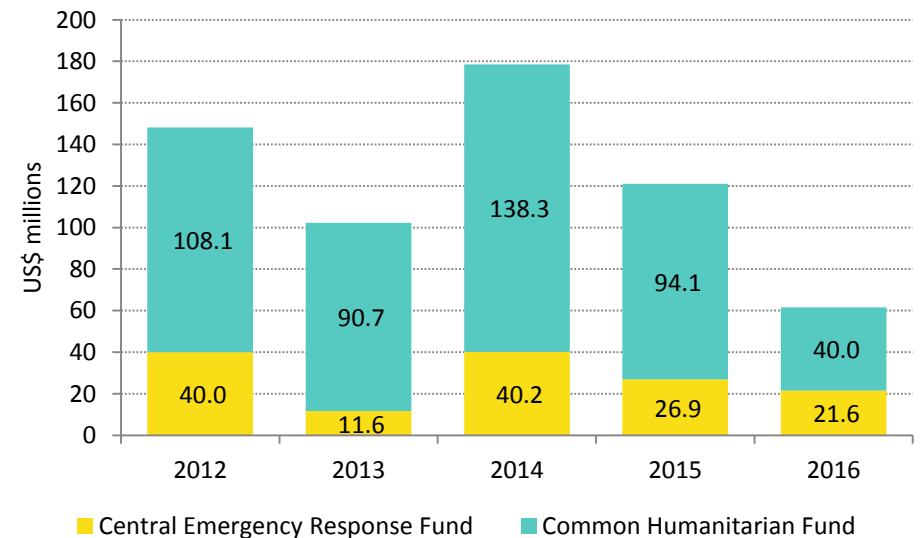
with the most recent allocation in mid-May. All of these allocations were made through the Rapid Response window to address the needs of displaced and conflict-affected populations.

Emergencies in South Sudan have received CERF allocations every year since South Sudan gained independence in 2011: US\$26.9 million in 2015, US\$40.2 million in 2014, US\$11.6 million in 2013 and US\$40 million in 2012. The peak in allocations made in 2014 is largely attributable to an escalation of conflict.

ii. Common Humanitarian Fund

South Sudan has had a Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) since 2012, which is administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office of the United Nations Development Programme.ⁱ Allocations from the CHF have fluctuated over the past five years, reaching a peak of US\$138.3 million in 2014. So far in 2016, US\$40 million has been reported as disbursed from the CHF. Of this amount, US\$21.5 million (54% of the total) has been channelled through NGOs and US\$18.5 (46% of the total) has been channelled through UN agencies.

Figure 3: Pooled funding to South Sudan, 2012–2016



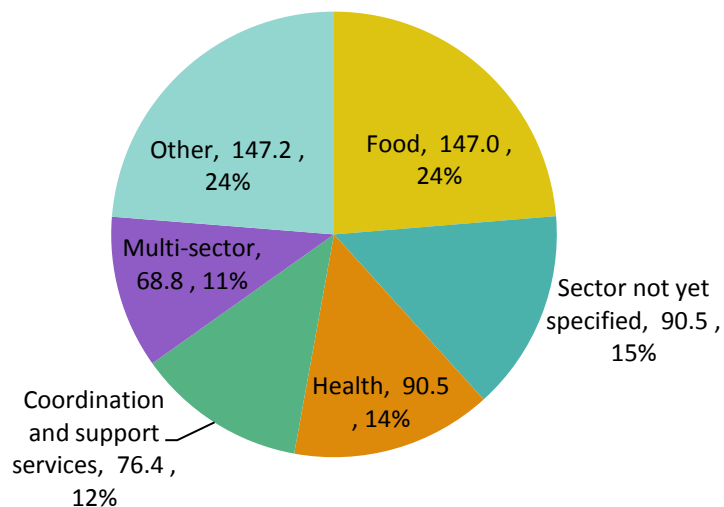
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 26 July 2016

5. Funding to sectors

Of the US\$620.3 million funding reported to the FTS for South Sudan in 2016, US\$0.3 million is specified in project descriptions as allocated for activities in Eastern Equatoria States.

Of the total funding reported to the FTS for South Sudan in 2016, the food sector has received the highest proportion of funding to date – US\$147.0 million (24% of the total). US\$90.5 (15% of the total) is not specified as allocated to a particular sector; US\$90.5 million (15% of the total) has been reported for health; US\$76.4 million (12% of the total) for coordination and support services sector; and US\$68.8 million (11% of the total) for multi-sector.

Figure 4: Funding to South Sudan by sector, 2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 26 July 2016

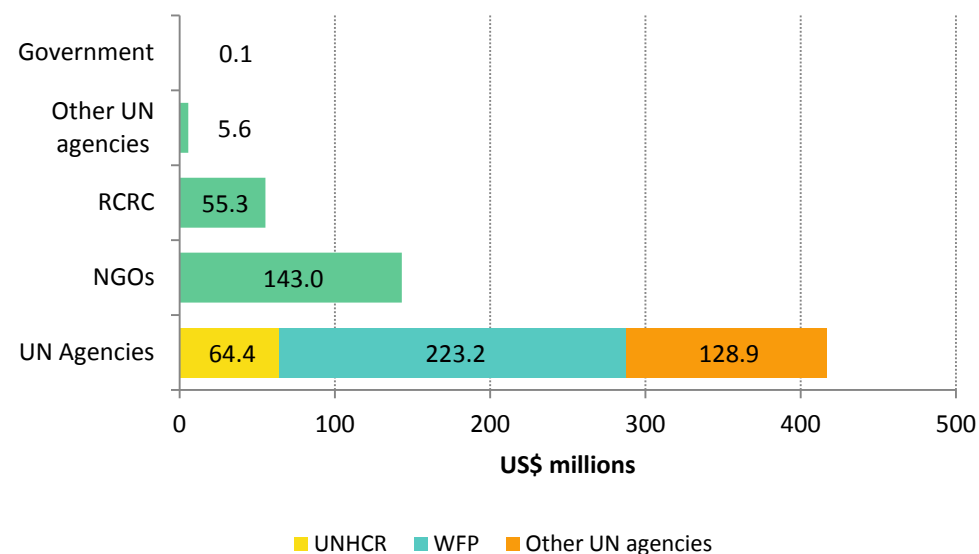
Notes: If funding is given in an unarmarked manner and not yet allocated by the recipient agency to a particular project and sector, the FTS shows the funding under the heading 'sector not yet specified'. 'All other sectors' includes: water and sanitation; agriculture; economic recovery and infrastructure; shelter and non-food items; education; protection/human rights/rule of law and mine action.

6. Funding channels

The majority of funding (67%, US\$416.4 million) so far in 2016 has been channelled through UN agencies, with the majority (US\$223.2 million) of this through the UN World Food Programme. Funding channelled via NGOs (US\$143.0 million) accounts for 23% of the total. US\$55.0 million and US\$0.1 million were channelled through the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and government agencies, respectively.

Mine action is the least funded sector with only 0.4% of the total (US\$2.7 million) disbursed to it. Education and protection/human rights/rule of law are both funded at 2% of the total (US\$15.2 million and US\$13.4 million, respectively).

Figure 5: Humanitarian funding to South Sudan by funding channel, 2016



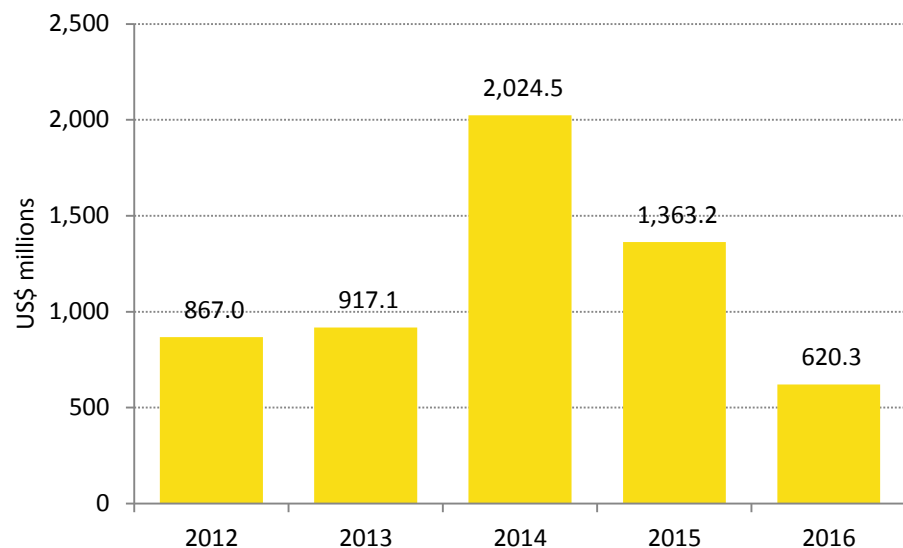
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 26 July 2016

Notes: RCRC: International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; WFP: World Food Programme. 'Other UN agencies' include Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Population Fund; and World Health Organization (WHO).

7. Humanitarian funding trends to South Sudan (historic)

Humanitarian funding to South Sudan as reported to the FTS since 2012 has fluctuated. Funding peaked in 2014 due to the escalation of conflict in South Sudan. The figure of over US\$2 billion reported in 2014 was comprised primarily of food-related and multi-sector assistance in response to the 2014 South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan.

Figure 6: Humanitarian funding to South Sudan, 2012–2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 26 July 2016

Note: 2016 data is up to and including 26 July 2016.

Data is correct at time of writing and subject to change. For up-to-date figures on the humanitarian response to South Sudan and other crises see UN OCHA FTS:

fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home

Author: Lylaa Shaikh

Contact: gha@devinit.org

Web: www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org

i <http://www.unocha.org/south-sudan/common-humanitarian-fund>