

SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS: CERF ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

as of 26 July 2016

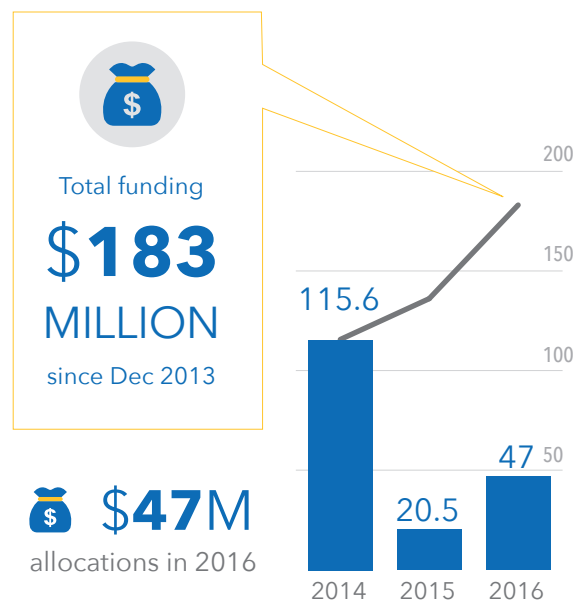
An estimated 6.1 million people¹ in South Sudan and an additional 0.8 million refugees³ that have fled the country are in need of protection and humanitarian assistance.

Since the beginning of the crisis in South Sudan in December 2013, CERF has supported the humanitarian response in country and in surrounding affected countries with a total of US\$183 million. Partners have implemented \$82 million worth of life-saving assistance in South Sudan itself, in addition to providing for the urgent needs of South Sudanese refugees who fled into neighbouring countries and host communities in Uganda (\$22.3 million), Sudan (\$29.4 million), Ethiopia (\$32 million) and Kenya (\$17.6 million).

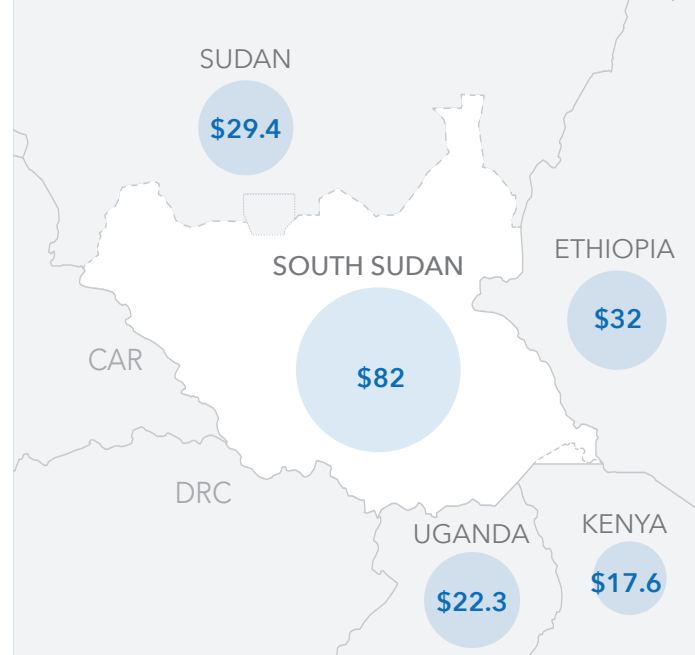
In 2016 alone, CERF has allocated a \$47 million to support the people facing increased displacement, conflict and food insecurity in Western Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Upper Nile states of South Sudan. In February 2016, CERF announced a rapid response window allocation of \$15 million to provide multi-sectoral assistance to 250,000 IDPs, including shelter, food and nutrition, security, health and WASH. In April 2016, CERF allocated \$32.4 million to assist South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries through the underfunded emergencies window.

SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE ALLOCATION BY YEAR

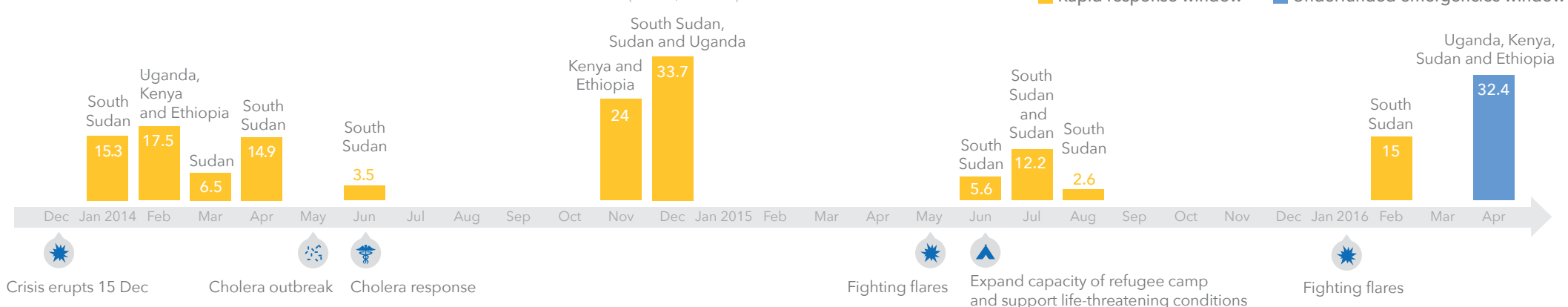
(in US\$ million)²



CERF REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE 2013-2016 (in US\$ million)²



ALLOCATION AND CRISIS RESPONSE TIMELINE (in US\$ million)



CERF is one of the fastest and most effective ways to support rapid humanitarian response for people affected by natural disasters and armed conflict. The Fund, which is managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), receives voluntary contributions year round from United Nations Member States and Observers, regional governments, private sector, foundations and individuals. This money is set aside for immediate use at the onset of emergencies, in rapidly deteriorating situations and in protracted crises that fail to attract sufficient resources. | The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.