

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

MAY 4, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7 million

People in South Sudan Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
2018 Humanitarian Response Plan – December 2017

5.3 million

People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan
IPC Technical Working Group – January 2018

1.7 million

IDPs in South Sudan
OCHA – March 31, 2018

202,200

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – April 26, 2018

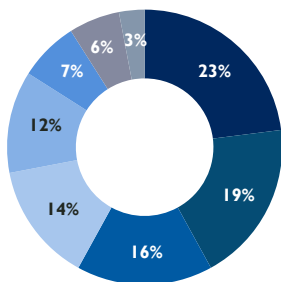
2.47 million

Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – April 15, 2018

292,300

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – March 31, 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017–2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (23%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Nutrition (16%)
- Health (14%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (12%)
- Protection (7%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Shelter & Settlements (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017–2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (62%)
- Regional Food Procurement (35%)
- Complementary Services (2%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Intensified fighting in Unity displaces populations, exacerbates needs
- Armed actor attacks result in at least three aid worker deaths during April
- USAID provides \$103 million in additional funding to support emergency operations in South Sudan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$ 170,273,198
USAID/FFP	\$ 715,322,660
State/PRM ³	\$ 105,557,734

\$991,153,592⁴

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS IN FY 2017–2018

\$3,202,750,306

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2018, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Increased fighting between government and opposition forces in Jonglei and Unity states since mid-April has generated population displacement, disrupted relief operations, and exacerbated needs. Violence associated with clashes in Unity resulted in at least three South Sudanese humanitarian worker deaths during April; the UN has recorded at least 100 aid worker deaths in South Sudan since the beginning of the crisis in December 2013.
- The recent violence against humanitarian personnel and assets in Unity has prompted relief organizations to evacuate more than 30 staff and suspend humanitarian operations across central Unity, according to the UN.
- USAID recently provided more than \$103 million in additional humanitarian assistance for the emergency response in South Sudan, bringing total USG assistance for the emergency response in South Sudan to more than \$991 million from FY 2017–2018.

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 This total does not include nearly \$285 million in FY 2017–2018 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2017–2018 to nearly \$1.28 billion.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Since mid-April, intensified fighting between government and opposition forces in Jonglei and Unity has displaced populations, disrupted relief operations, and exacerbated humanitarian needs, according to the UN. The recent clashes in Unity prompted relief organizations—including USAID and State/PRM partners—to suspend emergency activities in central areas of the state and evacuate more than 30 staff members from affected areas.
- Violence associated with ongoing clashes between government and opposition forces in Unity’s Leer County resulted in the deaths of two local staff, including one community volunteer, of USAID/OFDA partner Medair on April 26. Armed actors shot the non-governmental organization (NGO) staff in separate locations, including at a health clinic supported by USAID/OFDA; the individuals were supporting Medair’s emergency nutrition operations in Leer.
- Armed actors conducted at least five separate attacks against humanitarian personnel and assets in Unity from April 7–10, resulting in at least two aid worker deaths, injuries to other humanitarian personnel, and looting of emergency nutrition supplies. The security incidents included robberies and violent attacks against relief organization convoys and facilities. For example, an armed actor fired into the compound of State/PRM partner the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Leer on April 10, resulting in one injury and the subsequent evacuation of eight ICRC personnel to the capital city of Juba, international media reported. Following the attack, ICRC suspended operations in Leer, including planned distribution of seeds and tools for up to 16,000 people in need of agricultural assistance.
- Sudan People’s Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) elements detained at least 17 South Sudanese aid workers near Central Equatoria State’s Yei town during separate incidents in March and April, according to the UN. The first incident involved seven staff members of local NGO South Sudan Health Association, who SPLA-IO elements detained from March 25 to April 15. Separately, opposition elements detained an additional 10 aid workers—staff from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and four local and international NGOs—near Yei from April 25–30. Following advocacy and intense engagement by the UN and other relief organizations, SPLA-IO elements released the 17 aid workers unharmed with some logistical support from ICRC.
- On May 2, the Heads of Missions in Juba—including the U.S. Embassy and more than 10 other embassies—released a joint public statement condemning recent violence against aid workers in South Sudan and urging all parties to the conflict to cease attacks against humanitarian personnel and assets. In addition, UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan Alain Noudéhou has repeatedly condemned recent attacks against humanitarian personnel and assets.
- In early April, intercommunal clashes in Jonglei’s Pibor County related to a cattle raid displaced approximately 15,000 people—primarily women and children—from rural areas to Likuangole town, according to the UN. The clashes also resulted in at least 10 deaths, and nearly 30 women and children remained missing as of April 14. In addition, local authorities in Uror County’s Motot *payam*, Jonglei, reported the presence of approximately 13,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Guiy town on April 17, according to the UN. The IDPs reportedly fled clashes between government and opposition elements in areas near Jonglei’s Waat town in April.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Approximately 60,000 people and 200,000 cattle are migrating from Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria states to Jonglei’s Bor South County, prompting concerns that migrating populations could generate additional humanitarian needs, according to USAID/OFDA partner Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G). The pastoral migration—associated with an October 2017 presidential directive—is expected to continue through May. Disease outbreaks among cattle returning to Bor South are a critical concern for humanitarian actors, as high levels of Rift Valley fever among transiting animals could result in a wider outbreak among humans. Additional zoonotic diseases—such as East Coast fever and foot-and-mouth disease—could spread among animal and human populations due to the migration, relief actors report. The cattle movement may also alleviate tensions and prevent clashes between farmers and pastoralists in Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria during the current planting season.
- Humanitarian organizations also report concerns over limited access to food and sanitation infrastructure among migrating populations, as well as potential protection concerns resulting from possible cattle raids. Livestock

movement during the current lean season will likely result in decreased milk production and cattle losses, possibly worsening food security in Bor South, VSF/G reports. As of late April, VSF/G and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) were coordinating to assess humanitarian needs in cattle camps and vaccinate migrating cattle. Affected populations have identified routine animal vaccinations as the most urgent humanitarian need, followed by food and relief commodities for migrating populations, according to preliminary assessments.

- Approximately 55 percent of households in the Greater Equatoria region—comprising Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria states—report decreased purchasing power compared to early 2017, according to a UN World Food Program (WFP) survey conducted in February and March 2018. Approximately 60 percent of surveyed households report that markets serve as the main source of food commodities, raising concerns that elevated prices are restricting access to food. In Juba, approximately 97 percent of households report consuming only one meal per day, as well as depleted income-earning assets; households primarily derive income from irregular sources, such as street vending, according to the survey.
- WFP expects the price of basic food commodities in South Sudan to increase further in the coming months as households deplete seasonal food stocks and rely on markets for food needs, according to a recent price monitoring analysis. WFP found the highest cost for a standardized minimum basket of food in Lakes State, followed by Jonglei and Central Equatoria. Inflation also continues to reduce purchasing power among households in South Sudan, with the value of the South Sudanese pound compared to the U.S. dollar decreasing by approximately half between February 2017 and February 2018, according to the price monitoring analysis.
- In mid-to-late April, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided more than 2,300 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to nearly 131,000 severely food-insecure people in hard-to-reach areas of South Sudan through the integrated rapid response mechanism. With USAID/FFP support, WFP reached nearly 2 million unique beneficiaries in South Sudan with life-saving food assistance during March.
- USAID/FFP recently provided approximately \$85 million in emergency food assistance to support the humanitarian response in South Sudan. The USAID/FFP contribution included nearly \$70 million—with more than 13,800 MT of U.S. in-kind food aid and 16,700 MT of locally and regionally procured food—to support WFP’s emergency food assistance operations across South Sudan. In addition, USAID/FFP provided \$15 million to FAO to distribute seeds and agricultural tools to bolster agricultural production and improve access to food among populations facing life-threatening food insecurity countrywide.
- With \$1.9 million in FY 2018 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Food for the Hungry is providing life-saving agriculture assistance to vulnerable populations in Jonglei and Upper Nile states. During March, Food for the Hungry reached approximately 3,600 households in Jonglei’s Fangak and Pigi/Canal counties and Upper Nile’s Ulang County with fishing and vegetable production trainings. The activities included instruction on marketing food commodities to improve food security within the wider community. In total, Food for the Hungry has reached more than 15,000 households in Jonglei with agricultural support since December 2017.
- In response to new population displacement in areas of Unity near the Nile River, local NGO the African Leadership Skills Initiative (ALSI)—with nearly \$52,600 in USAID/OFDA funding from the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF)—plans to provide seeds, tools, and other agricultural inputs to IDPs and returnees in Unity’s Ayod and Leer counties. With USAID/OFDA support, ALSI aims to distribute vegetable, fishing, and livelihood kits to an estimated 2,000 vulnerable households, while also training people on agronomic techniques and use of fishing equipment.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- With USAID support, members of the Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian nutrition activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—continue to deliver life-saving nutrition interventions to acutely malnourished populations across South Sudan. Following the early onset of the lean season in January, relief organizations began providing a standardized package of emergency nutrition interventions in most of the 11 counties

identified as facing the highest risk of Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity through mid-2018.⁵ The counties of most concern include Jonglei’s Ayod, Fangak, Nyirol, Pibor, and Uror counties; Unity’s Koch, Leer, Mayendit, and Panyijar counties; Upper Nile’s Longochuck County; and Western Bahr el Ghazal State’s Wau County. USAID/OFDA partners and other Nutrition Cluster members are also closely monitoring nutrition conditions in Upper Nile’s Renk County and Warrap State’s Twic County, where relief actors have identified global acute malnutrition levels exceeding the UN World Health Organization emergency threshold of 15 percent. Relief organizations are tracking acute malnutrition levels in priority areas of South Sudan each week and re-assessing nutrition coverage gaps and priority interventions as needed.

- USAID/OFDA is supporting UNICEF with nearly \$5 million in FY 2017–2018 funding to improve the quality of community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) across South Sudan. CMAM is a comprehensive approach to acute malnutrition that includes community outreach, home-based management of moderate acute malnutrition cases, and referral to inpatient or outpatient care for severe acute malnutrition cases. To improve CMAM, UNICEF provides training and on-the-job coaching to build the capacity of nutrition professionals, and conducts assessments to identify and address gaps in nutrition service delivery. The program aimed to assist more than 1.2 million people in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Unity states in FY 2017, and expanded to Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei in FY 2018.
- With nearly \$1.4 million in FY 2017 funding from USAID/OFDA, Action Against Hunger (AAH) continues to deliver life-saving assistance to acutely malnourished populations across South Sudan. Through the NGO’s multi-sector emergency team, AAH supports rapid nutrition assessments and deploys specialists to bolster emergency nutrition interventions where gaps exist or other relief organizations lack the capacity to meet acute humanitarian needs.
- In response to recent population displacement in Western Equatoria’s Mundri County, local NGO The Rescue Initiative South Sudan (TRI-SS) is improving access to health services for approximately 16,000 IDPs in the state. With more than \$50,600 in USAID/OFDA funding from the IOM-managed RRF, TRI-SS is supporting mobile health clinics to treat and refer communicable disease cases; providing technical assistance for health care workers; and overseeing community-based health education initiatives.

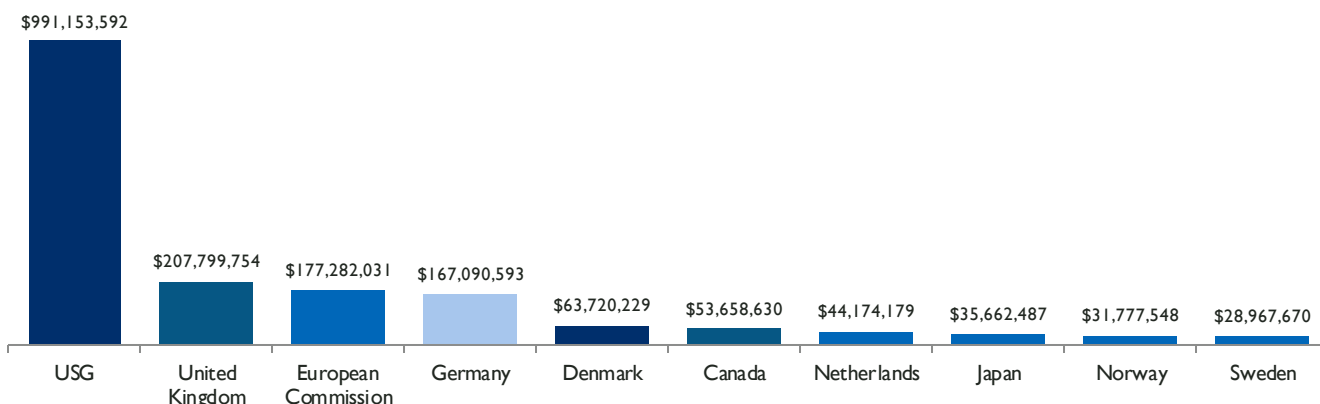
USG RESPONSE

- On May 2, USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) staff traveled to Jonglei’s Old Fangak town, Fangak County, to assess humanitarian conditions and monitor USAID partner activities in the area. The trip represented the first USAID visit to Old Fangak since the start of the current conflict in December 2013. While the team observed stable humanitarian conditions in the town, humanitarian needs persist among populations recently displaced to the area and among rural populations reportedly experiencing high levels of acute malnutrition and limited access to safe drinking water. DART staff observed programs implemented by USAID/OFDA partner Food for the Hungry, which provides seeds, tools, and fishing kits to vulnerable households and conducts trainings in agriculture and fishing techniques to bolster livelihoods and improve food security in the area.
- On April 26, DART members visited a cash distribution site in Juba operated by USAID/FFP partner WFP and NGO World Vision. The program, which began in February 2017, promotes food security for the most vulnerable populations in the city by delivering cash in exchange for attending training on business skills, gardening, health, and nutrition. WFP and World Vision jointly operate more than 20 centers across Juba that assist an estimated 14,000 households—approximately 84,000 people.
- State/PRM, USAID/South Sudan, and DART staff traveled to Upper Nile’s Maban County from April 24–25 to observe humanitarian interventions by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP, and State/PRM NGO partners the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), International Medical Corps (IMC), Jesuit Refugee Services, Lutheran World Relief, Relief International, and Save the Children. The USG team visited the Doro, Kaya, and Yusef Batil refugee camps, which hosted more than 125,500 Sudanese refugees as of March 31. The State/PRM regional refugee coordinator and a DART representative observed comprehensive food and nutrition services in the refugee camps, although decreased funding from international donors has negatively

⁵ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (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.

affected emergency education, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in at least two of the visited sites. Relief actors in Maban also report that intercommunal tensions are impacting health referral services.

2017–2018 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of May 4, 2018. All international figures are according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2017 and 2018 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2017 and FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2016, and October 1, 2017, respectively. The more than \$991 million in FY 2017–2018 USG humanitarian funding for the South Sudan response does not include support for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement 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. In July 2011, South Sudan became an independent state following a referendum earlier in the year.
- On December 15, 2013, clashes erupted in Juba between factions within the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a DART to lead the USG response to the crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- On February 20, 2017, the IPC Technical Working Group declared Famine levels of food insecurity in Unity’s Leer and Mayendit counties. On June 21, 2017, the IPC Technical Working Group declared that sustained humanitarian interventions had moderately improved food security conditions in Leer and Mayendit, resulting in the removal of the Famine level designation for acute food insecurity in the counties. Life-threatening food insecurity continues to impact households across South Sudan.
- On October 19, 2017, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Michael K. Morrow redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2018 due to ongoing violent conflict, population displacement, restricted humanitarian access, and disruption of trade, markets, and cultivation activities, all of which have significantly exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,900,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$6,500,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity, Western Equatoria	\$3,099,810
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
	Program Support		\$470,027
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$34,969,837
USAID/FFP²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$17,859,323
FAO	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
UNICEF	1,170 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$14,400,000
	51,020 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$104,968,236
WFP	16,679 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$35,000,000
	Cash Transfers	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$192,227,559
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Protection	Upper Nile	\$558,795
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,100,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,150,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$10,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN			\$21,708,795
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$248,906,191

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$135,303,361
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$523,095,101
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN	\$83,848,939
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017	\$742,247,401
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018³	\$991,153,592

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of May 4, 2018.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ This total does not include nearly \$285 million in FY 2017–2018 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2017–2018 to more than \$1.28 billion.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>