



SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #11, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

SEPTEMBER 7, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7 million

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

5.3 million

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

1.85 million

Estimated IDPs in South Sudan
OCHA – July 31, 2018

198,400

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – August 27, 2018

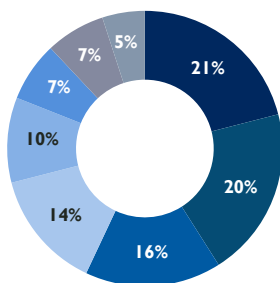
2.5 million

Estimated Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – August 31, 2018

298,000

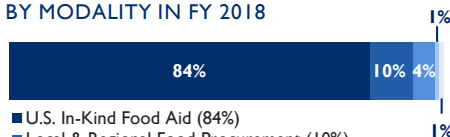
Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – July 31, 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (21%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (20%)
- Health (16%)
- Nutrition (14%)
- Protection (10%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (7%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Info Management (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (84%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (10%)
- Complementary Services (4%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)
- Food Vouchers (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- UNMISS and relief organizations relocate 3,500 IDPs from Juba PoC site
- Interagency humanitarian convoy reaches Greater Baggari area
- WFP requests \$662 million for food and nutrition interventions in 2019

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$123,333,978
USAID/FFP	\$335,998,924
State/PRM ³	\$21,708,795
\$481,041,697⁴	TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS IN FY 2018
\$3,459,885,812	TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2014-2018, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of September 4, UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and relief agency staff had completed the relocation of nearly 3,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from UN House protection of civilians (PoC) site 3 in the capital city of Juba to a site in the city's Mangateen neighborhood, the UN reports. Relocation activities commenced in late August in response to intracommunal clashes at the site. Relief organizations are assessing needs of the relocated population and planning response activities.
- An interagency humanitarian convoy reached Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Greater Baggari area, Wau County, on September 6 for the first time since June, according to the UN. Insecurity has restricted humanitarian access to Greater Baggari since June, disrupting life-saving interventions for the approximately 28,000 people displaced by clashes and reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs.

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 \$63.6 million in FY 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 2018 to more than \$544.6 million.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On August 1, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) and the Government of Sudan agreed to extend the humanitarian corridor arrangement between the two countries through the end of March 2019, the UN reports. The six-month extension of the 2014 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)—negotiated with the UN World Food Program (WFP)—will allow additional overland deliveries of emergency food assistance from Sudan to Upper Nile State’s Renk town, Unity State’s Bentiu town, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal State’s Aweil town in South Sudan. Under the renewed MOU, WFP plans to transport 30,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance through Sudan, which will support 1.7 million people in South Sudan for 10 months.
 - Heavy rainfall and resultant flooding in Aweil and surrounding areas in late August affected more than 20,500 households, according to local authorities. The flooding damaged farmland and impeded road access to many flood-affected areas, the UN reports. As of August 31, relief actors were assessing humanitarian needs in Aweil to determine appropriate response activities.
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INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Intercommunal fighting and armed attacks on non-governmental organization (NGO) compounds continue to prompt population displacement, exacerbate humanitarian needs, and impede the delivery of life-saving assistance in South Sudan. In mid-August, intracommunal fighting erupted at UN House PoC 3 in Juba, injuring at least 160 people, local media report. Renewed clashes at the site in late August resulted in at least one civilian death and critically injured several others, according to international media. Following renewed clashes, UNMISS forces intervened to mitigate tensions and began facilitating the relocation of members of one of the involved groups to an existing IDP site in Mangateen; as of September 4, UNMISS and humanitarian agency staff had completed the relocation of nearly 3,500 IDPs to the site in Mangateen, the UN reports. The GoRSS Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) currently oversees the site in Mangateen. Humanitarian agencies are assessing needs and preparing to provide additional assistance as necessary.
- On July 29, three different armed groups looted and vandalized an NGO office compound in Jonglei State’s Pibor town, while preventing a national staff member from departing the area. Following the incident, the staff member sheltered at the UNMISS base in Pibor, while the UN and local authorities negotiated with the armed groups to reduce tensions. Separately, unidentified armed individuals attacked an NGO compound in Unity’s Mankien town on July 31, the UN reports. The individuals confiscated several items, including cash, though the incident did not result in any injuries. The relief organization subsequently relocated four staff members from Mankien and nearby Wang Kai town due to safety concerns.
- Intercommunal clashes in Jonglei’s Bor West County displaced an estimated 3,600 people to Leudiet village near Bor South County’s Bor town, the RRC reported on August 7. IDPs in Leudiet urgently require emergency food, relief commodities, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. Local officials in Jonglei are continuing efforts to promote peaceful intercommunal relations but report limited progress in recent months due to cattle raiding, child abduction, and other criminal activities, a USAID source reports.
- In late August, WFP gained access for one day to Greater Baggari area for the first time in approximately three months to conduct a humanitarian needs assessment, the UN reports. WFP staff found Baggari town largely deserted, likely due to mid-June fighting that resulted in the displacement of approximately 28,000 people to nearby areas. Additionally, fighting has disrupted planting activities in the area, which could further deteriorate food security conditions for populations who return. An interagency convoy transporting 40 workers from 11 relief organizations reached Greater Baggari on September 6 for the first time since June to assess humanitarian needs and provide assistance to IDPs, including the delivery of emergency food assistance. Vulnerable populations in Greater Baggari are severely food insecure and heavily dependent on emergency assistance to meet basic needs; recent reports indicate worsening levels of severe malnutrition and acute watery diarrhea, according to the UN.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- In an August 2 report, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP noted the continued decline of food security levels during lean seasons since 2013. Analysis by the three UN agencies indicated that persistent conflict, disruption of livelihoods, poor economic conditions, and challenges delivering humanitarian assistance led to deteriorating food security conditions during the June–July peak of the 2018 lean season. According to the UN, timely humanitarian assistance prevented food security conditions from worsening to Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity; however, an unspecified number of people likely faced Catastrophe levels of acute food insecurity during the same period.⁵ The report indicated that vulnerable populations in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, and Western Bahr el Ghazal remain heavily dependent on food assistance to meet basic food needs.
- The UN report also expressed concern about nutrition conditions in Jonglei’s Duk, Nyirol, Pibor, and Twic East counties and Upper Nile’s Renk County, where health actors recorded global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels of more than 20 percent—exceeding the UN World Health Organization emergency threshold of 15 percent—from March–May. In addition, approximately 1.1 million children ages five years and younger are at risk of acute malnutrition countrywide, according to the report. FAO, UNICEF, and WFP emphasized that conflict remains the primary driver of worsening food security and acute malnutrition levels, particularly due to loss of livelihoods and humanitarian access constraints. Timely humanitarian assistance remains critical to preventing further deterioration of food security and livelihoods.
- With USAID/FFP support, WFP and implementing partners provided more than 29,000 MT of emergency food assistance and \$2.9 million in cash transfers for food to more than 3.1 million food-insecure people across South Sudan in July—the largest number of people reached during a month to date in 2018. Subsequently, the UN agency delivered 2,245 MT of emergency food commodities through the integrated rapid response mechanism to approximately 186,500 people in Jonglei’s Akobo and Ayod counties; Unity’s Leer, Mayendit, and Mayom counties; and Upper Nile’s Nasir County from July 30–August 10.
- Relief actors have completed the first two phases of the integrated rapid response mechanism—including multi-sector humanitarian interventions—in Leer County’s Din-Din, Padeah, and Thonyor towns and Mayendit County’s Dablual, Rubkuai, and Thaker towns, the UN reports. WFP continued to deliver emergency food assistance to populations in Leer town and Koch County’s Bieh and Koch towns in mid-August.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to foster livelihoods recovery and resilience for populations in Jonglei’s Awerial, Bor, Duk, and Pibor counties. Below-average rainfall in many parts of the four counties is expected to negatively impact crop yields in the September–October harvest, according to CRS. In addition, the dry conditions have facilitated the spread of crop diseases and pests such as fall armyworm (FAW), CRS reports. As part of the Livelihoods Recovery and Resilience Program (LRRP), CRS trained more than 250 local farmers on a new practice to control FAW infestation in July. CRS also conducted refresher trainings for approximately 220 members of livestock producer groups in Awerial, Bor, and Duk, as well as refresher trainings for more than the 370 members of fish production groups in Awerial and Bor. The LRRP comprises multiple activities, including distribution of seeds and tools, exchange of training and knowledge, and provision of resources, to promote the improvement of livelihoods for households in Jonglei.
- On August 28, members of the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) visited USAID/FFP-supported WFP school feeding programs for food-insecure students at three primary schools in Juba. WFP supplies each school with food commodities, which are prepared as a mid-day meal for students each day. School staff noted that the feeding program has improved students’ access to food, as well as enrollment and attendance; one school reported receiving 2–3 new students each day, with a total increase in enrollment from nearly 500 students in 2017 to nearly 680 students in 2018.

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. A Famine classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term Catastrophe—IPC 5—refers to an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. Famine is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are experiencing Catastrophe, when GAM levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Ongoing water scarcity in Upper Nile’s Aburoc IDP settlement could contribute to disease outbreaks at the site, the UN reports. The only available water source—a seasonal swamp nearby—is drying up, and relief actors do not expect upcoming rains to maintain current water levels. Members of the WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—have had limited success with several attempted interventions, including underground water extraction, to provide access to safe drinking water to IDPs. As a result, relief organizations are considering relocating the approximately 10,100 IDPs sheltering at the informal settlement, the UN reports.
 - USAID/OFDA partners continue to support critical health and WASH interventions for vulnerable populations in Upper Nile. NGO Relief International (RI) recently improved its operational capacity in the state’s Maiwut County and is implementing additional response activities, including water supply system rehabilitation, manual drilling promotion, hygiene kit distribution, and trainings on boreholes and household latrines. RI reports that staff have also strengthened UNICEF- and WFP- supported community health outreach activities in 12 sites in the state’s Longechuk County during recent months due to relatively stable security conditions in the area.
 - In response to critical WASH and other emergency needs, local NGO Humanitarian Aid for Change and Transformation—with USAID/OFDA support via the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund—is rehabilitating and repairing nearly 20 boreholes, training 10 hand-pump mechanics, and conducting refresher training for more than 160 water management committee members to manage boreholes and conduct water quality monitoring at key points in Pibor. The relief organization is selecting and training 30 hygiene promoters who will distribute WASH items and conduct daily house-to-house and community-wide hygiene promotion campaigns.
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LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- USG partner the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)—managed by WFP—continues to provide life-saving support by transporting relief cargo and personnel across multiple locations in South Sudan. Between July 22 and August 4, UNHAS transported 3,500 passengers and delivered more than 65 MT of humanitarian commodities to 68 destinations across the country. UNHAS also transported approximately 240 of the more than 500 staff relocated from Upper Nile’s Maban County following a July 23 attack on humanitarian compounds, and performed nine medical evacuations for seven organizations. In FY 2018, the USG provided more than \$11.1 million to UNHAS, including \$10 million from USAID/OFDA, to support logistics operations in South Sudan.
 - In late July, relief organizations distributed more than 1,000 kitchen sets and two-week food rations to support more than 4,100 displaced households in Western Equatoria State’s Tambura town, according to the UN. Insecurity in the area had impeded humanitarian access during much of June and July. Relief actors traveled to Tambura in August to address critical WASH needs and distribute more than 80 MT of food commodities, the UN reports.
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USG ASSESSMENTS

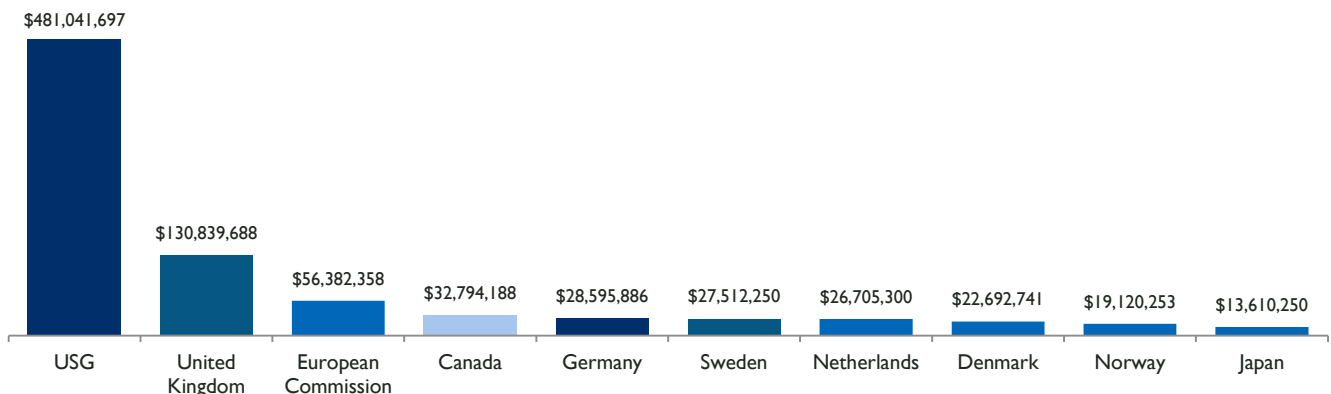
- On August 23, a USG delegation—comprising DART staff and representatives from USAID/South Sudan’s Office of Democracy and Governance (USAID/DG), USAID/South Sudan’s Office of Education, and the U.S. Department of State—traveled to Eastern Equatoria State’s Kapoeta town to monitor humanitarian programs and consult with implementing partners. The delegation met with the governor and other local officials to discuss food insecurity in Kapoeta and challenges in providing humanitarian assistance in the area. The governor noted that food security conditions could deteriorate in the coming months, as poor rains will likely lead to an below-average harvest. Additionally, cattle that migrated in search of water and pasture due to low rainfall have not yet returned to Kapoeta, decreasing milk availability in the town.

- The delegation also visited a primary school and observed partner staff preparing food as part of a USAID/FFP-supported food assistance program. USG staff then observed a WFP general food distribution and visited a nutrition center and WFP food storage warehouse. Partner staff reported that relief organizations often face difficulties tracking populations due to pastoralist movement; for example, nutrition partners noted low follow-up levels due to population movement.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- WFP recently issued an appeal requesting \$662 million to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to 4.8 million people in South Sudan from January–June 2019. The UN agency aims to transport 310,000 MT of food assistance, including 175,000 MT of commodities for pre-positioning prior to the onset of the May-to-September rainy season and 135,000 MT of commodities to meet acute food needs through June. WFP indicated that timely contributions to support pre-positioning efforts and cost-saving measures such as road maintenance, decreased use of air transport, and increased use of cheaper river transport could reduce expenses by up to \$100 million in 2019. The UN agency reported \$45 million in cost savings to date in 2018 due to pre-positioning and similar measures.

2018 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of September 7, 2018. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017. The more than \$481 million in FY 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 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			
Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,976,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Jonglei, Central Equatoria, Countrywide	\$3,600,000
Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,700,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection, Shelter and Settlements and WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
CARE	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Eastern Equatoria	\$2,500,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,400,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,900,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$424,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$6,500,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection	Unity, Countrywide	\$3,142,953
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile	\$7,000,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity, Western Equatoria	\$3,099,810
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Jonglei, Unity	\$2,833,603
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Countrywide	\$823,795
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
Relief International	Health, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$4,303,419
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Eastern Equatoria, Countrywide	\$3,000,000

Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$16,000,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,700,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$899,563
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile, Countrywide	\$3,350,000
	Program Support		\$680,835
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$123,333,978
USAID/FFP²			
CRS	15,720 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$61,651,714
FAO	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
UNICEF	1,170 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$14,400,000
	100,820 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$204,947,210
WFP	16,679 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$35,000,000
	Cash Transfers	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$335,998,924
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Protection	Upper Nile	\$558,795
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,100,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,150,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (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			\$481,041,697

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of August 8, 2018.

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

³ This total does not include \$63.6 million in FY 2018 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2018 to more than \$544.6 million.

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.