

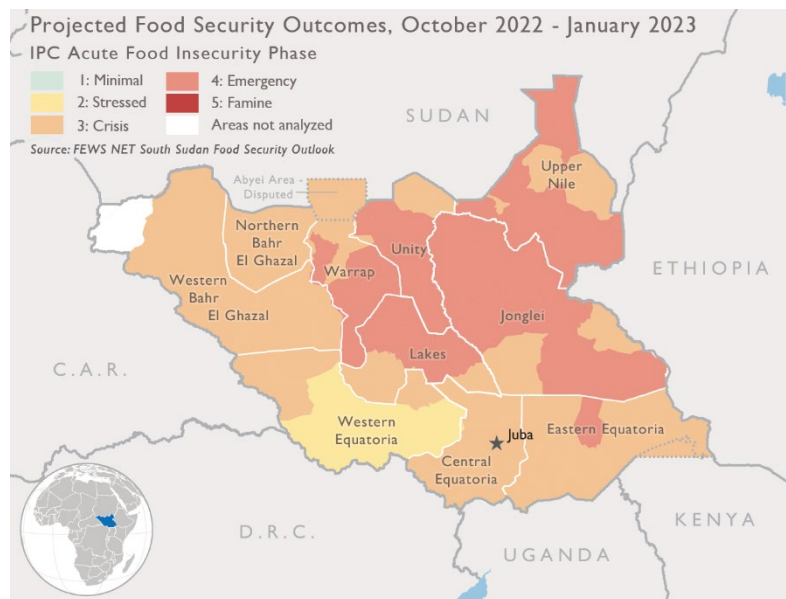
South Sudan – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 13, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

12.4 MILLION	8.9 MILLION	7 TO 8 MILLION	2.2 MILLION	2.3 MILLION
Estimated Population of South Sudan	Estimated Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance	Estimated Number of People to Face Acute Food Insecurity During Lean Season	Estimated Number of IDPs in South Sudan	South Sudanese Refugees in Neighboring Countries
<i>UN – March 2022</i>	<i>UN – March 2022</i>	<i>FEWS NET – July 2022</i>	<i>UN – July 2022</i>	<i>UNHCR – August 2022</i>

- Prolonged conflict and three consecutive years of flooding have led to widespread Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity across South Sudan, according to FEWS NET.
- Violent clashes that began on August 14 in Upper Nile State’s Panyikang County have spread to neighboring counties and displaced approximately 27,000 people in Upper Nile and Jonglei State as of August 19.
- Flooding has affected more than 120,000 individuals in Upper Nile and contributed to the deterioration of food security conditions throughout the country.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the South Sudan Response in FY 2022

USAID/BHA¹ \$706,509,362

State/PRM² \$85,281,957

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

Total³ \$791,791,319

¹USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

²U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

³This total does not include more than \$169 million in FY 2022 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries. This increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2022 to approximately \$961 million.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

South Sudan Faces Widespread Crisis and Emergency Levels of Food Insecurity

Conflict and flooding in South Sudan continue to displace households, disrupt livelihoods, distort markets, impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and limit agricultural production, resulting in widespread Crisis and Emergency levels of acute food insecurity across the country, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁴ Furthermore, the increasing costs of fuel and staple foods—driven by the depreciation of the South Sudanese pound and global supply chain disruptions, related to the effects of the war in Ukraine—continue to exacerbate acute food insecurity conditions countrywide.

As a result, an estimated 7 to 8 million people are in need of urgent food assistance across South Sudan. More than one-third of counties in South Sudan are facing Emergency levels of acute food insecurity, though the delivery of humanitarian food assistance—including by USAID/BHA partners—is preventing more extreme outcomes across areas of Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions.⁵ Jonglei State’s Ayod, Canal/Pigi, and Fangak counties; Unity State’s Leer and Mayendit counties; and Warrap State’s Tonj East County are the areas of greatest concern, with some populations likely experiencing Catastrophe—IPC 5—outcomes of acute food insecurity due to ongoing effects of conflict and flooding on typical food sources, including crops and livestock, according to FEWS NET. Moreover, some populations in Warrap’s Tonj North County are likely experiencing Catastrophe outcomes following June clashes that displaced households and impeded humanitarian access. Although FEWS NET projects that food security outcomes will slightly improve between October 2022 and January 2023 following the harvest season, widespread assistance needs will likely persist due to the ongoing conflict and forecasted flooding, which will limit seasonal agricultural production.

Violent Clashes Displace Approximately 27,000 People in Upper Nile, Jonglei

Heavy fighting between armed factions that began on August 14 in Tonga town in Upper Nile’s Panyikang County had spread to neighboring counties and displaced an estimated 27,000 people as of August 19, according to the UN. Among this displaced population, approximately 7,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) fled from conflict-affected areas to nearby towns in Upper Nile, with nearly 2,000 individuals having arrived at Malakal County’s Protection of Civilians (PoC) site as of August 29, according to the UN. The Malakal PoC site had reached full capacity by August 22; however, humanitarian actors estimate that up to 5,000 additional people may arrive at the Malakal PoC site in the coming days, further exceeding the site’s capacity to provide adequate humanitarian assistance and protection services to the displaced population. Violence also spread to Jonglei’s New Fangak town in Fangak County on August 19, prompting approximately 3,300 people to flee to nearby Old Fangak town, according to the UN.

While USAID/BHA partners are providing multi-sector assistance to displaced and other conflict-affected populations, flooding and unpredictable security conditions continue to hinder displaced populations’ ability to access humanitarian aid and reach more secure areas, relief actors report. The spread of clashes to New Fangak has forced at least 14 humanitarian organizations to relocate to Old Fangak, further complicating response efforts. Continued insecurity, fuel and supply shortages, and the theft of relief supplies in the area have also prompted several humanitarian organizations—including USAID/BHA partners—to temporarily suspend operations and evacuate staff members.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity. A Famine—IPC 5—classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term classification of Catastrophe—also IPC 5—refers to a household. A household in Catastrophe has 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 global acute malnutrition levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

⁵ The Greater Upper Nile Region comprises Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states. The Greater Bahr el Ghazal region comprises Abyei Area and Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States.

USAID/BHA staff in South Sudan’s capital city of Juba continue to monitor the security situation and liaise with affected partners to advance a coordinated response.

Flooding Fuels Food Insecurity and Impedes Humanitarian Assistance

Flooding in Upper Nile’s Maban County has damaged and destroyed critical infrastructure for refugee and host communities in the area, including agricultural land, houses, roads, schools, and structures within the State/PRM-funded Doro and Gendrassa refugee camps since August 18. The flooding has adversely affected approximately 105,000 refugees in the area and more than 15,000 individuals from the surrounding host community, according to a State/PRM partner. Flood waters have also submerged critical transportation infrastructure and destroyed nearly all maize and sorghum crops in the area, which had been ready for harvest. While USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) is providing emergency food assistance to affected communities, the resulting damage of key airstrips and roads has prevented the delivery of sufficient humanitarian aid, raising concerns of increased food insecurity in the area.

Despite a below-average start of the April-to-November rainfall season, FEWS NET now forecasts that South Sudan will face its fourth year of atypically high flooding throughout the country in 2022. Extreme flooding adversely affected more than 684,000 people across South Sudan in 2021 alone. Higher water levels, which include lingering floodwaters from the 2021 floods, continue to hamper agricultural production, household movement, humanitarian assistance delivery, and trade flows. The flooding conditions, which FEWS NET projects to intensify in late 2022, continue to contribute to widespread Crisis and Emergency levels of acute food insecurity across South Sudan.

KEY FIGURES



\$463 Million

In USAID/BHA support for emergency food assistance in FY 2022

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports multiple UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to bolster food security, livelihood, and early recovery efforts in South Sudan. With more than \$463 million in total FY 2022 funding, USAID/BHA partners continue to provide emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food, regionally and internationally procured commodities, and U.S. in-kind food aid—to food-insecure households across South Sudan. USAID/BHA continues to support WFP to sustain emergency food assistance as food needs increase countrywide, with USAID/BHA’s contribution of more than \$223 million enabling the UN agency to resume food assistance in late July—which it had temporarily suspended in certain areas due to funding constraints—for nearly 1 million people facing Emergency levels of acute food insecurity in South Sudan. USAID/BHA and State/PRM NGO partners also provide agricultural inputs, fishing kits, and livelihoods training to support vulnerable populations across the country.



\$34 Million

In USAID/BHA support for life-saving health care programming in FY 2022

HEALTH

USAID/BHA partners continue to provide health care services in South Sudan through community health facilities and mobile medical units (MMUs). Through MMUs, partners provide a range of primary, maternal, and mental health care services. South Sudan has the highest rate of maternal mortality in the world, and MMUs provide life-saving maternal and newborn health

care services to reduce the prevalence of maternal and infant deaths. USAID/BHA also supports integrated community case management services in South Sudan, which deliver life-saving curative interventions for common childhood illnesses, particularly in areas with limited access to facility-based services.

Moreover, to mitigate the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak in South Sudan, USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners continue to strengthen community health coordination and provide training for local health care workers in infection prevention and control methods. Additionally, State/PRM supports the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and NGOs to address the health care needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations in South Sudan. Health interventions are integrated with nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services wherever possible to ensure a sustainable system of clinical services and support.



\$31 Million

In USAID/BHA funding for critical WASH programming in FY 2022

WASH

USAID/BHA supports partners implementing critical WASH programs, including activities to provide access to safe drinking water, handwashing facilities, sanitation services, and solid waste disposal. Additional WASH programming includes interventions to help prevent cholera outbreaks among vulnerable populations, as well as mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) risks by providing safe access to latrines, sanitation services, and other WASH facilities. Additionally, USAID/BHA and State/PRM continue to support efforts by UN and NGO partners to respond to recent flooding throughout South Sudan by rehabilitating WASH infrastructure and providing WASH supplies to flood-affected populations. USAID/BHA also supports hygiene promotion activities through public health campaigns and the distribution of essential supplies, such as dignity and hygiene kits, soap, and water buckets.



14

Number of USG partners providing emergency nutrition treatments for children and pregnant and lactating women in FY 2022

NUTRITION

In FY 2022, USAID/BHA has provided more than \$98 million to support partners to prevent and treat wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—across South Sudan. With USAID/BHA support, NGOs, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and WFP provide nutrition assistance—including specialized food products to treat wasting—to children and pregnant and lactating women countrywide. Using a community-based approach, USAID/BHA partners promote recommended infant and young child feeding practices through one-on-one counseling and group education to manage wasting.



\$20.5 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for critical protection interventions in FY 2022

PROTECTION

USAID/BHA supports multi-sector protection interventions that ensure the safety and dignity of vulnerable people in South Sudan. Protection activities include assistance to GBV survivors through case management, mobile

emergency response teams, psychosocial support services, and referrals to health specialists, as well as assessments to integrate protection into multi-sector emergency response activities. Additionally, State/PRM partners provide protection services to IDPs, refugees, and conflict-affected communities countrywide, including family reunification interventions, GBV prevention and response programs, legal assistance, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities. USAID/BHA also supports coordination and capacity-building among protection actors in South Sudan.



\$19 Million

In USAID/BHA funding
for logistics support in
FY 2022

LOGISTICS

USAID/BHA provides countrywide support to the humanitarian response through the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and Logistics Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. UNHAS offers air transportation to relief actors throughout the country, while the Logistics Cluster provides coordination and information management services for humanitarian workers, delivery and common warehousing of essential relief commodities, and geographical information system mapping. Additionally, USAID/BHA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) supports humanitarian partner responses across South Sudan by procuring, storing, and transporting critical relief supplies, including emergency shelter and WASH commodities.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Army 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 between factions within the Government of South Sudan in Juba and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict, prompting displacement and humanitarian needs. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the crisis in South Sudan and stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- After nearly seven years, USAID transitioned the South Sudan DART and RMT to a normalized response under USAID/BHA on November 6 and November 20, 2020, respectively. USAID/BHA remains committed to maintaining a robust humanitarian response in South Sudan, and USAID/BHA partners continue to carry out life-saving programs to meet the humanitarian needs of the South Sudanese people.
- On October 1, 2021, Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David Renz redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2022 due to ongoing conflict and population displacement; severe floods; restricted humanitarian access; and the disruption of cultivation activities, markets, and trade, all of which have significantly exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2022¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,455,000
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Agriculture, Health, HCIMA, Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications (HPSAA), Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$12,269,216
Alight	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
Concern	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$7,500,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Complementary Services, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$10,085,329
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Agriculture, HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$4,112,670
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,400,000

IOM	Agriculture, Health, HCIMA, Logistics, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyei, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria	\$42,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$3,000,000
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Jonglei, Unity	\$10,000,000
Mercy Corps	ERMS, WASH	Unity, Western Equatoria	\$6,635,650
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Warrap	\$3,500,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Complementary Services, HCIMA, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$14,789,948
Relief International (RI)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,100,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture, ERMS, Health, WASH	Unity, Upper Nile	\$6,000,000
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,023,131
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
	Nutrition—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
UN World Health Organization	Health	Lakes, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Equatoria	\$5,000,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture	Jonglei, Unity, Warrap	\$1,600,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Regional and International Procurement; Logistics Support; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$259,000,000
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$257,738,248
World Relief International	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture, Complementary Services, HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$10,680,439
	Program Support		\$119,731
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$706,509,362
STATE/PRM			
ACTED	Multi-Sector Assistance	Upper Nile	\$1,800,000
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Health, MHPSS	Unity	\$1,989,838
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$26,500,000
IRC	Food Assistance, Protection	Unity	\$1,900,000
Jesuit Refugee Service USA (JRS)	Disability Inclusion, Education, MHPSS, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,990,063
The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Education, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,734,362
The Mentor Initiative	Health	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,299,797
RI	Health	Upper Nile	\$3,767,897
SCF	Protection	Upper Nile	\$2,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$1,500,000

UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$40,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$85,281,957
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2022²			\$791,791,319

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 13, 2022.

² Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 13, 2022.

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 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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: cidi.org
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at reliefweb.int.

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)