

# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

JUNE 7, 2019

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

### 7.2 million

Estimated People in South Sudan Requiring Humanitarian Assistance  
OCHA Situation Report – May 20, 2019

### 6.9 million

Estimated People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan  
IPC Technical Working Group – May 2019

### 1.8 million

Estimated Number of IDPs in South Sudan  
UN – May 15, 2019

### 178,200

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases  
UNMISS – June 3, 2019

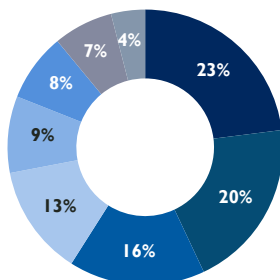
### 2.3 million

Estimated Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – May 15, 2019

### 297,200

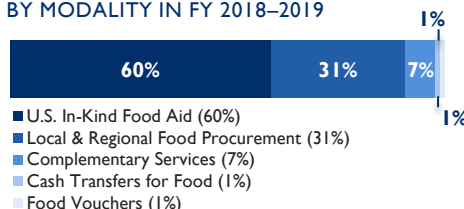
Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan  
UNHCR – March 31, 2019

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018–2019



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (23%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (20%)
- Health (16%)
- Nutrition (13%)
- Protection (9%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (4%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018–2019



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (60%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (31%)
- Complementary Services (7%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)
- Food Vouchers (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Bureaucratic impediments restrict humanitarian operations in Upper Nile
- Intercommunal violence affects thousands in Jonglei and Western Bahr el Ghazal
- WFP concludes food pre-positioning before rainy season

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018–2019

USAID/OFDA	\$183,548,434
USAID/FFP	\$660,578,369
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$91,553,826

### \$935,680,629<sup>4</sup>

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018–2019

### \$4,066,807,602

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2019, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Humanitarian health service disruptions caused by workers protesting recently reduced incentives have affected more than 3 million people across South Sudan's Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap, and Western Equatoria states, according to the UN. In addition, health actors report that related strikes could adversely affect Ebola virus disease (EVD) preparedness activities in Eastern Equatoria and ongoing measles response efforts throughout the country.
- Between January 1 and May 17, health actors reported more than 60 confirmed measles cases and at least seven deaths in 13 counties and three UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) sites in South Sudan; the total number of reported measles cases to date in 2019 is approximately six times the number of cases reported in 2018.
- As of May, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) had pre-positioned more than 173,000 metric tons (MT) of food commodities intended for distribution during the May–September rainy season, an increase of approximately 50 percent compared to the quantity pre-positioned before the 2018 rainy season.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>4</sup> This total does not include \$215.9 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 \$840.9 million.

## INSECURITY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- Intercommunal violence associated with cattle raiding continues to result in civilian casualties, population displacement, and disruptions to livelihoods in Jonglei State. Local authorities reported that armed men attacked civilians in Jonglei's Jebel Boma County on May 17 in an incident resulting in nine deaths. Unidentified armed actors previously raided cattle in the area in April and early May, resulting in the reported displacement of approximately 8,500 individuals within Jonglei's Pibor County and approximately 25,000 additional internally displaced persons (IDPs) seeking shelter in Eastern Equatoria's Kapoeta North County, according to the UN. A separate early May attack by armed youth in Pibor resulted in nearly 20 deaths and more than 74,000 livestock raided, increasing the livelihoods needs in the county.
- Instances of intercommunal violence linked to armed pastoralists in Western Bahr el Ghazal State have displaced more than 20,000 individuals between early March and late May, preventing thousands of IDPs from returning to their homes in Kuajiena and Roc-Rocdong towns in Jur River County. An estimated 9,600 IDPs from Kuajiena and Roc-Rocdong had arrived in Warrap State's Tonj town as of May 20 due to the violence, according to local officials. In addition, as of May 30, humanitarian agencies had biometrically registered nearly 3,200 newly arrived IDPs from Kuajiena and Roc-Rocdong within the UNMISS PoC area adjacent (AA) site in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau town. Humanitarian actors called upon the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) to ensure the safety of civilians and relief workers in Jur River, while UNMISS increased patrols in the area in an effort to deter violence.
- As of May 5, authorities in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Raja County reported that nearly 20,000 IDPs—approximately 30 percent of the county's pre-displacement population in 2016—had returned to the county since 2018, according to the UN. The gradual return of IDPs follows a series of peaceful engagements between the GoRSS and opposition leaders in Raja that prompted improvements in the security situation, including increased freedom of movement for civilians.

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## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Overall, humanitarian access improved across South Sudan during April, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Humanitarian actors reported 42 incidents that affected access in April—a reduction of nearly 30 percent from the approximately 60 incidents reported in March. Despite access improvements, instances of insecurity persist in some states in the country; the highest number of incidents occurred in Central Equatoria State, where humanitarian actors reported 10 incidents in April. The average number of monthly incidents affecting humanitarian access in Eastern Equatoria doubled during the preceding 12 months to 11 incidents in April, primarily due to crime and insecurity along the road connecting the state's Torit and Kapoeta towns. In addition, humanitarian organizations operating in some areas of South Sudan face a lingering risk of targeted attacks and insecurity.
- Unidentified armed actors attacked a humanitarian demining organization's four-vehicle convoy in Eastern Equatoria's Kapoeta South County on May 21, injuring two staff members and stealing cash and personal items. In response, units from the South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF) and National Security Service deployed to the vicinity and arrested suspects on May 24, while the SSPDF provided armed escorts to commercial vehicles in the area.<sup>5</sup>
- During a similar attack in Lakes State's Yirol East County on May 25, unidentified armed men attacked a non-governmental organization (NGO) vehicle transporting relief workers; the incident resulted in injuries to two relief workers, and local authorities subsequently deployed security forces to the area in response.
- On May 15, six armed men attacked an NGO compound in Unity State's Leer County, seizing laptops and cash in the process, according to the UN. The following day, the NGO relocated its staff from Leer. The incident marked the second attack on the same NGO compound in Leer during May.
- A health official attempted to arrest two UN humanitarian agency staff members paying incentives to health volunteers in Upper Nile's Renk town on May 21 due to discontent over reorganized roles and payments. The UN agency informed the GoRSS Minister of Health, who intervened and secured the relief workers' release. The staff subsequently relocated from Renk to the UNMISS compound in Upper Nile's Malakal town for security, according to the UN.

<sup>5</sup> South Sudanese President Salva Kiir officially changed the name of the Sudan People's Liberation Army to SSPDF on October 2, 2018.

- On May 25, humanitarian organizations in Malakal received a letter from the state civil aviation authorities notifying them that additional fees would be charged for personnel and vehicle badges required to access Malakal airport. The authorities reportedly demanded a list of relief workers operating in the area—including photos of staff—for the issuance of passes. In addition, between May 23 and 29, local authorities in Upper Nile’s Tonga town issued a directive restricting the construction, lodging, and hiring practices of humanitarian organizations operating in the town. Relief organizations are considering the proper response to the new rules and fees outlined in the directive.

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## **HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE**

- Health personnel are protesting reduced incentives across South Sudan following an announcement by the GoRSS Ministry of Health regarding the harmonization of health worker incentives in April. As of May 22, health agencies reported 11 counties were affected due to strikes by personnel resulting in the closure of 75 health facilities across Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap, and Western Equatoria states, resulting in disrupted health services to more than 3 million vulnerable individuals. Health actors have expressed concern regarding the impact of the strikes on infectious disease preparedness and response activities, particularly EVD preparedness activities in Eastern Equatoria and measles response activities countrywide. In addition, the arrival of the rainy season—when many roads become impassable, impeding the delivery of humanitarian assistance—has increased the risk of seasonal disease outbreaks, such as cholera and malaria. In preparation, health agencies are scaling up cholera preparedness activities in nearly 20 counties across South Sudan.
- Health actors continue to scale up measles response activities following continued reports of new measles cases in South Sudan, including outbreaks in 13 counties and four UNMISS PoC sites. As of May 29, Médecins Sans Frontières had inoculated approximately 8,800 children ages five years and younger during a reactive measles vaccination campaign in the Malakal PoC site, the Health Cluster reports. Health agencies in Malakal also continue community sensitization activities while investigating reports of confirmed measles cases to determine whether the affected individuals are longer term residents of the Malakal PoC site or newly arrived IDPs.
- Despite ongoing efforts by humanitarian organizations to provide emergency assistance in the Wau PoC AA site, poor water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions as a result of increasing congestion have raised concerns of potential disease outbreaks. Since intercommunal violence began in Jur River in March, approximately 25 percent of the contingency space in the Wau PoC AA site—capable of accommodating as many as 15,000 additional IDPs—was occupied as of May 30 as a result of new IDP arrivals. The Health Cluster continues to scale up response activities following the confirmation of a measles outbreak in the Wau PoC AA site in late May.
- The number of individuals admitted to treatment centers for acute malnutrition continues to increase in South Sudan, according to a Nutrition Cluster analysis. Centers admitted approximately 263,000 individuals for treatment from January–April, an increase of 26 percent compared to the approximately 204,000 individuals admitted in the same period in 2018. Nutrition actors attribute the trend in increased admissions to an overall improvement in security conditions, which has led to a greater number of active health facilities providing nutrition services, as well as persistently high levels of food insecurity in the country.

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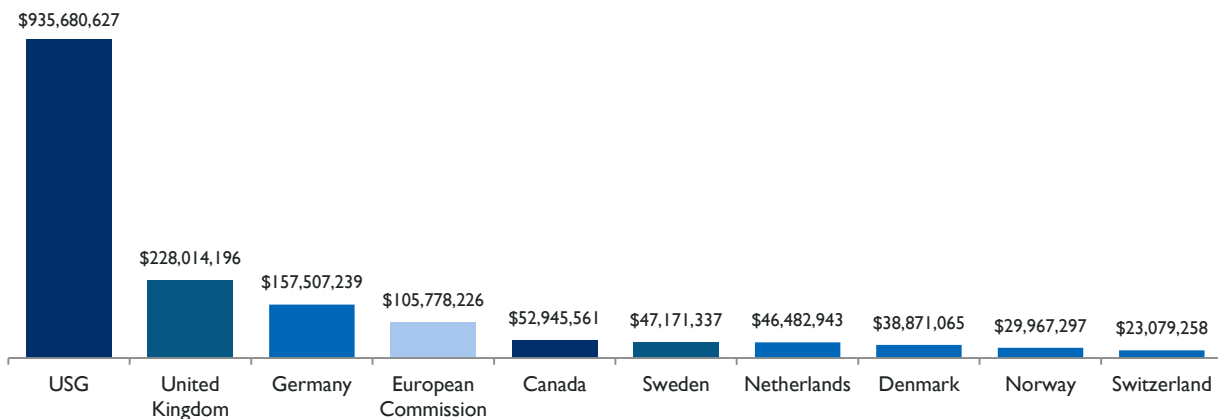
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## **USG ASSESSMENTS AND ASSISTANCE**

- On May 6, humanitarian actors conducted a joint GoRSS–interagency assessment of Northern Bahr el Ghazal’s Korok East County following a May 5 wildfire that resulted in nearly 40 deaths, approximately 90 injured individuals, and the destruction of nearly 140 shelters across seven villages, the UN reports. Priority needs identified by the assessment included food, health, protection, shelter, and WASH support. In response, USAID/OFDA partner Concern provided emergency health and nutrition services and distributed relief commodities—including blankets, cooking utensils, and mosquito nets—to nearly 700 individuals in Korok East on May 8. WFP also distributed approximately 7 MT of assorted food commodities and provided fortified flour to nearly 190 individuals—including more than 130 children ages five years and younger and nearly 60 pregnant and lactating women and new mothers—in Korok East during the distribution.

- From April through May, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided nearly 11,900 MT of food commodities to nearly 842,000 vulnerable individuals across South Sudan as part of the UN agency’s seasonal response. The distributions have reached approximately 57 percent of the nearly 1.5 million individuals whom WFP aims to support with food assistance in Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Equatoria states during the May–September lean season. In exchange for the food assistance, recipients participate in productive activities that benefit the community, such as crop farming and rehabilitating school facilities.
- From May 20–27, WFP reached approximately 18,000 individuals, including 4,300 children ages five years and younger, with 340 MT of food and nutrition commodities in Unity’s Mayendit County and Upper Nile’s Nassir County through the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM), a programming structure launched by the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and WFP to address humanitarian assistance gaps for individuals rendered inaccessible by rapidly changing conditions. In 2018, USAID/FFP partners the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF, and WFP reached more than 1.3 million people with more than 76,000 MT of relief supplies at nearly 80 locations through the IRRM, according to the recently published joint annual report. In response to the increasing needs on the ground during the years, rapid response teams undertook an average of 29 IRRM missions per month, an increase from an average of 25 per month in 2017. The IRRM has reached 4.6 million people since its inception in 2014.
- WFP pre-positioned more than 173,000 MT of food commodities—equivalent to 98 percent of the UN agency’s target of 175,000 MT—at 60 locations in South Sudan between November 1 and May 24. The commodities, which constitute the highest ever recorded tonnage pre-positioned in South Sudan and a 50 percent increase over the previous year’s figure, are intended for distribution during the rainy season, according to WFP. The UN agency pre-positioned approximately 115,300 MT—80 percent of its planned 140,000 MT—for the 2018 rainy season.
- In April, WFP and its implementing partners reached nearly 2.8 million people with more than 25,000 MT of emergency food assistance across South Sudan. In addition, the UN agency distributed approximately \$2 million in cash-based transfers throughout the country.

**2018–2019 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\***  
PER DONOR



\* Funding figures are as of June 7, 2019. All international figures are according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments to date in 2019, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017 and ended on September 30, 2018, together with publicly announced figures for FY 2019 from the period between October 1, 2018 to May 3, 2019. The nearly \$936 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 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, between factions within the GoRSS clashes erupted 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. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team to support the DART.
- On October 2, 2018, U.S. Ambassador Thomas J. Hushek redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2019 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 2018–2019<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
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	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
ALIMA	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,700,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection, 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, Logistics and Relief Commodities, 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
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,400,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$424,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$12,235,000
Interchurch Medical Assistance (IMA)	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,871,017

International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection	Countrywide	\$3,142,953
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile	\$7,000,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria	\$6,204,269
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	\$6,000,000
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	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$16,600,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$16,904,800
Veterinaires Sans Frontiers/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,700,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$33,400,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$3,086,595
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,350,000
	Program Support		\$2,092,983
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$183,548,434</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup></b>			
Catholic Relief Services	8,200 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$55,446,344
FAO	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria	\$15,000,000
	Emergency Livelihood Support	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
UNICEF	2,420 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$34,393,540



	1,234 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$14,056,265
	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$6,746,328
WFP and Implementing Partners	143,210 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$305,935,892
	115,684 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$195,000,000
	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria	\$9,000,000
	<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>		<b>\$660,578,369</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Livelihoods, Protection	Upper Nile	\$558,795
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Primary Healthcare, Reproductive health and Psychosocial Support	Unity	\$1,368,206
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$39,300,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Psychosocial and Maternal Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Protection, GBV, Reproductive and Primary healthcare	Unity	\$1,500,000
Internews Network	Protection, Communication	Unity	\$1,047,877
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Protection, education and Psychosocial support	Upper Nile	\$1,404,129
LWF	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile, Unity	\$1,445,039
The MENTOR Initiative	Health and Protection	Upper Nile, Unity	\$1,453,060
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$38,400,000
Relief International (RI)	Primary Healthcare	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Save the Children Federation (STC)	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$926,720
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,150,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$91,553,826</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018–2019</b>			<b>\$935,680,629</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of May 3, 2019.

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

<sup>3</sup> This total does not include \$215.9 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 \$844.9 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.661.7710.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)