

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #9, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JULY 6, 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

1.9 million

Estimated IDPs in South Sudan
OCHA – May 2018

210,500

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – June 28, 2018

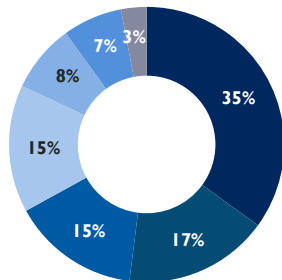
2.49 million

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

295,900

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

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (35%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (17%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Health (15%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management (7%)
- Protection (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (71%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (18%)
- Complementary Services (7%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (3%)
- Food Vouchers (<1%)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On June 28, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) distributed emergency food commodities and shelter supplies to vulnerable households in Unity State's Leer County, marking ICRC's first delivery of assistance in the county since fighting began in April. ICRC plans to assist a total of 8,000 conflict-affected households in the county in the coming weeks.
- From January–May, the UN reported more than 380 security incidents that disrupted relief operations across South Sudan, including violence against humanitarian workers. On July 4, armed actors attacked a humanitarian convoy contracted by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Central Equatoria State, resulting in one aid worker death. South Sudan remains one of the most dangerous countries in the world for humanitarian personnel, with the UN recording at least seven aid worker deaths since January.

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 \$38.6 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 approximately \$287.5 million.

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN records at least seven aid worker deaths since January
- ICRC delivers humanitarian assistance in Leer for the first time since early April
- USAID/FFP partner WFP reaches 2.6 million people with emergency food assistance in May

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA | \$34,969,837 |
| USAID/FFP | \$192,227,559 |
| State/PRM ³ | \$21,708,795 |

\$248,906,191⁴

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS IN FY 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

CURRENT EVENTS

- Intensified clashes have increased disease risk, exacerbated needs, and restricted humanitarian access to an estimated 90,000 conflict-affected people in Unity’s Koch, Leer, and Mayendit counties since April. The humanitarian community advocated for adherence to the June 30 ceasefire agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) and opposition elements, hoping a pause in hostilities would facilitate the delivery of emergency assistance—including cholera vaccines—to vulnerable populations in central and southern Unity. However, relief actors continued to report clashes between government and opposition elements in several states, including central areas of Unity, as of July 6.
 - In late June, armed actors granted ICRC safe access to communities in Leer, allowing the organization to deliver assistance in the county for the first time since fighting disrupted operations in early April. ICRC began distributing emergency food assistance and shelter supplies to vulnerable households in Leer’s Loth town on June 28; the organization plans to reach a total of approximately 8,000 households in the county in the coming weeks.
 - USAID/OFDA partners Medair and Samaritan’s Purse recently resumed operations in southern Mayendit, which hosts approximately 15,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who fled violence in northern areas of the county. Medair is providing emergency health assistance to conflict-affected populations in Unity’s Meer Islands area, while Samaritan’s Purse is providing agriculture, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support to vulnerable IDPs in Mayendit.
 - From June 8–10, relief actors—including USAID partners WFP, UNICEF, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—delivered emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations in central Unity, where clashes between government and opposition elements had prevented relief organizations from operating between mid-April and mid-May. WFP provided supplemental food assistance to nearly 4,000 people in Leer’s Leer town and Meer Islands, as well as Mayendit’s Bathiar town, while UNICEF delivered nearly 1 MT of emergency nutrition supplies to people in Meer Islands and provided antimalarial drugs, plastic sheeting, ready-to-use therapeutic foods, and soap to populations in Bathiar. In addition, FAO distributed agricultural tools and seeds to support populations who intend to remain in the area. Relief organizations delivered food commodities in small amounts to reduce the risk of armed actors targeting populations after the distributions, according to the UN.
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INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Attacks targeting humanitarian actors continue to hinder the delivery of life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations in South Sudan. On July 4, armed elements attacked a UNICEF-contracted humanitarian convoy traveling near Central Equatoria’s Mangalla town, resulting in the death of one aid worker, international media report. Similarly, on June 26, armed elements fired at a UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)-accompanied humanitarian convoy traveling between Central Equatoria’s Lasu and Yei towns, resulting in the death of one UN peacekeeper. Armed actors also fired on an UNMISS convoy traveling in Mayendit on June 4, though UNMISS did not report any injuries. During four additional security incidents in May, armed actors ambushed and robbed humanitarian staff in Unity and Western Equatoria states and fired at UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) vehicles; the attacks did not result in any deaths or injuries. Overall, the UN has recorded at least seven aid worker deaths since January and more than 380 security incidents that disrupted relief operations—including violence against humanitarian staff and looting of relief supplies—between January and May.
- Conflict continued to exacerbate humanitarian needs and prompt displacement across South Sudan in June, with new clashes reported in Western Bahr el Ghazal State’s Wau County. Humanitarian actors were distributing relief commodities and providing food, health, protection, and shelter assistance to conflict-affected communities in surrounding areas as of late June.
- Intensified clashes between opposition elements in Central Equatoria’s Yei County had displaced more than 20,700 people to Yei town as of mid-June, while armed group activity—including harassment and looting—recently displaced an estimated 3,000 people from Central Equatoria’s Kuperu County to the state’s Lainya County, the UN reports. Relief actors are responding to acute needs in Lainya and Yei and have identified lack of food, health care services, and WASH assistance as urgent humanitarian needs among IDPs sheltering in the counties.

- Similarly, clashes between government and opposition forces in Western Equatoria’s Nagero County had prompted approximately 10,000 people to flee to neighboring Tambura County’s Tambura town as of mid-June. Overall, authorities report that more than 28,000 IDPs require emergency assistance in Tambura due to heightened insecurity in Nagero, with displaced populations continuing to report violence against civilians, destruction of property, and looting in the area. While relief actors are responding to acute needs in Tambura, a lack of adequate food, health, shelter, and WASH assistance has exacerbated humanitarian needs among IDPs.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND LIVELIHOODS

- Despite sufficient rainfall in southern areas of South Sudan, clashes between armed groups and attacks against civilians have restricted access to agricultural fields; as with previous years, conflict will likely continue to disrupt harvests in the region during 2018. Infestations of fall armyworm (FAW)—an invasive insect species that can cause significant damage to both cash and staple crops—have also damaged crops near Yei town and Western Equatoria’s Yambio town, FAO reports.
- In May, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) and its implementing partners provided more than 2.6 million acutely food-insecure people in South Sudan with approximately 24,300 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance. In hard-to-reach areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states, WFP’s integrated rapid response mechanism also reached approximately 163,000 severely food-insecure people during the month.
- WFP has pre-positioned emergency relief commodities to address acute needs across South Sudan during the ongoing rainy season. As of June 25, the UN agency had pre-positioned approximately 122,000 MT of food and nutrition commodities—approximately 87 percent of the 140,000 MT required to meet emergency needs through December. To maintain road access from the capital city of Juba for humanitarian convoys during the rainy season, WFP is supporting road maintenance and vehicle rescue operations, enabling convoys to deliver emergency food commodities to vulnerable households in Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states.
- With USAID support, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) continues to provide food and livelihood support to populations in Jonglei’s Aweril, Bor, Duk, and PiBOR counties, where cattle raiding, depleted food stocks, and restricted market access have exacerbated food insecurity in recent months. CRS recently distributed cereal, groundnuts, and sorghum seeds to approximately 3,900 farmers and fishing tools to more than 2,000 fishery members. The NGO also conducted awareness campaigns to minimize FAW-related crop loss in Duk and distributed 60 locally produced beehives to populations in Aweril and Bor. In addition, CRS is increasing household purchasing power by providing business, financial management, and marketing trainings to more than 870 people in the four counties.

HEALTH AND PROTECTION

- Humanitarian agencies remain concerned regarding continued measles transmission in Lakes’ Rumbek Center County, where health actors declared an outbreak in late May after confirming presence of the virus in three laboratory samples, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports. Between early May and mid-June, health actors recorded at least 39 suspected measles cases in Rumbek Center, with the majority of cases recorded among children younger than five years of age. In response, health actors vaccinated more than 44,000 children in the area against measles during June, according to WHO.
- Despite challenges, USAID/OFDA partners continue to provide critical health and protection assistance to vulnerable populations in South Sudan. Since late June, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and USAID/OFDA partner World Relief International (WRI) have provided emergency health care services to an increased number of IDPs sheltering at the UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) site near Unity’s Bentiu town. Following the suspension of International Organization for Migration-provided health services at the site due to a dispute with community leaders that heightened security concerns, health consultations at IRC and WRI’s health clinics tripled, according to the NGOs. In response, members of the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—are working to ensure continued health services at the PoC site and plan to deploy surge staff and deliver medical supplies to help IRC and WRI respond to the increased caseload.

- In response to widespread protection violations, USAID/OFDA partner the American Refugee Committee (ARC) is providing multi-sector assistance to conflict-affected populations in Upper Nile's Ulang County. To improve access to emergency protection services for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, ARC is establishing safe spaces for women and girls and providing case management and psychosocial support services, among other activities. ARC is also raising awareness about GBV prevention through community outreach activities, reaching nearly 370 people—including community leaders—in May.
 - Between September 2017 and May 2018, Medair conducted 76,000 health consultations in Upper Nile's Renk County, where populations frequently experience diseases such as acute watery diarrhea, malaria, and pneumonia. With FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, Medair is providing life-saving health, nutrition, and WASH assistance to vulnerable populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, and Upper Nile.
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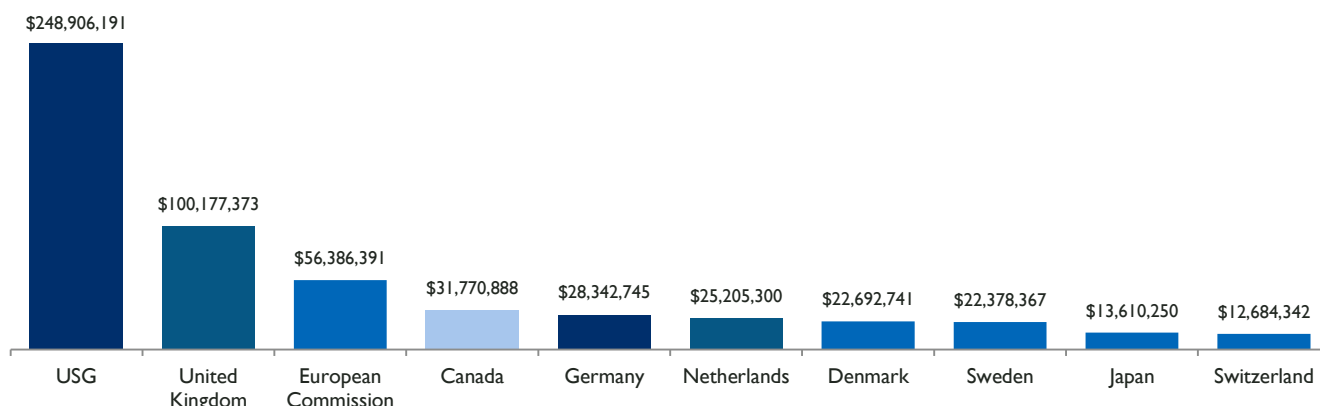
LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- In May, the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported nearly 8,800 people throughout South Sudan, enabling approximately 190 donor organizations, NGOs, and UN agencies to implement and monitor projects in crisis-affected locations across the country. With \$4 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, UNHAS continues to provide air services for humanitarian workers and logistical support for delivering relief assistance in South Sudan.
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USG ASSESSMENTS

- On June 27, a USAID delegation, including Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) staff, traveled to Jonglei's Bor town to monitor USAID-supported programs in the area, including the CRS-managed and USAID/FFP-supported Resilience and Food Security Program (RFSP). Staff visited recently rehabilitated infrastructure and observed livelihood initiatives in Bor, including a women's livestock husbandry group. As part of the RFSP, CRS is also training two cooperatives on improved fishing techniques and fish handling and processing methods, resulting in an increased ability to meet household needs among cooperative members.
- A USAID delegation also traveled to Renk County on June 6, where DART staff monitored emergency interventions by Medair and WFP. The USAID team monitored WFP operations, including a general food distribution in the county's Renk town, where the UN agency distributes approximately 44.5 MT of emergency food commodities per month. In addition, USAID staff members monitored a WFP-supported nutrition program that reaches more than 1,200 school children, with officials reporting that the assistance has increased school attendance.

2018 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of July 6, 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 nearly \$249 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, clashes erupted in Juba between factions within the GoRSS 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 | | | |
| Food for the Hungry | Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH | Jonglei, Upper Nile | \$1,900,000 |
| International Medical Corps (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 |
| 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 | | | |
| CRS | U.S. In-Kind Food Aid | Jonglei | \$17,859,323 |
| FAO | Complementary Services, Food Vouchers | Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria | \$15,000,000 |
| UNICEF | 1,170 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid | Countrywide | \$14,400,000 |
| | 49,850 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 for Food | Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria | \$5,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$192,227,559 |
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN | | | |
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (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 |
| 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 2018³ | | | \$248,906,191 |

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 \$38.6 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 nearly \$287.5 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.