

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

DECEMBER 7, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7 million

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

6.1 million

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

2 million

Estimated IDPs in South Sudan
OCHA – November 8, 2018

194,900

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – November 15, 2018

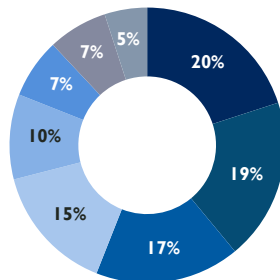
2.2 million

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

299,100

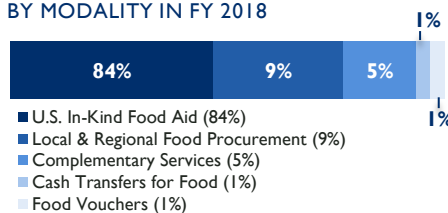
Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – October 31, 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (20%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Health (17%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- 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 (9%)
- Complementary Services (5%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)
- Food Vouchers (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Relief actor records at least 150 GBV cases in Bentiu during a 12-day period
- UN records two aid worker deaths, 60 humanitarian access incidents in October
- USAID/FFP partner reaches 2.3 million people with assistance in October

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$135,187,409
USAID/FFP	\$402,253,743
State/PRM ³	\$91,553,826

\$628,994,978⁴

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

\$3,760,121,951

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- During a 12-day period in late November, non-governmental organization (NGO) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) recorded at least 150 gender-based violence (GBV) cases in Unity State's Bentiu town, representing a significant increase from the approximately 100 GBV cases that MSF recorded in Bentiu between January and October. The UN and the international community have condemned the attacks and urged the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) to hold the perpetrators accountable.
- With USAID/FFP support, partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) distributed nearly 19,900 metric tons (MT) of food and nutrition assistance, as well as cash-based transfers, to more than 2.3 million food-insecure people throughout South Sudan during October. The UN agency also resumed the delivery of relief commodities via overland transport routes from Sudan's North Kordofan State to Bentiu following the end of the May-to-September rainy season, when overland deliveries were suspended due to poor transportation conditions, in South Sudan.

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 \$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 \$844.9 million.

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- From November 19–30, armed men reportedly sexually assaulted at least 150 women and girls traveling by foot to Bentiu to access emergency food assistance or attend to other needs, including accessing markets and collecting firewood, according to the MSF. In addition, the perpetrators reportedly stole clothing, food ration cards, and other belongings from the individuals. The incidents represent a significant increase from the approximately 100 GBV cases that MSF recorded in Bentiu between January and October. The UN and the international community condemned the attacks, urging the GoRSS to protect human rights and hold the perpetrators accountable.
- From August–October 2018, the UN recorded a total of 201 humanitarian access incidents across South Sudan, representing a 37 percent decrease compared to the 318 access incidents recorded during the same period in 2017. Of the 201 incidents recorded from August–October 2018, three were aid worker deaths and 19 percent were related to bureaucratic impediments. Of the 318 incidents recorded from August–October 2017, four were aid worker deaths and 17 percent were related to bureaucratic impediments. Overall, the UN has recorded at least 112 aid workers deaths in South Sudan since the start of the current conflict in December 2013.
- In October 2018 alone, more than 40 percent of the nearly 60 incidents recorded involved violence against relief workers, including the death of two aid workers, and more than 20 percent involved bureaucratic impediments—the highest percentage of bureaucratic impediments recorded in one month to date in 2018. Nearly 60 percent of the October incidents occurred in the capital city of Juba, Central Equatoria State’s Yei County, Jonglei State’s Fangak and Pibor counties, Unity’s Rubkona County, and Western Bahr el Ghazal State’s Wau County.
- Intercommunal clashes in Unity’s Koch town resulted in the relocation of more than 50 aid workers, including international staff members from six NGOs, to Bentiu on November 23, the UN reports. In response, the GoRSS deployed military personnel to diffuse tensions; security conditions remained calm but tense as of November 30, the UN reports.
- Despite continued humanitarian access concerns, relief actors have reported some instances of relatively improved access to some areas in South Sudan. For example, a UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) convoy traveled by road to Central Equatoria’s Kajo-Keji County on November 28 to assess humanitarian conditions and deliver relief commodities; GoRSS forces had previously blocked efforts to access the area. The November 28 convoy represented the first humanitarian needs assessment and response mission from Juba to Kajo-Keji by road since 2016. Additionally, relief actors traveled to Western Bahr el Ghazal’s Greater Baggari area on November 19 to conduct multi-sector programming; security concerns previously prevented humanitarian organizations from accessing the area to date in 2018.

HEALTH

- On November 29, the GoRSS Ministry of Health declared an outbreak of yellow fever—a viral disease transmitted by infected mosquitoes—in Western Equatoria State’s Sakure town, located near the Democratic Republic of the Congo–South Sudan border. Health actors had recorded one case of yellow fever virus and no related deaths as of December 4, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Health organizations had previously reported the case as a suspected Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) case on November 23 due to the proximity to the EVD outbreak in neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo; however, further testing confirmed the sample tested negative for all EVD strains and positive for yellow fever virus, WHO reports. Following confirmation of the yellow fever case, the GoRSS established a response team to coordinate response efforts, including disease control, risk communication, and surveillance to prevent further transmission of the virus. With USAID support, WHO deployed experts to provide logistical and technical support to the GoRSS in response to the outbreak.
- In November, USAID/OFDA partner IMA World Health established a mobile health clinic in Nyanapal town, located in Jonglei’s Ayod County, improving access to health care services for approximately 14,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host community members. Populations living in Ayod previously traveled between five and eight hours to access the nearest health care facility—operated by IMA World Health—in Jonglei’s Longor town. The organization also conducted an orientation for local health facility staff on disease surveillance and reporting, as well as

a training on the management of illnesses—including acute watery diarrhea, malaria, and pneumonia—among vulnerable populations, particularly children.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- In October, USAID/FFP partner WFP distributed nearly 19,900 MT of food and nutrition assistance, as well as cash-based transfers, to more than 2.3 million food-insecure people throughout South Sudan. The UN agency also resumed the delivery of relief commodities via overland transport routes from Sudan’s North Kordofan State to Bentiu following the end of the May-to-September rainy season in South Sudan, when road transport is challenging. To date in 2018, WFP has reached more than 5 million people in South Sudan with food and nutrition assistance.
- From October 26–November 9, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to more than 161,000 conflict-affected people in isolated areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states. The UN agency completed food distributions in central and southern parts of Unity in September and October, after temporarily halting distributions in the area due to clashes that broke out among armed groups in July.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) distributed more than 1,000 MT of seeds to approximately 72,400 households in the Greater Equatoria region—comprising Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria states—in advance of the April-to-June planting season. According to the UN agency, the seeds that individuals planted are expected to yield an estimated 48,000 MT of cereals and other crops, sufficient to provide more than six months of food supplies. Despite the anticipated positive yields, FAO reports that general insecurity in the area, as well as fall armyworm and other crop infestations, could limit the positive impact of the harvests.
- In early November, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) conducted agricultural training for more than 1,100 refugees in Upper Nile’s Maban County. During the training, UNHCR and partners provided guidance on crop and vegetable production, as well as harvest and post-harvest management to maximize the capacity of crop yields.
- Despite improvements in food security conditions in November among households that harvested, conditions remain a concern in food-insecure areas of South Sudan, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Numerous areas across the country, particularly parts of Greater Baggari and central Unity, remain at risk of Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity.⁵ Additionally, FEWS NET warned that vulnerable populations, particularly in areas where households experienced Catastrophe levels of acute food insecurity during the 2018 lean season, could face Famine levels of acute food insecurity if conflict continues to prevent individuals from accessing emergency food assistance and other food sources. Poor economic conditions, excessive service fees, and deteriorating road conditions have also disrupted economic activity and contributed to high commodity prices, limiting household access to food commodities and markets.

USG ASSESSMENTS

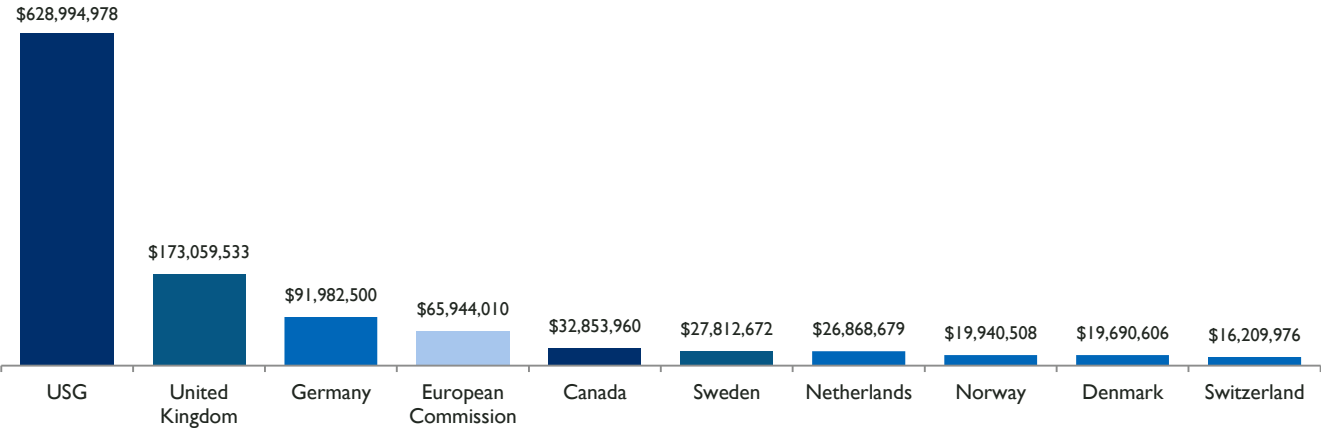
- On November 7, a USG delegation—comprising U.S. Ambassador to South Sudan Thomas J. Hushek and representatives from the U.S. Department of State, USAID’s Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), and USAID’s Office of Education—traveled to Upper Nile’s Malakal town to monitor USG-funded programs and discuss implementation of the revitalized peace agreement—signed between the GoRSS and Sudan People’s Liberation Army-in Opposition elements on September 12—with local authorities and relief agencies. State and local officials expressed appreciation for continued USG support and commitment to the peace process.
- The USG delegation visited the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Malakal to discuss an ongoing dispute between youth leaders and NGOs regarding recruitment practices that has

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 global acute malnutrition levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

disrupted the delivery of health care and other relief services at the site. As of early November, NGO staff relocated to other facilities had been unable to enter the PoC site due to threats from youth against aid workers at the site. In response, the UN is working to increase the number of local workers and site residents operating the PoC site and discussing recruitment practices with the youth groups to facilitate a peaceful operating environment.

- Additionally, the USG delegation assessed several USAID-funded programs within the Malakal PoC site, including International Medical Corps (IMC) health activities and International Organization for Migration (IOM) health, mental health and psychosocial support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions (WASH). The delegation also observed an ongoing reconfiguration project being conducted by USAID/OFDA partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) to address overcrowding and flood risk for IDPs sheltered at the site.

2018 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of December 7, 2018. All international figures are according to OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments to date in 2018, 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. The nearly \$629 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 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 2, 2018, U.S. Ambassador 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 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
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, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,400,000
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	\$2,500,000
Food for the Hungry (FH)	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
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$6,500,000
IMA World Health	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,871,017
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, 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
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,904,800
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/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	\$16,000,000
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		\$1,758,449
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$135,187,409
USAID/FFP²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	8,200 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$55,896,856
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
	609 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$3,387,493
	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$1,047,867
WFP	72,690 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$268,521,527
	18,332 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$35,000,000
	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria	\$9,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$402,253,743
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN			
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
IMC	Health, Psychosocial and Maternal Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
IRC	Protection, GBV, Reproductive and Primary healthcare	Unity	\$1,500,000
Internews Network	Protection, Communications	Unity	\$1,047,877
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Protection, education and Psychosocial support	Upper Nile	\$1,404,129
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile, Unity	\$1,445,039

The MENTOR Initiative	Health, Protection	Upper Nile, Unity	\$1,453,060
Relief International	Primary Healthcare	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
SC/US	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$926,720
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,150,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$38,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN			\$91,553,826
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$628,994,978

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2018.

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

³ 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.
- 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