



SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

AUGUST 8, 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 – June 30, 2018

198,400

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – August 2, 2018

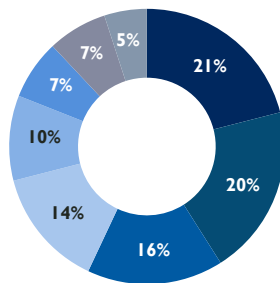
2.49 million

Estimated Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – June 30, 2018

297,200

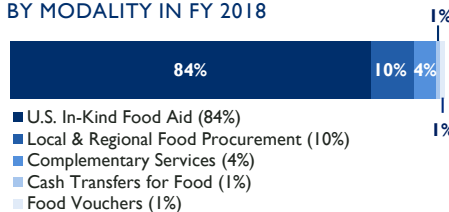
Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – June 30, 2018

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

- UN records at least 10 aid worker deaths between January and June
- April–May clashes result in more than 230 civilian deaths in Unity
- Violence prompts relief actors to restrict operations in Maban

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

- From mid-April to late May, fighting between government and opposition elements resulted in more than 230 civilian deaths in Unity State, with the UN reporting that government forces deliberately attacked civilians during the clashes. A recent UN investigation found evidence of extreme violence—including targeted killings and sexual violence—against civilians during the fighting.
- As of early August, relief organizations had restricted or suspended most activities and were providing only essential services in Upper Nile State’s Maban County, where youth-led protests on July 23 escalated into violence and damaged or destroyed at least 17 non-governmental organization (NGO) and UN compounds. The violence in Maban prompted relief organizations to relocate approximately 500 staff members to the capital city of Juba; however, humanitarian actors continue to provide limited emergency services for refugees and host community members in the county.

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 July 23, youth in Maban staged a demonstration to protest NGO and UN recruitment practices and a lack of job opportunities. The protest escalated into violence, resulting in humanitarian staff injuries, international media report. Individuals also attacked and looted at least 17 humanitarian compounds in the area, damaging facilities, supplies, and vehicles. The violence prompted relief organizations to restrict or suspend operations and relocate at least 500 staff members to Juba. In response, the NGO Forum—a coordinating body of international and national NGOs based in Juba—and the UN released statements condemning the attacks and called on authorities to hold perpetrators accountable for the violence. As of August 8, humanitarian organizations had not resumed full operations in Maban; however, relief actors were providing limited emergency services at four refugee camps in the county, where at least 142,400 refugees are sheltering.
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INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Intensified clashes and reprisal attacks between government and opposition forces continue to exacerbate humanitarian needs across South Sudan, recently resulting in significant protection violations in southern Unity. On July 10, the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights released findings from a recent investigation into fighting between Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces and SPLA-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) elements in Unity. UN monitors found that attacks by SPLA and associated forces led to more than 230 civilian deaths in opposition-controlled areas of Unity's Leer and Mayendit counties from April 16 to May 24. The report also indicated that SPLA and associated forces attacked civilians perceived as supporting the SPLA-IO in at least 40 villages and settlements in Unity.
- The UN investigation found evidence of extreme violence against civilians in Unity, with armed actors committing sexual violence against at least 120 women and girls and abducting more than 130 others. Affected populations also reported that armed elements fired at fleeing civilians, burned houses, and looted and destroyed schools, health clinics, and humanitarian facilities across more than 20 locations in the state.
- Following the release of the report, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein called on government forces to cease attacks against civilians and ensure accountability for perpetrators of violence. The fighting in Unity prompted more than 3,400 people to flee to the UNMISS protection of civilians site in Unity's Bentiu town, while an additional 2,000 people—including 1,350 children—sought shelter alongside the UNMISS base near Leer town. Armed clashes also displaced an estimated 26,000 people to Mayendit town and surrounding areas, according to the UN.
- Separately, insecurity continues to restrict humanitarian access throughout South Sudan. Between January and June, the UN reported more than 440 incidents that disrupted relief operations, including violence against humanitarian workers and looting of relief supplies. Attacks targeting humanitarian staff have also continued in recent months, with at least three aid worker deaths recorded in June, the UN reports. South Sudan remains one of the most dangerous countries in the world for humanitarian personnel, with the UN recording at least 107 aid worker deaths since December 2013.
- During a July 12 visit to Western Equatoria State's Tambura town—where populations have fled due to armed clashes in the state's Nagero County in recent months—UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Alain Noudehou noted the significant needs of conflict-affected people in Tambura and underscored that safe and unimpeded access to the town is essential to ensure continued deliveries of life-saving assistance for affected populations, particularly women and children. The UN reports that armed elements attacked and robbed a humanitarian convoy transporting emergency food and medical supplies for approximately 18,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in Tambura on July 14, demonstrating the risk relief actors continue to face when delivering critical assistance in the town.
- Additionally, fighting between government and opposition elements in Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Greater Baggari area intensified in late July, resulting in additional population displacement, the UN reports. Despite acute humanitarian needs, insecurity and obstruction from authorities prevented relief actors from delivering life-saving assistance to approximately 25,000 IDPs sheltering across Greater Baggari during July. Humanitarian actors were negotiating with local authorities to secure access to vulnerable communities as of late July.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Conflict continues to drive severe food insecurity across South Sudan, with armed clashes and attacks against civilians limiting access to agricultural fields and livelihood opportunities. Despite favorable farming conditions, vulnerable populations in most parts of South Sudan will likely continue to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity through January 2019, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁵ As a result, FEWS NET warns that disruptions to humanitarian assistance could result in Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity in many crisis-affected areas of the country.
- While most areas of South Sudan received adequate rainfall to support agricultural activities from June to mid-July, projected heavy rains will likely increase the risk of flooding in eastern and western areas of the country during August. Below-average rainfall in southern areas of the country, however, damaged groundnut and maize crops during July. FEWS NET also projects that household food stocks from the 2018 harvest will begin depleting by January 2019, causing the lean season to begin four months early and further exacerbating food insecurity across the country.
- With FY 2018 USAID/FFP support, the UN World Food Program (WFP) is responding to the acute needs of vulnerable populations across South Sudan. USAID/FFP's recent contributions include approximately \$100 million—with nearly 49,000 metric tons (MT) of U.S.-sourced, in-kind food aid—to bolster WFP's relief operations in crisis-affected areas of the country. The contribution will support six monthly emergency food distributions to approximately 960,000 acutely food-insecure people, including 317,000 refugees.
- From July 7–20, WFP provided nearly 1,900 MT of emergency food assistance to more than 101,700 severely food-insecure people in hard-to-reach areas of Jonglei and Upper Nile states. Following successful negotiations for access in central Unity—where armed clashes have restricted humanitarian access since April—WFP also began emergency food distributions in Unity's Dablual, Mayendit, Rupkuai, and Thaker towns during the week of July 16. The UN agency distributed emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations in the state's Din Din, Leer, and Padeah towns during the week of July 30, with additional distributions scheduled to occur in the state's Leer, Koch, and Thonyor towns in early August.
- To assist conflict-affected populations in South Sudan, WFP has also pre-positioned approximately 130,000 MT of emergency food and nutrition commodities—93 percent of the 140,000 MT required to meet emergency needs through December; pre-positioned commodities during 2018 represent the largest recorded amount in a single year to date in South Sudan.
- Additionally, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is strengthening household food security in South Sudan through the USAID/FFP-supported Emergency Livelihoods Response Program. With \$15 million in FY 2018 USAID/FFP funding, FAO is distributing high-quality seeds and tools to vulnerable households, and supporting increased food production by training farmers on improved agricultural techniques. As of July 30, FAO had delivered or distributed seeds to more than 344,800 households across South Sudan.

HEALTH

- Cholera is endemic to South Sudan, with the country experiencing recurrent outbreaks of the disease since 2014. In response, the UN World Health Organization and health agencies continue to scale up preventative measures to reduce the risk of future cholera outbreaks, including distributing vaccines and training rapid response teams.
- As of mid-July, health actors had vaccinated approximately 801,500 vulnerable people against cholera in Juba and Unity, Upper Nile, and Western Bahr el Ghazal, the UN reports. Following relative improvements in security conditions in Leer during July, relief actors vaccinated approximately 40,000 people in the county against the disease.
- With previous year USAID/OFDA funding, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing critical multi-sector assistance to vulnerable populations across South Sudan. USAID/OFDA's contribution supports IOM's rapid response teams, which work to address acute health needs in crisis-affected areas of the country. From July 17–29, IOM deployed a health rapid response team to conduct an oral cholera vaccination campaign in Lakes State's Yirol

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.

East and Yirol West counties. IOM reached nearly 67,000 people in Yirol East and more than 90,900 people in Yirol West during the first round of the campaign.

NUTRITION

- Overall, nutrition conditions across South Sudan are expected to deteriorate in the coming months, driven by food deficits associated with the height of agricultural lean season and an increased risk of waterborne disease transmission during the ongoing rainy season, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reports. The Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian nutrition activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—projects that the number of people facing acute malnutrition will continue to increase without frequent and unhindered deliveries of emergency nutrition assistance to vulnerable communities.
 - Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys conducted during June indicated that global acute malnutrition levels in Lakes, Unity, and Warrap states had surpassed the UN emergency threshold, with 15 percent of the states’ population facing acute malnutrition. Additionally, USAID partner UNICEF screened more than 196,600 children ages 6–59 months in South Sudan for acute malnutrition during June, identifying more than 7,800 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and more than 26,500 children facing moderate acute malnutrition. From January to July, UNICEF had treated approximately 87,000 children for SAM across the country.
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PROTECTION AND WASH

- Widespread protection violations—including gender-based violence (GBV) incidents—resulting from armed conflict and intercommunal violence in eastern Jonglei prompted people to flee to Upper Nile’s Ulang County between December 2017 and January 2018. To improve access to emergency protection services for conflict-affected populations, USAID/OFDA partner the American Refugee Committee (ARC) is providing psychosocial support services for GBV survivors and establishing safe spaces for women and girls in three locations across Ulang. With \$2.5 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, ARC continues to raise awareness about GBV prevention in the county, recently facilitating a three-day training session on concepts and principles related to GBV prevention and response.
 - ARC is also responding to the acute water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs of vulnerable populations in Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria states with USAID/OFDA support. The NGO recently distributed materials for the construction of emergency latrines and shelters in Central Equatoria’s Kajo-Keji County. In addition, ARC distributed more than 790 dignity kits to women and girls in Kajo-Keji during July. To improve access to safe drinking water in Eastern Equatoria’s Budi County, ARC is providing communities with spare parts, tool kits, and water quality testing kits for hand pumps, and training six mechanics on hand pump maintenance and repair.
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LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- In July, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of nearly 700 MT of humanitarian supplies, enabling 60 relief organizations to implement projects in nearly 40 crisis-affected locations across South Sudan. With \$16 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, the Logistics Cluster provides informational and logistical support for delivering emergency assistance to vulnerable communities in South Sudan. Since January, the cluster has coordinated nearly 35 humanitarian convoys, allowing relief actors to provide life-saving assistance to people in hard-to-reach areas of the country.
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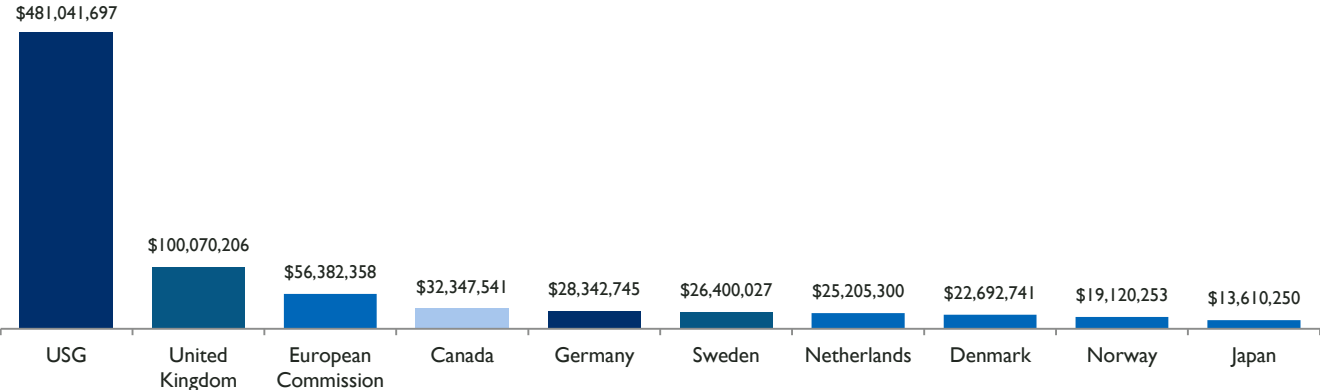
USG ASSESSMENTS

- On July 12, members of the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) traveled to Panyijiar County’s Ganyiel town, Unity, to monitor USAID/OFDA-supported programs, including interventions by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G). DART staff observed a

VSF/G livestock deworming session and visited an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) field hospital and IRC health and nutrition facilities, including the County Health Department warehouse. The visit marked the first DART trip to Ganyiel since September 2014.

- The DART also assessed humanitarian conditions in Ganyiel, where approximately 41,000 conflict-affected people rely on emergency assistance to meet basic food needs. With more than \$3.1 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding, IRC continues to respond to the acute needs of vulnerable populations across South Sudan, including in Ganyiel, where the organization is providing emergency nutrition assistance to an estimated 5,900 people facing acute malnutrition.
- Additionally, DART staff assessed humanitarian conditions and monitored programs in Longochuck County’s Udier town, Upper Nile, on July 26. During the visit, DART staff identified health care and WASH services as urgent humanitarian needs among community members. While approximately 10,000 people in the town are registered to receive emergency food assistance, authorities estimate that the total number of people requiring food assistance is likely higher, particularly given ongoing population displacement to Udier from neighboring *payams*. In response, the DART is coordinating with partner organizations to address acute food, health, and WASH needs and improve access to livelihood opportunities in the town.

2018 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of August 8, 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	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,700,000
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, 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	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,000,000
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
UN Humanitarian Air Service (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
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			
Catholic Relief Services (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
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.