

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JUNE 8, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7 million

People in South Sudan Requiring Humanitarian Assistance

2018 Humanitarian Response Plan – December 2017

5.3 million

People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan

IPC Technical Working Group – January 2018

1.7 million

IDPs in South Sudan

OCHA – April 30, 2018

203,700

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases

UNMISS – May 24, 2018

2.48 million

Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

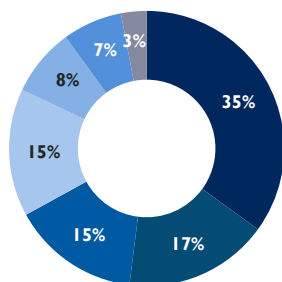
UNHCR – May 15, 2018

296,700

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – April 30, 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (35%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (17%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Health (15%)
- Agriculture and 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%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Fighting in Unity displaces populations, worsens humanitarian needs
- Famine risk increases in parts of Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Western Bahr el Ghazal
- USAID/FFP partner WFP reaches 2.6 million people with emergency food assistance in April

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	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Conflict and security-related disruptions to emergency operations continue to exacerbate humanitarian needs in South Sudan. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) cautions that a prolonged absence of assistance during 2018 could result in Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity in the worst affected areas.⁵
- From May 15–16, UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock traveled to the capital city of Juba and Central Equatoria State's Mundu and Yei towns to meet with government and opposition representatives, humanitarian organizations, and civilians affected by the humanitarian crisis. ERC Lowcock called for cessation of hostilities and accountability for crimes against aid workers.

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.

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.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Clashes between armed actors continued to generate population displacement, exacerbate humanitarian needs, and disrupt relief operations in Unity State's Koch, Leer, and Mayendit counties during May. Relief actors report that conflict has displaced at least 41,000 people in Leer and Mayendit, and armed actors damaged or destroyed three villages in Koch, 15 villages in Leer, and more than 20 villages in Mayendit between mid-April and early May.
- Fighting near Koch town in early May displaced more than 7,000 people and resulted in loss of more than 3,500 cattle, the UN reports. In addition, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering near the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) base in Leer town had increased to 2,000 people as of mid-May, according to the UN. A recent assessment found significant humanitarian needs among IDPs near the UNMISS base in Leer, with priority interventions including emergency food, nutrition, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance.
- Clashes in Unity prompted humanitarian organizations to suspend operations and evacuate staff from conflict-affected areas, including parts of Koch, Leer, and Mayendit counties. In addition, fighting between government-affiliated and opposition elements in Koch's Thaker town on May 10 resulted in the death of a non-governmental organization (NGO) staff member supporting operations at a health clinic, the UN reports. As of early June, humanitarian actors reported that some relief operations had resumed in Unity; however, recent clashes in Koch's Buaw town and northern areas of Mayendit have prevented humanitarian access to affected areas.
- In Yei County's Mukaya *payam*, Central Equatoria, late May clashes between armed elements displaced more than 2,000 people to the Kanjaro IDP site in Yei town, the UN reports. Displaced populations reported incidents of forced recruitment and violence against civilians, including gender-based violence (GBV). Relief organizations had suspended distribution of agricultural supplies and relief commodities in Yei's Mitika *payam* earlier in the month due to clashes between government and opposition elements, with armed individuals reportedly looting humanitarian supplies during the fighting, the UN reports.
- Separately, recent clashes between government and opposition elements near Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Raja town prompted a USAID/OFDA partner to suspend mobile health and nutrition operations in the area from May 12–21. The security situation in and around Raja relatively improved by late May, enabling the organization to resume operations.
- On May 14, Sudan People's Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) elements detained nine World Vision national staff who were traveling in marked humanitarian vehicles in Ezo County, Western Equatoria State. SPLA-IO elements released the humanitarian staff on May 18, following advocacy from local authorities and UN agencies. The mid-May detention of NGO staff follows similar events in March and April, when armed actors detained at least 17 aid workers in separate incidents near Central Equatoria's Yei town.
- With USAID/OFDA funding, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) conducted a four-day training with UN agencies and national and international NGOs in late May to improve access negotiation skills among humanitarian actors. More than 100 individuals, primarily South Sudanese nationals, participated in the training, which aims to improve the ability of relief organizations to access vulnerable populations while ensuring safety of aid workers conducting negotiations.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- In mid-May, FEWS NET reported that food security had further deteriorated in conflict-affected areas of Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, and Unity states. Conflict-related disruptions to emergency operations have exacerbated humanitarian conditions, with a prolonged absence of assistance likely resulting in Famine levels of acute food insecurity, according to FEWS NET. In addition, populations in Pibor and Eastern Equatoria's Kapoeta East County did not receive large-scale food assistance from January–March, according to FEWS NET.
- Malnutrition surveys conducted in May indicated that most households in Pibor were experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, according to relief actors. In Kapoeta East, recent field reports indicate that food security has similarly deteriorated, with some households in the county likely experiencing

Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity and requiring life-saving assistance.⁶ Relief actors are conducting rapid assessments of food security and nutrition conditions in Kapoeta East to verify preliminary field reports.

- In April, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) and its implementing partners provided more than 24,500 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance and \$2.5 million in cash-based transfers to approximately 2.6 million food-insecure people in South Sudan. In difficult-to-access areas of Jonglei and Upper Nile states, WFP's integrated rapid response mechanism reached more than 320,000 severely food-insecure people, including more than 67,000 children younger than five years of age, during the month.
- In early June, WFP transported emergency food assistance from Bor to Haat and Old Fangak towns, Jonglei, via river barge for the first time; WFP previously utilized airdrops to transport supplies to the towns, which incur a higher cost. As of June 3, WFP had transported more than 6,800 MT of emergency food commodities via river throughout South Sudan in 2018.
- WFP has established four reconnaissance and recovery teams—each consisting of three trucks, a convoy leader, and a mechanic—to support WFP contractors. The teams will monitor conditions along the road between Juba and Lakes State's Rumbek town and assist with clearing blockages. WFP aims to extend use of the Juba–Rumbek road during the rainy season, as the road is the main overland route to transport humanitarian assistance to food-insecure populations in Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states.
- From May 28–31, WFP hosted a meeting between Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) and Government of Sudan (GoS) officials in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to discuss overland transport of humanitarian commodities through Sudan to South Sudan. The GoRSS and GoS agreed to extend the memorandum of understanding—due to expire on July 1—through June 20, 2019, enabling the continued cross-border transport of humanitarian assistance through Sudan to South Sudan.
- USAID/OFDA partner World Relief International (WRI) continues to provide life-saving agriculture, health, and nutrition interventions for displaced and vulnerable populations in Jonglei and Unity. In April, WRI conducted more than 5,200 health consultations at a primary health care center in the UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) site in Unity's Bentiu town. The NGO also treated more than 1,000 acutely malnourished children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women sheltering at the Bentiu PoC site, as well as in Koch and Jonglei's Fangak County. In addition, WRI provided training on vegetable production for more than 600 people in Fangak and Koch during April.
- USAID partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) continues to support populations in Jonglei and Lakes through the Livelihoods Recovery and Resilience Program, which is jointly funded by USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, and USAID/South Sudan. During April, CRS trained nearly 400 farmers in Jonglei's Bor South and Duk counties, as well as Lakes' Awerial County, in fall armyworm control, use of bag gardens for dry season vegetable production, and other agricultural techniques. CRS also distributed more than 5 MT of groundnut seeds and farming tools to eight agriculture producer groups and nearly 200 fishing kits to nine fishery producer groups in Awerial.

HEALTH, PROTECTION, AND WASH

- Recent flooding in Leer and Jonglei's Bor town has generated significant WASH needs. Local authorities estimate that floods had affected nearly 2,100 households in Bor as of May 29, the UN reports. In response, relief organizations are improving access to safe drinking water and increasing emergency WASH assistance in both areas. Humanitarian organizations also plan to monitor conditions in Bor, which could experience additional heavy rains in the coming months.
- With FY 2017 funding, USAID/OFDA partner CRS is conducting hygiene promotion campaigns and improving sanitation infrastructure to mitigate future cholera outbreaks in Jonglei and Lakes. Between August 2017 and March 2018, CRS recruited approximately 100 community hygiene promoters, reached nearly 28,000 people with hygiene promotion activities, and distributed hygiene supplies in four cattle camps in Duk County. CRS also pre-positioned

⁶ 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.

hygiene kits, prepared for rapid deployment of emergency latrines, and trained casual laborers to decommission several hundred full latrines before the onset of the May-to-September rainy season.

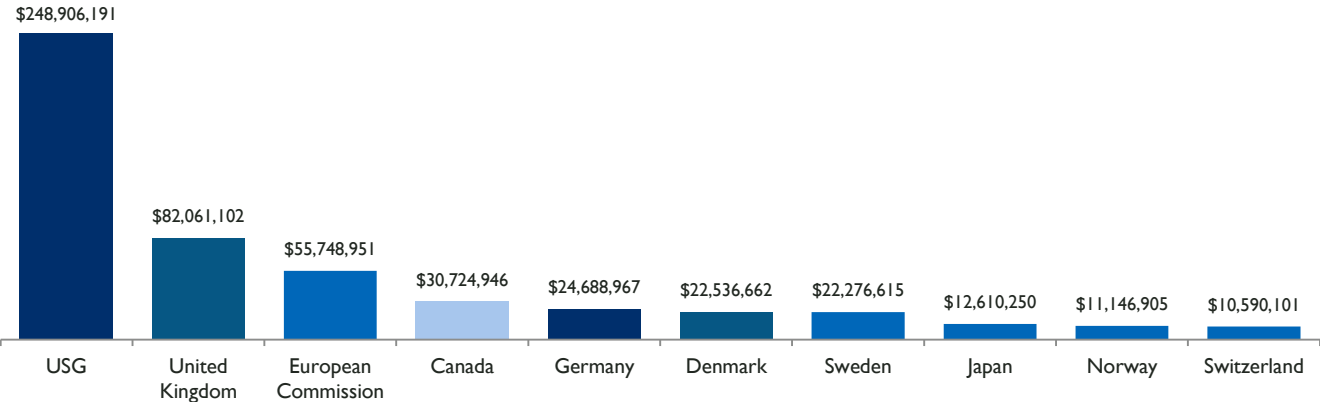
- With more than \$235,800 in USAID/OFDA funding through the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), GOAL is providing emergency health, nutrition, and WASH assistance to approximately 29,000 IDPs in Ulang County, Upper Nile. USAID/OFDA-supported activities include providing maternal and child health care services, supporting community-based management of acute malnutrition, establishing emergency latrines, and promoting community-level health and hygiene awareness.
- In Pibor, with nearly \$91,600 in USAID/OFDA funding through the RRF, local NGO Livewell is managing mobile health clinics to support emergency health interventions and provide disease and nutrition screenings, antenatal support, and vaccination referral services. Livewell is also supporting community health and hygiene promoters to facilitate behavior change and disease outbreak prevention activities.
- In response to rabies transmission via dog bites at the Bentiu PoC site, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Switzerland (VSF/Switzerland) aims to improve awareness of rabies control and prevention among IDPs. With more than \$112,600 in USAID/OFDA funding from the RRF, VSF/Switzerland is training community mobilizers on disease surveillance and exposure protection, establishing a temporary dog handling unit at the PoC site, and supporting a team of veterinarians to treat and vaccinate stray dogs.
- USAID/OFDA is also providing local NGO Crisis Resilience Initiative (CRI) with more than \$34,500 in RRF funding to support child protection activities for 4,000 IDPs in Upper Nile's Maiwut County. With USAID/OFDA funding, CRI is supporting identification, registration, documentation, and family tracing activities for unaccompanied and separated children. In addition, CRI is providing life skills and recreation activities in child-friendly spaces, supporting community advocacy against the forced recruitment of children by armed groups, and initiating mechanisms to prevent abuse, exploitation, and trafficking of children.
- USAID/OFDA partner Nonviolent Peaceforce continues to support emergency protection interventions in Jonglei and Unity to reduce violence and improve civilian safety. Between October 2017 and March 2018, the organization trained more than 400 people to identify, respond to, and prevent the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of children, and provided safe spaces for more than 500 children to participate in psychosocial support and developmental activities. During the same period, Nonviolent Peaceforce also conducted participatory planning and mapping exercises to facilitate community-led activities that prevent and reduce the impact of GBV. An estimated 5,700 people benefited from these activities, which included community patrolling and accompaniment of women during firewood and water collection.

USG ASSESSMENTS

- On June 1, USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) members observed a WFP biometric registration session in Juba. During the two-day registration session, 480 vulnerable households enrolled in an emergency cash distribution program facilitated by WFP and World Vision. The program enables beneficiaries to access assistance countrywide. WFP intends to register up to 3 million people by December 2019.
- A USAID delegation, including DART and USAID/South Sudan Office of Transition and Conflict Mitigation staff, met with local partners in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau town on May 31. Staff observed interventions by USAID/OFDA partner IOM, including camp management, shelter, and WASH activities, in the UNMISS PoC site in the town. The delegation also surveyed a WFP school feeding program, which has contributed to increasing school attendance from 500 students to 1,700 students since 2017, school officials report.
- On May 10, a USAID delegation, including DART staff, traveled to Rumbek to monitor USAID/FFP-supported food assistance and USAID-funded democracy and governance programs. The delegation observed emergency food and nutrition operations by WFP, including a school feeding program and general food distribution, and visited a nutrition center and warehouse containing approximately 4,000 MT of pre-positioned food commodities. USAID staff also witnessed emergency livelihoods interventions conducted by USAID partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including a seed fair and a milk-processing site.
- A USAID delegation, including DART members, traveled to Eastern Equatoria's Torit town from May 8–10 to observe humanitarian conditions and monitor USAID-supported education, health, nutrition, and protection programs in the

area. Community leader engagement with local actors to negotiate relief staff movement has improved humanitarian access in several parts of Torit County in recent months. Despite stable security conditions in Torit town, criminal activity and poor road conditions continue to hinder access to populations in need, USAID partners report.

2018 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of June 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 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 GoS 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 February 20, 2017, the IPC Technical Working Group declared Famine levels of food insecurity in Unity’s Leer and Mayendit counties. On June 21, 2017, the IPC Technical Working Group declared that sustained humanitarian interventions had moderately improved food security conditions in Leer and Mayendit, resulting in the removal of the Famine level designation for acute food insecurity in the counties. Life-threatening food insecurity continues to impact households across South Sudan.
- 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
UN Children's Fund (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
UN Humanitarian Air Service (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
International Committee of the Red Cross (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.