

# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

NOVEMBER 6, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.9 million**

IDPs in South Sudan  
OCHA – September 30, 2017

**212,800**

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases  
UNMISS – November 2, 2017

**2.1 million**

Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – September 30, 2017

**1 million**

South Sudanese Refugees in Uganda  
UNHCR – September 30, 2017

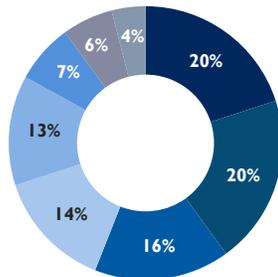
**279,200**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan  
UNHCR – September 30, 2017

**6 million**

People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan  
WFP – September 30, 2017

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (20%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (20%)
- Nutrition (16%)
- Health (14%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (13%)
- Protection (7%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Shelter & Settlements (4%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (58%)
- Regional Food Procurement (41%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- USUN Ambassador visits Juba, meets with key stakeholders, advocates for peace
- WFP reaches 4.6 million people with food assistance to date in 2017
- IPC Technical Working Group reports Famine risks will persist during 2018

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$135,303,361
USAID/FFP	\$526,585,687
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$83,848,939

**\$745,737,987<sup>4</sup>**

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS IN FY 2017

**\$2,918,734,701**

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2017, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On November 6, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group reported that food security in South Sudan is expected to improve slightly through December. Beginning in January 2018, however, food security will likely deteriorate, and Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity remain possible during 2018 due in part to widespread insecurity and humanitarian access constraints.<sup>5</sup>
- USAID partners continue to respond to the acute needs of conflict-affected populations across South Sudan. Recent floods in Jonglei State displaced more than 70,000 people and exacerbated humanitarian needs. Relief organizations, including USAID partners, are supporting emergency interventions for people affected by both conflict and floods.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> This total does not include the \$245,984,772 in FY 2017 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 2017 to \$991,722,759.

<sup>5</sup> The 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.

## CURRENT EVENTS

- On October 25, U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN (USUN) Ambassador Nikki R. Haley traveled to the capital city of Juba to discuss the South Sudan humanitarian crisis, UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) peacekeeping efforts, and USAID-funded response activities with key stakeholders—including President Salva Kiir, UN representatives, non-governmental organization (NGO) staff, and a select group of internally displaced person (IDP) beneficiaries.
- During the visit, Ambassador Haley urged President Kiir to end the ongoing conflict, expressing concern regarding continued restrictions on humanitarian access, international media report. Ambassador Haley also met with frontline protection workers—including USAID partner staff—who provide support to conflict-affected children, including survivors of forced conscription and family separation.
- Ambassador Haley also visited the UN House protection of civilians (PoC) 3 site in Juba, where more than 30,200 IDPs were sheltering as of mid-October, according to camp management actors. USAID/OFDA partner the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and UNMISS staff briefed the Ambassador on camp management activities, civilian protection efforts, and humanitarian conditions at the site. Additionally, the Ambassador met with a recently reunited family at the International Rescue Committee (IRC) center for women and girls located at the PoC site.

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## INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Armed clashes, attacks against civilians, and other security incidents continue to result in civilian deaths, humanitarian program suspensions, and the relocation of relief workers to areas of relative safety. In mid-October, clashes between armed groups in Central Equatoria State's Kajo-Keji County prompted some households and NGO staff to flee the area, disrupting relief operations and exacerbating humanitarian needs, the UN reports.
- Despite widespread insecurity and persistent access challenges, humanitarian organizations continue to respond to the needs of conflict-affected people across South Sudan's Greater Equatoria region, comprising Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria states. Following an October 3–10 interagency rapid needs assessment, humanitarian actors reached approximately 19,000 people in Central Equatoria's Juba and Lainya counties with basic household items, emergency food assistance, livelihoods support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, the UN reports.
- UNMISS increased patrols at the UNMISS PoC site in Unity State's Bentiu town, following late September and early October security incidents at the site. Members of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—remain engaged with IDP community leaders and humanitarian partners to ensure adequate protection for populations at the site.
- Fighting across South Sudan continues to prompt populations to flee their homes, including to neighboring countries. Approximately 47,000 South Sudanese refugees fled South Sudan to neighboring countries in September, representing a nearly 57 percent increase from the 30,000 people who fled South Sudan in August, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). While the majority of new refugees arrived in Ethiopia, South Sudanese refugees continue to flee to Uganda and Sudan, UNHCR reports. Relief agencies project that deteriorating food security conditions and ongoing conflict will continue to prompt people to flee South Sudan, with the overall number of South Sudanese refugees likely exceeding the UNHCR 2017 Regional Refugee Response Plan projection of 2,130,500 refugees in the coming weeks.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Although seasonal harvests in South Sudan could result in a slight improvement in the overall food security situation through December, the IPC Technical Working Group anticipates that food security levels will begin to deteriorate across the country from January to March 2018. By the onset of the lean season, which will likely begin three months

earlier than usual in January 2018, an estimated 5.1 million people could face Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity, an increase of approximately 1.2 million people compared to the same period in 2017. In addition, the IPC Technical Working Group reports that Famine-level food insecurity could occur in multiple areas of South Sudan if widespread insecurity, restrictions on humanitarian access, extreme economic instability, and disease outbreaks continue during 2018.

- In September, USAID/FFP supported the UN World Food Program (WFP) to distribute nearly 27,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to 2.7 million people across South Sudan, including approximately 1.8 million people in hard-to-reach areas of the country. Since January, the UN agency and its implementing partners have provided emergency food assistance to 4.6 million unique beneficiaries countrywide.
- Households across South Sudan are resorting to negative coping mechanisms—including reducing the quality and frequency of meals, selling productive assets, and depleting savings—to meet basic food needs, according to a recent WFP mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping report. The study, which includes survey data from 250 households across more than 20 counties, concluded that high food prices and reduced household incomes are limiting people’s ability to meet basic food needs, even in areas where food is available in markets. The majority of households surveyed reported spending 70 percent of monthly expenditures on food, WFP reports.
- In mid-September, a multi-agency team—comprising representatives from the REACH Initiative, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP—conducted a rapid food security assessment in Western Bahr el Ghazal State’s Baggari area, Wau County. The assessment concluded that ongoing insecurity is driving internal displacement, impeding access to agricultural land and nearby markets, and forcing households to rely on wild fruits and vegetables to meet needs. Data collected in Wau’s Farajallah and Mboro towns suggest proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels of 32.6 and 25.2 percent, respectively—significantly higher than the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent, the REACH Initiative reports. During the assessment, UNICEF staff conducted acute malnutrition screenings for nearly 2,400 children younger than five years of age, identifying and treating nearly 680 children for acute malnutrition.
- FAO, WFP, and other humanitarian actors are collaborating with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) Ministry of Agriculture to develop a response strategy to an outbreak of fall armyworm, an invasive pest that destroys maize, sorghum, and other staple crops. The strategy aims to disseminate information on pest identification and management to at-risk agricultural communities to mitigate the negative effects of the outbreak, which the GoRSS first reported in July.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

- Cholera transmission continues to decline countrywide, with new confirmed or suspected cases reported only in Central Equatoria’s Juba County, Eastern Equatoria’s Budi County, and Jonglei’s Fangak County since late September, according to health actors. Health actors in Budi have recorded more than 660 suspected cholera cases, including 61 related deaths, in the county since July; relief agencies are providing case management support to local health authorities to mitigate further spread of the outbreak. Since late September, health actors have recorded at least 88 suspected cholera cases in Juba, where humanitarian organizations recently reached nearly 173,000 people through an oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaign. Meanwhile, health actors in Fangak have not recorded new suspected cholera cases in the county since confirming and treating seven cases in late September.
- On October 25, the national cholera task force—chaired by the GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH), with support from UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations—convened to review the current cholera caseload and status of response activities in South Sudan. As part of ongoing response efforts, health actors are deploying OCV doses to locations with active transmission to prevent further spread of the disease, transporting more than 1.1 million OCV doses to high-risk areas to date in 2017. Response organizations recently completed the third round of an OCV campaign in Eastern Equatoria’s Kapoeta North County, reaching more than 10,100 people from October 16–21.
- As of October 27, health actors had recorded nearly 21,300 suspected cholera cases, including 436 related deaths, since the beginning of the outbreak in June 2016, according to the MoH and WHO. Cumulative caseloads are highest in Eastern Equatoria’s Kapoeta East and Kapoeta South counties; Jonglei’s Ayod County; Lakes State’s Yirol East

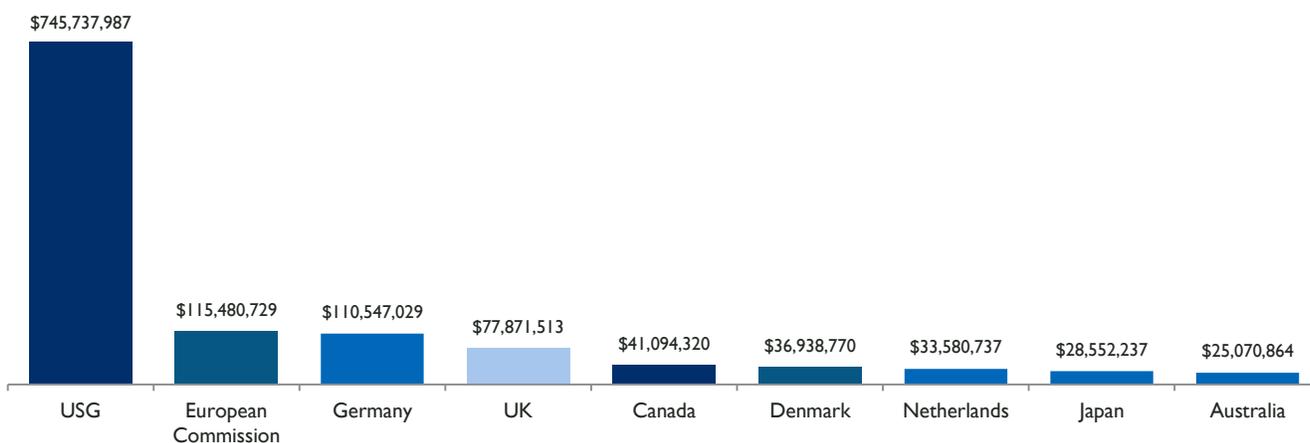
County; Upper Nile State’s Fashoda County; and Warrap State’s Tonj East County, with the most affected populations including those residing along the Nile River, near cattle camps, and in areas that lack access to social services.

- Heavy rainfall and resultant floods have displaced more than 14,400 households—approximately 71,700 people—in Jonglei’s Pibor town and surrounding areas in recent weeks, according to a mid-October interagency assessment. In recent weeks, flooding has destroyed agricultural fields and restricted access to markets, contributing to higher food prices and increasing reliance on food assistance. Humanitarian actors also report an urgent need for shelter materials and emergency relief items for both displaced populations and host communities. In addition, floodwaters have damaged the town’s two health care facilities and submerged critical WASH infrastructure, including boreholes and latrines, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases, according to the assessment. In response, relief actors are coordinating with local health authorities to provide basic mobile health care services in Pibor.
- In response to humanitarian needs exacerbated by the floods, USAID/OFDA partner Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G) is repairing WASH infrastructure in Pibor and preparing to respond to potential increased incidence of livestock disease. Additionally, USAID partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is supporting flood-affected populations in the town through livelihoods support and early recovery interventions.

## PROTECTION

- As of October 18, USAID partners Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) and UNICEF had reunited more than 5,000 South Sudanese children with their families since the conflict began in 2013, the organizations report. Humanitarian actors highlight that reuniting separated children with families or caregivers remains a challenge, due in part to the lack of physical and telecommunications infrastructure in many areas of South Sudan. Relief actors identify family separation as one of the key drivers of psychosocial stress for IDPs and other conflict-affected populations. Furthermore, separation exposes children to increased protection risks, including economic and sexual exploitation, physical abuse, and potential trafficking, UNICEF reports.
- Since 2013, protection actors have registered more than 16,000 unaccompanied and separated children in South Sudan. Efforts to trace the families of more than 10,000 separated children remain ongoing, according to UNICEF.

### 2017 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of November 6, 2017. 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 the 2017 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2017, which began on October 1, 2016, and ended on September 30, 2017. The nearly \$746 million in FY 2017 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 (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Army (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.
- The GoRSS declared independence on July 9, 2011, after a referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in the capital city of Juba.
- On December 15, 2013, clashes erupted in Juba between factions within the GoRSS and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict with Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states representing the primary areas of fighting and displacement. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- On August 26, 2015, GoRSS President Salva Kiir Mayardit signed a peace agreement that the SPLA-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) and other stakeholders had signed on August 17. Opposition leader Riek Machar returned to Juba and was sworn in as First Vice President (FVP) on April 26, 2016; GoRSS President Salva Kiir Mayardit appointed a Transitional Government of National Unity on April 28, 2016.
- Fighting between SPLA and SPLA-IO forces broke out in Juba on July 7, 2016, displacing thousands of people and prompting Machar to flee. On July 23, 2016, the GoRSS swore in Taban Deng Gai as First Vice President, replacing Machar.
- As a result of the fighting that began on July 7, the U.S. Embassy in Juba ordered the departure of non-critical USG personnel from South Sudan on July 10. Although ongoing heightened tensions persist in the country and the humanitarian situation remains precarious, the U.S. Department of State ended the ordered departure status for the U.S. Embassy in Juba on January 5, 2017.
- 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 the humanitarian crisis caused by ongoing violent conflict, resultant displacement, restricted humanitarian access, and the disruption of trade, markets, and cultivation activities, which have significantly increased food insecurity and humanitarian needs.
- On February 20, the IPC Technical Working Group declared Famine levels of food insecurity in Unity State’s Leer and Mayendit counties. On June 21, 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. However, life-threatening food insecurity continues to impact households across South Sudan, particularly in conflict-affected areas.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
ACTED	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$3,630,000
Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,976,000
ALIMA	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,500,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection, WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
CARE	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Eastern Equatoria	\$999,960

CRS	WASH	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,000,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, and WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity	\$6,199,799
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection	Unity	\$1,000,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,400,000
IMA World Health	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$2,807,801
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$4,500,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Rapid Response Fund (RRF), Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$21,421,000
Information Management and Mine Action Program (IMMAP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$309,976
IRC	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$1,145,500
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile	\$6,800,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity	\$2,995,425
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Jonglei, Unity	\$2,269,347
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Countrywide	\$612,520
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Oxfam	WASH	Central Equatoria	\$1,000,000
Relief International	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity	\$3,766,266
SC/US	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection	Countrywide	\$2,477,665
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$1,850,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$8,700,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,993,600
VSF/G	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$18,000,000

World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,499,312
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,949,190
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$135,303,361</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup></b>			
CRS	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$27,341,944
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$12,348,091
	125,510 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$267,665,652
WFP	104,063 MT of Locally and Regionally Procured Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$215,430,000
	Complementary Services	Upper Nile	\$800,000
	Cash Transfers for Food	Central Equatoria	\$3,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$526,585,687</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
Africa Humanitarian Action	Health Assistance	Unity	\$1,377,468
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$23,500,000
IMC	Health Assistance	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
IRC	Protection and Livelihoods Assistance	Unity	\$1,500,000
Internews	Capacity-Building	Unity	\$802,713
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Psychosocial Assistance	Upper Nile	\$560,782
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Protection and Child Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,498,149
Medair	Health Assistance	Upper Nile	\$500,000
MENTOR Initiative	Health Assistance	Upper Nile	\$800,000
Relief International	Health and Nutrition Assistance	Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
Save the Children (SC)	Education and Child Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,499,827
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$910,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$47,400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$83,848,939</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017<sup>3</sup></b>			<b>\$745,737,987</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2017.

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

<sup>3</sup> This total does not include the \$245,984,772 in FY 2017 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2017 to \$991,722,759.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.661.7710.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).