

# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

APRIL 8, 2019

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

### 7.1 million

Estimated People in South Sudan Requiring Humanitarian Assistance  
2019 Humanitarian Response Plan – December 2018

### 6.5 million

Estimated People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan  
IPC Technical Working Group – February 2019

### 1.9 million

Estimated IDPs in South Sudan  
UN – February 12, 2019

### 181,900

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases  
UNMISS – March 19, 2019

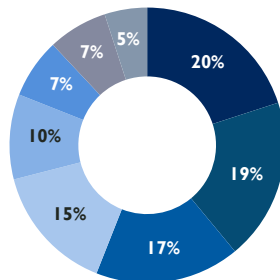
### 2.3 million

Estimated Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – February 15, 2019

### 292,400

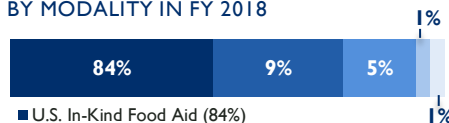
Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan  
UNHCR – January 31, 2019

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> 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/FFP<sup>2</sup> 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

- Insecurity in Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile, and Western Bahr el Ghazal displaces populations and disrupts aid operations
- Health actors continue EVD screening activities and awareness campaigns
- Approximately 6.5 million people experience acute food insecurity from February–April

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$135,187,409
USAID/FFP	\$398,226,647
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$91,553,826

### \$624,967,882<sup>4</sup>

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

### \$3,756,094,855

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

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Hostilities between Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) forces and armed groups, as well as attacks by armed pastoralists against civilians, resulted in additional displacement and increased humanitarian need in areas of South Sudan in March. Continued insecurity in Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states also disrupted relief operations during the month. The UN recorded more than 50 humanitarian access incidents in February.
- Approximately 6.5 million people in South Sudan—or 60 percent of the population—will experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity from February–April, according to the latest IPC analysis.<sup>5</sup>

<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 \$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 \$840.9 million.

<sup>5</sup> The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

## **INSECURITY, POPULATION DISPLACEMENT, AND AID DISRUPTION**

- On March 27, attacks by unknown armed actors in Upper Nile's Mandeng town resulted in the death of a GoRSS lawmaker and two security personnel and prompted the relocation of nearly 20 humanitarian workers from Mandeng to the capital city of Juba, the UN reports. Two additional assessment teams continued missions in neighboring Maiwut and Jekow towns in Upper Nile despite the insecurity.
- On March 24, armed clashes between a youth group and GoRSS forces in Unity State's Koch town prompted the relocation of eight humanitarian staff from Koch to nearby Bentiu town, Unity. Humanitarian actors reported that the fighting had not resulted in population displacement as of March 27. UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) forces deployed to the area to monitor the situation.
- Fighting in Upper Nile's Ulang County killed approximately 40 people and displaced approximately 18,000 individuals to Ulang's Kieckuon town from March 15–26, local authorities report. In addition, fighting in Eastern Equatoria's Torit County on March 24 resulted in approximately 30 deaths and an unknown number of injuries. The fighting, which coincided with the visit of GoRSS Vice President James Wani Igga to promote the revitalized peace agreement in Torit, reportedly followed a border dispute and cattle theft.
- Insecurity continued to hinder relief operations in Upper Nile in March. Two humanitarian organizations suspended operations and, as a precautionary measure, relocated staff in Upper Nile's Ulang County following March 17 fighting between armed youth groups, according to the UN. The hostilities resulted in the burning of several houses and displaced an unknown number of civilians, according to the relief workers.
- Clashes between local youth groups and GoRSS forces in Eastern Equatoria's Lopa County, near Torit town, displaced an unknown number of people to nearby mountains on March 15. In response, a USAID/OFDA partner temporarily closed mobile health clinics in Lopa and restricted staff travel on primary transport routes in the county due to safety concerns. Security conditions in the area remained tenuous as of late March, and humanitarian organizations plan to assess the emergency needs of affected populations when security permits.
- As of mid-March, fighting between GoRSS forces and an armed opposition group in Western Equatoria's Mundri County had displaced more than 4,000 people to nearby Rokon County since late February, according to the UN. Relief actors noted that newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Rokon's Dulamaya IDP camp required urgent food, health, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. Humanitarian agencies are mobilizing resources to respond to emergency needs.
- On March 9, fighting between GoRSS forces and an armed group in Central Equatoria's Otego County displaced more than 500 people to the state's Yei town on March 9. In response to the displacement, relief agencies are providing emergency food rations, nutrition assistance, relief commodities, and WASH services to IDPs in Yei. The new arrivals add to the nearly 14,500 IDPs that have fled to seven locations in and around Yei and neighboring Mugwo town due to conflict since January, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- Early March attacks by armed pastoralists against civilians in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Mapel town, Jur River County, resulted in at least 15 deaths and displaced approximately 3,500 people internally in the county and additional people to neighboring Kuajena town, Western Bahr el Ghazal. Humanitarian actors conducted an assessment mission in late March to Kuajena; however, insecurity prevented the team from continuing to Mapel. The assessment team reported that IDPs in Kuajena had integrated with the host community but required food, health, shelter, and WASH services. Humanitarian actors agreed to provide limited support services to respond to emergency needs.
- In February, the UN recorded more than 50 humanitarian access incidents, approximately 16 percent of which involved bureaucratic impediments, such as illegal taxation. Although lower than the same period in 2018, the figure marks an increase of nearly 43 percent from the 35 access incidents reported in January. USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues to collaborate with GoRSS to improve humanitarian access through a series of workshops on eliminating illegal checkpoint fees. The collaboration has already proven to have positive impacts, with a significant reduction in illegal checkpoints observed on routes connecting Juba and Bentiu. These efforts coincide with the UN agency's first road delivery to central Unity, an area with widespread insecurity and food shortages previously only served by costly air drops, in late February.

## HEALTH AND EDUCATION

- On March 26, WFP and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) launched a joint education in emergencies program benefiting an estimated 75,000 children in 150 schools across Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap states. The five-year program aims to provide hot daily meals to an estimated 75,000 children; train approximately 1,600 teachers; equip learners with educational supplies; and provide psychosocial support services for up to 40,000 children and adolescents, including students who are not currently enrolled in school.
- On March 25, the GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH), with support from UN World Health Organization (WHO) and local health partners, launched a reactive vaccination campaign for yellow fever—an acute viral hemorrhagic disease transmitted by infected mosquitoes—aiming to inoculate approximately 19,600 individuals ages nine months to 65 years in Western Equatoria’s Nzara County. The European Commission’s Department for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO); Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and USAID supporting the campaign, which follows the declaration of a yellow fever outbreak in late 2018.
- Relief actors in South Sudan continue to mobilize resources and bolster Ebola virus disease (EVD) preparedness efforts, including facilitating trainings for health care workers and conducting border screening in key locations throughout the country. As of March 23, a USAID/OFDA partner had trained 30 health care workers on EVD infection prevention and control and basic EVD case management. In addition, the Central Equatoria State MoH, with support from UNICEF, trained more than 60 social mobilizers during the same period.
- From March 17–23, USAID partner IOM screened nearly 14,000 individuals for EVD exposure and symptoms at 10 point of entry (PoE) EVD screening sites; the total marked a nearly 9 percent increase over the previous week, primarily due to the operationalization of the new Kerwa and Busia PoE screening facilities in central Equatoria’s Kajo-Keji and Morobo counties. IOM has screened nearly 192,700 inbound travelers to South Sudan since December 2018. Furthermore, IOM reached more than 4,800 individuals with health and hygiene education sessions in nine locations, including schools, markets, and water points, during the reporting period.
- In response to measles outbreaks primarily affecting children IOM—in coordination with the GoRSS MoH, UNICEF, WHO, and other health partners—implemented a reactive vaccination campaign from March 2–10 aiming to inoculate more than 47,300 children ages six months to 15 years in and around Jonglei’s Pibor town. IOM also implemented a reactive measles vaccination campaign targeting nearly 37,200 children ages 6–59 months in Unity’s Mayom County from March 4–12. Relief agencies commenced a parallel measles vaccination campaign in Warrap State’s Gogrial West County on March 6 to vaccinate more than 76,000 children.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The January–July 2019 IPC analysis estimates that approximately 6.5 million people in South Sudan—or 60 percent of the population—will experience Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity from February–April. The analysis also projects that nearly 6.9 million people will likely experience Crisis or worse levels from May–July. The areas of most concern include Upper Nile, Jonglei, Lakes and Unity states, where the analysis projects that that nearly 46,000 individuals will face Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity from May–July, a 53 percent increase compared to January’s figure. Food availability continues to be severely constrained by large scale displacement, low crop production, high food prices, market disruptions, macroeconomic challenges, and exhaustion of households’ coping mechanisms, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports.
- According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), food security conditions are expected to deteriorate through the July–August peak of the lean season, the period when hunger is typically most severe. While the delivery of food assistance is anticipated to increase during the lean season and will likely prevent harsher outcomes, past trends indicate that the severity of food insecurity increases during the lean season relative to the harvest period despite the increase in humanitarian food assistance. In order to sustain long-term food security improvements and end the persistent risk of Catastrophe levels of food insecurity in South Sudan, improved security conditions are needed to allow markets to function and people to resume livelihood activities, FEWS NET reports.
- From March 20–26, WFP reached more than 76,000 people with emergency food assistance at five locations in Unity’s Koch, Mayendit, and Panyijar counties and Upper Nile’s Longuchuk County through the Integrated Rapid Response

Mechanism. During the same time frame, WFP provided more than 210 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to approximately 26,900 people in the Grater Bagari area, Western Bahr el Ghazal, including blanket supplementary food for 3,900 children ages five years and younger. In addition, WFP provided cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance to nearly 6,000 IDPs sheltering at the UNMISS PoC site in Upper Nile’s Malakal town, as well as nearly 82,000 refugees in Upper Nile’s Maban County, as of March 26. In February, WFP and implementing partners distributed more than 14,500 MT of food and nutrition assistance and \$2.6 million in cash-based transfers to nearly 1.7 million food-insecure people across South Sudan.

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## USG AND PARTNER ASSESSMENTS

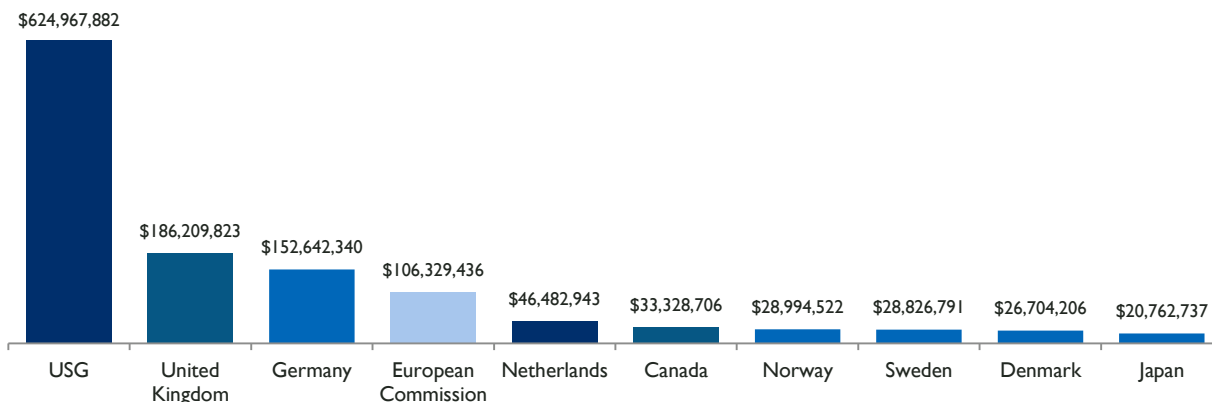
- A USAID delegation traveled to Jonglei’s Pibor town on March 13 to monitor USAID-funded programs. The team observed food-for-assets and livelihood activities supported by USAID/FFP partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS). With CRS support, nearly 850 individuals are constructing approximately 6 miles of road to increase connectivity between communities and improve access to health services, markets, schools, and water points. In addition, the delegation met 10 representatives from female-headed households, who received goats during a December 2018 CRS livestock restocking activity. The livestock recipients expressed their appreciation to the delegation for the animals, which provide households with milk that can be sold to help cover school and health care costs.
- From March 15–20, an interagency team including USAID/OFDA partners conducted a humanitarian needs assessment in 14 locations hosting IDPs in Warrap’s Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Twic, Tonj East, and Tonj North counties; the assessment found that IDPs required urgent food, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance. More than 39,800 people have been affected by intercommunal conflict and cattle raids in the region between December 2018 and March 2019, according to local authorities. The assessment found that the majority of IDPs in Gogrial East and Gogrial West had returned to the areas following previous displacement caused by intercommunal conflict from 2016–2017. Humanitarian workers are providing relief commodities and a one-month food ration to approximately 20,100 vulnerable individuals in Tonj East and Tonj North who were affected by cattle raiding. In addition, food security partners are planning to scale-up seasonal response activities and provide conditional food assistance to approximately 148,000 individuals in Warrap through August.

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## 2018–2019 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\* Funding figures are as of April 8, 2019. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments to date in 2019, 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 \$625 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 Thomas J. 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 2018<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Countrywide	\$3,976,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (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
Danish Refugee Council (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
International Medical Corps (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
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$135,187,409</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup></b>			
CRS	8,200 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$55,446,344
FAO	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria	\$15,000,000
	1,170 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$14,206,264
UNICEF	609 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$3,387,493
	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$1,047,867
	126,040 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$265,138,679
WFP	16,679 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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$398,226,647</b>

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN			
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
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$38,400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN</b>			<b>\$91,553,826</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$624,967,882</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, 2018.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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](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)