

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JANUARY 16, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7 million

People in South Sudan Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
2018 HRP – December 2017

5.1 million

People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan
IPC Technical Working Group – January–March 2018

1.9 million

IDPs in South Sudan
OCHA – November 30, 2017

204,100

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) – January 11, 2018

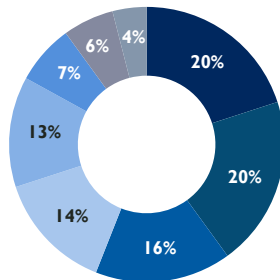
2.43 million

Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – January 12, 2017

283,400

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – December 31, 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ 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/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Armed clashes continue in violation of cessation of hostilities agreement
- 2018 South Sudan HRP calls for more than \$1.7 billion to meet the humanitarian needs of 6 million people

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$135,303,361
USAID/FFP	\$523,630,589
State/PRM ³	\$83,848,939

\$742,782,889⁴

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

\$2,915,779,603

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Although parties to the conflict in South Sudan signed a cessation of hostilities (COH) agreement on December 21, international media continue to report clashes between government and opposition forces in Central Equatoria and Unity states in late December. Several relief organizations relocated staff from Unity's Koch County due to the violence.
- On December 12, the UN released the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2018, identifying an estimated 7 million people who will likely require humanitarian assistance during 2018. The HRP calls for more than \$1.7 billion in humanitarian funding during 2018 to assist an estimated 6 million of the most vulnerable people in South Sudan.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided life-saving food assistance to approximately 4.6 million unique beneficiaries during 2017.

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 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 \$988,767,661.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On December 21, parties to South Sudan's conflict signed a COH, agreeing to cease all military action and to disengage forces across the country by December 24. The 11 signatories also committed to protect civilians and allow unimpeded humanitarian access; the parties are expected to address longer-term security arrangements and governance issues during the High-Level Revitalization Forum scheduled for early 2018.
- Since late December, international media have reported continuing clashes and COH violations from both government and opposition forces, including in Unity's Koch County and several parts of Central Equatoria. The Troika Heads of Mission—Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States—condemned the recent clashes between government and opposition forces in South Sudan.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- November was the most dangerous month for humanitarian workers since December 2013 as armed actor attacks resulted in the deaths of nine aid workers and relocation of 47 non-governmental organization (NGO) staff members in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, and Unity states, according to the UN. Six of the more than 100 humanitarian access incidents reported in November led to the relocation or suspension of relief activities.
- Armed actors detained six relief workers from December 17–20 following clashes between Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) and opposition forces near Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Raja town. WFP coordinated the location and transportation of the aid workers to an area of relative safety on December 20. UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for South Sudan Alain Noudéhou released a statement on December 19 expressing concern over the situation and reiterating the need for all parties to the conflict to ensure unfettered access and the safety of humanitarian workers in South Sudan.
- Fourteen humanitarian staff, including personnel from USAID/OFDA partners, relocated from Koch to Unity's Bentiu town and the capital city of Juba on December 24 due to continued conflict, according to UN and partner agencies. A USAID/OFDA partner reported on January 2 that tensions between government and opposition forces in Koch and neighboring Bieh *payam* remained high. As of early January, the relief organization had not resumed operations in Koch.
- On December 20, the UN announced the official closure of the UN Mission to the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Upper Nile State's Melut town. Since early December, UNMISS and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have facilitated the voluntary return or relocation of more than 560 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering at the site, which was established in December 2013. UNHCR provided IDPs with necessary documentation required for relocation, as well as counseling services and cash assistance. Relief actors at the PoC site in Upper Nile's Malakal town provided IDPs arriving from Melut with shelter support and other humanitarian assistance.
- A majority of the approximately 2,000 people who had fled Jonglei's Payuel village due to late 2017 intercommunal violence between members of the Murle and Bor Dinka ethnic groups had returned as of January 12, according to a UN-led interagency assessment. Surveyed community members expressed concerns about insecurity and limited health care support in Payuel, while populations in both Payuel and nearby Poktap village required improved access to safe drinking water as a result of damage to boreholes in the area.
- From December 14–16, a UN-led team assessed urgent humanitarian needs in Upper Nile's Urieng *payam*, Maiwut County, where approximately 18,400 IDPs fled following clashes in the state in July 2017. The assessment identified food assistance as a priority need, as IDPs will likely deplete food stocks by mid-to-late January. The assessment also found urgent water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs, with nearly 75 percent of IDPs reporting limited access to safe drinking water.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- More than 75 percent of households across the country were facing moderate or severe levels of food insecurity as of August 2017, according to a South Sudan Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) report published in late December. The figure represents the highest proportion of food-insecure households recorded since the FSNMS began in 2010. While food prices have risen dramatically compared to the previous year, 90 percent of households reported static or decreased income over the same period, making it difficult for families to purchase enough food. Overall, households reported allocating more than 60 percent of monthly expenditures to food, a higher percentage than during the same period in 2016, according to the report.
- Acute malnutrition increased across the country during 2017 as families struggled to access food. According to the FSNMS report, proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels surpassed the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent in nine out of the 10 states assessed, an increase from the seven states identified during the same period in 2016. Overall, nearly 40 percent of households reported receiving some form of humanitarian assistance—most commonly emergency food assistance—which the FSNMS report concluded had a significant positive impact on household food consumption.
- According to key informant interviews and rapid assessments conducted in November and December, the recent harvest in South Sudan marginally improved food security, including in some counties where Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity likely occurred during the 2017 May-to-August lean season, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.⁵ However, many households in Jonglei’s Ayod and Nyirol counties, Unity’s Leer County, and Western Bahr el Ghazal’s Wau County continue to face large food consumption gaps, and some households will likely continue to experience Catastrophe levels of acute food insecurity.
- In response, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided life-saving food assistance to approximately 4.6 million unique beneficiaries during 2017. In FY 2017, USAID/FFP contributed more than \$523.6 million to provide emergency food assistance to populations in South Sudan.
- As of January 5, WFP had resumed the integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM), deploying seven teams to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to approximately 100,000 people across South Sudan. WFP had temporarily suspended IRRM distributions in late December due to insecurity. Between January and November 2017, the UN agency used the IRRM to provide emergency food assistance to approximately 1.8 million unique beneficiaries in hard-to-reach areas across the country.

HEALTH AND WASH

- On December 28, the GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) officials reported three deaths related to suspected cases of viral hemorrhagic fever in Yirol East County’s Thonabutkok village, Lakes State. In response to the three deaths, the MoH mobilized rapid response teams to conduct contact tracing, train health care workers, and provide health care services in the affected area. The MoH is also coordinating with the Ministry of Animal Health Resources and Fisheries, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WHO, and NGOs to support response activities. As of January 11, health actors had reported one additional case of suspected viral hemorrhagic fever in South Sudan, according to the MoH. WHO reported on January 11 that seven samples taken from patients with suspected hemorrhagic fever in Yirol East tested negative.
- WHO last responded to an outbreak of viral hemorrhagic fever in South Sudan during 2016, when more than 50 suspected cases, including 10 related deaths, occurred in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State’s Aweil town between December 2015 and May 2016.
- Cholera transmission continues to decline across South Sudan, with health actors reporting zero new cases since mid-December, according to the MoH. Sporadic cases during November and early December occurred in only two counties—Central Equatoria State’s Juba County and Eastern Equatoria’s Budi County. As of December 31, health

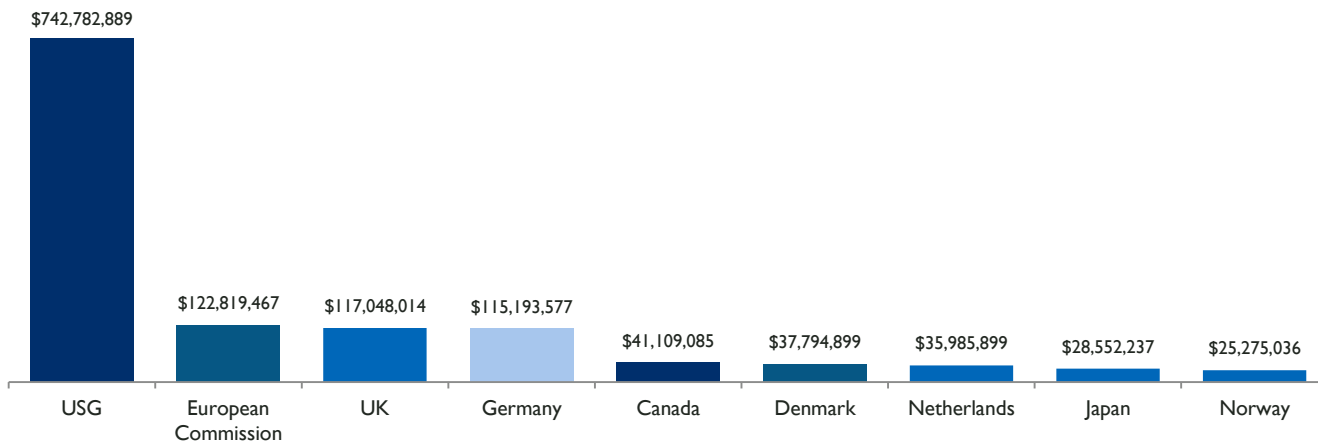
⁵The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5. A Famine classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term Catastrophe—IPC 5—refers to an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. Famine is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are classified as experiencing Catastrophe, when GAM levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

actors had recorded more than 20,400 suspected cholera cases, including 436 deaths, since the beginning of the outbreak in June 2016.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

- The UN released the South Sudan HRP for 2018 on December 12, noting that an estimated 7 million people will likely require humanitarian assistance during 2018. The HRP calls for more than \$1.7 billion in funding during 2018 to assist an estimated 6 million of the most vulnerable people in South Sudan. The 2018 HRP cites various factors contributing to acute humanitarian needs in South Sudan, such as ongoing conflict and intercommunal fighting; continued economic decline; and severe food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels. The 2017 South Sudan HRP received approximately \$1.19 billion, or nearly 73 percent, of the \$1.6 billion requested. In addition, donors contributed more than \$268 million to humanitarian organizations operating in South Sudan outside the framework of the 2017 HRP.
- On December 14, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) contributed more than \$70 million to assist approximately 2 million people affected by ongoing conflict in South Sudan. DFID plans to reach approximately 1.5 million South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda with emergency education, food, health, nutrition, shelter, and WASH interventions. In addition, the agency aims to provide food and agriculture, health care, shelter, and WASH support to up to 500,000 vulnerable people in South Sudan.
- The Government of Japan contributed \$3 million on December 6 to support a project implemented by FAO, WFP, and the GoRSS Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to strengthen food security, bolster community resilience, and train farmers to combat the spread of fall armyworm in South Sudan.

2017 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 11, 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 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 \$743 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 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.
- 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 Disaster Assistance Response Team (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.
- Fighting between SPLA and Sudan People’s Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) forces broke out in Juba on July 7, 2016, displacing thousands of people and prompting the U.S. Embassy in Juba to order the departure of non-critical USG personnel from South Sudan on July 10. Although heightened tensions persist in South Sudan and the humanitarian situation remains precarious, the U.S. Department of State ended the ordered departure status on January 5, 2017.
- 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 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (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
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	WASH	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,000,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, 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
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	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
Save the Children/US (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
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,993,600
Vétérinaires sans Frontières/Germany (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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$135,303,361
USAID/FFP²			
CRS	13,977 metric tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$27,380,286
UNICEF	1,010 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$12,261,622
	125,511 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$264,758,681
WFP	115,025 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$215,430,000
	Complementary Services	Upper Nile	\$800,000
	Cash Transfers for Food	Central Equatoria	\$3,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$523,630,589

STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN			
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
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN			\$83,848,939
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017³			\$742,782,889

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

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

³ 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 \$988,767,661.

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.