

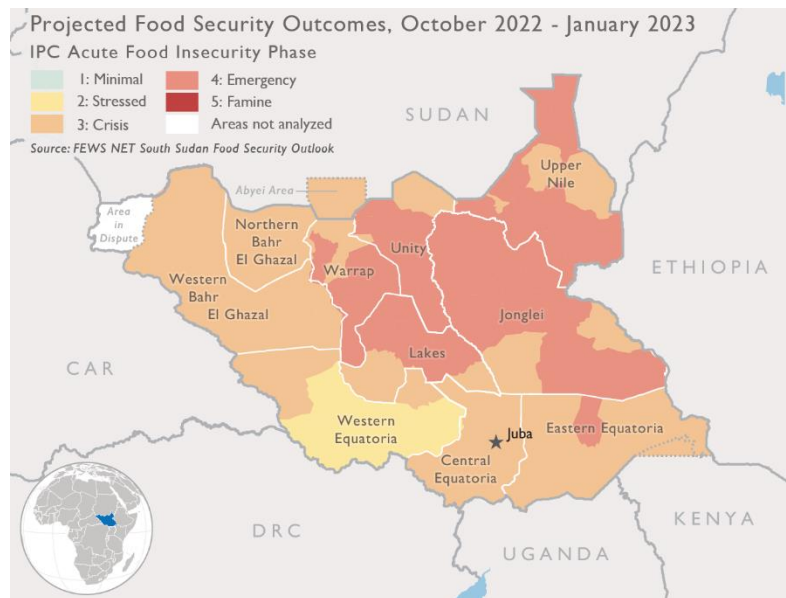
South Sudan – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Continued insecurity across Upper Nile State—including attacks on civilians—is displacing thousands of individuals, according to relief actors.
- Flooding across South Sudan since May had adversely affected approximately 386,000 people as of September 19, the UN reports.
- South Sudan will continue to face one of the largest food insecurity emergencies worldwide through January 2023, with many households likely to experience Emergency—IPC 4—or worse outcomes, according to FEWS NET.¹



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the South Sudan Response in FY 2022

USAID/BHA² \$718,633,435

State/PRM³ \$104,981,907

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

Total⁴ \$823,615,342

¹ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

² USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

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

⁴ This total does not include more than \$169 million in FY 2022 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries. This increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2022 to approximately \$993 million.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Security Situation Remains Unpredictable in Upper Nile, Generates New Displacement

The security situation in Upper Nile State remained volatile in September, despite a reduction in the number of recorded security incidents, according to relief actors. Armed actors attacked multiple settlements in Upper Nile's Malakal and Panyikang counties in mid-September, prompting new displacement of civilians toward Upper Nile's Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, relief actors report. The latest incidents follow heavy fighting between armed factions that began on August 14 in Panyikang's Tonga town and subsequently spread to neighboring counties, displacing an estimated 28,000 people across Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states as of September 30, according to the UN.

The UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and humanitarian partners registered thousands of new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Malakal PoC site between mid-August—when conflict intensified—and late September, further exacerbating the site's already strained capacity to provide protection and shelter services. In response, humanitarian organizations—including USAID/BHA partners—are providing emergency assistance to IDPs sheltering in the site and the buffer zone next to the camp. Specifically, USAID/BHA partner International Medical Corps (IMC) continues to provide life-saving health and nutrition assistance, as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services and programs for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, to populations recently displaced by the conflict in Upper Nile. In addition, USAID/BHA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is continuing to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and displaced communities in and around the state.

Ongoing insecurity and violence against civilians and humanitarian workers continue to obstruct the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. In September alone, intercommunal and targeted violence resulted in the deaths of three humanitarian workers in Jonglei and Unity. Moreover, the UN World Food Program (WFP) suspended humanitarian operations along the White Nile River between Upper Nile's Atar and Tonga towns in mid-September due to ongoing conflict and insecurity in the area. Security challenges and associated access constraints pose significant challenges to the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance to people facing a complex emergency.

Flooding Affects 386,000 People in South Sudan, Exacerbates Humanitarian Needs

Heavy rains and subsequent floods across South Sudan since May had adversely affected approximately 386,000 people—75 percent of whom reside in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, and Warrap states—as of September 19, according to the UN. The floods have displaced approximately 29,800 people, resulted in an unknown number of deaths, and damaged or destroyed agricultural land, health care centers, houses, schools, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure across the country. Priority needs among the affected population include emergency food and nutrition assistance, health care, shelter supplies, and WASH services, according to relief actors. Humanitarian organizations are conducting assessments in multiple states to monitor the increasing number of flood-affected people across the country.

The Government of South Sudan (GoSS) declared flood-affected parts of the country as natural disaster areas and appealed for additional humanitarian assistance on September 9. In response, relief actors—including USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners—have activated flood response plans and commenced the delivery of multi-sector assistance in affected states. However, ongoing access constraints, flooding

conditions, insecurity, and violence against aid workers continue to pose operational challenges for the overall humanitarian response to flooding in South Sudan.

South Sudan Faces Emergency Levels of Food Insecurity and Remains Among Largest Food Security Emergencies Globally

Populations in South Sudan will continue to experience one of the largest-scale food security emergencies worldwide through January 2023, with many households likely to face large to extreme food consumption gaps, indicative of Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Across the country, conflict and flooding continue to displace households, disrupt livelihoods, distort markets, impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and limit agricultural production. Along with deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, these factors have fueled acute food insecurity conditions throughout South Sudan, with an estimated 7 to 8 million people in need of urgent food assistance.

While food security conditions are expected to improve somewhat from October to January as harvested crops become available, ongoing conflict and flooding will continue to limit agricultural production, according to FEWS NET. Lower-than-anticipated food assistance delivery in July has contributed to Emergency outcomes earlier than expected in six counties, a situation that is projected to expand to 36 counties in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap states. Given the combined effects of multiple shocks, Jonglei's Ayod, Canal/Pigi, and Fangak counties; Unity's Leer and Mayendit counties; and Warrap's Tonj East and Tonj North counties will remain areas of extreme concern, where some households will likely face Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity.⁵ FEWS NET urges a significant scale-up of food assistance in South Sudan to address these conditions.

KEY FIGURES



\$438 Million

In dedicated FY 2022
USAID/BHA support for
food assistance

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports multiple UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to bolster food security, livelihood, and early recovery efforts in South Sudan. With more than \$438 million in total FY 2022 funding, USAID/BHA partners continue to provide emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food, regionally and internationally procured commodities, and U.S. in-kind food aid—to food-insecure households across South Sudan. USAID/BHA continues to support WFP to sustain emergency food assistance as food needs increase countrywide, with USAID/BHA's August contribution of more than \$223 million enabling the UN agency to resume food assistance in late July—which it had temporarily suspended in certain areas due to funding constraints—for nearly 1 million people facing Emergency levels of acute food insecurity in South Sudan. Additionally, USAID/BHA and State/PRM NGO partners provide agricultural inputs, fishing kits, and livelihoods training to support at-risk populations across the country.

⁵ A Famine—IPC 5—classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term classification of Catastrophe—also IPC 5—refers to a household. A household in Catastrophe has 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.



\$34.4 Million

In dedicated
FY 2022 USAID/BHA
support for life-saving
health care programming

HEALTH

USAID/BHA partners continue to provide health care services in South Sudan through community health facilities and mobile medical units (MMUs). Through MMUs, partners provide a range of primary, maternal, and mental health care services. South Sudan has the highest rate of maternal mortality in the world, and MMUs provide life-saving maternal and newborn health care services to reduce the prevalence of maternal and infant deaths. USAID/BHA also supports integrated community case management services in South Sudan, which deliver life-saving curative interventions for common childhood illnesses, particularly in areas with limited access to facility-based services.

Moreover, to mitigate the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak in South Sudan, USAID/BHA and State/PRM partners continue to strengthen community health coordination and provide training for local health care workers in infection prevention and control methods. Additionally, State/PRM supports the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and NGOs to address the health care needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations in South Sudan. Health interventions are integrated with nutrition and WASH services wherever possible to ensure a sustainable system of clinical services and support.



\$31.1 Million

In USAID/BHA funding
for WASH programming
in FY 2022

WASH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support partners implementing critical WASH programs, including activities to provide access to safe drinking water, handwashing facilities, sanitation services, and solid waste disposal. Additional WASH programming includes interventions to help prevent cholera outbreaks among vulnerable populations, as well as mitigate GBV risks by providing safe access to latrines, sanitation services, and other WASH facilities. Additionally, USAID/BHA and State/PRM continue to support efforts by UN and NGO partners to respond to recent flooding throughout South Sudan by rehabilitating WASH infrastructure and providing WASH supplies to flood-affected populations. USAID/BHA also supports hygiene promotion activities through public health campaigns and the distribution of essential supplies, such as dignity and hygiene kits, soap, and water buckets.



\$114 Million

In USAID/BHA funding
for nutrition
programming in FY 2022

NUTRITION

In FY 2022, USAID/BHA provided more than \$114 million to support partners to prevent and treat wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—across South Sudan. With USAID/BHA support, NGOs, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and WFP provide nutrition assistance—including specialized food products to treat wasting—to children and pregnant and lactating women countrywide. Using a community-based approach, USAID/BHA partners promote recommended infant and young child feeding practices through one-on-one counseling and group education to manage wasting.



\$19.3 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for critical protection interventions in FY 2022

PROTECTION

USAID/BHA supports multi-sector protection interventions that ensure the safety and dignity of vulnerable people in South Sudan. Protection activities include assistance to GBV survivors through case management, mobile emergency response teams, psychosocial support services, and referrals to health specialists, as well as assessments to integrate protection into multi-sector emergency response activities. Additionally, State/PRM partners provide protection services to IDPs, refugees, and conflict-affected communities countrywide, including family reunification interventions, GBV prevention and response programs, legal assistance, and MHPSS activities. USAID/BHA and State/PRM also support coordination and capacity building among protection actors in South Sudan.



\$19.4 Million

In USAID/BHA funding for logistics support in FY 2022

LOGISTICS

USAID/BHA and State/PRM provide countrywide support to the humanitarian response through the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the Logistics Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, composed of UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. UNHAS offers air transportation to relief actors throughout the country, while the Logistics Cluster provides coordination and information management services for humanitarian workers, delivery and common warehousing of essential relief commodities, and geographical information system mapping. Additionally, USAID/BHA partner IOM supports humanitarian partner responses across South Sudan by procuring, storing, and transporting critical relief supplies, including emergency shelter and WASH commodities.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- 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, clashes erupted between factions within the GoSS in the capital city of Juba and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict, prompting displacement and humanitarian needs. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the crisis in South Sudan and stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- After nearly seven years, USAID transitioned the South Sudan DART and RMT to a normalized response under USAID/BHA on November 6 and November 20, 2020, respectively. USAID/BHA remains committed to maintaining a robust humanitarian response in South Sudan, and USAID/BHA partners continue to carry out life-saving programs to meet the humanitarian needs of the South Sudanese people.
- On October 1, 2021, Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David Renz redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2022 due to ongoing conflict and population displacement; severe floods; restricted humanitarian access; and the disruption of cultivation activities, markets, and trade, all of which have significantly exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2022¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA²			
ACTED	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,455,000
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Agriculture, Health, HCIMA, Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications (HPSAA), Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$12,269,216
Alight	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
Concern	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$7,500,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Complementary Services, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$10,085,329
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Agriculture, HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$4,112,670
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,400,000

IOM	Agriculture, Health, HCIMA, Logistics, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyei, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria	\$42,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$3,000,000
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Jonglei, Unity	\$10,000,000
Mercy Corps	ERMS, WASH	Unity, Western Equatoria	\$6,635,650
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Warrap	\$3,500,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Complementary Services, HCIMA, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$13,289,948
Relief International	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,100,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture, ERMS, Health, WASH	Unity, Upper Nile	\$6,000,000
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,023,131
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$35,999,959
	Nutrition—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$5,320,329
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Lakes, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Equatoria	\$5,000,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture	Jonglei, Unity, Warrap	\$1,600,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Regional and International Procurement; Logistics Support; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$256,286,367
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$257,738,248
World Relief International	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture, Complementary Services, HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$10,680,439
	Program Support		\$137,148
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$718,633,435
STATE/PRM			
ACTED	Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,800,000
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Health, Protection	Unity	\$1,989,838
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$31,100,000
Internews Network	Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,499,950
IRC	Food Assistance, Protection	Unity	\$1,900,000
Jesuit Refugee Service USA (JRS)	Education, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,990,063
Relief International	Health	Upper Nile	\$3,767,897
SCF	Protection	Upper Nile	\$2,000,000
The Mentor Initiative	Health	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,299,797
The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Education, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,734,362
UNHAS	Logistics	Countrywide	\$1,500,000

UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$54,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$104,981,907
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$823,615,342

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, 2022.

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

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 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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: cidi.org
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at reliefweb.int.

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)