

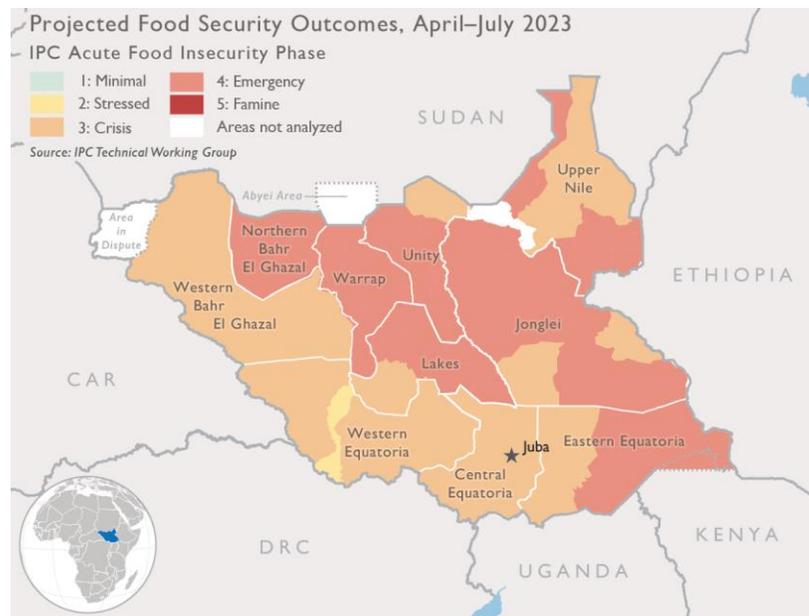
# South Sudan – Complex Emergency

NOVEMBER 18, 2022

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<p><b>12.4</b> MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population of South Sudan</p> <p><i>UN – March 2022</i></p>	<p><b>8.9</b> MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance</p> <p><i>UN – March 2022</i></p>	<p><b>7.8</b> MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of People Facing Acute Food Insecurity in 2023 Lean Season</p> <p><i>IPC – November 2022</i></p>	<p><b>2.2</b> MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in South Sudan</p> <p><i>UN – October 2022</i></p>	<p><b>2.3</b> MILLION</p> <p>South Sudanese Refugees in Neighboring Countries</p> <p><i>UNHCR – August 2022</i></p>
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- Approximately 7.8 million people are likely to face acute levels of food insecurity during the 2023 April-to-July lean season, according to a recent IPC analysis.
- Heavy rains and subsequent flooding adversely affected more than 1 million people and resulted in at least 52 deaths across South Sudan between May and late October, the UN reports.
- Health workers and relief actors scale up EVD surveillance and prevention activities due to the EVD outbreak declared in neighboring Uganda in late September.



## TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the South Sudan Response in FY 2023<sup>1</sup>

USAID/BHA<sup>2</sup>

\$24,261,483

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

**Total**

**\$24,261,483**

<sup>1</sup> Funding figures reflect publicly announced FY 2023 funding that has been committed or obligated as of November 18, 2022. For information on the U.S. Government's funding toward the response in FY 2022, refer to South Sudan Fact Sheet #7 released on September 30, 2022, available on the USAID website at <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work>

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA).

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### South Sudan Projected to Face Most Severe Levels of Acute Food Insecurity Since Independence

In the coming months, populations across South Sudan are likely to experience the most severe levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition since the country first gained its independence in 2011, according to an IPC analysis released on November 3.<sup>3</sup> Approximately two-thirds of South Sudan's population—7.8 million people—are likely to face Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of food insecurity during the 2023 April-to-July lean season. Specifically, out of the total acutely food-insecure population during the coming lean season, an estimated 2.9 million people are likely to face Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, while 43,000 people are projected to experience Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity in Jonglei State's Akobo, Canal/Pigi and Fangak counties, as well as Unity State's Leer and Mayendit counties.<sup>4</sup> In addition, approximately 1.4 million children are likely to experience acute malnutrition over the course of 2023.

Climate change, conflict, deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, and the global food crisis are driving increased food insecurity across much of the country, according to the IPC report. Unprecedented multi-year flooding is limiting agricultural production and access to markets, while the depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound and the global impacts of the Government of the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine are contributing to rising food prices. Meanwhile, flooding and persistent violent conflict continue to displace households, disrupt livelihoods, and result in the loss of productive assets across the country, while also hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

In response, USAID/BHA continues to support partners providing emergency food assistance to food-insecure households across South Sudan. For example, the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached 2.8 million people in South Sudan with emergency food assistance in October, with USAID/BHA support. Additional USAID/BHA support—including U.S. in-kind food commodities procured with funding from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust—enabled WFP to resume food assistance in late July, after funding constraints prompted the UN agency to temporarily suspend activities in certain areas in June. USAID/BHA staff in Washington, D.C., and South Sudan's capital city of Juba continue to monitor the situation and coordinate with partners to deliver critical emergency food assistance to affected populations.

### Flooding Affects More Than 1 Million People Across South Sudan

Between May and late October, heavy rains and subsequent flooding adversely affected more than 1 million people and resulted in at least 52 deaths across South Sudan, according to the UN. Flooding has affected nine out of South Sudan's 10 states, with Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Warrap, and Western Equatoria states being the most affected. In addition, flooding has affected areas of some states—such as Eastern Equatoria and Western Equatoria states—that remained unaffected during the 2021 rainy season, the UN reports. Priority needs among affected populations include emergency food and nutrition assistance, health care, shelter supplies, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, according to relief actors.

Floodwaters have damaged and destroyed agricultural land, health care facilities, houses, and WASH

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

infrastructure across the country. The flooding conditions have adversely affected more than 110 nutrition sites and nearly 880 schools, hindering the delivery of nutrition assistance to approximately 108,000 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), while also impeding access to education for an estimated 428,000 children. Moreover, in Unity, relief actors report that dike breaches flooded the areas and roads surrounding the Bentiu internally displaced person (IDP) camp and the UN Mission in South Sudan base in October. Though relief teams were able to seal the failed dikes, the breaches have prompted concern among humanitarian actors regarding the structural integrity of the remaining dikes for upcoming years.

In response to the humanitarian impacts of the unprecedented flooding, relief organizations—including USAID/BHA and U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) partners—are providing emergency food, health, protection, and shelter assistance to flood-affected communities countrywide. Relief actors reached nearly 74,000 flood-affected people with emergency food assistance between August 1 and October 31, while the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—delivered approximately 280 metric tons (MT) of emergency relief supplies to flood-affected communities by air during the same period, according to the UN. In addition, with support from USAID/BHA and other donors, relief organizations conducted more than 1 million outpatient consultations in affected counties and provided protection services to an estimated 150,000 people during the three-month reporting period. However, flooding conditions, insecurity, and violence against aid workers continue to pose operational challenges for the overall humanitarian response to flooding. Moreover, limited air assets and flood-related infrastructure damage—including broken bridges, flooded airstrips, and impassible roads—continue to restrict access to flooded areas, while funding constraints and a lack of critical core pipeline supplies limit flood response programming. USAID/BHA and State/PRM continue to coordinate with partners across South Sudan to reach flood-affected populations with multi-sector assistance.

### **No Ebola Cases Detected in South Sudan; Government and Relief Actors Prepare to Respond in High-Risk Areas**

Government officials and relief actors in South Sudan continue to intensify Ebola virus disease (EVD) surveillance and prevention efforts following the declaration of an EVD outbreak in neighboring Uganda on September 20. Health actors reported 21 potential cases of EVD in South Sudan from September 21 to November 13, of which six cases met the clinical criteria for laboratory testing; however, none of the patients tested positive, according to the Government of South Sudan Ministry of Health (MoH) and the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Relief actors have expressed concern regarding the potential spread of EVD into South Sudan given the country's porous southern border with Uganda. Due to their location along the border, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria states may face the highest risk of potential EVD transmission, according to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The MoH and humanitarian actors have been expanding EVD readiness activities in recent weeks to effectively prevent, identify, and address potential EVD transmission. Such activities include conducting community awareness activities on WASH, mapping possible points of entry and health care facilities in high-risk areas, and prepositioning health supplies. Health officials and relief actors are also improving information sharing with Government of Uganda health officials, strengthening case detection protocols at points of entry, training health care workers on infection prevention and control measures, and establishing isolation facilities, referral systems, and safe burial sites. Moreover, national and sub-national committees have begun conducting meetings to effectively coordinate EVD readiness and response

activities.

## KEY FIGURES



**2.8 Million**

People in South Sudan reached with emergency food assistance via WFP in October, with USAID/BHA support



**3,600**

IDPs in Upper Nile State's Malakal Protection of Civilians site and buffer zone reached with curative health consultations by USAID/BHA partner International Medical Corps (IMC) since mid-August



**12**

Number of USAID/BHA partners implementing critical WASH programs

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports multiple UN agencies and NGOs to bolster food security, livelihood, and early recovery efforts in South Sudan. USAID/BHA partners provide emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food, regionally and internationally procured commodities, and U.S. in-kind food assistance—to food-insecure households across the country. USAID/BHA continues to support WFP to sustain emergency food assistance as food needs increase across South Sudan, and USAID/BHA and State/PRM NGO partners provide agricultural inputs, fishing kits, and livelihood training to support at-risk populations.

### 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.

### 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 gender-based violence (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.



**23,000**

Children younger than five years of age and PLW in Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity screened for wasting by USAID/BHA partner Concern in September

## NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports 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 PLW 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.



**12**

Number of USAID/BHA partners implementing critical protection interventions

## 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 mental health and psychosocial support activities. USAID/BHA and State/PRM also support coordination and capacity-building among protection actors in South Sudan.



**280**

MTs of humanitarian commodities delivered to flood-affected communities by the Logistics Cluster, with USAID/BHA support

## 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 the International Organization for Migration (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 Government of South Sudan 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 U.S. Government (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 5, 2022, U.S. Ambassador Michael J. Adler reissued a declaration of humanitarian need in South Sudan for FY 2023 due to ongoing conflict, population displacement, inflation, restricted humanitarian access, and severe flooding, all of which have significantly exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$17,206,056
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity	\$229,177
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), Protection	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$5,313,552
	Program Support		\$12,698
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$24,261,483</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$24,261,483</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 November 18, 2022.

## 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](https://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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.

- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://cidi.org)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://reliefweb.int).

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