

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

FEBRUARY 9, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7 million

People in South Sudan Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
2018 Humanitarian Response Plan – December 2017

5.1 million

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

1.88 million

IDPs in South Sudan
OCHA – December 31, 2017

204,200

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – February 1, 2018

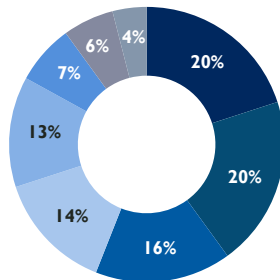
2.43 million

Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – January 15, 2018

286,300

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – January 31, 2018

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

- Annual lean season begins early across South Sudan
- GoRSS declares end of cholera outbreak
- Clashes continue despite cessation of hostilities agreement

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

- The annual lean season in South Sudan—the period of the year when hunger is most severe—began in January, three months earlier than usual, as vulnerable populations across the country continue to experience severe levels of acute food insecurity, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- On February 7, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) declared the end of the country's longest and largest cholera outbreak, which began in June 2016, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports.
- Clashes between armed elements continue in South Sudan despite the December 21 cessation of hostilities agreement, resulting in additional population displacement. Conflict and persistent bureaucratic impediments are hindering the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations throughout the country.

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 February 7, the GoRSS declared the end of the cholera outbreak that resulted in more than 20,400 cases and 436 related deaths between June 2016 and late 2017, according to WHO. Health actors had not reported additional new cases of cholera since mid-December 2017. As cholera is endemic to South Sudan, WHO and health agencies continue to scale up preventative measures to mitigate the spread of the disease, including vaccines, chlorination of water sources, and long-term water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions. Oral cholera vaccine campaigns reached nearly 900,000 people in 2017, according to the UN.
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INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Clashes between government and opposition elements, as well as impediments to humanitarian access, continued in early 2018 despite the December 21 cessation of hostilities agreement to halt military action and protect civilians and relief workers.
- The UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) established a new peacekeeping base in Central Equatoria State's Yei town in late January to improve protection for civilians and relief workers in the area, where widespread violence since mid-2016 has restricted relief operations, disrupted livelihoods, and exacerbated humanitarian needs. The presence of up to 300 peacekeepers in Yei aims to improve overall security conditions and humanitarian access, while also encouraging the resumption of livelihood activities, such as agriculture, and the return of displaced populations to areas of origin, according to the UN. In addition, UNMISS announced plans in late January to deploy peacekeeping forces to Jonglei State's Akobo town in response to continued insecurity and clashes in the area. UNMISS does not plan to establish a base in Akobo; however, peacekeepers will regularly deploy to the town to protect civilians and facilitate the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance, according to the UN.
- Clashes between Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and SPLA-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) elements in Akobo County's Walgak town and Nyirol County's Waat town reportedly displaced approximately 1,800 households to Akobo town in January, relief actors report. In addition, an estimated 4,000 people fled from Akobo County to Ethiopia's Gambella Region from December 15, 2017 to January 15, 2018, as a result of insecurity, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- Aid organizations in South Sudan reported approximately 1,160 incidents restricting humanitarian access to vulnerable populations in 2017, representing the highest number of annual incidents since the conflict began in December 2013, the UN reports. Nearly half of the 2017 incidents involved violence against humanitarian personnel and assets, including the killing of aid workers, robbery, looting, and threats or harassment. The UN reported at least 95 aid worker deaths in South Sudan since December 2013, including 28 deaths in 2017.
- On January 24, the GoRSS Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) issued a circular waiving the annual \$3,500 registration fee during 2018 for all non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in South Sudan to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance. However, the RRC will continue to charge processing fees of \$200 and \$1000 to national and international NGOs, respectively.
- The UN reported more than 60 checkpoints on the road between the capital city of Juba and Unity State's Bentiu town, costing commercial trucks transporting humanitarian cargo to Bentiu from Juba approximately \$15 per vehicle at some checkpoints. The prevalence of checkpoints continued despite the November 9 presidential decree and December 21 cessation of hostilities agreement, which call on parties to South Sudan's conflict to allow unimpeded humanitarian access across the country.
- Late 2017 clashes between government and opposition elements in Western Equatoria State displaced thousands of people from Western Equatoria's Bangalo *payam* to nearby Mundri town. In response to significant humanitarian needs, local NGO Lacha Community and Economic Development—with more than \$52,000 in USAID/OFDA funding from the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF)—is providing emergency household hygiene kits, relief commodities, and temporary shelter assistance to nearly 4,300 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mundri.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The annual lean season in South Sudan began in January, three months earlier than usual, as vulnerable populations across South Sudan continue to experience Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, according to FEWS NET.⁵ Without sustained emergency food assistance, deterioration to Famine—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity remains possible in the coming months, particularly in parts of Unity’s Leer County, Western Bahr el Ghazal’s Wau County, and Jonglei’s Ayod and Nyirol counties, where insecurity has hindered agricultural production and limited access to emergency food assistance in recent months.
- Humanitarian actors reported limited humanitarian access to Western Bahr el Ghazal’s Greater Baggari area throughout 2017. However, in January 2018, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) distributed 350 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to more than 18,000 people in Greater Baggari, where households could be experiencing Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity, according to FEWS NET. WFP provided life-saving food assistance to approximately 4.8 million unique beneficiaries in South Sudan during 2017.
- As of late December 2017, an estimated 1.1 million children younger than five years of age were acutely malnourished in South Sudan, according to USAID partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF). In 2017, UNICEF and its partners admitted nearly 207,000 children facing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for treatment at outpatient therapeutic programs. UNICEF continues to collaborate with WFP to assist acutely malnourished children in hard-to-reach locations around the country via the integrated rapid response mechanism, screening approximately 94,500 children younger than five years of age for malnutrition during 2017. Of the children screened, more than 10,000 received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition and SAM, the UN agency reports
- The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP, and the GoRSS Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security hosted a workshop in Juba in late January to train more than 80 staff from national and state ministries, as well as relief actors, on fall armyworm (FAW) management. Topics included FAW identification, management through safe pesticide use, economic thresholds and severity assessments, field surveillance and forecasting, and impact assessments. FAO first reported FAW infestations in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Equatoria states in June 2017.
- From January 1–23, USAID/OFDA partner FAO vaccinated approximately 300,000 livestock in Northern Bahr el Ghazal’s Aweil Center County against prevalent diseases. During 2018, FAO plans to vaccinate nearly 9 million animals across South Sudan to protect livelihoods and mitigate worsening food insecurity. The USAID/OFDA-supported Emergency Livelihoods Response Program trained approximately 1,000 community-based animal health workers to deliver vaccines and conduct routine livestock examinations. In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided \$9 million to FAO to support agriculture and food security assistance for approximately 3 million people in South Sudan.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Health organizations recently confirmed a measles outbreak in Aweil Center, with seven suspected and three confirmed cases recorded from January 1–28, according to WHO. Health actors are also monitoring measles transmission in Eastern Equatoria State’s Torit County, where officials reported 12 suspected cases in January, the UN reports. In addition, health organizations continue to monitor a measles outbreak in Unity’s Panyijiar County, recording more than 320 suspected cases between June 2017 and January 21, 2018, according to WHO.
- Health officials reported 26 suspected cases of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in humans, including three related deaths, in Lakes State’s Yirol East County between early December, 2017 and February 2, 2018, according to WHO. Between January 26 and February 2, health actors reported six human cases of suspected RVF in Yirol East’s Wonthow *payam*. In addition, health actors continue to report high numbers of suspected RVF cases among animals. A joint GoRSS Ministry of Health and WHO rapid response team arrived in Yirol East on January 19 to investigate suspected RVF

⁵ The 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 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.

cases, collect samples, and collaborate with government authorities and FAO to investigate suspected RVF cases in animals.

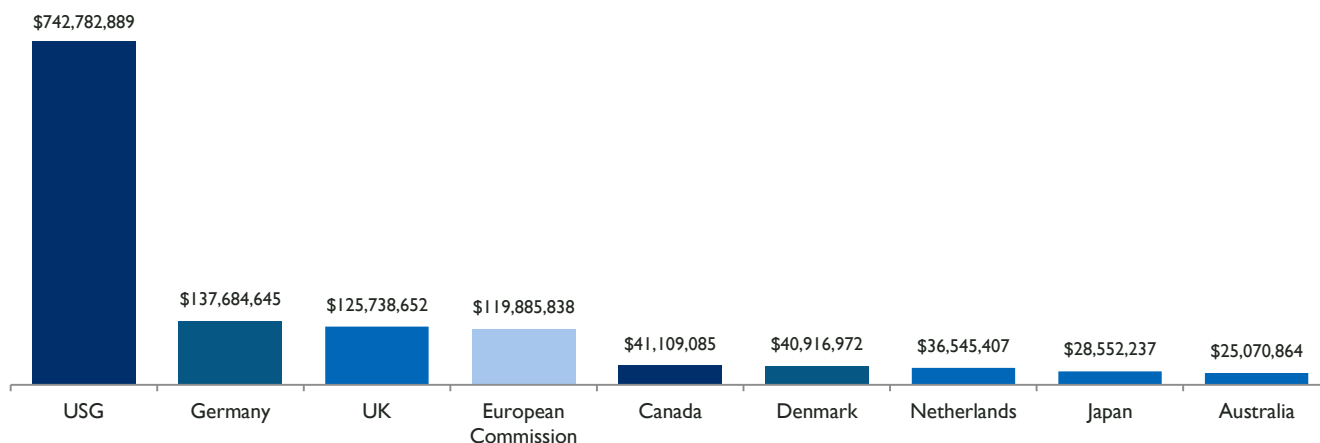
PROTECTION

- The Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM) recorded more than 150 women and children in Juba who sought medical treatment as a result of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) perpetrated by uniformed soldiers between February and December 2017; however, interviewees reported that fear of stigmatization and reprisal resulted in reluctance to report SGBV or seek medical care. In addition, survivors of SGBV reported poor provision of and access to post-sexual violence health care and counseling services.
- USAID/OFDA supports services for survivors of SGBV throughout South Sudan. NGO partner the International Medical Corps (IMC) provides clinical management of rape services to SGBV survivors in Juba’s UN House protection of civilians (PoC) sites and refers patients to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for psychosocial support. In addition, with USAID/OFDA support, the American Refugee Committee (ARC) is providing protection services for women and girls in Upper Nile State’s Ulang County, including women and girl friendly spaces, workshops, and referral of SGBV survivors to case management services. USAID/OFDA partner IOM also conducts mental health and psychosocial support activities, including for SGBV survivors, at PoC sites in Western Bahr el Ghazal’s Wau town, Unity’s Bentiu town, and Upper Nile’s Malakal town.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

- UNHCR released the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan on February 1, requesting more than \$1.5 billion to assist South Sudanese refugees sheltering in neighboring countries. UNHCR projects the number of refugees from South Sudan will increase from approximately 2.4 million people to more than 3.1 million people by the end of 2018.
- A UN-led delegation that included representatives from USAID and the governments of Canada, Germany, Japan, and the Netherlands visited Western Equatoria’s Yambio town in late January to meet with local officials and community leaders. The delegation focused on opportunities to restore agriculture and livelihoods in Yambio through joint action among donors, NGOs, and UN agencies to build resilience. Donors and the UN plan to collaborate on a 12-point program to support locally-led initiatives to reintegrate former combatants into the community, empower youth and women, bolster agricultural production, and restore infrastructure and basic services in Yambio.

2017 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 9, 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 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. In July 2011, South Sudan became an independent state following a referendum earlier in the year.
- 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.
- 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
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
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$4,500,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, 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, 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
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 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.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>