

SOUTH SUDAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE FOR THE CRISIS IN SUDAN

South Sudanese returnees - May to July 2023

Refugees from Sudan - May to October 2023

Third country nationals – May to July 2023



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FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Rebecca sits with her little sister at UNHCR emergency transit centre in Renk, April 27, 2023. Her family fled from Khartoum, travelling mostly on foot, to reach the South Sudan border. ©UNHCR/Charlotte Hallqvist.

Coordination notes

	South Sudanese returnees	Refugees	Third country nationals (TCNs)
Government of the Republic of South Sudan	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)	Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA)	Ministry of Interior
United Nations	UNHCR + IOM	UNHCR	IOM

At a Glance

South Sudan Emergency Response for the Crisis in Sudan May - October 2023



180,000

South Sudanese
returnees
(3 months)



60,000

Refugees
(6 months)



10,000

Third country
nationals
(3 months)



96.1 M

Total financial
requirements



65

Partners
involved

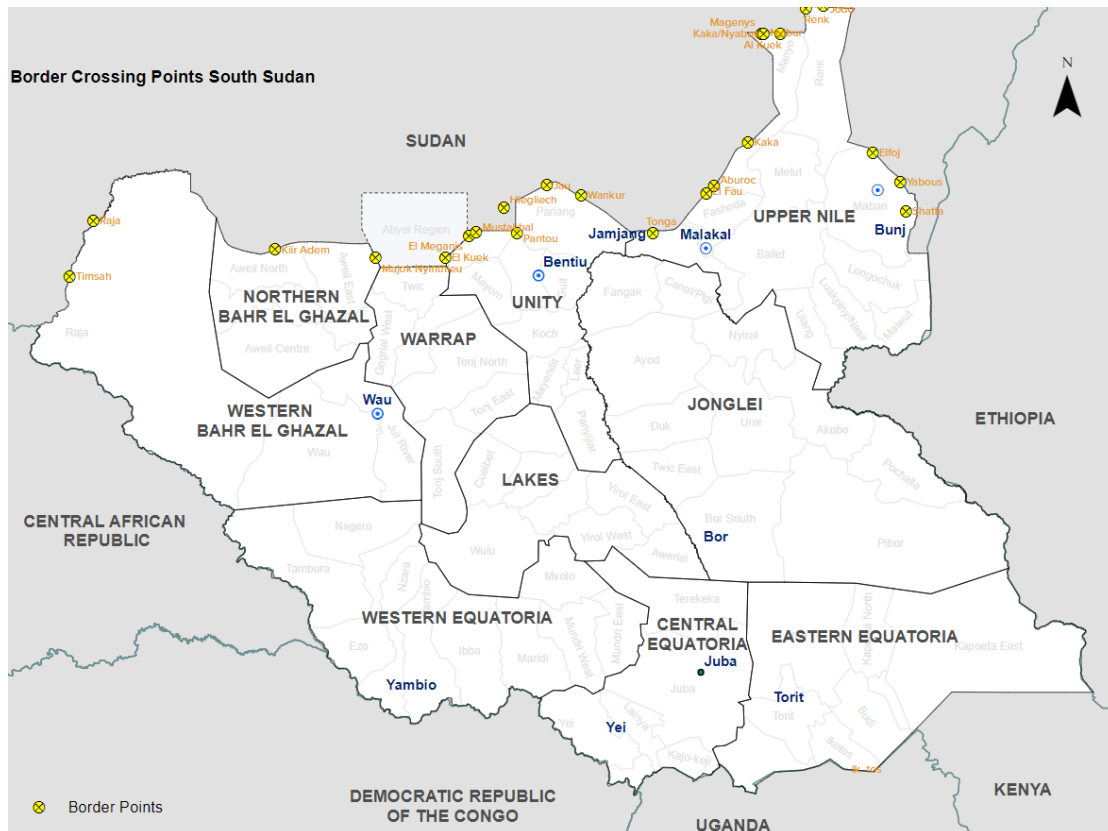


USD \$ 39.9 M for Returnees - \$53.9 M for Refugees - 2.2 M for TCNs

(3 months)

(6 months)

(3 months)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations.

Country Overview

Part 1: Current Situation

Sudan is home to 1.1 million refugees, including over 800,000 South Sudanese refugees, as well as a large population of Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees. In addition, an unknown number of South Sudanese have been living in Sudan, often with no clear status.

Since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in October 2018, an estimated 158,000 South Sudanese have spontaneously and independently returned from Sudan, of whom 80% had been registered refugees in Sudan. The Sudan-South Sudan border has been actively used by refugees, migrants, and South Sudanese, as well as for business and the northern half of South Sudan relies heavily on cross-border trade.

Since the start of the fighting in Khartoum on 15 April, the influx of people fleeing Sudan has increased exponentially at the multiple border points between the two countries. The authorities have identified 12 key border entry points along the Sudan-South Sudan border where humanitarian actors are setting up transit facilities to help receive arriving South Sudanese returnees, refugees, asylum seekers and third country nationals. UN and NGO partners mobilized immediately to support the authorities in assisting people in hard-to-reach areas with very limited infrastructure and where local populations are already very vulnerable.

As of 3 May 2023, more than 30,000 people had crossed the border seeking safety, 90% of them are South Sudanese nationals, most of whom had been registered as refugees in Sudan. These figures represent only those who have been identified by humanitarian actors at the border and it is likely that real numbers are higher than reported. Overall, women and girls make up 54% of new arrivals, while men and boys 46%. More than 53% of new arrivals are below the age of eighteen, while 9% of new arrivals are older than sixty.

Arrivals so far have been mostly from Khartoum, and people reach the border exhausted and without enough money to proceed to destination. Many arrivals are severely vulnerable and in need of immediate assistance. As of 3 May, the majority of arrivals were through the Juda Border Crossing Point in Upper Nile State, arriving largely from Khartoum, with much smaller numbers arriving in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states, fleeing the Darfur region of Sudan. As the fighting in Sudan continues, arrival patterns could change. In addition, a large population of third country nationals working or studying in Sudan are also affected by the conflict and are expected to cross into neighboring countries, including South Sudan, to reach their home country.

The conflict in Sudan has already impacted South Sudan's economic outlook, particularly for northern States that are largely dependent on imports from Sudan and where the prices of basic commodities are skyrocketing. Fuel cost has spiked up to 60% within two weeks and food prices are up by more than 30% in some areas, and they are likely to increase further. With border markets not functioning and the rainy season affecting logistical movements of goods by road, humanitarian operations will require the use of airlifting and potentially waterway transportation to assist refugees, returnees, and third country nationals at borders and transit facilities.

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management is the Government entity in charge of the assistance to returning South Sudanese citizens as well as the coordination for internally displaced populations.

The Republic of South Sudan maintains a strong tradition of providing asylum and protection. The refugee protection program is grounded in a robust Refugee Act (2012) and its 2017 Refugee Status and Eligibility Regulations, which are further complemented by the 2019 National Comprehensive Migration Policy. South Sudan currently hosts over 279,000

refugees and asylum-seekers in its territory of which 94 percent are from Sudan, with a majority of the latter (>90%) residing in 21 refugee camps or settlements in States bordering Sudan.

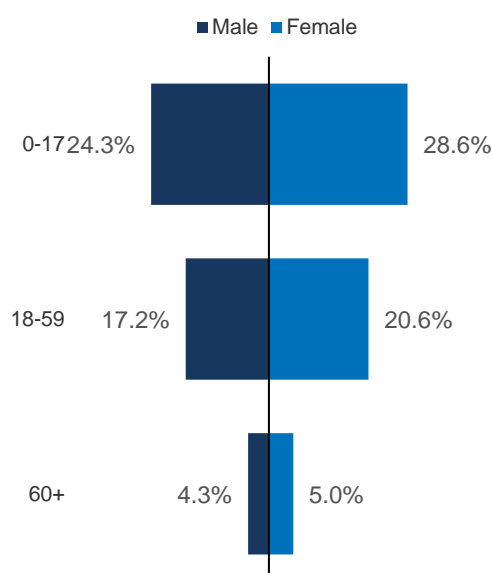
The Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) is the State entity responsible for the overall management and coordination of refugee and asylum matters and takes the lead in preparedness and regulating the refugee reception mechanisms with the support of UNHCR.

Population Planning Figures for the Sudan Emergency in South Sudan

South Sudan	Current Population as of 3 May 2023*	Estimated Population
South Sudanese returnees	27,500	180,000 by end of July 2023
Sudanese refugees	550	45,000 by end October 2023
Refugees from other countries leaving Sudan	1,000	15,000 by end of October 2023
Third country nationals	1,340	10,000 by end of July 2023
Total	30,390	250,000

*RRC, UNHCR and IOM collect data at various Points of Entry where different population groups are arriving to South Sudan from Sudan. The situation at the border remains fluid and all numbers are indicative only. It is likely that more people are arriving than UNHCR and IOM teams present at border crossing points can identify and register.

Age and gender breakdown



16% estimated

Persons with disabilities



54%

Women and girls



46%

Men and boys

Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks in South Sudan

South Sudan faces a challenging humanitarian context in which peace and security remain fragile. Intercommunal violence, food insecurity, and the severe impact of climate change present constant challenges. The 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) estimates that 9.4 million people in South Sudan, including 2.2 million women, 4.9 million children and 337,000 refugees, and 1,4 million returnees, are in need humanitarian assistance. Protection concerns remain high for people of all genders and ages. According to the Inter-Sector Needs Assessment (ISNA, 2022) 21% of households that had returned after displacement to their areas of origin reported that their children do not attend school. Main challenges pertained to fees, school closure due to conflict, and lack of school materials.

South Sudan is also one of the worst food insecurity emergencies in the world. According to the ISNA, 75 per cent of the returnee households reported food as a priority need, followed by shelter (61 per cent) and health care (53 per cent).

Mental health and psychosocial needs amongst displaced communities, including returnees remain elevated and largely unaddressed. The ongoing violence in South Sudan has had major effects on the psychological well-being of the South Sudanese population, whereas returnees, refugees and other forcibly displaced South Sudanese had to cope with losses, family disruptions and disconnection from their community support systems.

Protection cluster statistics:

In March 2023, protection monitors conducted 169 key informant interviews covering 68 payams in 29 counties in eight states of South Sudan. The below graph shows the overall percentages of reported occurrence of protection violations:

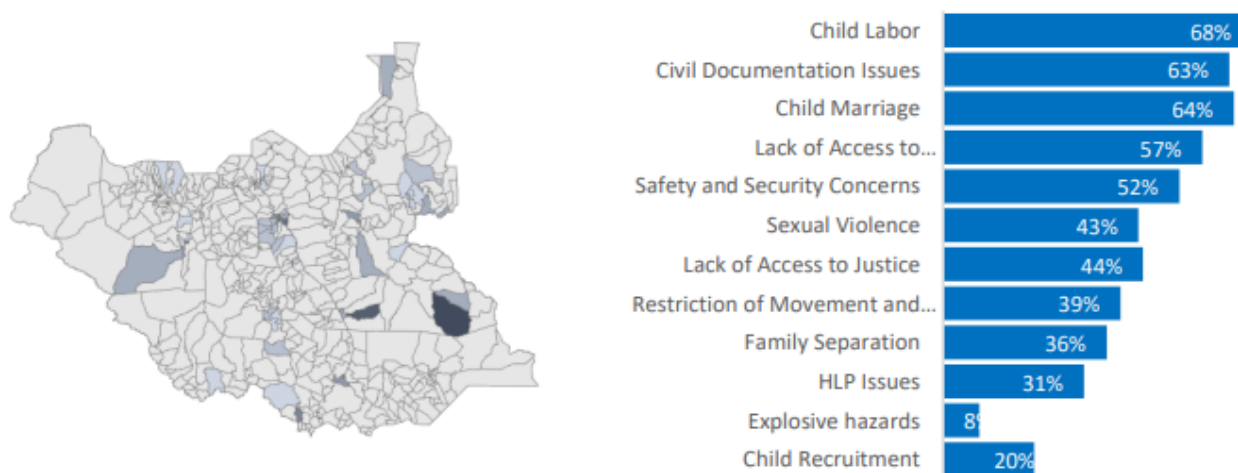


Figure 1- Source: [Protection Cluster Protection Monitoring System \(March 2023\)](#)

Part 2: Emergency Response

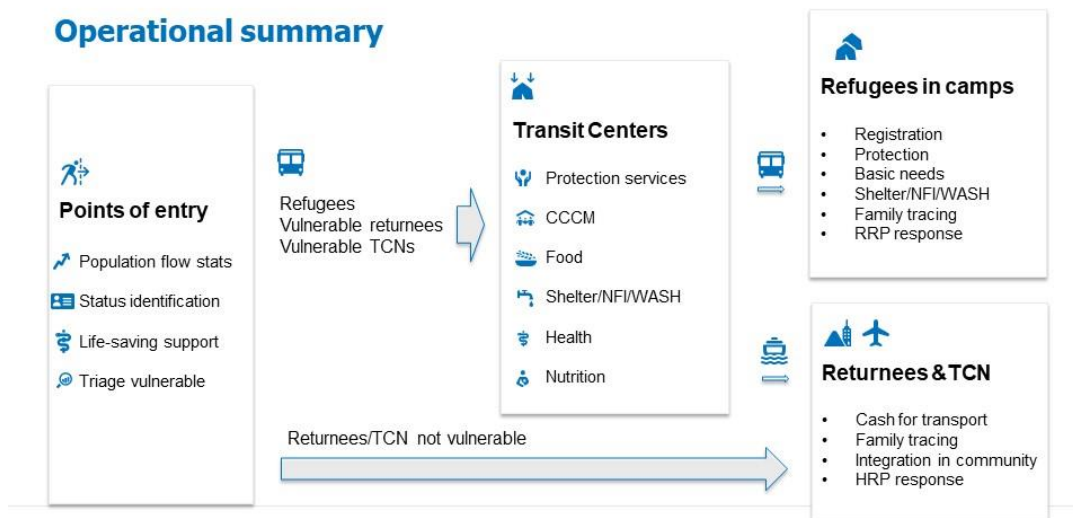
The humanitarian response to the crisis of large number of South Sudanese returning home in adverse conditions aims to support the Government of South Sudan’s efforts to manage the emergency. It will focus on the identification and reception of the most vulnerable new arrivals at prioritized points of entry (PoE), with provision of life saving support to the most vulnerable populations. The strategy agreed with local and national authorities is to avoid the creation of camps

for South Sudanese. To prevent congestion at remote border crossings that may lead to camp-like situations in particularly inhospitable settings, the focus of the response will be on assisting the most vulnerable returnees with transportation away from the border. In locations where transportation from the border is limited, the most vulnerable returnees, third country nationals and refugees will be accommodated in temporary transit centres where they will receive specialized assistance, non-food items and accommodation while transportation is organized.

The plan covers a three-month period only for returning South Sudanese and third country nationals. For returning South Sudanese, the plan is limited to emergency assistance at the border and transportation, following which returnees will be assisted within their communities by the existing HRP. Based on previous trends of returns and rapid intention surveys of the new arrivals, it is expected that returning South Sudanese will seek to settle in Juba, Upper Nile State and Unity, with smaller numbers in Northern and Western Bahr-el-Ghazal State.

Third country nationals will be assisted by IOM in coordination with respective consular authorities and humanitarian transportation will be facilitated for those particularly vulnerable individuals.

Most refugees are expected to arrive from Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, with smaller numbers from other parts of Sudan. They will be in their majority transferred to existing camps in Upper Nile and the Reuwang Administrative Area. These camps will need to be further expanded, with all basic services stepped up, including WASH, shelter, health, education, and others. A settlement approach will be adopted for refugees arriving from the Darfur into Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Due to the longer-term nature of the response, the refugee response plan covers a six-month period, in line with the Sudan Emergency Regional Refugee Response Plan also being developed and expected to be launched globally in early May.



Strategic Objectives

SO1: Deliver life-saving assistance and protection to people fleeing Sudan at border crossing

At entry points, essential life-saving assistance will be provided to arrivals while specialized services will be extended to the most vulnerable while in the transit centers.

SO2: Assist the most vulnerable South Sudanese returnees

Provide protection and services to the most vulnerable South Sudanese returnees through a multisectoral response at transit and humanitarian transportation to designated destinations in the first three months.

SO3: Guarantee protection to refugees and asylum seekers and maintain civilian character of asylum

Provide protection and services to all refugees and asylum seekers for the period of six months.

SO4: Support to third country nationals (TCN)

Assist third country nationals in immigration procedures and in contacting respective consular authorities. Provide humanitarian transportation for those vulnerable in the first three months.

Sectoral Response

In South Sudan the humanitarian response structure is based on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster system and the humanitarian response plan ([HRP2023](#)). This emergency response plan is developed in line with existing coordination mechanisms and aligns with cluster/sector structures.



PROTECTION

The Government of South Sudan will grant access to the territory to all individuals arriving from Sudan including refugees from Sudan, South Sudanese returnees and third country nationals. It will grant prima facie status recognition to all Sudanese nationals seeking asylum. All refugees who were previously registered in Sudan (i.e refugees from Eritrea, Syrian Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Chad, Yemen) will also be recognized as refugees by the Government of South Sudan. Refugees will move to camps and will be supported accordingly through case management and specialized services. The civilian character of asylum will be maintained by the Government of South Sudan that will conduct screening to identify any possible combatants who will be separated and transferred to different facilities.

UNHCR and IOM in coordination with CRA and RRC, will carry out border monitoring activities at main border entry points, collecting data that will be distributed through the joint [population movement dashboard](#). At the points of entry and in transit centers, UNHCR and the CRA will conduct initial household level registration of refugees, while non-refugee third country nationals will be registered by IOM and immigration authorities. South Sudanese nationals will be supported/encouraged to move away from the border to avoid creation of camps. Transportation will be provided for the most vulnerable and their families.

At the transit centres, refugee camps and urban areas, protection teams will identify persons with specific needs, provide information for the most vulnerable and refer them to necessary, targeted, efficient multi-sectoral specialized services

like counselling based on needs, age, gender, and disability considerations and cash-for-protection targeting the vulnerable individuals. Through protection monitoring activities, needs and protection risks will also be identified in areas of return or displacement to inform risk mitigation strategies, response, and advocacy. Family tracing services will be available, including through communication and connectivity booths that will allow new arrivals to contact families and plan their onward movement.

CHILD PROTECTION

Child protection services will be set up or strengthened at transit centers and in refugee camps to identify and provide specialized services to children at risk. These include the identification of unaccompanied and separated children, case management for or vulnerable children and referral to specialized services, provision of tracing and family reunification, as well as provision of quality mental health and psycho-social support based on identified needs. Focus will also be put on prevention through, for example, scaling up community-based child protection approaches.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

The GBV response will employ both static and mobile service delivery approaches, depending on the location and access to the beneficiaries and a mix of cash-based interventions, in-kind support such as dignity kits, and provision of frontline GBV response services. GBV response interventions will focus on the provision of psychosocial support, GBV case management services, the establishment and strengthening of GBV referral systems, women and girls' friendly spaces, the provision of cash-based individual protection assistance, and capacity building of GBV partners. GBV prevention priorities include community engagement and awareness-raising activities focused on risk factors to GBV, available response services, and timely seeking of services, and reporting GBV incidents within 72 hours. GBV partners will also pass key messages to the new arrivals at the entry points, during transportation to the transit centers, and while they stay in the transit centers. The GBV response will also prioritize GBV risk mitigation interventions through collaboration and integration of GBV actions and survivor support across other sectoral interventions.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Partners will coordinate with the local authority to identify existing facilities or spaces that will be utilized as Transit Centers. This will serve as temporary accommodation for the vulnerable returnees, refugees, and third country nationals (TCN) for a period of up to 72 hours before they travel to their destination of choice.

Transit centres will contain all essential services such as temporary communal shelters, basic WASH and Health facilities, protection and information desks, telephone booths to help arrivals reach their families, and other sectoral services identified in the chapters below. CCCM will prepare a site plan and allocate spaces for partners to establish the critical service points. Regular service providers' meeting will be held to share data and schedule of movements to ensure appropriate and timely assistance and protection, as the flow of the population is designed to be fast moving.

Onward movement will be organized by providing the arrivals with information on the movement plans and necessary documents as soon as they arrive in the center to avoid unnecessary delays. A pre-manifest will be prepared before leaving the transit center to inform the receiving end on expected number of returnees.



COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

Coordinating partners will facilitate an efficient coordination system and support a strategic, prioritized, principled and evidence-based humanitarian response. Partners will promote and carry out inter-sectoral needs assessments and analyses to inform response planning. Sector activities will include access negotiations and addressing bureaucratic impediments to enable a timely humanitarian response in a safe and secure operational environment. Border monitoring activities and the provision of regular update data on arrivals through the [joint population movement dashboard](#) will allow smooth coordination of humanitarian activities.



EDUCATION

Refugee children settled in camps will be supported to access quality education and start or resume learning through established education systems and learning environments. South Sudanese returnee school age children who settle in communities will be absorbed by the ongoing work of the education cluster and therefore identified and enrolled into schools with the Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoGEI) to resume quality education.



FOOD SECURITY

Life saving food assistance will be provided at points of entry through provision of ready-to-eat food to new arrivals, hot meals for the most vulnerable people in transit centres, and through integration of newly arrived refugees into the food assistance (50% rations) after transfer to refugee camps. Cash assistance for humanitarian transportation will also include food needs during the trip to destination.



HEALTH

The health response will focus on saving lives including preventing disease outbreaks. Health partners will conduct medical screening at border and provide emergency health care and referral to health facilities for timely treatment; set up mobile clinics to provide appropriate management for acute condition; vaccination to children to prevent communicable diseases outbreaks; and prepare health services in refugee camp or returnees hosting areas to support additional caseloads due to the influx. Certain services shall be prioritized, including reproductive health (in particular pregnancy and obstetric complications), vaccination of children against measles and polio as early as possible, casualties and injuries from conflict, and amplified risk of exposure to gender-based violence.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) will aim to improve psychological and social well-being and strengthen the resilience of individuals affected by conflict. MHPSS activities support crisis-affected returnees and refugees to regain a sense of safety and security and encourage the reactivation of social networks. MHPSS interventions will include an assessment of the psychosocial status of those displaced. At return areas and in refugee

camps, community-based MHPSS activities, provision of psychological first aid, basic counselling, and raising awareness about the importance of MHPSS/available support and referral services.



HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION

Humanitarian transportation partners will work closely with the Government of South Sudan to facilitate the onward movement of vulnerable new arrivals from the point of entry to the transit centers and to the state capital. Returnees and TCNs will be encouraged to quickly move from the border areas. Transportation support and cash assistance to the vulnerable population will enable this process. Partners operating will manage the fleet, prepare the manifest, and orchestrate the movement which includes movement by land, air and river options.



LOGISTICS, TELECOMS & OPERATION SUPPORT

The provision of logistics coordination, information management, preparedness and technical advisory services to the humanitarian community will ensure a well-coordinated, effective, and cost-efficient logistics response. A coordinated pipeline will procure, store, and deliver supplies to various entry points and transit centres. Air, river, and road cargo transport will enable humanitarian actors to reach the people in need and the project implementation sites and will facilitate access to common logistics services for the movement of humanitarian cargo to reach vulnerable people. Logistics and cost efficiencies will be optimized to further stretch the funding and meet the demand of humanitarian organizations.



NUTRITION

The nutrition response will focus on preventing and combating malnutrition. Nutrition partners will conduct nutrition screening at border and referral to nutrition centers for timely treatment; nutrition services treatment will be integrated into mobile clinics to provide appropriate management for acute condition; and prepare nutrition services in refugee camps or returnees hosting areas to support additional caseloads, due to the influx in line with the cluster response in those locations.



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Shelter and NFI partners will work with CCCM partners to increase the capacity of current transit centers/spaces to be utilized as transit centers, as well as to construct temporary communal shelters to meet increased needs.

The centers and communal shelters will be designed to accommodate vulnerable returnees, refugees, and third country nationals for a period of up to 72 hours before they travel to their intended destination while providing basic lifesaving services. Partners will distribute a light survival kit that may include mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, WASH items

and female hygiene kits to reduce their exposure to harsh weather conditions and to mitigate health and protection risks, including preventing mortality among children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. The composition of the kit will be contextualized in each location/transit center. The kit shall be light in weight and easy to carry so as not to burden the population on the move.

In coordination with the Cash Working Group (CWG), and depending on the operational reality, vulnerable South Sudanese returnees will receive a transportation allowance (flat rate) to facilitate their last mile travel to final destinations. IOM and UNHCR will continue to coordinate with the CWG to monitor market pricing and supply chain fluctuations; alternatives to interrupted routes and supplies will be jointly explored with trade and transportation unions; while more entry points for provision of multi-purpose cash will be identified in areas of return to support the returnees and host communities.

In refugee camps, the newly arrived families will be provided with family shelter and the rest of the NFI kit that will support their life or where feasible cash assistance.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

WASH partners will provide lifesaving water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services at points of entry and to most vulnerable individuals in transit centres with the goal of preventing loss of life due to dehydration or disease outbreaks. The response will include an emergency supply of 15 litres per day of chlorinated water via water trucking at all reception centres, the construction of water storage and distribution points, and the eventual reconnection of the border reception centre to nearby water sources. Necessary sanitation interventions such as emergency latrines, permanent latrines renovation, emergency septic tanks for adequate faecal sludge management, and solid waste management systems will be established accordingly. WASH NFI supplies, soap, buckets, water purification tablets and menstrual management hygiene kits will be distributed in conjunction with risk communication and hygiene promotion messaging as well as risk communication and hygiene promotion efforts.

Country Cross-Cutting Response Priorities



Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

The response will ensure a range of accessible and rapid channels of communication, such as information desk and complaints and feedback mechanism established at the point of entry as well as the transit centers, to inform new arrivals about procedures, structures, and processes that affect them, so that they are able to make informed decisions and choices. Operational interventions, priorities, and course corrections are informed on an ongoing basis by the views of affected populations.



Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Using a multi-sectorial approach, PSEA activities will be proactively implemented through the inclusion of zero-tolerance approaches in partnership management, strong leadership among managers, training on existing guidance, and the creation of dedicated focal points across all partners part of the response.



Use of Cash-based interventions (CBI)

Cash based interventions are preferred methods of intervention, particularly for humanitarian transportation and other services. The use of cash should also have a positive impact on local markets. Due to the limited coverage of credit cards and other digital systems, cash assistance will be provided in hard currency that will be realigned to the exchange rate on a regular basis.

Market assessments and price monitoring will be conducted in coordination with Cash Working Group before determining modality of support (in-kind or cash), the amount provided to the target population and harmonizing cash assistance with partners. Review of Multi-Sectoral Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (MSSMEB) is ongoing as of April 2023 and will continue to reflect the impact of the Sudan crisis on South Sudan market.



Localization

Local and national actors participate actively in the humanitarian response in South Sudan. This plan is based on the concept of implementing with actors who are already present and operating in emergency response locations. Local authorities remain in the lead and are supported in their work.



Climate Action

To limit the impact of operations on climate, assistance will be provided in cash as much as possible and humanitarian transportation and logistics will prioritize the use of waterways. Transit centres and refugee camps will set up solar electricity grids where possible.

Partnership and Coordination Arrangements

The emergency response plan is implemented under the coordination and leadership of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, who will lead a whole of government response.

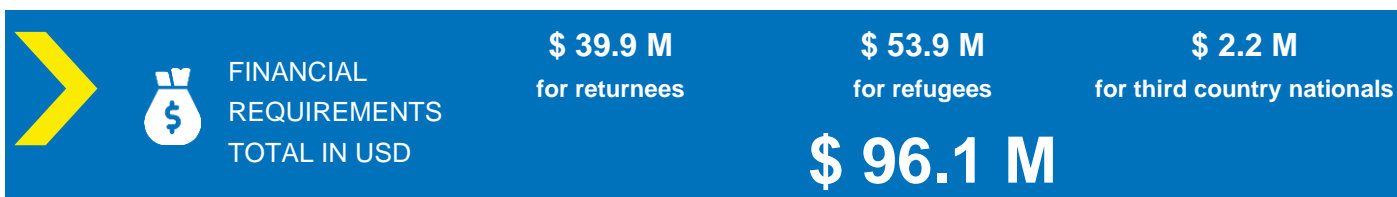
UNHCR and IOM will co-lead the overall response for returning South Sudanese, in close coordination with OCHA, cluster leads, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN agencies, and other humanitarian actors to ensure harmonization of coordination structures. Once returnees reach their community, the response will be provided through the cluster system as part of the existing 2023 HRP.

In accordance with the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR maintains its leadership responsibility in refugee response in cooperation with the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), as the government refugee entity responsible for the overall management and coordination of refugee and asylum matters and leading in preparedness and regulating of refugee reception mechanisms with the support of UNHCR.

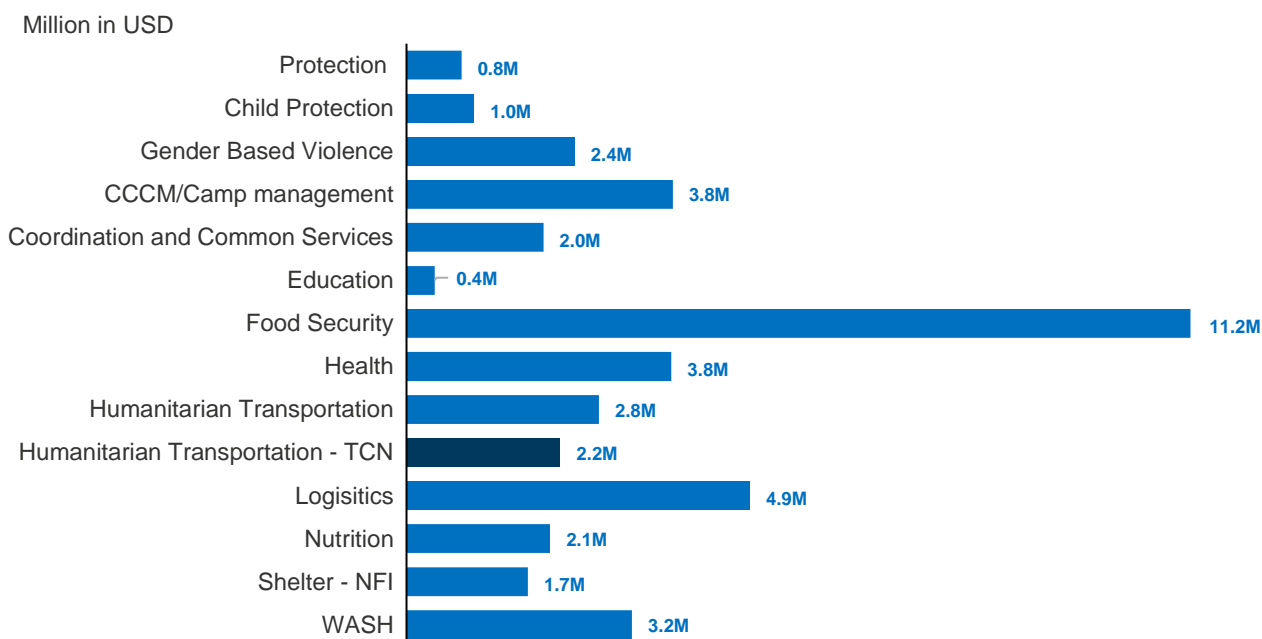
IOM maintains its leadership responsibility for third country nationals not seeking asylum, in close cooperation with immigration authorities and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).



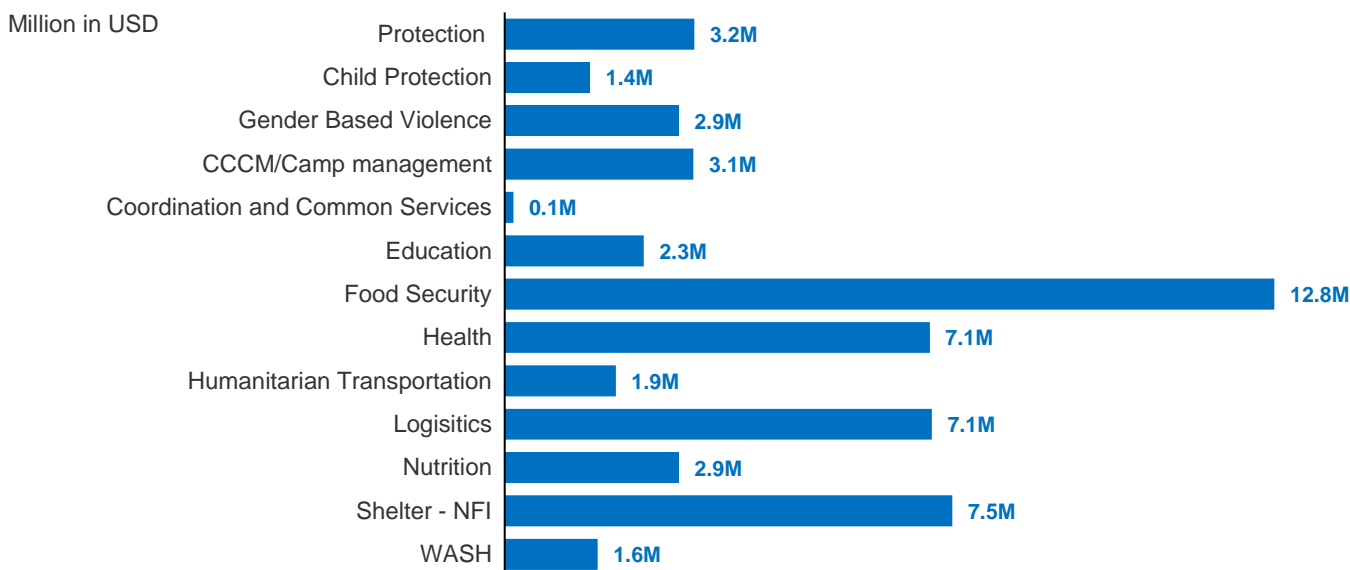
Inter-Agency Financial Requirements



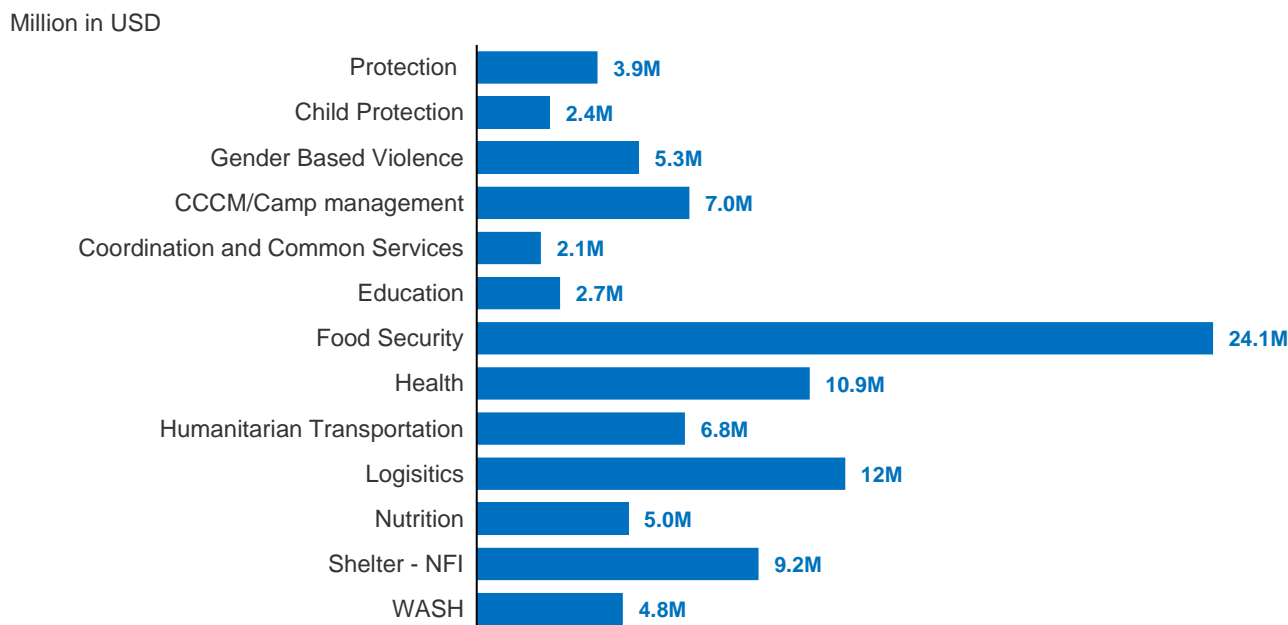
South Sudanese returnees and third country nationals (TCN) – requirements



Refugee response - requirements



Budget requirements by sector (all populations)



Partners participating in the plan and appeal

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Self-identified type of organization
Local and National NGOs		
Access for Humanity	AFH	
Action Aid Intervention for Development Organization	AAIDO	IDP-led
Africa Development Aid	ADA	Faith based
African Christian Ecumenical Alliance	ACEA	Faith based
African Community Agency for Development and Relief (AFRICAN-CDR)	(AFRICAN-CDR)	Faith based
African Relief and Development Foundation	ARDF	Faith based
Agency for Women and Children Development	(AWACD)	Women-led / Community based
Alliance For Action Aid	AFAA	Faith based / Community based
Buckeye Maternal & Child health organization	BMCHO	
Charity and Empowerment Foundation	CEF	Faith based / Community based
Child Relief and Support Organization	CRSO	Community based
Children Aid South Sudan	CASS	
Child's Destiny and Development Organization	CHIDDO	
Coalition for Humanity	CH	
Community Action Organization	CAO	
Community Aid for Relief and Development	CARD	Community based
Community Humanitarian Inter-Livelihoods and Emergency Focus	CHIEF-Org	
Doctors Actively Serving in Africa	DASA	
Facilitating Action for Community Empowerment	FACE	Community based
Greater Upper Nile Organization	GUNO	IDP-led / Community based
Health Action Africa	HAA	
Hope Restoration South Sudan	HRSS	Women-led / Community based
Humane Aid for Community Organization	HACO	Community based
Impact Health Organisation	IHO	
Institute for Promotion of Civil Society (IPCS)	IPCS	
Jordan Stones Relief	JSR	Faith based
Joy Cares Foundation	JCF	Community based
LiveWell South Sudan	LWSS	Community based
Loul Deng Foundation	LDF	Community based
NCDO	NCDO	Faith based / Community based

Pentecostal Church Development and Relief Agency	PCDRA	Faith based
Smile Again Africa Development Organization	SAADO	
South Sudan Grassroots Initiative for Development	SSGID	Women-led
United Networks for Health	UNH	
Universal Network for Knowledge & Empowerment Agency	UNKEA	
Wider Aid & Development Agency-South Sudan.	WADA_SS	Women-led / Community based
Women and Children Health Organisation	WCHO, South Sudan	Women-led
Yo' Care South Sudan	YOCASS	Community based
Youth Empowerment and Development Aid	YEDA	Community based
International NGOs		
Acted	Acted	
ACTION AFRICA HELP INTERNATIONAL	AAH-I	
African Initiatives for Relief and Development	AIRD	
CARE International	CI	
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	
Episcopal Development Aid	EDA.	Faith based
For Afrika to Thrive	For Afrika	
International Rescue Committee	IRC	
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	Faith based
Mercy Corps South Sudan	MCSS	
Oxfam	Oxfam	
Plan International	PI	
Samaritan's Purse	SP	Faith based
Save the Children	SCI	
Solidarites International	SI	
Tearfund	TF	Faith based
Veterinarians without Borders/Veterinaires sans Frontieres - Canada	VWB/VSF Canada	
Welthungerhilfe	WHH	
World Vision International-South Sudan	WVISS	Faith based
United Nations Agencies		
International Organization for Migration	IOM	UN agency
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	UN agency
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	UN agency
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN agency

United Nations Populations Fund	UNFPA	UN agency
World Food Programme	WFP	UN agency
World Health Organization	WHO	UN agency