



SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

JANUARY 14, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.5 million

Estimated People in South Sudan Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
UN – November 2019

5.5 million

Estimated People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan
IPC – August 2019

1.5 million

Estimated Number of IDPs in South Sudan
UN – September 2019

190,000

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – December 2019

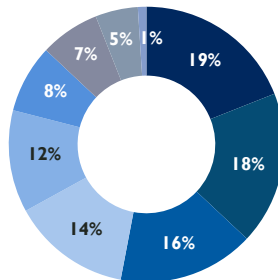
2.2 million

Estimated Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – December 2019

298,000

Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – November 2019

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2019



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (18%)
- Health (16%)
- Nutrition (14%)
- Protection (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)
- Other (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2019



- Local, Regional, and International Procurement (59%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (30%)
- Complementary Services (8%)
- Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers (3%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2020 HRP for South Sudan requests \$1.5 billion to provide life-saving assistance
- Insecurity leads to indefinite closure of three EVD screening sites
- USAID partners begin pre-positioning emergency supplies for lean season

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FYs 2019 – 2020

USAID/OFDA	\$136,228,723
USAID/FFP	\$467,329,945
State/PRM ³	\$83,098,945

\$686,657,613⁴

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020

\$4,679,071,177

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FYs 2014–2020, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Relief actors, including USAID partners, continue to respond to humanitarian needs generated by severe flooding across parts of South Sudan that occurred between July and November. Receding floodwaters and repairs to flood-damaged infrastructure have improved humanitarian access in some areas, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports; however, humanitarian actors now face a shortened window for pre-positioning emergency relief supplies before the April-to-June rainy season.
- The August IPC analysis projected that 5.5 million people would face Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity between January and April 2020; relief actors now expect this number to be higher due to the impact of flooding.⁵ The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) warns that there is a risk of Famine—IPC 5—in parts of South Sudan in 2020.⁶

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 approximately \$236.3 million in FY 2019–FY 2020 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2019–FY 2020 to more than \$923 million.

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

⁶ 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 people per day.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On December 12, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) released the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for South Sudan, requesting \$1.5 billion to provide life-saving assistance to approximately 5.6 million people countrywide. The ongoing complex emergency in South Sudan has left more than 60 percent of the population—or approximately 7.5 million people, including 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)—in need of humanitarian assistance, while more than 2.2 million South Sudanese refugees continue to reside in neighboring countries. The HRP cites continued insecurity and political uncertainty as primary drivers of humanitarian needs despite the ongoing ceasefire, and reports that flooding has exacerbated humanitarian needs in affected areas in recent months.

FLOODS IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- While floodwaters have begun receding in some regions of South Sudan, parts of Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, and Upper Nile states remained submerged or inaccessible due to flood-damaged roads as of late December, relief actors report.
- WFP continues to deliver food assistance by air to areas in Jonglei's Pibor County and Upper Nile's Maban County where high water levels prevent the delivery of supplies by road. From December 16 to 21, WFP delivered more than 470 metric tons (MT) of food commodities to Maban by air. In addition, WFP is repairing several sections of flood-damaged road in Upper Nile which are obstructing relief convoy movements. Between December 23 and January 3, WFP repaired more than 40 segments of a single stretch of road between Upper Nile's Maban and Renk counties, enabling a WFP-contracted convoy of nearly 20 trucks to reach Maban on January 7.
- With USAID/FFP support, WFP has exceeded its initial emergency flood response targets, reaching more than 800,000 flood-affected people with emergency food assistance—including more than 10,700 MT of food commodities and nearly \$6.7 million in cash—and nutrition support, as of January 7. In addition, WFP continues to register people in need of assistance in hard-to-reach areas, including Pibor's Gumuruk area, where the agency registered nearly 16,000 people during the week of December 30.
- As of January 9, humanitarian agencies, including USAID partners, had provided non-food relief commodities to approximately 174,000 flood-affected people, the UN reports. Additionally, USAID partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other relief actors have provided agricultural inputs, fishing kits, and vegetable seeds to approximately 11,000 households in Jonglei's Akobo and Ayod counties. Distributions are ongoing in other flood-affected areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, as well as the contested Abyei Area, targeting an additional 65,000 households. Approximately 21,000 flood-affected households still require humanitarian assistance in early 2020, the UN reports.
- Beginning in mid-October, USAID/OFDA partner Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA) transitioned existing relief programs to emergency nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities targeting flood-affected populations in Jonglei's Fangak and Pibor counties. As of late December, AAH/USA had begun distributing hygiene kits to more than 2,200 households in the counties and recruited and trained 25 community hygiene promoters in Pibor. Additionally, AAH/USA purified several water points in Pibor town, providing nearly 1,600 gallons of safe drinking water to approximately 400 individuals per day. The partner also constructed emergency latrines supporting more than 4,400 people and provided hygiene promotion sessions for more than 11,000 people across Fangak and Pibor. Finally, AAH/USA recently launched clean-up campaigns in several public markets across Pibor town, which aim to remove a total of 12 MT of solid waste and debris that has accumulated due to flooding.
- USAID/OFDA partner Samaritan's Purse provided agricultural inputs and fishing kits, as well as training on food preservation and nutritious cooking practices, to flood-affected communities in Unity's Mayendit County and Northern Bahr el Ghazal's Aweil East County from December 2 to 13. The non-governmental organization (NGO) distributed soap, water containers, and water disinfection tablets to flood-affected households in Unity's Abiemnom and Mayendit counties and Abyei's Agok town.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, INSECURITY, AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

- Armed group clashes in Upper Nile’s Maiwut County displaced more than 3,600 people to the Pamdong reception center in Ethiopia’s Gambella Region between November and early December, according to the UN. As of December 19, the center was hosting approximately 4,000 refugees, including unaccompanied or separated children; more than 1,200 of the refugees are children ages four years and younger. The Government of Ethiopia Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs has reportedly suspended the registration of new refugees, limiting their access to basic services. In response, relief actors have scaled up humanitarian assistance to meet the needs of refugees in Pamdong.
- Armed conflict in Central Equatoria State’s Yei County continues to threaten civilian lives and impede humanitarian operations. On December 9, local authorities reported two separate vehicle ambushes by unknown armed actors in Yei, and on December 13, clashes between the National Salvation Front (NAS) and the South Sudan People’s Defense Forces (SSPDF) resulted in an undetermined number of civilian casualties and displaced at least 200 people, according to the UN and local media.⁷
- On December 31, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) facilitated the release of 23 civilians—including 11 children—from NAS captivity in Central Equatoria. One of the released hostages was the four-year-old child of an International Organization for Migration (IOM) Ebola virus disease (EVD) screening volunteer who was killed in a NAS–SSPDF clash in October. Another IOM EVD screening volunteer died while being held by NAS.
- Relief actors noted a significant uptick in security incidents and armed robberies along major roads during December, which negatively impacted civilian freedom of movement and humanitarian access. Unknown armed actors ambushed joint commercial–humanitarian convoys along the Juba–Torit road in Central Equatoria on December 7 and 9, injuring and robbing civilians and reportedly abducting six children, according to the UN. Similarly, armed actors robbed a relief truck along the Kapoeta–Narus road in Eastern Equatoria State on December 6, the UN reports.
- Humanitarian organizations, including USAID NGO partners, continue to face bureaucratic impediments to relief operations imposed by local authorities. In recent months, authorities in Upper Nile have interfered in relief agencies’ recruitment processes and demanded that organizations pay recruitment fees, while in Jonglei, officials have attempted to relocate planned WASH projects, humanitarian actors report. With UN support, the NGOs have resolved some issues through negotiation; however, interference in recruitment has resulted in some delays in relief operations.

EVD PREPAREDNESS AND HEALTH

- Ongoing insecurity and humanitarian access restrictions in Central Equatoria continue to challenge EVD preparedness efforts. As of early January, USAID partner IOM had indefinitely suspended all EVD screening activities at the Isebi, Lasu, and Tokori border points of entry due to deteriorating security conditions. However, relief actors also note that the three screening sites are low traffic transit points with less risk of cross-border EVD transmission. Moreover, humanitarian health actors—including USAID partners—continue EVD screening at nearly 30 points of entry along the Democratic Republic of the Congo–South Sudan border.
- Health actors reported elevated caseloads of malaria in Aweil East in December, with an average of 65 malaria patients receiving treatment every day, according to the UN. Relief workers have also reported critical shortages of anti-malarial drugs in multiple Northern Bahr el Ghazal counties. In response, USAID/OFDA partner Medair is providing emergency anti-malarial medication stocks to health facilities in the affected areas.
- USAID/OFDA partner International Medical Corps (IMC) continued to provide comprehensive primary and secondary health care services in Upper Nile’s Malakal UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site and Central Equatoria’s Juba PoC sites 1 and 3 and Mangateen IDP site during December. IMC reports that improved community awareness, epidemiological surveillance, health education, and hygiene practices contributed to the lack of any contagious disease outbreaks in the Juba and Mangateen sites in December. The partner has also improved service delivery based on beneficiary recommendations through the recent introduction of a community-based feedback and response mechanism.

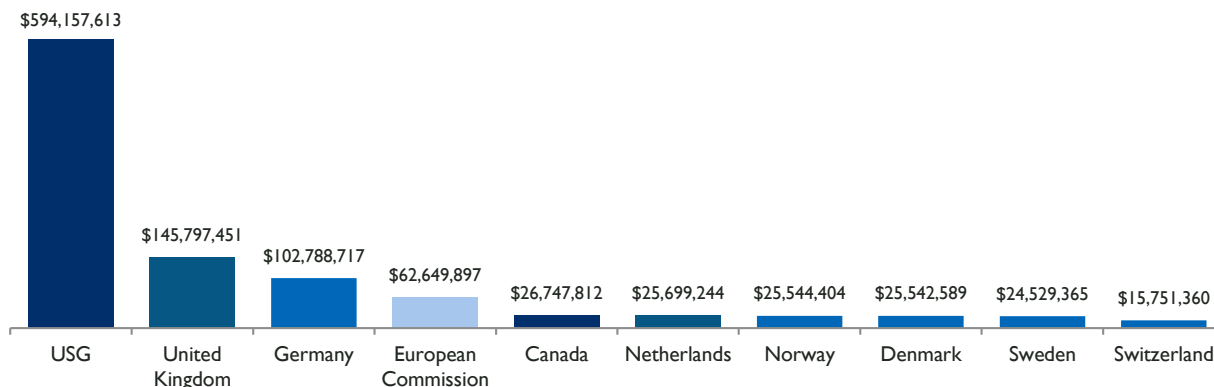
⁷ South Sudanese President Salva Kiir officially changed the name of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army to SSPDF on October 2, 2018.

- As of early December, an ongoing measles outbreak had affected at least 16 counties and four PoC sites across South Sudan, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports. Between January and November, WHO recorded nearly 4,000 suspected measles cases nationwide, including 23 related deaths; health actors reported an average of 75 cases per week, representing a significant increase from the 12 weekly cases reported on average during the same period in 2018. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal's Aweil South County, health actors reported more than 50 cumulative cases between mid-October and early January. In response, health actors plan to launch a reactive measles vaccination campaign in Aweil South on January 10.

FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS, AND NUTRITION

- WFP released a press statement on December 12 reporting that severe flooding across much of South Sudan had worsened food insecurity and highlighting the need for additional funding commitments to limit the risk of famine or famine-like conditions in parts of the country. Similarly, FEWS NET warns that existing severe acute food insecurity could worsen to famine or famine-like conditions in parts of South Sudan in 2020, in the event that some host communities, IDPs, or refugee households do not receive food assistance, or if an increase in conflict prevents populations from moving to search for food sources or restricts humanitarian access for a prolonged period of time. Crisis—IPC 3—or worse outcomes remain widespread during the ongoing harvesting period, driven primarily by the loss of livelihood assets during the protracted conflict, deficits in cereal production, below-normal access to livestock products, and high food prices, according to FEWS NET. From February through at least May, the prevalence and severity of food insecurity is expected to increase, with FEWS NET anticipating that more than 5.5 million people will experience Crisis or worse outcomes, including Emergency—IPC 4—area outcomes in 16 counties in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, and Upper Nile.
- WFP and other partners' delivery of food and nutrition assistance to flood-affected people has depleted emergency food stocks previously designated for distribution during the peak of the 2020 lean season, typically between May and July. As of mid-December, WFP required \$270 million in additional donor funding to execute planned programming through the first half of 2020. WFP and the USAID-supported Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—have begun scaling up the pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies before the next rainy season begins between April and June. WFP expects that improving road conditions will enable overland food deliveries across Jonglei by the end of January, which will facilitate more rapid pre-positioning of supplies and food commodities at humanitarian transit hubs. Relief actors warn that the long rainy season and associated flooding has considerably shortened the pre-positioning window for the FY 2020 lean season.
- USAID/FFP has provided an initial tranche of \$92.5 million in FY 2020 funding to WFP and continues to advocate increased donor funding for humanitarian response efforts. Despite significant gains in cost savings in 2019, with improved security reducing the need for airdrops of food commodities, current donor commitments are insufficient to fund the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster's plans to reach 5.6 million people with emergency food assistance in 2020 that could reduce the risk of famine-like outcomes in areas of the country.

2019 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of January 14, 2020. All international figures are according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments to date in 2019, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2019, which began on October 1, 2018 and ended on September 30, 2019. The \$594 million in 2019 USG humanitarian funding for the South Sudan response does not include support for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Army 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 the Republic of South Sudan in 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. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team to support the DART.
- On October 3, 2019, U.S. Ambassador Thomas J. Hushek redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2020 due to ongoing violent conflict, population displacement, restricted humanitarian access, and 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 FYs 2019–2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
AAH/USA	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	HCIM, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
ALIMA	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,700,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$3,460,487
CARE	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,999,995

Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,300,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	HCIM, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,814,353
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
IMA World Health	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,871,017
iMMAP	HCIM	Countrywide	\$150,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$5,735,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$4,083,501
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, HCIM, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$16,889,882
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile	\$7,000,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity, Western Equatoria	\$3,104,459
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity	\$3,600,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	HCIM, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,499,904
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$3,975,282
Relief International (RI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Upper Nile	\$4,700,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Western Equatoria	\$4,198,988
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Health, HCIM, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,340,788
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,260,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,500,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,700,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$24,000,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity	\$2,187,032
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, HCIM, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
	Program Support		\$1,358,035
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$136,228,723
USAID/FFP²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	7,520 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$26,101,313
FAO	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
	1,250 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$22,187,276
UNICEF	625 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$16,367,233
WFP and Implementing Partners	129,599 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Countrywide	\$211,721,855

	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$92,500,000
	29,390 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$64,479,418
	Cash Transfers for Food	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria	\$6,972,850
	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$467,329,945
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN			
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Primary Health Care, Psychosocial Support, Reproductive Health	Unity	\$1,499,402
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,300,000
IMC	Health, Maternal Health, Psychosocial Support	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Internews	Communication, Protection	Unity	\$1,499,950
IRC	Gender-Based Violence Prevention, Protection, Reproductive and Primary Health Care	Unity	\$1,500,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Education, Psychosocial Support, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Lutheran World Relief (LWF)	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$1,499,968
MENTOR Initiative	Health and Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,499,625
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,400,000
RI	Primary Health Care	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
SCF	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN³			\$83,098,945
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020			\$686,657,613

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of November 8, 2019.

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

³ This total does not include approximately \$236.3 million in FY 2019–FY 2020 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 2019–FY 2020 to nearly \$923 million.

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.
 - 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>