



SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

APRIL 17, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.5 million

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

6 million

Estimated People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan
IPC – February 2020

1.7 million

Estimated Number of IDPs in South Sudan
UN – January 2020

188,000

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – March 2020

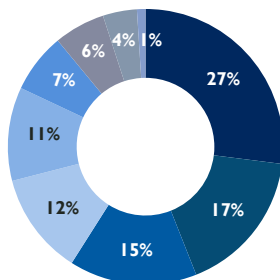
2.2 million

Estimated Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – March 2020

300,000

Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – March 2020

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FYs 2019-2020



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (27%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (17%)
- Health (15%)
- Nutrition (12%)
- Protection (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (7%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Shelter & Settlements (4%)
- Other (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FYs 2019-2020



- Local, Regional, and International Procurement (67%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (27%)
- Complementary Services (5%)
- Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Health actors report first confirmed COVID-19 cases in South Sudan
- GoRSS introduces COVID-19 prevention measures
- Desert locusts continue to spread in South Sudan, threaten food security

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

USAID/OFDA	\$169,137,031
USAID/FFP	\$620,046,143
State/PRM ³	\$90,198,945

\$879,382,119⁴

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

\$4,910,245,683

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Health actors announced the first four confirmed coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases in South Sudan during the week of April 5 and had traced nearly 70 case patient contacts by April 9. Since early March, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) and humanitarian organizations have introduced measures to prevent and prepare for the spread of COVID-19 in South Sudan, including the formation of a dedicated GoRSS-led task force and the development of a national COVID-19 containment strategy. Nevertheless, relief actors continue to express concern regarding significant gaps and challenges that remain for COVID-19 prevention and response efforts in the country.
- Food security conditions continue to deteriorate in South Sudan, as household food stocks decline and protracted insecurity limits access to food and delays emergency food assistance delivery. Furthermore, COVID-19-related restrictions threaten to increase prices of food and basic household items, reducing household purchasing power, while a spreading desert locust infestation threatens pastureland and young crops.

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 \$274.8 million in FYs 2019-2020 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FYs 2019-2020 to more than \$1.2 billion.

COVID-19 IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- Following the announcement of the first confirmed COVID-19 case in South Sudan—a UN expatriate staff member—on April 5, the GoRSS imposed movement restrictions on the UN and humanitarian operations in the country to prevent the spread of the disease. The GoRSS established checkpoints around several UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) bases and limited movements into and out of the bases. In addition, GoRSS actors limited humanitarian access to UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) sites and temporarily curtailed air and overland travel, including UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights. The restrictions disrupted critical service delivery in the PoC sites, delayed relief commodity distributions, and slowed COVID-19 testing efforts. Although the GoRSS has since eased movement restrictions on humanitarians and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in several locations, including the PoC site in Juba, personnel movements remained restricted at the UNMISS PoC site in Malakal as of April 16. The UN and humanitarian agencies continue to negotiate with GoRSS officials to restore full freedom of movement for humanitarian workers and IDPs.
- The GoRSS issued a directive on April 13 suspending all domestic air travel and interstate overland travel throughout the country, with some exceptions for humanitarian cargo transport. In recent weeks, the GoRSS had issued several directives to prevent or reduce COVID-19 transmission in South Sudan, such as suspending educational activities, banning public gatherings, implementing an evening curfew, shutting down non-essential businesses, and closing airports and land border crossings. Relief actors have expressed concern that movement restrictions and other COVID-19-related directives may suppress trade and reduce income, possibly resulting in increased food and commodity prices, reduced household purchasing power, and rising food insecurity.
- A sustained COVID-19 outbreak could significantly exacerbate humanitarian needs in South Sudan and pose significant challenges to GoRSS response efforts, according to humanitarian actors. State/PRM, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and USAID are coordinating with the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and other relief actors to prepare South Sudan to address the threat of a COVID-19 outbreak. USAID/OFDA is working with approximately 30 partners to repurpose \$46 million in previous funding for emergency health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities to support COVID-19 prevention and response efforts. USAID support prioritizes case management; infection prevention and control; leadership and coordination; logistics and supplies management; preparedness in UNMISS PoC sites and densely populated urban areas; and risk communication and community engagement. In addition, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is working to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern are included in the COVID-19 national preparedness and response plan, as well as providing COVID-19 risk communication to IDP and refugee populations in South Sudan.
- With support from USAID, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) had screened more than 5,800 individuals for COVID-19 at three IOM-managed points of entry as of April 12, provided infection prevention and control at UNMISS PoC sites and other locations throughout the country, and supported the construction and maintenance of nearly 250 hand-washing stations. Moreover, between late March and early April, IOM reached nearly 43,800 individuals with COVID-19 hygiene promotion sessions. In addition, during March, USAID/OFDA partner Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA) implemented COVID-19 risk communication activities and social distancing guidelines to protect staff and beneficiaries at its malnutrition treatment sites in Jonglei State. Similarly, USAID/OFDA partner the American Refugee Council (ARC) integrated COVID-19 prevention and preparedness activities into ongoing gender-based violence (GBV) and WASH activities in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Upper Nile states during March. ARC included COVID-19 risk communication and hygiene promotion during GBV information sessions and WASH site visits, reaching nearly 13,000 individuals with critical information during the month.
- Church leaders in Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Wau town ordered IDPs to vacate four church-administered collective IDP sites around Wau by April 12 due to COVID-19 concerns, the UN reports. In an April 7 letter, the church leaders directed humanitarian agencies to halt all services in the collective sites by April 9. Church leaders also reportedly informed IDPs via meetings and messages on local radio stations that they would be forcibly removed if they had not vacated the sites by the deadline. Relief actors are assessing options for providing assistance to IDPs relocating to new areas, while IOM is delivering information to IDPs still sheltering at the UNMISS PoC site in Wau that there are no plans to close the PoC site.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, INSECURITY, AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

- Armed group clashes, intercommunal violence, and attacks on relief actors continue to result in casualties and hamper humanitarian activities in South Sudan. In mid-April, cattle-rustling and intercommunal violence resulted in at least 17 deaths and 28 injuries in Warrap State's Tonj North and Twic counties. Fighting also broke out in Upper Nile's Maiwut County in early April, resulting in an unknown number of casualties and disrupting local humanitarian operations, local officials and relief actors report. In addition, renewed clashes between rival pastoralist communities in Lakes State's Rumbek North County in late March resulted in at least 23 deaths and nearly 20 injuries, adversely affecting humanitarian relief efforts in the area, according to local officials. Furthermore, local officials in Central Equatoria report that armed groups forcibly recruited more than 250 young men in Lainya County from mid- to late March.
- Unknown armed actors ambushed a humanitarian convoy delivering food commodities in Eastern Equatoria's Kapoeta South County on March 23, the UN reports. The attackers robbed the drivers, but the humanitarian supplies were not affected and no injuries were reported. Later that same day, armed actors ambushed another commercial vehicle carrying civilian passengers at the same location, beating the passengers and looting all personal items. Humanitarian actors operating in the area reported the incidents to the local authorities.
- During a late March humanitarian assessment in Central Equatoria's Kajo-Keji County, relief actors identified approximately 8,500 households that had returned from neighboring Uganda to their areas of origin in Kajo-Keji since December 2019. The assessment team identified critical gaps in health and WASH services, as most health facilities and water infrastructure were destroyed in areas of return. In addition, many returnees requested agricultural implements, such as seeds and tools. Most humanitarian organizations providing services in the area were previously operating from Uganda but have now relocated to Kajo-Keji. The assessment mission noted lack of funding as the main impediment to scaling up response activities.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- WHO announced an outbreak of yellow fever in Kajo-Keji on April 10, following the confirmation of two positive cases on March 28. The UN agency warns of a substantial risk of further transmission of yellow fever due to poor disease surveillance capacity, COVID-19-related movement restrictions, increased mosquito breeding associated with the April-to-June rainy season, and refugee returnee flows from Moyo District in neighboring Uganda, where health actors declared a yellow fever outbreak in late January. In response, the GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) and WHO have increased local integrated disease surveillance and response efforts, including training health workers on yellow fever case definitions. In addition, the MoH and WHO are currently planning to carry out a reactive vaccination campaign in Kajo-Keji in the coming weeks.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

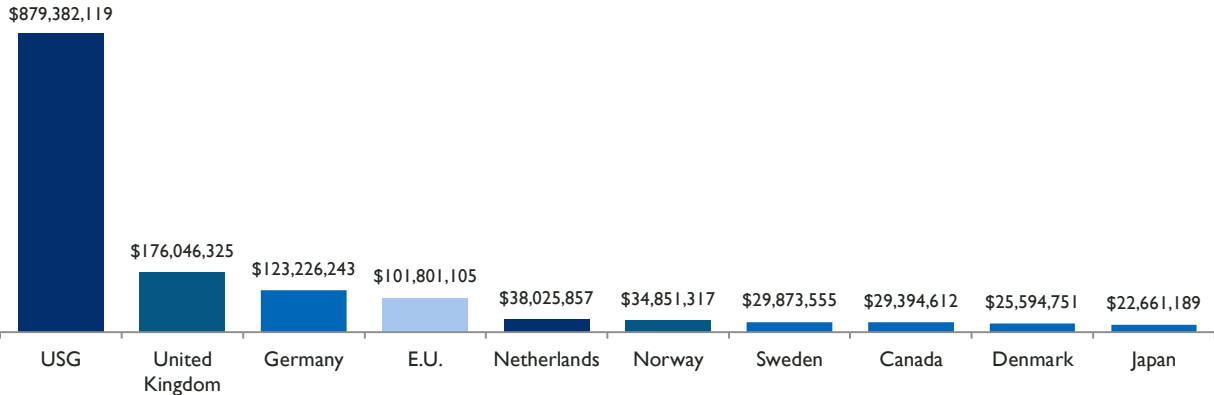
- Severe food insecurity remains widespread across South Sudan, according to a March Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) update. More than 6 million people were likely experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity in early 2020.⁵ Most households have depleted their cereal stocks, and the availability of livestock products, fish, and wild foods is seasonally declining. The lingering effects of crop and livestock losses due to flooding in late 2019 continue to drive Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food security in areas of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Upper Nile states. In addition, an increase in intercommunal violence in February and March hampered agricultural and pastoralist livelihood activities, disrupted trade, and delayed food assistance delivery in Jonglei, Lakes, and Warrap, contributing to growing food insecurity. A January IPC report also projected that 20,000 people would experience Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food security between

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.

February and April in Jonglei’s Akobo and Duk counties.⁶ While increased food assistance from USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) may have reduced the severity of food insecurity in these areas, some Akobo and Duk households likely remain at Catastrophe levels.

- Since late March, humanitarian actors have reported swarms of mature desert locusts spreading to new areas of South Sudan, including Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, and Western Equatoria states, as well as previously unaffected parts of Eastern Equatoria. In addition, USAID partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported new swarms traveling from northwestern Kenya and southwestern Ethiopia into South Sudan in early April. As of April 3, government and humanitarian actors were expanding locust monitoring activities to newly affected areas, as well as Unity and Upper Nile states, in order to identify locations where swarms have laid eggs. The GoRSS Desert Locust High-level Committee plans to initiate aerial control operations in the coming weeks but has encountered difficulties procuring sufficient supplies. FAO continues to support surveillance and public information efforts related to the infestation, providing 50 mobile phones for field monitors and disseminating public service announcements on local radio stations.
- FAO shipped more than 1,400 metric tons (MT) of crop and vegetable seeds to Eastern Equatoria and Western Equatoria in late March as part of the agency’s Emergency Livelihoods Response Program. The program plans to provide more than 9,700 MT of locally and internationally procured seeds, along with farming tools, to food-insecure households throughout South Sudan in 2020. In early April, FAO distributed seeds and tools to approximately 500 households in Central Equatoria. In addition, following a spike of intercommunal violence in late February that resulted in the death of thousands of cattle in Jonglei’s Pibor County, the UN agency assisted communities with the safe disposal of livestock carcasses—reducing the risk of disease for civilians and humanitarian personnel—and provided emergency livelihoods support. In cooperation with other relief actors, FAO had safely disposed of more than 2,200 carcasses in and around Pibor’s Likuangole town as of early April. In addition, FAO is providing fishing kits, short duration crops, and veterinary medicine to affected communities, protecting livestock assets and improving local food security.

2019–2020 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as April 17, 2020. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments to date in 2020, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FYs 2019–2020. The \$879 million in FYs 2019–2020 USG humanitarian funding for the South Sudan response does not include support for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

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.

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 GoRSS 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 and 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 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 COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYs 2019-2020¹

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FY 2020

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Logistics Support, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$21,720,246
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity	\$2,529,311
	Program Support		\$158,751
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN FY 2020			\$32,908,308
USAID/FFP²			
UNICEF	Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement (LRIP)	Countrywide	\$25,225,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid and LRIP	Countrywide	\$219,991,198
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING IN FY 2020			\$245,216,198
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN FY 2020			\$7,100,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$285,224,506

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FY 2019

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			

AAH/USA	Agriculture and Food Security, HCIM, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
ACTED	HCIM, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
ALIMA	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,700,000
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, 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
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$5,735,000
iMMAP	HCIM	Countrywide	\$150,000
IMA World Health	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,871,017
IOM	HCIM, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$16,889,882
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$4,083,501
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)	HCIM, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,340,788
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,260,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,500,000
Veterinaires Sans Frontiers/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,700,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$24,000,000
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 IN FY 2019			\$136,228,723
USAID/FFP			
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
UNICEF	1,250 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$22,187,276

	625 MT of LRIP; Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$16,367,233
WFP	129,599 MT of LRIP	Countrywide	\$211,721,855
	29,378 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 IN FY 2019			\$374,829,945

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN

Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Primary Healthcare, Reproductive health and Psychosocial Support	Unity	\$1,499,402
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,300,000
IMC	Health, Psychosocial and Maternal Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
IRC	Protection, GBV, Reproductive and Primary healthcare	Unity	\$1,500,000
Internews Network	Protection, Communication	Unity	\$1,499,950
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Protection, Education, and Psychosocial support	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Child Protection, Education, and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$1,499,968
The MENTOR Initiative	Health and Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,499,625
RI	Primary Healthcare	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
SCF	Child Protection, Education, and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN 2019			\$83,098,945
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$594,157,613

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYS 2019–2020

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYS 2019–2020	\$169,137,031
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYS 2019–2020	\$620,046,143
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYS 2019–2020	\$90,198,945
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYS 2019–2020	\$879,382,119³

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of March 27, 2020.

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

³ This total does not include approximately \$274.8 million in FYs 2019–2020 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FYs 2019–2020 to nearly \$1.2 billion.

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.