



SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

NOVEMBER 8, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.2 million

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

4.5 million

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

1.5 million

Estimated Number of IDPs in South Sudan
UN – September 2019

195,000

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – October 2019

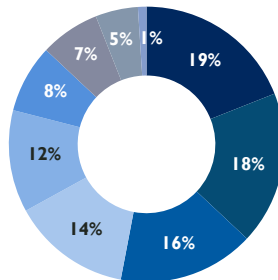
2.2 million

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

299,000

Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – October 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 (4%)
- 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

- Ongoing flooding affects an estimated 908,000 people, exacerbates existing humanitarian access constraints
- First aid worker deaths in 2019 reported in Central Equatoria
- USAID provides \$92.5 million to support emergency food assistance

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 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

- Abnormally heavy rainfall has caused severe flooding and exacerbated humanitarian needs across seven states in South Sudan since July. As of October 25, the UN estimated that floods had affected 908,000 people, including 420,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. Flooding is likely to continue to generate humanitarian needs for the next four to six weeks and has significantly disrupted relief actors' ability to pre-position stocks ahead of the lean season, according to the UN. South Sudanese President Salva Kiir declared a state of emergency for nearly 30 flood-affected counties on October 30.
- South Sudan remains a highly dangerous environment for humanitarian workers. On October 27, three local International Organization for Migration (IOM) workers were killed during clashes in Central Equatoria State, according to initial reports, marking the first aid worker deaths in South Sudan in 2019.
- In response to the ongoing food emergency in South Sudan, USAID/FFP has provided \$92.5 million in FY 2020 funding to support emergency food and nutrition assistance, including support for communities affected by flooding.

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.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On October 20, a 15-member UN Security Council delegation, including U.S. Ambassador to the UN Kelly Craft, traveled to South Sudan's capital city of Juba to observe humanitarian conditions and encourage the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS), signed by President Salva Kiir and Sudan People's Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) leader Riek Machar in September 2018; the R-ARCSS stipulated a ceasefire and the formation of a unity government by November 12. Ambassador Craft also visited a protection of civilians (PoC) site in Upper Nile State's Malakal city and met with IDPs and host community members.
- On November 7, the parties to the R-ARCSS reached an agreement to extend the deadline for the formation of a unity government to February 20, 2020. Relief actors in South Sudan continue to prepare for any potential impacts of the new February 20 deadline on security and humanitarian conditions in the country. Relief actors have warned that heightened security in Juba ahead of the deadline could affect the movement of humanitarian staff and supplies; additionally, uncertainty surrounding South Sudan's political future could impact the movement of people, as well as next year's planting season, international media report. USAID's Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) continues to monitor political developments in South Sudan and corresponding humanitarian implications.

FLOODS IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- Since July, abnormally heavy seasonal rainfall and resulting floods have affected an estimated 908,000 people—including 420,000 people displaced—across 32 counties in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap states as of October 25, the UN reports. The worst-affected counties include Akobo, Nyirol, Pibor, and Urur in Jonglei; Mayom in Unity; and Maban and Ulang in Upper Nile. Heavy rains are projected to continue into December, potentially generating further humanitarian needs, as well as heightened food insecurity, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Relief actors have conducted interagency needs assessments of flood-affected areas, identifying medicine, safe drinking water, and shelter materials as the most critical needs, in addition to emergency food assistance. The UN has requested \$61.5 million from donors to meet immediate humanitarian needs.
- On October 30, President Salva Kiir declared a state of emergency in nearly 30 counties affected by torrential rain and flooding in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, and the Abyei Area, which is disputed between South Sudan and Sudan. This marks the first official flood emergency declared by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) since 2013, when flooding affected more than 344,000 people.
- USAID/FFP partner WFP has dispatched eight amphibious vehicles to flood-affected areas of South Sudan, the UN agency reports; the vehicles have enabled the movement of humanitarian staff and supplies to hard-to-reach areas that remain inaccessible by traditional means. WFP has also added six boats to its logistics fleet to provide critical transportation of relief supplies along the Nile and Sobat rivers. In addition, the WFP-managed and USAID/OFDA-supported UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported nearly 3,200 passengers and 68 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian cargo to 58 destinations across South Sudan between October 21 and November 4, including relocating humanitarian staff from Maban to Juba due to flooding.
- USAID/OFDA partner Samaritan's Purse has been assessing and responding to humanitarian needs generated by heavy flooding across Unity's Mayendit County since September. In early November, Samaritan's Purse conducted water quality testing, distributed water purification tablets, and provided hygiene supplies. Relief actors estimate that floods have affected approximately 5,000 people in Mayendit as of early November.
- From October 18 to 29, USAID/OFDA partner Vétérinaires Sans Frontières-Germany (VSF/G) conducted a cash-for-work project in Jonglei's Twic East County that enabled 300 community members to repair two major flood-damaged dikes, successfully preventing additional flooding from the Nile River in much of the area. Within four days of the repairs, flood waters were receding from cattle grazing areas, displaced individuals had begun returning to their homes, and dry areas had begun regenerating, VSF/G reports.
- In Abyei, flooding has affected an estimated 40,000 people in and around Agok town and Alal, Mijak, and Rumamer areas as of late October, relief actors report. Although IOM provided 26 MT of emergency food commodities for

15,000 people in Agok on September 25, intensified rains and flooding beginning in late September have since rendered roads impassable, preventing humanitarian aid from reaching additional populations in need. According to relief actors, floods have killed more than 7,000 livestock and contributed to more than 30,000 suspected cases of malaria in southern Abyei.

INSECURITY AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

- Nearly 4,300 refugees spontaneously returned to South Sudan in September, representing a more than 70 percent decrease from the nearly 16,000 refugees who returned in August, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UN notes that the decrease is likely due to heavy rains and flooding in South Sudan. The majority of September's returnees—more than 3,600—traveled from Sudan, while the remainder returned from Ethiopia and Uganda. Overall, UNHCR recorded nearly 213,400 spontaneous refugee returns to South Sudan from November 2017 to September 2019. A June 2019 survey of nearly 7,000 South Sudanese refugees in the region found that more than 40 percent did not plan to return to South Sudan in the foreseeable future, due primarily to safety and security concerns.
- Between April 15 and September 5, more than 27,000 refugees returned from Sudan's capital city of Khartoum to Unity's Rubkona town in South Sudan, according to IOM. According to IOM, more than 70 percent intended to return to areas of origin, while approximately 20 percent intended to travel to the Bentiu PoC site and 7 percent were bound for other parts of Unity. IOM notes that many of the returnees left Sudan due to political tensions in the country, as well as food insecurity, particularly in Sudan's East Darfur State.
- Between September and mid-October, nearly 2,000 IDPs relocated to Roc-Rocdong town in Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Jur River County, the UN reports. According to local community leaders, most of the new arrivals came from IDP collective centers, PoC sites, or other remote villages in Jur River; the movements were driven primarily by concerns over safety and security during the upcoming dry season, when competition over water and agricultural resources may contribute to intercommunal violence. The UN notes that many of the IDPs residing in Roc-Rocdong have indicated a need for protection and safety assurances before returning to their villages of origin. Relief agencies continue to monitor and assess the humanitarian needs of the new arrivals.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND BUREAUCRATIC IMPEDIMENTS

- On October 27, three IOM volunteers were killed and three other volunteers were injured during clashes in Isebi town in Central Equatoria's Morobo County, according to initial reports from the UN agency; an additional volunteer and a child were abducted, and IOM continues to call for their release. IOM had been conducting Ebola virus disease (EVD) screening operations in Isebi, located near the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)–South Sudan border; following the attack, the agency suspended EVD screening at five entry points. The incident represents the first reported deaths of humanitarian aid workers in South Sudan in 2019, and approximately 115 humanitarian workers have been killed in South Sudan since December 2013, according to the UN.
- Despite continued challenges, humanitarian access improved across much of South Sudan in September, according to the UN. Between January and September, the UN reported 390 humanitarian access incidents, representing a 36 percent decrease from the more than 610 incidents reported during the same period in 2018. Despite the general positive trend, the UN noted that bureaucratic impediments, criminal activity, and violence continue to affect humanitarian operations in the country; access incidents in September included the detention of five humanitarian workers. Central Equatoria accounted for one-third of all humanitarian access incidents recorded in September due to clashes between the South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF)⁵ and opposition forces. Local bureaucratic impediments resulted in the temporary suspension of health and nutrition activities in Jonglei's Akobo and Nyirol counties and Unity's Koch County.
- Ongoing local government interference with relief efforts, including through bureaucratic impediments, continue to challenge humanitarian operations in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau County, the UN reports. In addition, recent

⁵ South Sudanese President Salva Kiir officially changed the name of the Sudan People's Liberation Army to SSPDF on October 2, 2018.

hostilities among SPLA-IO forces in the Baggari area of Wau continue to limit civilian and humanitarian movement in the area; although active hostilities have reportedly lessened, a heavy presence of SPLA-IO troops along major roads continues to expose aid workers and civilians to extortion for fees and taxes, as well as protection violations. Relief actors estimate that the current tensions have affected 35,000 people in Baggari, which have adversely impacted the operations of 17 relief organizations providing critical health and nutrition services. Relief actors continue to advocate the free and safe movement of humanitarian assets and staff.

- On October 21, three WFP-contracted barges carrying 4,500 MT of locally procured sorghum departed from Sudan's Kosti port for Upper Nile's Bor, Malakal, and Renk towns in South Sudan, marking the first transport of relief supplies by boat along the Nile River in eight years. The barges arrived on October 25 with sufficient grain to feed 370,000 people for one month, WFP reports. The transportation cost of shipping cargo by boat is significantly lower than road and air transportation, and WFP and other humanitarian organizations anticipate that the addition of barges as a viable transportation option in South Sudan will increase operational efficiency. However, the greater access provided by barges may be diminished by the effects of flooding, as access constraints may necessitate more reliance on air transport in the coming months.
- Health partners operating in Central Equatoria's Lainya County reported that four health facilities in the area—Berika, Loka Round, Loka West, and Lomiliki—were forced to close in early October due to fighting between the SSPDF and opposition forces, the UN reports. The SSPDF has advised humanitarian partners to leave the area; health partners report that the fighting has prompted civilians to flee the area and led to looting and vandalism.
- As of October 18, SSPDF elements continued to occupy several health facilities and schools in and around Central Equatoria's Yei town, despite an October 3 meeting in which county officials pledged to end the occupation of schools and health facilities, according to the UN. UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have continued to press county and national authorities for the military to vacate the facilities. Following similar advocacy efforts in Wau, SSPDF forces have vacated a health clinic and a primary school they had occupied since the escalation of conflict in the area in 2018.

EVD PREPAREDNESS AND HEALTH

- As of October 30, health actors had not confirmed any EVD cases in South Sudan. The GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) has reported approximately 100 EVD alerts since the start of an ongoing EVD outbreak in the neighboring DRC in August 2018.
- South Sudan remains at high risk of EVD transmission due to cross-border population flows from the DRC, as well as a weak health system and limited humanitarian access to some areas, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Health actors have trained nearly 30 response teams to investigate and respond to EVD alerts and cases in South Sudan; additionally, since April, USAID/OFDA has supported the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in its leadership of the South Sudan EVD Secretariat, which has improved stakeholder coordination.
- Measles outbreaks were ongoing across 17 counties and four PoC sites in South Sudan as of late October; WHO has reported approximately 3,500 suspected cases and 23 associated deaths in 2019. Relief actors are responding to the outbreak through immunization campaigns—as well as case management and social mobilization efforts—in Jonglei, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Equatoria states.

FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS, AND NUTRITION

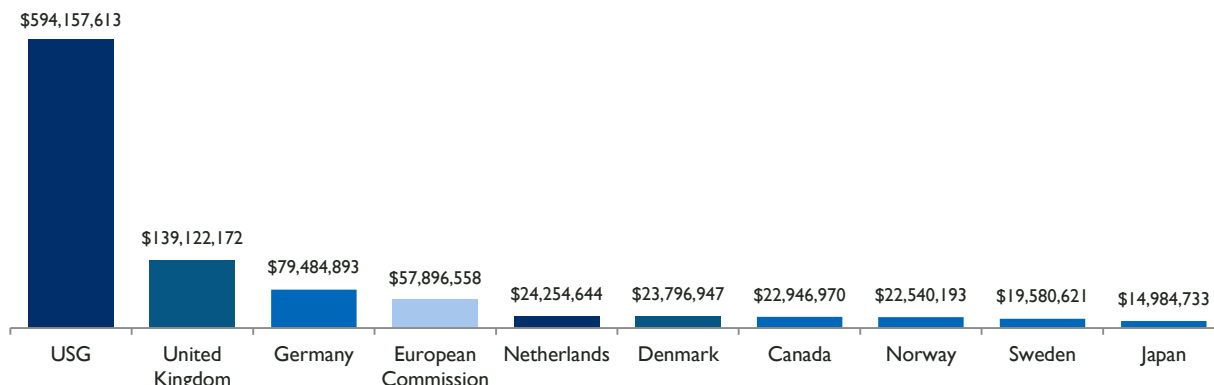
- The August 2019 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis projected that 4.5 million people in South Sudan, or 38 percent of the country's total population, will face Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity between September and December and require emergency food assistance.⁶ However, the ongoing floods continue to

⁶ 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.

disrupt access to food and livelihoods, likely increasing the number of people facing severe food insecurity during this period above initial estimates.

- Approximately 750,000 people in flood-affected areas require urgent food and nutrition assistance, WFP reports. Affected areas were already experiencing high food needs before the floods; in 24 of the 32 affected counties, more than 40 percent of the population were experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity before peak flooding during the May–August lean season. Additionally, humanitarian NGO ACAPS notes that the majority of flood-affected counties already faced critical levels of malnutrition, with global acute malnutrition prevalence between 15 and 30 percent, as reported in the September IPC nutrition analysis. Overall needs may increase as the situation evolves, with rains predicted to continue through December, according to FAO’s October–December climate outlook.
- On November 8, USAID announced the provision of \$92.5 million in humanitarian assistance to support communities affected by the recent flooding as well as the ongoing conflict and food emergency in South Sudan. The funding will support WFP’s emergency food and nutrition assistance programs.
- While humanitarian actors have focused on stabilizing the situation in flood-affected areas, flooding is likely to impact livelihoods and income-earning opportunities in the medium and longer term. Flooding left large areas of crop and pasture lands waterlogged, resulting in ruined harvests, loss of critical household food stocks, and death of livestock. WFP estimates that at least 42,000 acres of productive land have been destroyed, leading to the loss of approximately 20,000 MT of food production. In some areas, the loss of entire harvests is likely to result in an earlier and longer 2020 lean season—the period in which food is typically most scarce—that could potentially last from January until September 2020, according to WFP; this would necessitate continuous food assistance throughout most of the year. Additionally, WFP notes that reduced access to markets and increased food prices are further reducing access to food.
- Flooding has forced the suspension of services in at least 42 nutrition centers in flood-affected areas since October, reducing access to critical nutrition assistance in areas facing high levels of acute malnutrition. USAID/FFP partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) warns that constraints on access to food, disruption of nutrition services, and a high risk of disease outbreaks may cause a further increase in acute malnutrition in flood-affected areas.
- In August, WFP reached nearly 3.3 million people across South Sudan, distributing nearly 29,000 MT of in-kind food assistance and \$5.4 million in cash transfers. WFP continues to distribute emergency food assistance to those already registered for general food distribution in flood-affected areas, with nearly 400,000 individuals reached with emergency food assistance programs by WFP and implementing partners as of early November. In FY 2019, USAID/FFP contributed more than \$285 million to WFP to support the distribution of nearly 159,000 MT of in-kind food commodities and cash transfers for food.
- During the week of October 28, WFP completed general food distributions to Unity’s Ajungthok and Pamir refugee camps—which housed nearly 74,000 refugees as of September 30—and distributed assistance to approximately 72,000 people in and around Doro refugee camp in nearby Maban County in Upper Nile. Additionally, the UN agency distributed cash assistance and more than 70 MT of food commodities to more than 4,000 people in Upper Nile’s flood-affected Malakal County. WFP also continues to provide 15-day food rations to nearly 55,000 flood-affected people in Warrap’s Gogrial East, Gogrial West, and Tonj North counties and had reached approximately 7,500 people in Jonglei’s Akobo West County with food assistance as of November 4.

2019 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of November 8, 2019. 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 GoRSS in Juba and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict, prompting displacement and humanitarian needs. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a 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			
Action Against Hunger/U.S. (AAH/US)	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
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$5,735,000
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, HCIM, Nutrition, 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)	Health, HCIM, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,340,788
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,260,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,500,000
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	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
International Committee of the Red Cross	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,300,000
IMC	Health, Maternal Health, Psychosocial Support	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Internews Network	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
RI	Primary Health Care	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 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 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>