

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

FEBRUARY 10, 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

1.7 million

Estimated Number of IDPs in South Sudan
UN – January 2020

190,000

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – January 2020

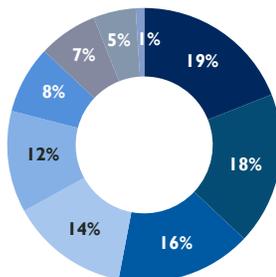
2.2 million

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 – December 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

- UN reports increasing violence against humanitarian personnel
- GoRSS and WHO launch countrywide measles vaccination campaign
- Flood-related infrastructure damage continues to delay aid distributions

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

USAID/OFDA	\$136,228,723
USAID/FFP	\$468,655,545
State/PRM ³	\$83,098,945

\$687,983,213⁴

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

\$4,680,396,777

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Humanitarian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including USAID partners, face increasing bureaucratic impediments—primarily hiring interference and arbitrary taxation—to relief efforts across South Sudan from both state and non-state actors, delaying assistance delivery to populations in need, relief actors report. NGOs and UN agencies continue to advocate unimpeded access for aid operations and emphasize relief organizations' right to halt humanitarian programming due to harassment and unsafe operating conditions.
- Desert locust infestations in neighboring Kenya could cross into southeastern South Sudan in February, threatening pasture lands and food security conditions in the country, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) warns. Moreover, current breeding conditions could lead to an exponential increase in locusts in East Africa through June, and shifting winds may drive locusts further north across South Sudan during this period. FAO and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) are implementing monitoring and surveillance efforts along the South Sudan–Kenya border.

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 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 more than \$924 million.

CURRENT EVENTS

- Members of the South Sudan NGO Forum—a coordinating body of international and national NGOs based in the country’s capital city of Juba—and the International NGO (INGO) Steering Committee, including USAID implementing partners, met with Sudan People’s Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) leader Riek Machar and other high-level SPLA-IO officials on January 23. NGOs shared concerns regarding protection violations and bureaucratic impediments to humanitarian access across South Sudan and requested support for increased access in SPLA-IO-controlled areas. USAID partners reported that SPLA-IO officials were receptive to the humanitarian actors’ requests.
- On January 12, the GoRSS and the South Sudan Opposition Movement Alliance (SSOMA), which includes armed opposition group the National Salvation Front, signed a joint declaration, recommitting to the December 2017 Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, international media reports. The SSOMA comprises non-signatories to the September 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). Parties to the January 12 deal agreed to foster continued political dialogue for reconciliation and stabilization in consultation with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, a regional bloc of eight East African states.

FLOODS IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- Due to the effects of abnormally heavy rains and subsequent flooding from July to November across northern and eastern South Sudan, roads in Jonglei State—especially in Pibor County—remain in poor condition, presenting access challenges for commercial and humanitarian transport, according to the UN. Air and river travel remain the only reliable means of transport to many parts of Jonglei. The UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) is currently conducting repairs on the road connecting Jonglei’s Bor city with Juba, aiming to complete repairs before the April-to-June rainy season commences, according to the USAID-supported Logistics Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. In addition, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) is conducting assessments and planning repairs for two additional primary transport roads in Jonglei, which remain impassable due to flood-related obstructions. Relief actors expect the rehabilitation of main supply routes to improve the transportation of humanitarian goods in Jonglei as humanitarian actors aim to pre-position supplies in a shortened window ahead of the 2020 rainy season.
- The July–November flooding in Pibor adversely impacted food security and health conditions across the county, according to USAID/OFDA partner REACH. The NGO conducted several flood assessments in December, finding that food accessibility and availability were limited in the area due to destroyed crops, lost livestock, disrupted access to markets, and heightened market food prices. REACH also noted that nearly 80 percent of water points in Pibor town were contaminated, and health facilities throughout the county have observed an increase in diarrheal diseases. WFP continues to provide food and nutrition assistance in Pibor County and had reached more than 65,000 flood-affected individuals with food commodities as of January 17. WFP is also conducting a countywide biometric verification exercise to ensure affected populations receive necessary assistance.
- As of late January, WFP had reached approximately 852,000 flood-affected people across South Sudan with in-kind and cash-based food assistance, including nearly 17,000 metric tons (MT) of food commodities. After reaching priority locations in December and early January, WFP concentrated efforts on delivering assistance in less-severely affected locations during mid-to-late January, providing food assistance to more than 72,000 flood-affected people in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State’s Aweil East, Aweil North, and Aweil West counties.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, INSECURITY, AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

- USAID/OFDA partner the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) recorded 52 humanitarian access incidents in South Sudan in December, representing a slight increase from the 49 incidents recorded in November. However, the percentage of incidents comprising violence against humanitarian personnel nearly doubled from 27 percent in November to 48 percent in December. Central Equatoria State accounted for the

highest concentration of reported access incidents, largely due to localized clashes inainya and Yei counties, as well as bureaucratic impediments in Juba County.

- In late January, UNMISS convened a meeting with representatives from the GoRSS and the SPLA-IO following reports of forced recruitments, including a series of incidents affecting humanitarian workers in Unity State. According to the UN, both parties denied recruiting people by force, and the GoRSS indicated that the incidents were actually part of an exercise to recall registered soldiers expected to report to cantonment sites.
- Since December, NGOs have faced increasing bureaucratic impediments to relief efforts in several areas of South Sudan. In Upper Nile State, SPLA-IO officials have repeatedly attempted to arbitrarily tax humanitarian staff and assets—including a relief convoy of more than 40 WFP-contracted trucks, which officials temporarily detained in mid-January—and threatened to arrest aid workers who refuse to comply. Representatives of USAID/OFDA partners the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), OCHA, and World Vision met with SPLA-IO officials in Upper Nile on January 21 to advocate unhindered access to populations in need and communicate their right to cease humanitarian programming in unsafe operating environments. In response, the officials pledged to ensure relief actors' safety and allow response activities to continue unimpeded.
- In Unity's Koch and Liech counties, local Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) authorities have increased their interference in INGO hiring practices in recent weeks, relief actors report. As part of attempts to force INGOs to recruit all staff locally, the Liech RRC prevented a CARE staff member from temporarily carrying out program activities in January; RRC interference has also adversely affected the programming of USAID/OFDA partners the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and World Relief. INGOs operating in Unity continue to discuss strategies to address such impediments. Additionally, in Warrap State's Gogrial and Twic counties, local authorities demanded that an NGO increase pay for local staff or cease operations in the area, while in Central Equatoria, the national RRC prevented USAID/OFDA partner Concern from conducting field missions in Yei due to confusion regarding the NGO's agreements with the RRC.
- According to the RRC, approximately 4,000 people displaced by recent hostilities in Upper Nile's Maiwut County are currently sheltering in the Rambo area of the state's Longechuk County. The RRC has requested that relief actors conduct a humanitarian assessment and provide support to the new arrivals; in response, OCHA is coordinating with relief partners to facilitate assessment and response activities.
- Localized insecurity in parts of Maiwut has prevented relief actors from conducting some operations in recent weeks. WFP had been unable to conduct planned food distributions for flood-affected populations in the area as of January 21, though the UN agency delivered nutrition supplies by air to Maiwut's Jekow town and Maiwut city on January 23 to support populations affected by recent hostilities. Additionally, while USAID/OFDA partner Relief International (RI) continues to conduct operations in the area, one RI-operated health facility remains inaccessible due to insecurity; staff at the site are conducting health activities, but other RI staff are unable to monitor programming.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- Following declaration of the novel coronavirus as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern by the UN World Health Organization (WHO), the GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH)—with support from the Government of Japan and WHO—installed a thermal scanner and commenced screening operations at the Juba International Airport during the week of January 27, international media report. The MoH and WHO plan to install similar scanners at Central Equatoria's Nimule point of entry (PoE) screening site, as well as at Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Wau PoE site. WHO is also assisting the MoH to establish an Incident Management System to strengthen countrywide preparedness efforts. Staff of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are working alongside WHO to provide technical support and training to the MoH, including drafting standard operation procedures for border screening processes, case definition, and tracing; preparing communication messages for the general public; and training health care workers in facilities across the country.
- Since the beginning of 2019, measles outbreaks have affected at least 23 counties and all four UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) sites across South Sudan, WHO reports. Health actors recorded more than 4,400 suspected measles cases and 23 associated deaths during 2019. While vaccination campaigns and other public health measures have

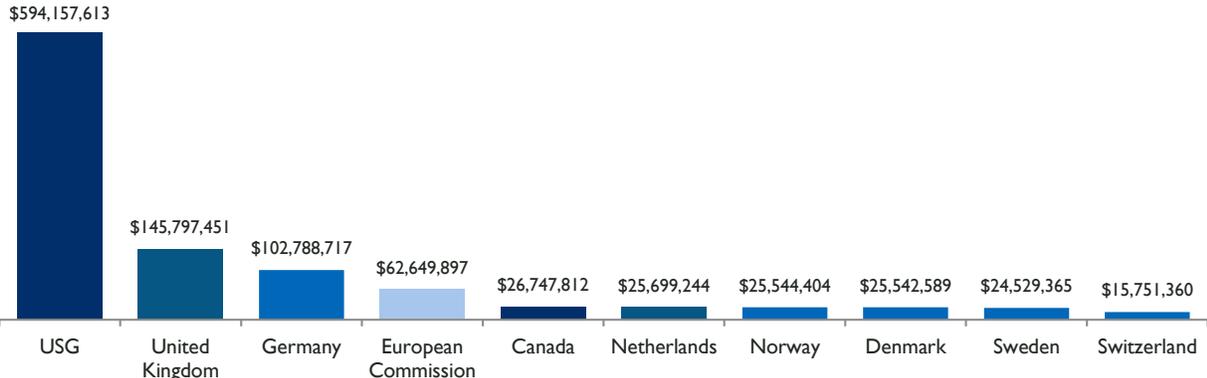
controlled outbreaks in 16 counties and all four PoC sites, seven counties continue to face active outbreaks. To date in 2020, WHO has reported more than 50 suspected cases and 11 associated deaths in Pibor and health actors had reported six unconfirmed cases and one related death in Jonglei’s previously unaffected Bor South County.

- On January 14, the MoH, WHO, and other health actors launched a measles vaccination campaign in Aweil East, aiming to reach more than 77,200 children, the UN reports. WHO also launched a vaccination campaign in Unity’s Rubkona County in early January and intends to reach approximately 2.5 million children in other affected counties in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states during the first phase of a countrywide measles vaccination campaign from February 4 to 11.

FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS, AND NUTRITION

- Heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding have contributed to a desert locust infestation across East Africa since October, adversely affecting crops and rangeland, primarily in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. On January 20, FAO warned that desert locust swarms in Kenya may move towards Eastern Equatoria and could invade South Sudan, highlighting the need for an urgent cross-border aerial pesticide campaign. FAO predicts that locust swarms may continue to proliferate in the region through June due to favorable ecological conditions for sustained breeding, which could negatively impact food insecurity in South Sudan.
- On January 21, FAO and the GoRSS Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security announced the formation of a high-level government committee to coordinate locust monitoring and control measures and spread community awareness at the local level. FAO also announced the need to immediately procure insecticides and vehicles to conduct spraying operations in South Sudan. In recent days, FAO deployed a team of experts, with USAID support, to Eastern Equatoria’s Kapoeta town to continue monitoring and surveillance activities. The UN agency reports that the main threat desert locusts pose to South Sudan is the loss of grazing pasture for livestock; most crops have already been harvested countrywide and therefore do not face as severe a threat from desert locusts.
- In November, WFP assisted approximately 1.7 million people across South Sudan with support from USAID/FFP and other donors, distributing approximately 16,300 MT of in-kind food and \$2.7 million in cash-based transfers. WFP also continues to pre-position food commodities across South Sudan in anticipation of the May-to-July lean season; as of January 25, WFP had pre-positioned approximately 24,000 MT of food commodities. Additionally, USAID continues to support the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to provide life-saving nutrition assistance to people suffering from acute malnutrition. Between January and November 2019, nutrition actors in South Sudan provided treatment to approximately 222,000 children younger than five years of age experiencing severe acute malnutrition, according to UNICEF.

**2019 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR**



* Funding figures are as of February 10, 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 FY 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 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			
Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (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
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
IRC	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$4,083,501
International Organization for Migration (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
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
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	\$26,365,887
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 (LRIP); Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$16,367,233
	129,599 MT of LRIP	Countrywide	\$211,721,855
	LRIP	Countrywide	\$92,500,000
WFP and Implementing Partners	29,378 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$65,540,444
	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			\$468,655,545
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 (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			\$687,983,213

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 more than \$924 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.