



# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

MARCH 27, 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

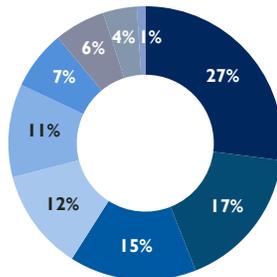
**2.2 million**

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

**300,000**

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

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> 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/FFP<sup>2</sup> 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

- Effects of 2019 floods contribute to deteriorating food security conditions
- Desert locusts invade southeastern South Sudan, threaten food security
- Health actors respond to Hepatitis E outbreak in Bentiu

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FYS 2019-2020

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

**\$879,382,119<sup>4</sup>**

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

- The Parties to the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) began the process of forming a unity government in South Sudan's capital city of Juba on February 22 and 23. Relief actors lauded the event as a positive development, but stressed the severity of the ongoing humanitarian crisis in South Sudan and the need to address key drivers of the protracted conflict. An estimated 7.5 million people—approximately 64 percent of South Sudan's population—are currently in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the UN.
- Since mid-February, escalating intercommunal violence has displaced thousands of people, resulted in hundreds of casualties, increased risks to relief actors, and disrupted humanitarian programming across South Sudan's Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. Clashes between armed youth in Jonglei's Pibor County resulted in the displacement of at least 8,500 people in early March and temporarily cut off road access to the Greater Pibor area, hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>4</sup> 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.

## CURRENT EVENTS

- President of South Sudan Salva Kiir swore in five new vice presidents, including Sudan People's Liberation Movement-In Opposition (SPLM-IO) leader Riek Machar as First Vice President, on February 22 and 23, officially establishing the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU), international media report. The Troika—comprising the governments of the United States, the UK, and Norway—congratulated R-ARCSS signatories and the people of South Sudan on the achievement and welcomed continued progress on security sector arrangements, the government's reform agenda, transitional justice and accountability, and preparations for credible and safe elections, scheduled for 2023. The humanitarian community commended the development but continued to stress the importance of improving humanitarian access under the new government. While President Kiir announced the formation of the RTGoNU cabinet on March 12, talks regarding which R-ARCSS parties would appoint political leaders in various South Sudanese states remained ongoing as of March 27. During the week of March 8, UN officials called for the immediate appointment of state governors, citing the absence of clear political leadership at the state level as a contributing cause of recent intercommunal violence throughout the country.
- The UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan completed its eighth field mission in the country on February 7, reporting that human rights conditions had deteriorated prior to the February 22 deadline to form the RTGoNU. Intercommunal violence and localized armed conflicts across South Sudan in 2019 resulted in a nearly 200 percent increase in civilian casualties compared to 2018, the commission reports. Both state and non-state actors continue to commit widespread acts of gender-based violence (GBV), often as a tactic of war, with no accountability on the part of local authorities. In addition, both government and opposition forces deliberately starved civilians in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Unity in 2019 by cutting off access to food sources. Moreover, the commission highlighted delays in the Government of the Republic of South Sudan's (GoRSS) disbursal of funds for key security procedures, including the formation of unified security forces. The commission also highlighted that both government and opposition forces continue to practice child recruitment and expressed particular concern over increased localized violence in Central Equatoria State and Upper Nile State's Maiwut County, which has resulted in civilian displacement and significant protection violations, including arbitrary detention and torture of civilians.

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## FLOODS IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- Following widespread flooding that displaced approximately 420,000 people and adversely affected an estimated 908,000 people in South Sudan from July to December 2019, USAID/OFDA activated the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to provide urgently needed relief to flood-affected populations throughout the country. By the end of December, the RRF had supported 13 implementing partners with nearly \$1.9 million to provide emergency flood relief assistance to more than 209,000 people throughout South Sudan. In total, as of early March, USAID/OFDA had supported more than 30 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with nearly \$4 million through the RRF to provide food security and livelihoods support, health and relief commodities, protection services, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming to more than 400,000 flood-affected people across South Sudan.
- By mid-February, relief actors had reached more than 350,000 people with emergency flood rapid response kits and approximately 246,000 people with essential WASH supplies through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)-coordinated flood response. USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) had reached more than 1 million flood-affected people with food commodities and cash-based assistance as of mid-March. In addition, WFP continues to assess and repair flood-damaged roads in Jonglei and Unity states to improve humanitarian access across South Sudan.
- In February, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 to the UN World Health Organization (WHO) to restock essential medicines for the health response in flood-affected communities. As of February 14, WHO had reached more than 180,000 flood-affected individuals with critical medical supplies.

## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, INSECURITY, AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

- Intercommunal violence and associated insecurity have displaced thousands of people, resulted in hundreds of casualties, and disrupted humanitarian activities throughout South Sudan since mid-February, the UN and relief actors report. Jonglei has been most affected, with humanitarian organizations reporting numerous clashes between armed youth in the state's Akobo, Bor, Nyirol, Pibor, and Uror counties. In late February, fighting in and around Pibor's Likuangole, Gumuruk, and Manyabol towns resulted in the displacement of several thousand civilians and the near-total destruction of housing infrastructure. More than 8,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltered near the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) base in Pibor town, while thousands more fled to remote areas. Humanitarian organizations, including USAID partners, have been providing emergency relief, including food assistance, shelter support, and health care and WASH services to the IDPs in Pibor town. Furthermore, in early March, UNMISS deployed additional peacekeeping troops and established temporary bases in affected areas to mitigate the risk of further insecurity. As of March 11, security conditions had improved in the area, the UN reports, and approximately 2,500 IDPs had departed the UNMISS base to return to areas of origin. However, relief actors also reported the new arrival of 1,500 IDPs in urgent need of food assistance in Pibor town on March 11. Although relief actors continue to provide life-saving assistance in Pibor, critical humanitarian gaps remain, including safe drinking water, relief commodities, shelter supplies, and WASH infrastructure.
- Insecurity in Jonglei has resulted in the destruction or theft of humanitarian assets, as well as multiple deadly attacks against humanitarian staff in recent weeks. Unknown armed actors ambushed a humanitarian vehicle between Gumuruk and Pibor towns on February 12, resulting in the death of a relief worker. In addition, armed actors also attacked a vehicle belonging to USAID partner Tearfund on March 5 in Uror, wounding the driver and killing a non-staff civilian, international media report.
- Since late February, ongoing insecurity has also affected Lakes, Unity, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal, generating significant casualties and limiting humanitarian programming. Clashes in Warrap's Tonj East and Tonj South counties on March 2 and March 20, respectively, resulted in more than 100 deaths, and intercommunal violence in neighboring Western Bahr el Ghazal's Jur River County had displaced approximately 1,000 civilians as of March 4, according to the UN. Additionally, an outbreak of violence in Lakes's Rumbek Center County resulted in at least 40 deaths on March 14, local officials report; armed youth had previously destroyed a health facility in Lakes's Rumbek North County on February 28. Intercommunal violence in Unity's Koch County also resulted in at least 10 deaths in mid-March.
- Despite ongoing violence, humanitarian access in South Sudan improved in 2019—compared to 2018—in part due to the signing of the R-ARCSS in late 2018, according to the UN. Relief actors reported approximately 540 access incidents in 2019 compared with 760 incidents in 2018, a decrease of nearly 30 percent. Security incidents led to the deaths of three relief workers in 2019, compared with 15 in 2018, and insecurity prompted the relocation of approximately 130 relief organization staff in 2019, compared with nearly 580 staff in 2018. However, while physical access improved in 2019, bureaucratic impediments and operational interference increased, hindering the effective and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, the UN reports. Relief actors reported nearly 220 incidents in which movement restrictions, the arbitrary imposition of taxes and fees, interference in staff recruitment practices, redundant registration systems, and inconsistent policies slowed or prevented aid delivery.
- In January and February, authorities at Upper Nile's Malakal airport and Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau airport began demanding airport access fees from relief actors, adversely affecting the delivery of humanitarian aid to these locations. OCHA is currently engaging with local authorities to end these bureaucratic restrictions.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH

- WHO completed the first phase of a countrywide measles vaccination campaign in mid-February, successfully vaccinating more than 962,000 children in 53 counties and meeting nearly 50 percent of the UN agency's target. However, local health actors report that children have continued to die from the disease in Western Equatoria State since the completion of the campaign's first phase. Additionally, WHO has reported a recent surge in measles cases in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State's Aweil East County, despite reactive vaccinations campaigns conducted in July 2019 and January 2020. WHO commenced the second phase of the countrywide campaign on March 10, and the Health

Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—plans to respond to the spike in cases in affected counties.

- Hepatitis E cases have dramatically increased in the UNMISS Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Unity’s Bentiu town, with health actors confirming more than 70 cases as of March 3, according to the UN. Relief actors attribute the spike in Hepatitis E transmission to an increase in the PoC population in early 2020, damaged boreholes, inconsistent decontamination practices at water points, and other factors limiting access to adequate WASH resources. WHO and other health actors have established a task force to coordinate a response to the upsurge in Hepatitis E cases in Bentiu. To date, IOM and other organizations have cleaned latrines, conducted hygiene promotion campaigns, distributed WASH supplies, and continue to monitor and treat cases. Additionally, health actors have recorded more than 1,000 malaria cases at the Bentiu PoC site hospital since January. USAID/OFDA partner World Relief International (WRI) reports that response and control efforts for the malaria cases are ongoing, and the partner and other health actors maintain adequate supplies of anti-malarial medication at the PoC.
- A recently constructed dam in Ethiopia has diverted petroleum-contaminated overflow water into Upper Nile’s Melut County, resulting in livestock deaths in the county’s Malek area, the UN reports. Local sources indicated that populations are collecting the water for domestic use, posing serious environmental and public health risks in the area. Relief actors are engaging with local authorities to advocate a solution, the UN reports.

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## FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS, AND NUTRITION

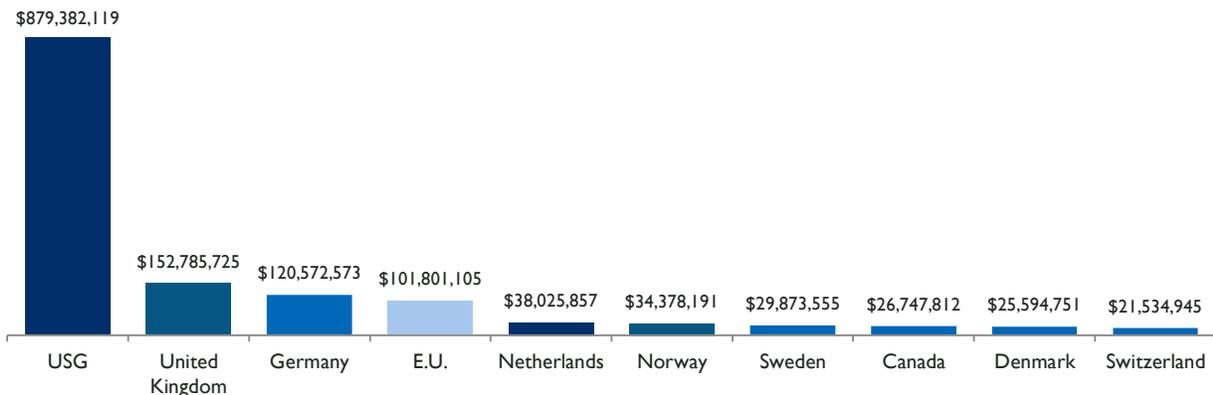
- Extensive flooding in 2019 and ongoing violence continue to exacerbate food insecurity in South Sudan. More than 6 million people across the country—approximately half of the country’s population—are likely to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity from February to April and require urgent food assistance, including nearly 1.5 million people likely to experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels, according to a January 2020 IPC report.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, the report projects that 6.5 million people are likely to face acute food insecurity outcomes during the May-to-July lean season—the time of the year when food is most scarce. Currently, an estimated 20,000 people in Jonglei’s severely flood-affected Akobo and Duk counties are likely experiencing Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity.<sup>6</sup> While the number of people facing Catastrophe conditions in Jonglei is likely to decrease in the near-term with increases in humanitarian food assistance, the IPC expects food security conditions to further deteriorate in the state during the lean season, when an estimated 1.4 million people—approximately 70 percent of the state’s population—are likely to face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity. The IPC report attributes deteriorating food security conditions to the cumulative effects of flooding and associated population displacement in late 2019, as well as high food prices, localized insecurity, low crop yields, poor economic performance, and prolonged household asset depletion.
- While the January IPC report indicates a 9 percent decrease in the number of people facing severe acute food insecurity compared to the same period in January 2019, malnutrition has become more severe. Approximately 1.3 million children ages five years and younger are expected to experience moderate or severe acute malnutrition in 2020, compared to 860,000 in 2019, representing an approximate 50 percent increase in the global acute malnutrition caseload. In heavily flood-affected areas, nutrition outcomes have deteriorated even further, with nearly 499,000 children ages five years and younger experiencing acute malnutrition in Jonglei and Upper Nile in January 2020, compared to 192,000 in January 2019.
- As of mid-March, WFP had pre-positioned more than 105,000 metric tons (MT) of food commodities, achieving 55 percent of the UN agency’s pre-positioning target of approximately 191,000 MT ahead of the April-to-June rainy season. FAO reports there is an increased likelihood of above-normal and early rainfall in some locations of South Sudan between March and May, indicating the need to rapidly complete pre-positioning.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

- Heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding have contributed to a desert locust infestation across East Africa since October, adversely affecting crops and pastureland, primarily in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. On February 17, mature desert locusts swarms crossed the South Sudan–Uganda border into Eastern Equatoria State, spreading to parts of Ikotos, Magwi, and Torit counties, USAID partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports. On February 19, FAO reported that the locusts had begun to lay eggs and predicted that a new generation of locusts will likely emerge in late March or April. Moreover, on March 21, several small swarms passed through Juba and settled in parts of Central Equatoria and Jonglei, marking a significant upsurge in South Sudan’s locust infestation. While the current generation of mature desert locusts in South Sudan has caused minimal damage to crops and rangeland, future generations of the insects or the influx of new swarms from Kenya and Uganda may present a significant threat to food security in the coming months, FAO warns.
- In late February and early March, FAO began a series of locust control and management training sessions for relief actors in Eastern Equatoria, including USAID/OFDA partner CARE, and distributed pesticides and approximately 100 sprayers to FAO-managed locust control teams in infested areas. The control teams intend to conduct ground spray operations after the young locusts emerge in the coming weeks. In addition, USAID/FFP partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has initiated community mobilization and awareness-raising activities in Eastern Equatoria and plans to support future locust mitigation and control efforts. Moreover, GoRSS has granted flight clearance for one Desert Locust Control Organization–East Africa plane based in Kenya; as of March 23, aerial spraying operations had not yet commenced. By late March, FAO had received more than 60 percent of its \$10 million funding appeal for South Sudan desert locust response activities.

**2019–2020 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\***  
PER DONOR



\* Funding figures are as March 27, 2020. All international figures are according to the OCHA 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.

## 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 2019-2020<sup>1</sup> USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FY 2020

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Health, 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
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$21,720,246
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
WRI	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity	\$2,529,311
	Program Support		\$158,751
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$32,908,308</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup></b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$245,216,198</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,100,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$7,100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$285,224,506</b>

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FY 2019**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, HCIM, 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
American Refugee Council (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 (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$136,228,723</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
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 LRIP; Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$16,367,233
	129,599 MT of LRIP	Countrywide	\$211,721,855
WFP	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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$374,829,945</b>

### 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
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN 2019</b>			<b>\$83,098,945</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$594,157,613</b>

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020</b>	<b>\$169,137,031</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020</b>	<b>\$620,046,143</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020</b>	<b>\$90,198,945</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE COUNTRY RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020</b>	<b>\$879,382,119<sup>3</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org).
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).