

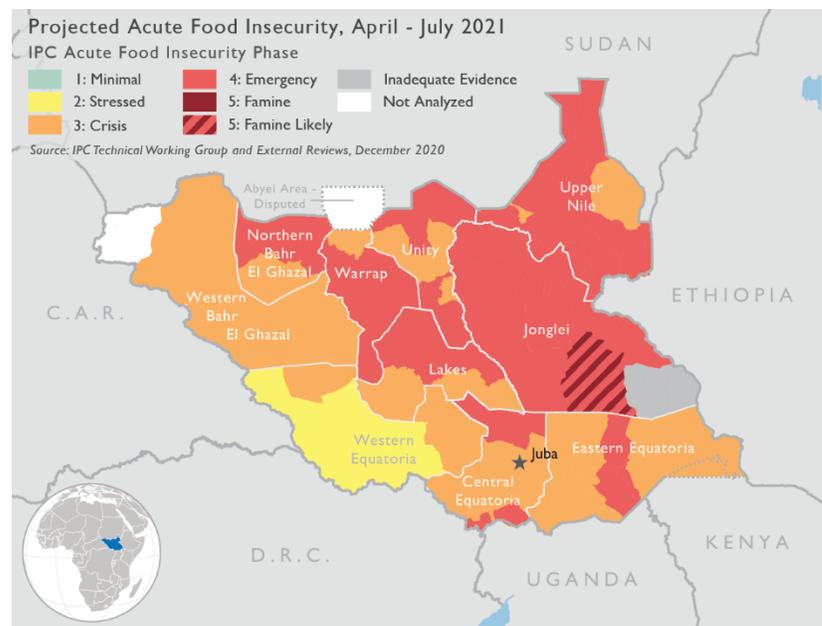
South Sudan – Complex Emergency

FEBRUARY 10, 2021

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<p>12.1 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population of South Sudan</p> <p><i>UN – January 2021</i></p>	<p>8.3 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in 2021</p> <p><i>UN – January 2021</i></p>	<p>7.2 MILLION</p> <p>Projected Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance – April-July 2021</p> <p><i>IPC – November 2020</i></p>	<p>1.6 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in South Sudan</p> <p><i>UN – December 2020</i></p>	<p>2.2 MILLION</p> <p>South Sudanese Refugees in Neighboring Countries</p> <p><i>UN – December 2020</i></p>
---	--	---	---	--

- Famine—IPC 5—is likely ongoing in western areas of Jonglei State’s Pibor County. Populations in five additional counties in Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap states are experiencing similarly severe acute food insecurity.
- USAID/BHA partner WFP and other humanitarian actors are scaling up assistance for severely food-insecure populations. However, insecurity and intercommunal conflict have inhibited aid deliveries in some areas.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the South Sudan Response in FY 2020 and FY 2021	USAID/BHA ^{1,2}	\$970,563,811
	State/PRM ³	\$107,763,910
Total		\$1,078,327,721^{4,5}

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 7

¹ USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)
² USAID/BHA FY 2020 funding includes emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace and non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance.
³ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)
⁴ This total includes approximately \$45.2 million in supplemental FY 2020 funding through USAID/BHA and State/PRM for coronavirus disease (COVID-19) preparedness and response activities.
⁵ This total does not include approximately \$290.1 million in FY 2020 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, of which nearly \$19.1 million is towards responding to COVID-19. This increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2020 and FY 2021 to nearly \$1.37 billion.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Relief Actors Expect Increase in Severity, Scale of Humanitarian Need

Approximately 8.3 million people in South Sudan—nearly 70 percent of the population—will likely require humanitarian assistance in 2021, according to the 2021 South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The estimate reflects an increase of 800,000 from the 7.5 million people in need of aid in 2020; additionally, 37 of South Sudan’s 78 counties will deteriorate from severe to extreme humanitarian needs during the year. Overall, the HNO anticipates that 72 counties will face extreme needs, with the greatest severity in Jonglei State’s Pibor County, which is expected to face catastrophic humanitarian need. The increase in country-wide humanitarian need is primarily due to the compounding effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, persistent insecurity and intercommunal conflict, consecutive years of severe flooding, and worsening food insecurity.

Approximately 1.4 million children ages five years and younger and 483,000 pregnant and lactating women in South Sudan are likely to experience acute malnutrition in 2021—the highest number of people estimated to experience acute malnutrition in the country since 2018. The HNO anticipates that physical and mental well-being and coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations will also deteriorate in 2021. In particular, limited access to basic health services threatens to adversely affect an estimated 4.9 million South Sudanese in 2021, as more than half of the country’s 2,300 health facilities remain non-functional. Of the operational health facilities, nearly 60 percent are supported by humanitarian and development organizations, and many are located in areas that are not easily accessible to communities in need, according to the HNO. Though humanitarian actors reached 6 million people in South Sudan with assistance in 2020, increased sub-national conflict, violence against humanitarian workers and assets, and operational impediments prevented hundreds of thousands of vulnerable people from accessing critical humanitarian assistance, contributing to increased needs in 2021.

People in Six Counties Face Catastrophe—IPC 5—Acute Food Insecurity

Households in six counties in South Sudan will continue to experience Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity through July in the absence of additional humanitarian assistance, according to the results of a technical review of available information released by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Global Support Unit in December.⁶ According to the analysis, approximately 108,000 people are likely to experience Catastrophe acute food insecurity through July, including at least 33,000 people in western Pibor and as many as 75,000 people in Jonglei’s Akobo County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State’s Aweil South County, and Warrap State’s Tonj East, Tonj North, and Tonj South counties. The analysis indicates that the prevalence of severe acute food insecurity is greatest in western areas of Jonglei’s Pibor County, where Famine—IPC 5—is likely ongoing; populations in eastern Pibor remain at risk of Famine.⁷

The consolidated IPC report anticipates that 7.2 million people will experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the April–July lean season, including more than 2.4 million people facing Emergency—IPC 4—levels and 108,000 people in the six most severely affected counties who will likely experience Catastrophe in the absence of additional humanitarian assistance. Worsening acute food insecurity is driven by the compounding effects of displacement, consecutive years of severe flooding,

⁶ The IPC is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

⁷ A Famine—IPC 5—classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term classification of Catastrophe—also IPC 5—refers to a household. A household in Catastrophe has 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 (GAM) levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

persistent insecurity and intercommunal conflict, prolonged household asset depletion, reduced agricultural production, and socioeconomic shocks associated with COVID-19.

WFP Increases Food Assistance Deliveries as Insecurity Hinders Response

In response to the scale and severity of food assistance and nutrition needs in South Sudan, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) and other relief actors are scaling up assistance deliveries to populations facing severe acute food insecurity in Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap states. However, ongoing insecurity and intercommunal conflict have hindered planned assistance deliveries in some areas, particularly in Tonj East and Tonj North counties, where WFP was unable to deliver assistance in 12 of 15 planned sites in late January due to insecurity. The UN agency was unable to deliver assistance in Tonj East in November and December due to ongoing insecurity; however WFP began food assistance distributions during the week of January 18 after receiving Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) access approvals. In Tonj North, WFP reached nearly 17,700 out of 25,000 targeted beneficiaries with more than 200 metric tons (MT) of assorted food commodities in January; the UN agency also provided assorted food items to approximately 50,000 people in Tonj South during the same period.

In Aweil South, WFP had distributed 250 MT of assorted food commodities to 13,800 people as of February 2, including more than 3,700 children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women. In collaboration with the GoRSS Ministry of Health, humanitarian actors are also scaling up health and nutrition services in Aweil South by deploying additional health specialists, delivering emergency pharmaceutical supplies, and establishing a mobile response team to support active screening, treatment, and patient referrals for acute malnutrition. Meanwhile, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has started distributing dry season vegetable seeds and farming tools to approximately 71,400 people. Amid the recent scale-up, humanitarian organizations have expressed concerns regarding bureaucratic impediments throughout the state, including the illegal taxation of humanitarian supplies at checkpoints and procedures for handing over project assets to state authorities.

In Jonglei's Akobo East County, WFP also concluded food assistance distributions as part of the IPC 5 response. As of January 26, the UN agency had reached more than 46,200 people with more than 6,500 MT of cereals, as well as cash assistance totaling 54 million South Sudanese Pounds (SSP) for purchasing pulses, vegetable oil, and salt.

COVID-19, Flooding, and Conflict Limit Humanitarian Access

Despite some improvements in humanitarian access since the establishment of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February 2020, atypically severe flooding, bureaucratic impediments, operational interference, sub-national violence, and violence against humanitarian personnel and assets continued to constrain access and threaten aid workers in South Sudan during 2020, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Based on focus group discussions with humanitarian organizations in mid-2020 to determine levels of perceived humanitarian access across the 78 counties, participants identified the difficult physical operating environment since the onset of the rainy season in April as the greatest challenge to humanitarian access in South Sudan, as heavy rains and associated flooding rendered up to 60 percent of the roads in the country inaccessible, hindering humanitarian organizations from accessing people in need of assistance and preventing people from receiving aid. Concurrent COVID-19 restrictions, introduced to curb the spread of the virus after it was confirmed in South Sudan in April, further exacerbated existing access constraints. Additionally, a surge in sub-national violence in parts of the country, particularly in Jonglei State's Greater Pibor

Administrative Area, resulted in an increase in the number of counties with medium-level access constraints from 31 in 2019 to 39 in 2020.

South Sudan NGO Forum, USAID Condemn Killing of Aid Worker in Bentiu

Unidentified armed actors shot and killed a South Sudanese staff member of South African non-governmental organization (NGO) Joint Aid Management (JAM) near Unity State's Bentiu town on January 30. The JAM staff member, who also supported the dry season response of USAID/BHA partner FAO's Emergency Livelihood Response Program, was returning to Bentiu after supporting humanitarian operations in nearby Guit County. One additional humanitarian staff member from JAM was also injured in the attack and was receiving treatment as of February 2. The South Sudan NGO Forum issued a statement condemning the attack amid efforts to scale up responses to food insecurity, flooding, local violence, and the COVID-19 pandemic, and called for unhindered access to populations in need of humanitarian assistance; USAID/BHA also released a statement condemning the attack.

The death of the JAM staff member on January 30 is the second aid worker death in South Sudan to date in 2021. In 2020, half of all reported humanitarian access incidents involved violence, or threats of violence, against humanitarian workers and assets. Targeted attacks and insecurity resulted in the deaths of 11 aid workers during the year—more than three times the total number of aid workers killed during 2019. Since the outbreak of conflict in 2013, attacks have claimed the lives of 126 aid workers, most of whom were South Sudanese.

Intercommunal Violence Causes At Least 2,450 Deaths in 2020

At least 2,450 South Sudanese died due to intercommunal violence and armed cattle raiding in 2020, according to local NGO Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO). The greater Bahr el Ghazal region and Lakes and Warrap states jointly accounted for approximately 43 percent of total deaths, while the greater Upper Nile region—primarily Jonglei—accounted for 37 percent of all deaths and Central and Eastern Equatoria states accounted for 20 percent of the total. CEPO's findings were based on reported deaths; the NGO notes the actual number of South Sudanese killed in 2020 is likely greater than reported.

Between 2017 and 2020, CEPO reported an increase in the lethality of intercommunal violence due to politically motivated attacks and the lack of access to livelihood opportunities among youths. The UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) noted that revenge attacks and cattle raiding-related killings remained the greatest security challenge in 2020, despite an overall decrease in political violence since the signing of the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan. CEPO also noted challenges with GoRSS-led disarmament efforts leading to increased insecurity involving armed youth in Lakes and Warrap states in 2020 and warned that failure to address disarmament challenges increases the potential for communities to form militia groups.

KEY FIGURES



**\$675.7
Million**

In USG funding for emergency food assistance and livelihoods support in FY 2020 and FY 2021



\$2.5 Million

In USG funding for emergency flood response in South Sudan in FY 2020



\$36.8 Million

In USG support for life-saving health care programming in FY 2020 and FY 2021



3 Million

People supported with USG-funded WASH activities in FY 2020 and FY 2021

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports four UN agencies and nine NGOs to bolster food security, livelihoods, and early recovery efforts in South Sudan. With more than \$396.8 million in FY 2020 funding and more than \$278.9 million in FY 2021 funding to date, USAID/BHA partners provide emergency food assistance, agricultural inputs, fishing kits, and livelihoods trainings to support vulnerable populations across the country. Emergency food assistance includes U.S.-sourced commodities, locally and regionally procured commodities, and cash-based resource transfers where feasible. USAID/BHA partners reached approximately 1.3 million beneficiaries with food assistance monthly in FY 2020.

FLOOD RESPONSE

USAID/BHA supports the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Rapid Response Fund in South Sudan to quickly implement emergency programs in response to humanitarian crises, such as flooding, through grants to local partners. IOM distributed \$2.5 million in FY 2020 to 21 sub-partners implementing agriculture, food security, health, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming in flood-affected counties of Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Western Equatoria states.

HEALTH

With approximately \$36.8 million in FY 2020 and FY 2021 funding, USAID/BHA provides health care services in South Sudan through community health facilities and mobile medical units (MMUs). Through MMUs, partners provide a range of primary care, mental health, and maternal and newborn health services. USAID/BHA also supports integrated community case management services in South Sudan, which deliver life-saving curative interventions for common childhood illnesses, particularly where there is limited access to facility-based services. To mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, USAID/BHA partners are training local healthcare workers in infection prevention and control methods and strengthening community health coordination. Additionally, State/PRM supports the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address the specific health care needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations in South Sudan. Health interventions are integrated with nutrition and WASH services wherever possible to ensure a sustainable system of clinical services and support.

WASH

USAID/BHA has provided more than \$35.2 million in FY 2020 and FY 2021 funding for WASH programming in South Sudan to provide access to safe drinking water, handwashing facilities, sanitation services, and solid waste disposal to more than 3 million people—including more than 1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). WASH programming includes

interventions to help prevent cholera outbreaks among vulnerable populations as well as mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) risks by providing safe access to latrines, sanitation services, and other WASH assets. USAID/BHA also supports hygiene promotion activities through public health campaigns and the distribution of essential supplies, such as buckets, soap, and dignity and hygiene kits.



**\$106.9
Million**

In USG funding for life-saving nutrition programming in FY 2020 and FY 2021

NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports partners in their efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition across South Sudan. In partnership with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and NGOs, USAID/BHA nutrition assistance reaches children and pregnant and lactating women nationwide with specialized food products to treat malnutrition and provide supportive supervision to frontline health nutrition staff. Using a community-based approach, USAID/BHA partners promote recommended infant and young child feeding practices through one-on-one counseling and group education to manage acute malnutrition. With more than \$43.2 million in FY 2020 funding, USAID/BHA reached nearly 2.5 million people—including more than 325,200 IDPs—with life-saving nutrition services. USAID/BHA has also dedicated more than \$63.7 million in FY 2021 funding for nutrition assistance in South Sudan.



\$22.9 Million

In dedicated USG support for critical protection interventions in FY 2020 and FY 2021

PROTECTION

With \$22.9 million in FY 2020 and FY 2021 funding, USAID/BHA supports multi-sector protection interventions that ensure the safety and dignity of more than 5 million people—including approximately 200,000 IDPs—in South Sudan. Protection activities include assistance to GBV survivors through case management, emergency protection-led assessments, mobile emergency response teams, psychosocial support, and referrals to health specialists. Additionally, State/PRM partners provide protection services to meet the needs of IDPs, refugees, and conflict-affected communities countrywide, including through GBV prevention and response programs, mental health and psychosocial support activities, family reunification, and legal assistance to facilitate access to identity documentation. USAID/BHA is also working to strengthen protection coordination and capacity-building by funding the GBV Sub-Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian GBV response activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—in South Sudan.



\$40.4 Million

In USG funding for logistics support in FY 2020 and FY 2021

LOGISTICS

With \$26.4 million in FY 2020 funding and \$14 million in FY 2021 funding to date, USAID/BHA provides countrywide support to the humanitarian response through the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and Logistics Cluster for South Sudan. UNHAS offers air transportation to relief actors throughout the country, while the Logistics Cluster provides coordination and information management services for humanitarian workers, delivery of essential humanitarian relief items,

common warehousing of basic relief commodities, and geographical information system mapping. Additionally, USAID/BHA partner IOM supports fellow humanitarian partners' responses across South Sudan by procuring, storing, and transporting critical relief supplies, including emergency shelter and WASH commodities.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Army officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan. In July 2011, South Sudan became an independent state following a referendum earlier in the year.
- On December 15, 2013, clashes erupted between factions within the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (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 (RMT) to support the DART.
- After nearly seven years, USAID transitioned the South Sudan DART and RMT to a normalized response under BHA on November 6 and November 20, 2020, respectively. USAID/BHA remains committed to maintaining a robust humanitarian response in South Sudan, and USAID/BHA partners continue to carry out life-saving programs to meet the ongoing humanitarian needs of the South Sudanese people.
- On November 12, 2020, Chargé d’Affaires, a.i. Jon Danilowicz redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2021 due to ongoing conflict and population displacement; restricted humanitarian access; and disruption of cultivation activities, markets, and trade, all of which have significantly exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2021¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind	Jonglei	\$17,108,241
	Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice (DRRPP), Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Nutrition	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$10,058,615
IOM	Agriculture; Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria	\$5,500,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Agriculture, DRRPP, ERMS, HCIMA, Nutrition, WASH	Unity, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$10,058,614
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance, Logistics Support, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$313,986,339

World Vision, Inc. (USA)	Agriculture, DRRPP, ERMS, HCIMA, Nutrition	Upper Nile	\$4,882,771
Program Support			\$120,596
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2021			\$386,715,176

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY			
USAID/BHA			
Action Against Hunger USA (AAH/USA)	Agriculture; HCIMA; Health; Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Countrywide	\$4,803,069
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	HCIMA, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,950,000
Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA)	Agriculture, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,944,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$3,441,830
CRS	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,100,000
	Food Assistance—7,520 MT of U.S. In-Kind	Jonglei	\$6,788,960
CONCERN	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,500,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Unity, Upper Nile	\$3,314,295
Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)	Other	Countrywide	\$610,000
	Agriculture	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
FAO	Food Assistance—Vouchers, Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$4,929,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$5,500,000
IOM	Agriculture, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$23,000,000
MEDAIR, SWI	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$8,000,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity, Western Equatoria	\$3,260,576
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity	\$4,105,061
NRC	HCIMA, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,346,531
Relief International (RI)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$6,800,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Central Equatoria, Unity, Upper Nile	\$4,300,000

Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Eastern Equatoria	\$3,015,788
Tearfund	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Central Equatoria	\$2,500,000
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
	Food Assistance—1,470 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP)	Countrywide	\$25,225,000
VSF/G	Agriculture	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,164,501
WFP	Food Assistance—84,180 MT of U.S. In-Kind	Countrywide	\$144,770,197
	Food Assistance—102,688 MT of LRIP	Countrywide	\$182,187,413
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers	Countrywide	\$22,567,587
WFP (UNHAS)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$23,221,609
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity	\$3,540,325
World Vision, Inc. (USA)	Agriculture, ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,531,938
Program Support			\$231,536
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$548,649,216
STATE/PRM			
Africa Humanitarian Action	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,495,243
Internews Network	Protection, HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,499,928
IRC	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Education, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,993,329
Lutheran World Federation	Education, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,140,689
Mentor Initiative	Health, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,096,024
Relief International	Health	Upper Nile	\$4,983,089
SCF	Education, Protection	Upper Nile	\$2,226,608
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$49,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$97,734,910
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2020			\$646,384,126

FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE²

USAID/BHA

CRS	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Complementary Services	Central Equatoria	\$5,099,506
Doctors of the World	Health	Jonglei	\$300,000
FAO	Complementary Services	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$2,200,494

IMC	Health, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$6,228,300
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
Internews	Health	Countrywide	\$700,001
IOM	WASH	Countrywide	\$6,864,000
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Central Equatoria	\$450,000
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$734,020
Samaritan's Purse	Health	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,533,577
SCF	Health	Central Equatoria	\$300,000
UNICEF	Health, WASH	Central Equatoria	\$2,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—4,712 MT of LRIP	Urban and Peri-Urban Areas, Countrywide	\$7,700,000
WFP (UNHAS)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$589,521
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$35,199,419
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,879,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,150,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$10,029,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2020			\$45,228,419
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$583,848,635
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$107,763,910
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$691,612,545

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 10, 2021.

² Figures represent supplemental FY 2020 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities as of September 30, 2020.

³ This total does not include approximately \$290.1 million in FY 2020 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, of which nearly \$19.1 million is towards responding to COVID-19. This increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2020 to more than \$981.7 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 [interaction.org](https://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: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)