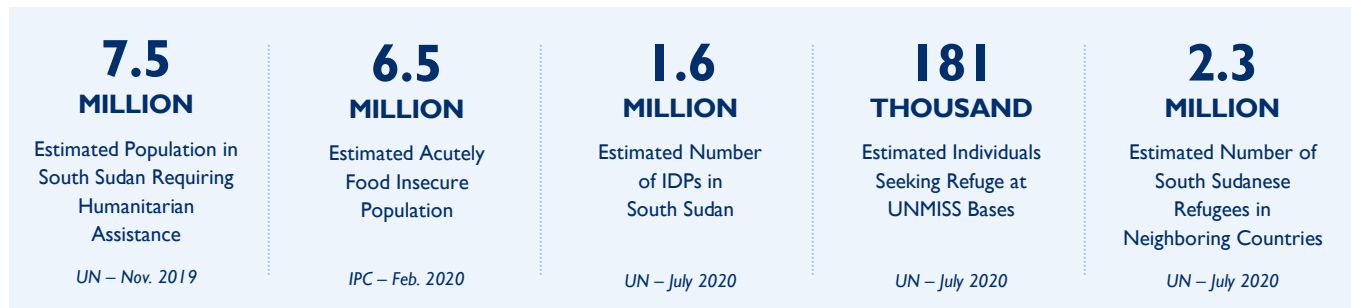


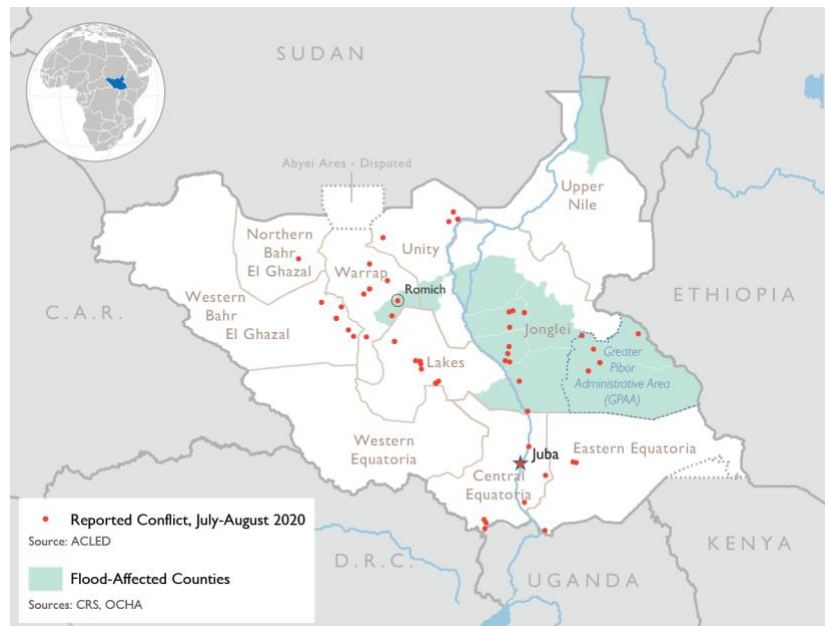
# South Sudan – Crisis

SEPTEMBER 4, 2020

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- President Kiir declares a three-month state of emergency in Jonglei in response to flooding and insecurity.
- Clashes in Warrap result in more than 140 deaths and mass displacement, prompting UNMISS to deploy peacekeeping forces.
- USAID/BHA implementing partner WFP scales up emergency food assistance in Jonglei in response to increased acute food insecurity, flooding, and subnational violence



<p><b>TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b> For the South Sudan Response in FY 2020</p>	USAID/BHA <sup>1,2</sup>	\$ 572,597,183
	State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$ 58,666,825
<p>For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 7</p>		<p><b>Total \$631,264,008<sup>4,5</sup></b></p>

<sup>1</sup>USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

<sup>2</sup>Total USAID/BHA funding includes non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace.

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

<sup>4</sup>This total includes approximately \$40.8 million in supplemental funding through USAID/BHA and State/PRM for coronavirus disease (COVID-19) preparedness and response activities.

<sup>5</sup>This total does not include approximately \$163.1 million in FY 2020 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 \$794 million.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### President Kiir Declares a State of Emergency in Jonglei State

In response to widespread flooding, protracted subnational violence, and associated humanitarian impacts, Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) President Salva Kiir declared a three-month state of emergency for Jonglei State, including the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), on August 12. Heavy rains and resultant flooding in Jonglei's Bor South, Duk, Twic East, and Uror counties had displaced nearly 180,000 people as of the same date, a USAID/BHA partner reports; the flooding has also compounded the humanitarian needs of recent violence in the three counties, which resulted in civilian casualties, abductions, the destruction of property, and the displacement of approximately 40,000 people in July. Additionally, flooding in Jonglei's Pochalla County had adversely affected an estimated 48,000 people, including an unverified number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), as of August 11, according to the UN. Rising water levels and resultant waterborne diseases have resulted in the deaths of approximately 203,000 livestock in Bor South and Twic East, prompting many pastoralists to relocate their animals to safer areas, USAID/BHA partners report. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) warns that remote Jonglei populations are at grave risk of malnutrition and disease, as flooding continues to impede relief workers' access to these areas.

USAID/BHA partners continue responding to the humanitarian needs resulting from the flooding and violence in Jonglei, as security permits. USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided food-insecure populations with emergency food assistance in Bor South between August 11 and 18, while USAID/BHA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) dispatched two metric tons (MT) of seeds, as well as agricultural tools, to 2,400 people in Twic East in early August. Additionally, USAID/BHA partner Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G) is providing animal health services to affected livestock and conducting flood risk awareness-raising sessions with affected populations. GoRSS officials have appealed for humanitarian agencies to provide multi-sector assistance to over 200,000 people displaced by seasonal flooding across South Sudan since June, the UN reports.

### Disarmament Exercise Triggers Clashes in Warrap State

Heavy fighting between a youth group and GoRSS forces carrying out a disarmament exercise in Warrap State resulted in the deaths of at least 118 people and more than 140 injuries in early August, according to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) in Tonj East County's Romic town. The fighting reportedly broke out on August 8 in Tonj East when South Sudan People's Defense Force elements clashed with individuals who refused to surrender their weapons. The clashes also displaced as many as 5,000 people—primarily women and children—and resulted in the looting and destruction of health clinics, schools, and shops in Romic, the UN reports.

The UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) is working to re-establish security in the affected area, and humanitarian agencies are responding to humanitarian needs resulting from the violence. UNMISS established a temporary base in Tonj town of Warrap's Tonj South County on August 14, deploying additional peacekeepers to conduct regular patrols in the affected area and meet with local authorities, community leaders, military officers, and youth to support reconciliation efforts. UNMISS is also working to verify the number of casualties resulting from the clashes. In Tonj South, USAID/BHA partners WFP and international non-governmental organization (INGO) World Vision distributed more than 24,000 MT of food assistance to nearly 3,000 IDPs and reached more than 750 beneficiaries with nutrition assistance through a blanket supplementary feeding program as of August 18. Food and nutrition assistance distributions in Tonj East were on hold as of the same date due to continued insecurity in the county.

## **Desert Locust Swarm Arrives in Kapoeta East, Eastern Equatoria State**

At least one swarm of desert locusts arrived in Eastern Equatoria State's Kapoeta East County from neighboring Kenya on August 1, FAO reports. Scattered swarms subsequently moved north toward Ethiopia through Eastern Equatoria's Kapoeta North County on August 4. In response, FAO and the GoRSS Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) dispatched a team of specialists to Kapoeta East on August 3 to initiate the first ground spraying operations in South Sudan since locust invasions began impacting the country in February. On August 22, a second swarm crossed from Kenya's Turkana County into Eastern Equatoria; however, the swarm is unlikely to remain in South Sudan due to unsuitable conditions for locust development and breeding, according to FAO. Three field monitoring teams—dispatched by FAO and MAFS to scale up locust surveillance and monitoring in Eastern Equatoria on August 6—are surveying at-risk areas and remain on high alert for potential invasions.

## **Unknown Armed Group Ambushes NGO Convoy in Yei County**

On August 10, an unknown armed group ambushed an international NGO convoy of two vehicles on the Yei-Lasu road while travelling to Lasu refugee camp in Central Equatoria State's Yei County to provide health, hygiene, and nutrition services. The two vehicles—a clearly marked ambulance and a van—were carrying 15 passengers, including 11 staff members and four patients. While one of the drivers was injured in the attack, all passengers managed to escape and were later accounted for. The armed group looted the ambulance of all medical and nutritional supplies. Though armed groups have intermittently ambushed civilian vehicles on the Yei-Lasu road in recent months, this ambush is the first attack on an aid convoy on the road since 2018. The NGO—a partner of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—reports that the attack will adversely impact the future delivery of critical humanitarian services to refugees at the Lasu site. UN officials condemned the attack, urging the GoRSS to bring the attackers to justice and ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel in South Sudan.

## **GoRSS MoH, UNMISS Bolster COVID-19 Response Efforts**

With support from the UN World Health Organization (WHO), the GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) trained more than 350 health care workers across South Sudan between early April and mid-August to improve the country's capacity for effective COVID-19 patient care. The training aimed to grow health workers' capabilities in COVID-19 case management and emergency response through education on heightened infection risks and infection prevention and control. Additionally, as part of UNMISS's ongoing support to the GoRSS-led COVID-19 response in South Sudan, various elements of the UN mission, including peacekeepers from Ghana and civilian engineering staff, collaborated to complete extensive renovations of the Bentiu Infectious Diseases Center in Unity State, upgrading it to a fully-equipped isolation center for COVID-19 patients in early August. As of August 26, the GoRSS MoH had reported over 2,500 confirmed COVID-19 cases in South Sudan, including approximately 1,300 recoveries and 47 deaths. However, the official count of confirmed cases likely under-represents the extent of the outbreak in South Sudan due to inadequate testing capacity.

## **FEWS NET Analysis Identifies Catastrophe Conditions in South Sudan**

Acute food insecurity conditions continued to deteriorate during the peak of the annual lean season in July and August, according to an early August Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) report. FEWS NET reports that Catastrophe—IPC Phase 5—acute food insecurity conditions are likely present at the household level in areas of greatest concern during the lean season, including Jonglei's

Akobo, Ayod, and Duk counties, where extreme flooding in 2019 and recent subnational violence has eroded household coping capacity and exacerbated food insecurity. Pockets of at-risk households in these areas possess few productive assets and limited or no access to functioning markets, increasing the risk of food consumption gaps between food assistance distributions. In response to deteriorating food security, USAID/BHA partner WFP has increased its beneficiary caseload in Akobo, Ayod, and Duk from 775,000 people to nearly 860,000 since January; the UN agency also increased the amount of food commodities intended for distribution from 45,000 MT in 2019 to 63,000 MT in 2020.

In addition, Emergency—IPC Phase 4—levels of acute food insecurity persist throughout South Sudan, indicating that a high proportion of the population is experiencing critical food consumption gaps or relying on negative coping strategies—such as reducing the frequency and quality of meals—to mitigate food shortages. Escalating subnational violence and economic shocks associated with COVID-19 mitigation measures and decreased oil revenue are further exacerbating the effects of below-average crop production, poor macroeconomic conditions, and protracted political conflict on household food and income sources. Sustained, large-scale humanitarian food assistance remains essential in many areas of the country to prevent further deterioration of food security conditions, according to FEWS NET.

## KEY FIGURES



**\$411 Million**

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



**12 Million**

People reached with life-saving health care programming

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA partners with four UN agencies and nine INGOs to bolster food security, livelihoods, and early recovery efforts in South Sudan. With more than \$411 million in FY 2020 funding, 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, regionally and locally procured commodities, and limited cash-based resource transfers, where feasible. With nearly \$375 million in FY 2019 funding, USAID/BHA assistance reached approximately 2.8 million beneficiaries on a monthly basis in FY 2019.

### HEALTH

With approximately \$24.3 million in funding to date in FY 2020, USAID/BHA provides health care services to nearly 12 million people—including approximately 2 million IDPs—in South Sudan through community health facilities and mobile medical units (MMUs). At 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 lifesaving curative interventions for common childhood illnesses, particularly where there is limited access to facility-based services. Additionally, State/PRM is supporting UNHCR to address the specific health care needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations in South Sudan. Health interventions are integrated with nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services wherever possible to ensure a sustainable system of clinical services and support.



**1.3 Million**

People supported with USG-funded WASH activities

## WASH

USAID/BHA has prioritized \$22.2 million in FY 2020 funding for WASH programming in South Sudan to provide access to clean water, hand-washing facilities, sanitation services, and solid waste disposal to over 1.3 million people—including approximately 263,000 IDPs—helping to mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) risks and prevent cholera outbreaks among vulnerable populations. 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.



**\$18 Million**

In USG funding for life-saving nutrition programming

## 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 more than 50 other local and international partners, 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. USAID/BHA intends to reach 287,000 people—including 64,000 IDPs—with life-saving nutrition services in FY 2020.



**\$20.4 Million**

In dedicated USG support for critical protection interventions

## PROTECTION

With \$20.4 million in FY 2020 funding, USAID/BHA supports multi-sector protection interventions that ensure the safety and dignity of more than 5 million people and 200,000 IDPs in South Sudan. Protection activities include assistance to survivors of GBV through case management, emergency protection-led assessments, mobile emergency response teams, psychosocial support, referrals to specialist health providers, and the provision of emergency individual protection assistance. Additionally, State/PRM's implementing partners provide protection services to meet the needs of IDPs, refugees, and conflict victims countrywide, including through GBV prevention and response, 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 in South Sudan.



**\$25 Million**

In USG funding for logistics support

## LOGISTICS

With \$25 million in FY 2020 funding, 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 provides support to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which supplies basic WASH commodities for the South Sudan humanitarian response.

## 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 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 SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
Non-Food Assistance			
Action Against Hunger USA (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Health, Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Countrywide	\$4,803,069
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	HCIM, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,950,000
Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,944,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$3,441,830
CONCERN	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,500,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,100,000



Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	HCIM, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Unity, Upper Nile	\$3,314,295
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$4,929,000
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, HCIM, Health, Logistics Support, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$23,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$5,500,000
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 (NP)	Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity	\$4,105,061
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	HCIM, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,346,531
Relief International (RI)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$6,800,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, 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 and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Central Equatoria	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
VSF/G	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,164,501
WFP (UNHAS)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$23,221,609
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity	\$3,540,325
World Vision, Inc. (USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, HCIM, Health, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,531,938
Program Support			\$165,927
<b>TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING</b>			<b>\$141,434,450</b>
Food Assistance			
CRS	7,520 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$6,788,960
FAO	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
UNICEF	1,470 MT in Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement (LRIP)	Countrywide	\$25,225,000
WFP	81,014 MT in U.S. In-Kind Food Aid; 102,958 MT in LRIP; Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$338,949,354
<b>TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING</b>			<b>\$395,963,314</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$537,397,764</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$18,550,000
Lutheran World Federation	Education, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$650,000
Mentor Initiative	Health, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,096,024
Relief International	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,215,193
SCF	Education, Protection	Upper Nile	\$2,226,608

UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$28,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$53,037,825</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$590,435,589</b>

### FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE<sup>2</sup>

#### USAID/BHA

##### Non-Food Assistance

Doctors of the World	Health	Jonglei	\$300,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
IMC	Health, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$6,228,300
Internews	Health	Countrywide	\$700,001
IOM	WASH	Countrywide	\$6,864,000
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Central Equatoria	\$450,000
OCHA	HCIM	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 (UNHAS)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$589,521
<b>TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING</b>			<b>\$20,199,419</b>

##### Food Assistance

CRS	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services	Central Equatoria	\$5,099,506
FAO	Complementary Services	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$2,200,494
WFP	4,712 MT of LRIP	Urban and Peri-Urban Areas, Countrywide	\$7,700,000
<b>TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING</b>			<b>\$15,000,000</b>

#### TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING

#### STATE/PRM

ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,050,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,579,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$5,629,000</b>

#### TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2020

			<b>\$40,828,419</b>
--	--	--	---------------------

#### TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020

#### TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020

#### TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020

			<b>\$572,597,183</b>
			<b>\$58,666,825</b>
			<b>\$631,264,008</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 September 4, 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Figures represent supplemental International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities as of September 4, 2020.

<sup>3</sup> This total does not include approximately \$163.1 million in FY 2020 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 \$794 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, dietarily, 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)