

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

JULY 2, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.5 million

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

6.5 million

Estimated People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan
IPC – February 2020

1.6 million

Estimated IDPs in South Sudan
UN – March 2020

181,000

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – June 2020

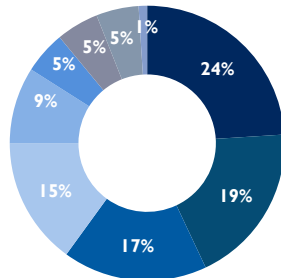
2.3 million

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

301,000

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

USAID/BHA NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2020



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (24%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (19%)
- Health (17%)
- Protection (15%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (9%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)
- Agriculture and Food Security (5%)
- Nutrition (5%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (1%)

USAID/BHA FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2020



- Local & Regional Food Procurement (58%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (38%)
- Complementary Services (3%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Intercommunal violence displaces 37,000 people in Jonglei
- Armed group clashes displace 9,000 people in Central Equatoria
- Riverine flooding adversely affects approximately 10,800 people in Bor

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020

USAID/BHA^{1,2} \$466,157,346

State/PRM³ \$17,829,000

\$483,986,346^{4,5}

Total USG Humanitarian Funding for the South Sudan Response in FY 2020

\$5,112,320,523

Total Humanitarian Funding for the South Sudan Response in FYs 2014–2020, Including Funding For South Sudanese Refugees in Neighboring Countries

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Protracted conflict and associated insecurity continue to exacerbate humanitarian needs, restrict humanitarian access, and endanger relief workers across South Sudan. Armed group clashes in Central Equatoria and Unity states and intercommunal violence in Jonglei State resulted in civilian casualties, mass displacement, the suspension of humanitarian programming, and the deaths of relief workers in recent weeks. Intercommunal violence resulted in more than 650 deaths and nearly 600 abductions throughout South Sudan between January and March, according to the UN.
- Insecurity, as well as movement restrictions to prevent the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in South Sudan, continue to slow the import of humanitarian food assistance and general food commodities, resulting in elevated food prices.

¹ USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

² Total USAID/BHA funding includes non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and emergency food assistance from the former 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 includes approximately \$33.1 million in supplemental funding through USAID/BHA and State/PRM for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities.

⁵ This total does not include approximately \$41.8 million in 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 2020 to nearly \$526 million.

COVID-19 IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) Ministry of Health (MoH) had confirmed nearly 2,040 COVID-19 cases and 38 related deaths as of July 2, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Moreover, approximately 55 health workers had tested positive for COVID-19 as of June 14. On June 16, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) in South Sudan Alain Noudéhou announced an urgent funding appeal to support the ongoing COVID-19 response and address increased COVID-19-related humanitarian needs. The COVID-19 Addendum to the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan requests \$390 million in additional funding, increasing the overall humanitarian appeal for South Sudan in 2020 to \$1.9 billion. The addendum request includes funding required to meet increased humanitarian needs generated by the socioeconomic consequences of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as well as \$150 million for the public health response to the COVID-19 outbreak in South Sudan through the National COVID-19 Response Plan. According to the addendum, humanitarian organizations will attempt to reach 7.4 million people by the end of 2020, an increase of 1.8 million people from the 5.6 million intended beneficiaries prior to the pandemic.
- USAID/BHA provided \$4.5 million to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to scale up efforts to prevent COVID-19 in South Sudan. IOM is working to procure and distribute household kits, which include items such as soap, as well as household water treatment and storage supplies crucial in ensuring good hygiene practices and prevention of other infectious diseases to nearly 38,900 households across South Sudan. The support will also help IOM scale up the provision of critical water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to support at-risk communities in Juba, where the UN agency will erect 92 hand-washing stations, as well as aid the construction and rehabilitation of water sources.
- With support from USAID/BHA, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continues to support the COVID-19 response in South Sudan, collecting and transporting suspected COVID-19 samples for testing at the National Public Health Laboratory in South Sudan's capital city of Juba. UNHAS had transported approximately 200 samples from multiple locations across the country as of mid-June. In addition, UNHAS performed 16 medical evacuations from various locations to Juba, transported more than 1,000 passengers, and moved more than 70 metric tons (MT) of cargo, including 12 MT of COVID-19 supplies, from Juba to field locations between April 1 and May 6.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, INSECURITY, AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

- A surge in intercommunal violence throughout South Sudan resulted in significant civilian casualties during the first quarter of 2020. According to the UN, nearly 1,800 people were killed, injured, abducted, or subjected to gender-based violence between January and March, representing a nearly 100 percent increase from the 900 people harmed during the first quarter of 2019. Intercommunal violence continued to generate high numbers of civilian casualties during April and May, particularly in Jonglei, Lakes, and Warrap states. On June 9, Special Representative of the Secretary-General in South Sudan (SRSG) David Shearer warned that escalating intercommunal clashes in South Sudan have caused immense harm to civilians and risk drawing organized armed groups into conflicts that could unravel the 2018 peace agreement.
- A wave of intercommunal violence and revenge killings resulted in at least 210 deaths, approximately 300 injuries, the displacement of approximately 37,000 people, and the destruction of approximately 2,800 houses in the Pieri area of Jonglei's Uror County in mid-May, the UN reports. In addition, the violence resulted in the deaths of at least four relief workers—bringing the total number of relief workers killed in South Sudan since 2013 to 119—and prompted several humanitarian organizations to temporarily suspend operations. Affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) urgently require food assistance, health care, relief commodities, and WASH services, according to local authorities. On May 20, RC/HC Noudéhou condemned the killing of relief workers in Jonglei and called for an end to recurring acts of violence. However, in early June, state officials and local media reported that armed youths were mobilizing and preparing to attack communities in Jonglei's Pibor area, in a continuation of revenge attacks that have affected the state since February. The U.S. Embassy in Juba issued a press statement on June 10, calling on national and local leaders to work quickly to promote dialogue and de-escalate the situation in Jonglei.

- Insecurity in Central Equatoria continues to exacerbate humanitarian needs and restrict humanitarian access. Armed clashes between National Salvation Front (NAS) armed group elements and joint South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF)–Sudan People's Liberation Army-in Opposition (SPLA-IO) forces in mid-May had displaced approximately 9,000 people in Central Equatoria's Lainya County as of June 16. Between May 27 and June 2, relief actors reported challenges reaching the IDPs; however, humanitarian organizations managed to distribute emergency education materials, dignity kits, relief commodities, and WASH supplies during the period. In addition, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) is providing nutrition support and COVID-19 awareness messaging to the displaced populations. The IDPs have not received emergency food assistance since their arrival in mid-May, resulting in critical food shortages in IDP settlements and host communities. Moreover, the continued influx of new IDP populations following recent fighting continues to exacerbate humanitarian needs in the area. WFP plans to start food distributions among the Lainya IDPs on June 22. SSPDF–NAS clashes in Lainya County in May also resulted in the displacement of more than 6,000 people in Central Equatoria's Yei County. The newly displaced population, which is currently in need of urgent food, shelter, and WASH assistance, joined approximately 7,200 other IDPs at Yei's Gezira displacement site, the UN reports. Relief actors are concerned that the new arrivals will increase congestion and related COVID-19 transmission risks.
- Armed group clashes and intercommunal violence are resulting in population displacement and humanitarian access restrictions beyond Central Equatoria and Jonglei. In late May, clashes between SSPDF–SPLA-IO and NAS elements displaced additional populations and impeded humanitarian assistance for approximately 15,000 IDPs in Western Equatoria. Moreover, clashes and cattle raids in Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity states resulted in the displacement of approximately 43,500 people in May.

FLOODING

- Recent seasonal forecasts predict early and abnormally heavy rainfall, with resultant flooding, from June to September in parts of eastern South Sudan, according to the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum and WFP. Expected flooding may exacerbate food insecurity in parts of Jonglei and Upper Nile states, where late 2019 flooding led to the destruction of dry season pasture, contributing to localized Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity.⁶ Renewed flooding may also contribute to continued intercommunal violence in Jonglei, according to WFP, as reduced pastureland may increase competition between pastoralist groups.
- In late May and early June, in part due to high water levels in Lake Victoria, the Nile breached its banks in Jonglei, resulting in flash flooding that reportedly damaged as many as 2,000 houses in villages near Jonglei's Bor town, according to the UN. An estimated 10,800 flood-affected people require urgent humanitarian assistance, including emergency food assistance, health care, nutrition support, protection services, shelter materials, and WASH supplies, according to a June 4 assessment. Relief actors are currently preparing a multi-sector response to meet the humanitarian needs of households displaced by the flooding. In addition, humanitarian organizations in Bor highlighted an urgent need for resilience activities and the rehabilitation of water management infrastructure along the Nile River to prevent further flood damage.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

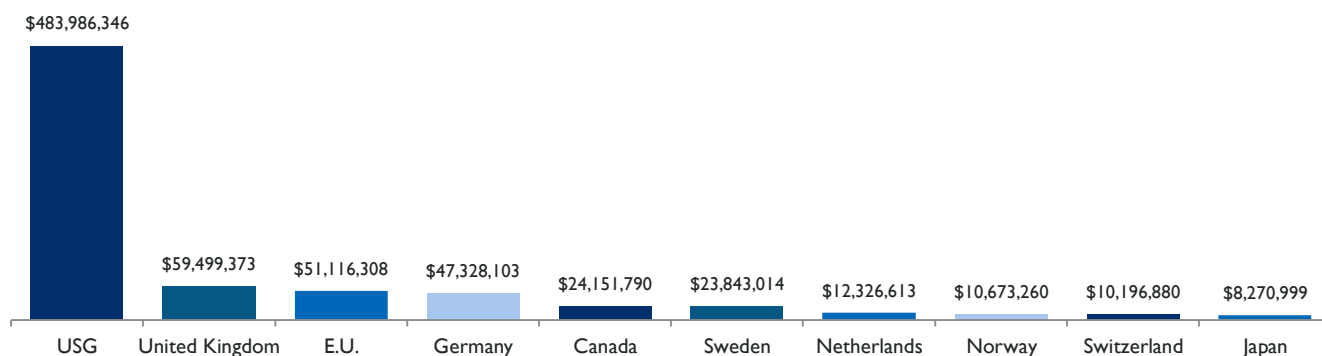
- Despite improved cargo clearance processes at border crossings with Kenya and Uganda in recent weeks, COVID-19-related movement restrictions and insecurity delayed the overland import of humanitarian food assistance commodities into South Sudan during much of May and June. Cross-border movements of humanitarian food assistance, which normally take about three days to complete, took approximately two weeks. In addition, the South Sudan–Sudan land border was closed between early May and late July due to insecurity, slowing the delivery of food commodities to

⁶ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5. 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.

markets in northern South Sudan. Food commodities from Sudan entered South Sudan via barge in June, though insecurity and COVID-19-related movement restrictions at the border also hampered river transport. However, import flows at the South Sudan–Uganda border at Eastern Equatoria’s Nimule town have improved in recent weeks, following the establishment of a COVID-19 testing facility outside of Uganda’s Elegu town. GoRSS recognition of test results from the facility has expedited the COVID-19 clearance process for truck drivers. In addition, the re-opening of the Napadal corridor between Kenya and South Sudan has reduced overland transport time from the port in Mombasa, Kenya, to South Sudan by half; the first convoy of nine trucks carrying approximately 280 MT of food—sufficient to feed 20,000 people for one month—took three days to travel from Mombasa to Eastern Equatoria via Nadapal.

- Prices of staple food commodities—including white sorghum, wheat flour, sugar, and vegetable oil—remained stable but elevated in many WFP-monitored markets between mid-May and early June. However, COVID-19-related movement restrictions, bureaucratic impediments, insecurity, and seasonal rains continue to reduce available food supply and increase the cost of food transport in South Sudan. Traders have also noted changes in consumer demand for certain food items, with many households buying smaller quantities compared to pre-COVID-19 purchasing habits. Market monitors attribute the reduced demand to slowing economic activity and reduced income due to COVID-19-related movement restrictions. Moreover, many markets in northern South Sudan that receive food imports from Sudan report increased prices of food commodities. For example, retail prices of white sorghum increased by as much as 35 percent in mid-May, and prices of wheat flour, sugar, and vegetable oil also increased by approximately 20 percent during the same time period. Increased food prices in Sudan, increased transaction costs along key trade routes, and the appreciation of the Sudanese pound against the South Sudanese pound are likely contributing to rising food prices, according to WFP.
- Food security conditions are deteriorating in parts of Jonglei’s Fangak County, according to USAID/BHA partners. Populations in southern Fangak’s Nyadin and Toch areas, where between 23,000 and 31,000 people reside, have not received food assistance or agricultural inputs since early 2019 due to access constraints and are reportedly experiencing Catastrophe levels of acute food insecurity. The lack of humanitarian assistance, coupled with insufficient yields from the 2019 harvest, has resulted in large segments of the population relying on fishing and foraging for wild foods to meet their subsistence needs. Relief actors are currently assessing food security needs and the feasibility of providing assistance amid seasonal rains and COVID-19-related movement restrictions. In addition, WFP continues to increase logistical and storage capacities in Fangak; the UN agency had erected nine mobile storage units and delivered seven trucks to Fangak to support the transport of commodities as of May 22.
- Desert locusts continue to infest parts of Eastern Equatoria, where soil moisture and temperature conditions are currently conducive for rapid multiplication of the pest, raising the risk of crop and pasture destruction if control measures are not implemented on time, USAID/BHA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports. Moreover, in the coming weeks, additional swarms from Kenya are likely to travel through parts of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile en route to Sudan. FAO currently predicts that the desert locust infestation in Eastern Equatoria will result in the loss of approximately 40,000 MT of grain—an amount of food sufficient to feed 278,000 people for one year. In addition, the UN agency estimates that expanding desert locust swarms in South Sudan could threaten the food security of nearly 2.8 million people. Aerial spraying operations are ongoing in Uganda to control locust swarms before they reach South Sudan. In coordination with the GoRSS Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, FAO continues to support preparations for desert locust control measures. In late May, FAO received 5,000 liters of aviation fuel for aerial spraying operations in South Sudan.
- Despite sustained insecurity and ongoing COVID-19-related movement restrictions, USAID/BHA partners continued providing agricultural and emergency food assistance throughout South Sudan in late May and June. FAO had procured more than 8,700 MT of an expected 9,700 MT of crop and vegetable seeds as of June 15. In addition, FAO had distributed 3,800 MT of seeds and reached approximately 293,000 people with emergency livelihoods kits and cash-for-seed support as of the same date. As part of WFP’s response to the COVID-19 outbreak in South Sudan, the UN agency had reached approximately 3.7 million beneficiaries with food rations sufficient for one to three months as of June 26. WFP plans to reach 3.9 million people with a second round of rations sufficient for one to three months beginning in June. In addition, WFP had pre-positioned nearly 148,000 MT of food commodities—nearly 80 percent of the planned 190,500 MT pre-positioning target—at critical locations throughout the country as of June 26.

2020 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as July 2, 2020. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s 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 FY 2020. The \$484 million in FY 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 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 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			
USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,950,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$3,441,830
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	\$8,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity	\$5,500,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity, Western Equatoria	\$3,260,576

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	HCIM, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,346,531
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
Relief International (RI)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$6,800,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
Veterinaires Sans Frontiers/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,164,501
UNHAS	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$23,221,609
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity	\$3,540,325
Program Support			\$165,927
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$75,320,298
Food Assistance²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	7,520 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$6,788,960
FAO	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
UNICEF	1,470 of Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement (LRIP)	Countrywide	\$25,225,000
WFP	81,014 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid and 102,958 MT of LRIP, Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$321,381,767
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$363,395,727
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$438,716,026
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,100,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$12,200,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2020			\$450,916,026

FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE³

USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
Doctors of the World	Health	Jonglei	\$300,000
IMC	Health, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$2,228,300
Internews	Health	Countrywide	\$700,001
IOM	WASH	Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile	\$4,500,000
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Central Equatoria	\$450,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$734,020
Samaritan's Purse	Health	Central Equatoria	\$639,478
SCF	Health	Central Equatoria	\$300,000
UNICEF	Health, WASH	Central Equatoria	\$2,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$589,521
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$12,441,320
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
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$15,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$27,441,320
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,050,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,579,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$5,629,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2020			\$33,070,320

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$466,157,346
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$17,829,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$483,986,346⁴

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of June 19, 2020.

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

³ Figures represent supplemental International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities as of June 30, 2020.

⁴ This total does not include approximately \$41.8 million in FY 2020 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, of which \$3.3 million is towards responding to COVID-19. This increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2020 to nearly \$526 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, dietarily, 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.