



SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.2 million

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

4.5 million

Estimated People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan
IPC – September 2019

1.5 million

Estimated Number of IDPs in South Sudan⁶
UN – September 2019

180,500

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – September 2019

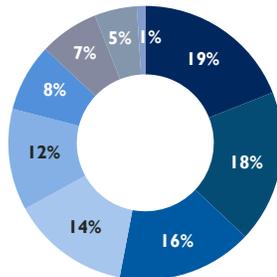
2.2 million

Estimated Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – September 2019

298,000

Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – August 2019

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2019



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (18%)
- Health (16%)
- Nutrition (14%)
- Protection (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (4%)
- Other (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2019



- Local, Regional, and International Procurement (59%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (30%)
- Complementary Services (8%)
- Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers (3%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Rainy season flooding affects an estimated 365,000 people
- EVD National Task Force conducts simulation to assess EVD preparedness
- Food security projected to improve through December, worsen in early 2020

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019

USAID/OFDA \$136,228,723

USAID/FFP \$374,829,945

State/PRM³ \$83,098,945

\$594,157,613⁴

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019

\$4,586,571,177

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FYs 2014–2019, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- An estimated 1.3 million children younger than five years of age required treatment for acute malnutrition as of August, according to a September IPC report.⁵ This figure is the highest recorded since South Sudan gained independence in 2011, the UN reports. To address the high childhood malnutrition level, USAID partners such as the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) are providing critical nutrition assistance across the country.
- Amid ongoing discussions regarding the status and future of UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilian (PoC) sites, UN Secretary-General António Guterres submitted a report on September 12 to the UN Security Council (UNSC) on future planning for each of the six PoC sites in the country, including recommendations on facilitating safe returns, where appropriate. As of mid-September, an estimated 180,500 civilians were sheltering in the PoC sites, according to the UN.
- In FY 2019, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$594 million to support life-saving humanitarian assistance for crisis-affected populations in South Sudan.

¹ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

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

⁴ This total does not include approximately \$236.3 million in FY 2019 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2019 to more than \$830 million.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Change in figure from 1.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in August 2019 does not reflect actual change in IDP numbers; rather, it is due to an 18-month data consolidation exercise conducted by the UN.

INSECURITY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- On September 12, UN Secretary-General Guterres submitted a report to the UNSC on future planning for all PoC sites in South Sudan. The report included an assessment of the country's six PoC sites; a summary of assistance and security provided by UNMISS; and steps necessary to foster the safe, voluntary, and dignified return or relocation of IDPs sheltering in the PoC sites. The total population sheltering in PoC sites across South Sudan decreased from approximately 196,000 people in November 2018 to an estimated 180,500 in September 2019, according to UNMISS.
- The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that nearly 209,100 South Sudanese refugees spontaneously returned to the country between November 2017 and August 2019; the figure includes nearly 26,000 individuals who returned from neighboring Sudan—due to deteriorating security in Sudan—to Unity and Upper Nile states in June and July. Humanitarian organizations are coordinating with authorities to address the returnees' humanitarian needs, including food, health, protection, and shelter needs.
- Intercommunal fighting and hostilities between armed groups continue to result in sporadic population displacement across South Sudan. From August 20 to 22, fighting between cattle keepers in Warrap State's Tonj South County displaced approximately 13,000 people, the UN reports. The IDPs—including approximately 6,000 people who had previously been displaced from Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Jur River County in May and June—fled to nearby areas of Warrap's Tonj North County, where authorities indicated that adverse effects of recent flooding exacerbated the IDPs' vulnerability.
- On September 7, hostilities between Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) forces and elements of the armed opposition group National Salvation Front (NAS) in Central Equatoria's Yei County prompted the displacement of nearly 1,600 individuals to Yei town, where relief actors noted a lack of available food assistance. In response, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) and other relief organizations distributed food to nearly 1,600 IDPs in Yei town on September 23. In addition, USAID/OFDA partner Concern Worldwide constructed temporary shelters at two sites in Yei town where IDPs continue to reside, and another USAID/OFDA partner, Nonviolent Peaceforce, conducted protection activities during the September 23 food distribution.
- From October 2018 to June 2019, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) admitted nearly 700 patients with violence-related injuries, primarily gunshot wounds, to its surgical units in South Sudan, an increase of 25 percent compared to the approximately 530 patients with similar injuries admitted from October 2017 to June 2018. ICRC associated the prevalence of injuries from violence during the period—which immediately followed the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018—with high levels of intercommunal fighting in South Sudan, facilitated and intensified by the easy access to firearms in many parts of the country.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND BUREAUCRATIC IMPEDIMENTS

- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported more than 350 humanitarian access incidents between January and August 2019, representing a 36 percent decrease compared to the more than 550 incidents reported from January to August 2018. However, the share of incidents involving violence against humanitarian personnel—including robbery, armed attacks, harassment, and physical detention—increased from 31 percent of all incidents in 2018 to 36 percent in the first eight months of 2019. Violence against humanitarian assets represented the most common type of incident reported in August, accounting for nine incidents, or more than 20 percent of the month's total of 44 incidents.
- Humanitarian organizations report that some local leaders are restricting movement to Bazia, an area of Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau County hosting at least 10,000 IDPs, according to the UN. GoRSS soldiers temporarily detained six aid workers traveling to Bazia at a checkpoint on the Wau-Bazia road on August 9, and authorities at the same checkpoint denied access to a humanitarian organization on August 16, the UN reports. Soldiers operating the checkpoint indicated that humanitarian organizations could not travel to Bazia without formal authorization from local leaders, despite previously agreeing to end access restrictions at the checkpoint following discussions with OCHA representatives. The UN agency and other relief actors continue to appeal to local leaders to allow unhindered access to populations in need.

- Relief organizations implementing Ebola virus disease (EVD) preparedness activities have also faced access challenges in recent months. The USAID/OFDA-supported EVD Preparedness Consortium reports limited access to areas of Central Equatoria’s Kajo-Keji County, as the airstrip in Kajo-Keji—located near the South Sudan–Uganda border—had been closed on February 17 before reopening during the week of September 30. Health actors operating in Yei County suspended plans for an EVD monitoring mission to Tokori *boma*, or ward, scheduled for August 12, following reluctance by an armed group to grant humanitarian access to the area, according to the UN. Similarly, USAID partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports that poor mobile networks and insecurity along the Yei–Lasu Road—where a September 20 ambush resulted in the deaths of two civilians—prevented the UN agency from accessing, monitoring, and communicating with EVD screening teams at the Tokori point of entry (PoE) and Lasu PoE—located along the South Sudan–Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) border—during the first two weeks of September.
- From September 10 to 15, GoRSS officials and humanitarian actors gathered in Western Equatoria State’s Tambura County to negotiate free and unimpeded access for relief organizations to all parts of the state, including opposition-controlled areas, according to the UN. The government officials granted an initial request, allowing a team of 18 relief workers to deliver humanitarian assistance in the state. Similar negotiations took place from September 19 to 21 in Western Equatoria’s Ezo County to address access denial issues in the area.
- On September 25, authorities in Yei town issued a circular demanding additional fees and taxes—including income tax, property rental fees, and \$200 operational permits—from humanitarian organizations in the area. OCHA, which identified the fees as illegal, had begun supporting organizations in addressing the issue as of September 30.

EVD PREPAREDNESS AND HEALTH

- As of September 30, health actors had not confirmed any EVD cases in South Sudan. The GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) has reported more than 80 EVD alerts—including at least eight EVD alerts during the month of August 2019 and three during September—since the beginning of an ongoing EVD outbreak in neighboring DRC in August 2018.
- South Sudan remains at high risk for EVD transmission due to cross-border population flow from the DRC, a weak health system, and limited health and humanitarian access to some areas due to sporadic conflict and bureaucratic impediments, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). As part of EVD preparedness measures, health actors have trained nearly 30 rapid response teams in South Sudan to investigate and respond to EVD alerts and cases. In addition, since April 2019, USAID/OFDA has supported OCHA in its leadership of the EVD Secretariat, which has improved stakeholder coordination.
- In coordination with WHO and other EVD preparedness actors, including USAID partners, the GoRSS MoH-led EVD National Task Force conducted a one-day simulation exercise in the capital city of Juba on August 14. During the exercise, participants carried out national and international emergency procedures to evaluate GoRSS institutions’ ability to detect and respond to EVD cases in the event of EVD transmission in South Sudan. The exercise highlighted significant improvements in EVD preparedness since efforts began in South Sudan in late 2018; however, the simulation also illuminated some communication and coordination gaps.
- During the week of September 9, the EVD Preparedness Consortium—comprising USAID/OFDA partners Concern Worldwide, Internews, and Save the Children—conducted two separate trainings for more than 30 health workers and 20 community correspondents in Central Equatoria State’s Yei town. The consortium trained the health workers on infection prevention and control, use of personal protective equipment, risk communication, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities. Additionally, the consortium provided the community health workers with community engagement and risk communication training as part of EVD preparedness programming.
- WFP continues to prepare for a potential EVD outbreak in South Sudan. During the week of August 5, the UN agency participated in a simulation exercise on managing general food distributions during an infectious disease outbreak to familiarize leaders from the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism—a program launched by UNICEF and WFP to address humanitarian assistance gaps for individuals residing in areas with barriers to the standard delivery of humanitarian assistance. Additionally, WFP is providing contingency food stocks at EVD isolation units in South

Sudan. According to relief actors, providing food for suspected EVD patients, as well as their family members or caretakers, encourages individuals to remain in medical facilities and reduces the risk of further disease transmission.

- USAID partner IOM continues to manage 15 of South Sudan's 32 PoE EVD screening facilities, where the UN agency provides health and WASH services in addition to screening for EVD. From September 23 to 29, IOM screened nearly 24,000 individuals for EVD exposure and symptoms, bringing the total number of individuals IOM has screened for EVD to more than 794,800 people since September 2018.

FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS, AND NUTRITION

- An estimated 6.4 million people in South Sudan—approximately 54 percent of the national population of 11.7 million people—faced Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity and required urgent food assistance in August, according to an IPC analysis. However, food security conditions across South Sudan will likely improve as seasonal harvests become available between September and December; during this period, more than 4.5 million people, or 39 percent of the total population, are projected to face Crisis or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity. The September–December projection of severe acute food insecurity represents a 35 percent decrease compared to the May–July estimate, which indicated that nearly 7 million people required urgent food assistance. The September–December projection is similar to the 2018 October–December harvest period, when approximately 4.4 million people required urgent assistance. Between January and April 2020, however, food security conditions will likely deteriorate as households deplete their food stocks, leaving an estimated 5.5 million people—47 percent of the population—facing Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity.
- Despite improvements in food security conditions, the IPC analysis also reported high levels of acute malnutrition in much of South Sudan as of August, with approximately 1.3 million children ages 6–59 months requiring treatment for acute malnutrition. This estimate represents the highest number recorded since South Sudan gained independence in 2011 and a 51 percent increase compared to the previous projection of 860,000 malnourished children requiring treatment between January and August, the UN reports. The IPC analysis attributes the increased malnutrition figures to high levels of food insecurity and illness, limited access to basic services, and poor child feeding practices; relief actors also report that much of the increase may be related to recent changes in survey methodology, likely resulting in more robust estimates of overall acute malnutrition levels, rather than food shortages.
- To address the pervasiveness of malnutrition among children in South Sudan, USAID partner UNICEF and other relief actors are providing critical nutrition interventions across the country. In August, UNICEF and its implementing partners admitted more than 27,000 children ages 6–59 months to nutrition treatment facilities for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment, bringing the admission total for January through August to approximately 172,000 children. UNICEF reports that more than 90 percent of admitted patients have recovered, surpassing the Sphere minimum standard recovery level of 75 percent of SAM cases.⁴ Additionally, between March and July, USAID/OFDA partner World Relief reached more than 23,300 individuals with individual and group behavior change interventions to improve infant and young child feeding practices in the Bentiu PoC site, Jonglei State's Fangak County, and Unity's Koch County.
- Global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels are approximately double the WHO emergency threshold and surpass the IPC Extremely Critical—Phase 5—acute malnutrition threshold in Upper Nile's Renk County, which has a GAM prevalence of more than 32 percent and SAM prevalence of nearly 10 percent, according to a June needs assessment conducted by relief actors. In response, USAID/OFDA partner Medair carried out a supplementary food distribution in July benefiting approximately 4,750 children and conducted nutrition screenings for more than 8,300 children ages five years and younger and nearly 1,300 pregnant and lactating women. The non-governmental organization (NGO) also continues to provide a range of nutrition and health services in the county, including integrated outpatient therapeutic programs, targeted supplementary feeding programs, and 11 mobile and static clinics.
- WFP reached nearly 3.3 million people across South Sudan with in-kind and cash-based food assistance in August, distributing approximately 28,600 metric tons (MT) of food commodities and \$5.4 million in cash-based transfers.

⁷ The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by ICRC, UN, NGOs, and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies.

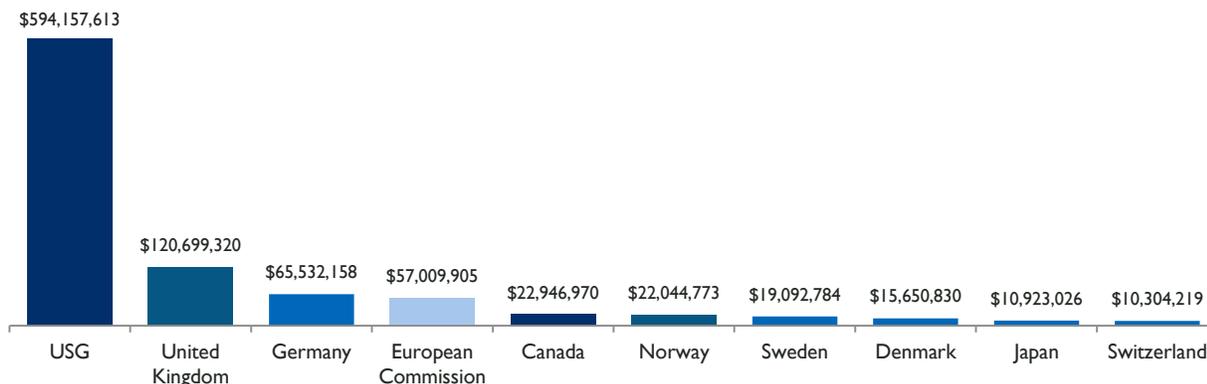
Overall, WFP and its implementing partners delivered more than 182,800 MT of food assistance and approximately \$28.1 million in cash-based transfers to nearly 3.7 million people in South Sudan between January and August. In FY 2019, USAID/FFP contributed more than \$285 million to WFP to support the distribution of nearly 159,000 MT of in-kind food commodities and cash transfers for food. USAID/FFP support also enables WFP to strengthen its capacity to biometrically register populations in need of assistance and authenticate beneficiaries' identities at food distribution sites, improving the cost-efficiency and transparency of assistance.

- Between April and June, USAID/FFP partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) distributed more than 4,500 MT of in-kind food assistance to 78,000 people in Jonglei. Program participants received their rations in exchange for work on community projects—including digging drainage channels, creating water catchments, and repairing roads, classrooms, and health centers—that improve local infrastructure and build resilience to future shocks. CRS also reached nearly 16,000 people with nutrition counseling and cooking demonstrations, distributed seed and agricultural tools to 3,400 farmers, and drilled four new boreholes to improve 3,600 individuals' access to safe water.

FLOODS IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- Relief actors estimate that floods during the rainy season affected 365,000 people across South Sudan in recent months, largely in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap, and to a lesser extent in Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Humanitarian organizations—including USAID partners—and local authorities are assessing needs and mobilizing assistance in many of the affected areas. However, the flooding had rendered many roads impassable, restricting humanitarian actors' ability to conduct thorough assessments and consistent response activities.
- Relief actors conducted a rapid needs assessment of more than 250,000 individuals in Warrap's Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Tonj North, and Twic counties from September 9 to 19, identifying food assistance, shelter support, and medical supplies as critical needs. Moreover, flooding reportedly damaged WASH facilities in Twic's Amuol IDP camp, contributing to higher rates of malaria cases in the area.
- In Unity's Abiemnom and Mayom counties, flooding prohibited USAID/OFDA partner Samaritan's Purse from conducting food security and livelihood activities in late September. In Unity's Mayendit South County, flooding damaged WASH facilities that the NGO had previously constructed. Despite the inability to travel by truck across flooded roads, Samaritan's Purse staff conducted nutrition assessments in Mayendit South.
- From September 5 to 8, USAID/OFDA partner Vétérinaires sans Frontières Germany (VSF/G) assessed the impact of flooding on livestock and livelihoods in Jonglei's Twic East County, where nearly 1,000 individuals lost homes due to flooding. VSF/G estimates that flooding destroyed approximately 90 percent of crops and up to 10 percent of some livestock in the county, limiting households' ability to meet August and September harvests and benefit from normal livestock-related food and milk production. In response, the NGO is planning activities to address flood-affected populations' needs and mitigate the adverse impact on populations' food security and livelihoods.

2019 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of September 30, 2019. All international figures are according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments to date in 2019, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2019, which began on October 1, 2018 and ended on September 30, 2019. The \$594 million in 2019 USG humanitarian funding for the South Sudan response does not include support for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Army officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan. In July 2011, South Sudan became an independent state following a referendum earlier in the year.
- On December 15, 2013, clashes erupted between factions within the GoRSS in Juba and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict, prompting displacement and humanitarian needs. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team to support the DART.
- On October 2, 2018, U.S. Ambassador Thomas J. Hushek redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2019 due to ongoing violent conflict, population displacement, restricted humanitarian access, and disruption of trade, markets, and cultivation activities, all of which have significantly exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Action Against Hunger/U.S. (AAH/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	HCIM, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
ALIMA	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,700,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$3,460,487
CARE	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,999,995

Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,300,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	HCIM, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,814,353
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
IMA World Health	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,871,017
iMMAP	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$5,735,000
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, HCIM, Nutrition, 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/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, HCIM, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,340,788
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,260,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,500,000
VSF/G	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,700,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$24,000,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity	\$2,187,032
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, HCIM, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
	Program Support		\$1,358,035
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$136,228,723
USAID/FFP²			
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 Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$16,367,233
WFP and Implementing Partners	129,599 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Countrywide	\$211,721,855

	29,390 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
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$374,829,945
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN			
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Primary Health Care, Psychosocial Support, Reproductive Health	Unity	\$1,499,402
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,300,000
IMC	Health, Maternal Health, Psychosocial Support	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Internews Network	Communication, Protection	Unity	\$1,499,950
IRC	Gender-Based Violence Prevention, Protection, Reproductive and Primary Health Care	Unity	\$1,500,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Education, Psychosocial Support, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Lutheran World Relief (LWF)	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$1,499,968
MENTOR Initiative	Health and Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,499,625
RI	Primary Health Care	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
SC	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN			\$83,098,945
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$594,157,613

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2019.

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

³ This total does not include approximately \$236.3 million in FY 2019 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2019 to more than \$830 million.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>