



# SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

DECEMBER 6, 2019

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

### 7.5 million

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

### 190,000

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases  
UNMISS – November 2019

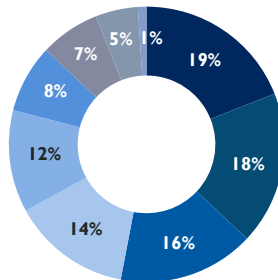
### 2.2 million

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

### 297,000

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

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> 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 (5%)
- Other (1%)

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

- 7.5 million people now in need of humanitarian assistance
- Armed actors attack humanitarian compound in Upper Nile
- Relief actors continue flood response activities, anticipate increased needs

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

USAID/OFDA \$136,228,723

USAID/FFP \$467,329,945

State/PRM<sup>3</sup> \$83,098,945

### \$686,657,613<sup>4</sup>

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020

### \$4,679,071,177

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FYs 2014–2020, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On November 20, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) released its 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for South Sudan, which estimates that 7.5 million people will require humanitarian assistance in 2020. The HNO identified the ongoing conflict, extreme weather, and poor macroeconomic conditions as key drivers of the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan.
- Relief actors continue to respond to multi-sector humanitarian needs generated by flooding. Additionally, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that flood-induced crop losses in 2019 are likely to drive increased food assistance needs in the coming months.
- Unknown armed actors broke into a humanitarian compound in Upper Nile State's Maban County on December 1, assaulting five staff members and robbing others of their valuables. Violence against humanitarian staff, such as the deaths of International Organization for Migration (IOM) workers in October, continues to pose a significant risk to humanitarian operations in South Sudan.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> This total does not include approximately \$236.3 million in FY 2019–FY 2020 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2019–FY 2020 to more than \$923 million.

## CURRENT EVENTS

- The 2020 HNO for South Sudan estimates that 7.5 million people—or more than 60 percent of the country’s population—will require humanitarian assistance in 2020, compared to the 7.2 million people estimated to be in need in 2019. Humanitarian needs—due to ongoing disease outbreaks, extreme weather, food insecurity, large-scale displacement, poor macroeconomic conditions, and a lack of basic services—persist across all of South Sudan, with the highest levels of need reported in parts of Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, and Upper Nile states. The factors driving the crisis are likely to persist in 2020, the HNO reports. Although conflict has declined since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018, the HNO notes that insecurity and political uncertainty resulting from the delayed implementation of the R-ARCSS has likely prevented many refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning to areas of origin.
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## FLOODS IMPACT AND RESPONSE

- Above-average rainfall in much of South Sudan and the surrounding region since June has led to unprecedented flooding, the UN reports. Beginning in July, heavy rainfall led to above-average flooding in parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states, as well as in Lakes State’s Rumbek North County and Unity State’s Mayom County. In October, heavy rainfall extended the flood-affected area to include much of the eastern part of the country, including most of Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei, as well as parts of Unity and Upper Nile. On October 29, President of South Sudan Salva Kiir declared a state of emergency in 30 counties due to flooding. According to initial estimates, approximately 620,000 flood-affected people were in urgent need of humanitarian assistance as of early November; however, assessments in affected counties suggest that the actual number may be much higher, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP).
- The UN reports that some people displaced by floods have begun returning to their homes in areas where flood waters are receding, particularly in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. However, relief actors continue to face significant obstacles in delivering relief supplies to flood-affected populations; many roads and airstrips in affected areas remain unusable, necessitating the use of helicopters and amphibious vehicles. The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) added an additional helicopter to its fleet on November 27 and WFP has dispatched amphibious vehicles to South Sudan, but viable transportation options remain limited. As of November 29, more than 100 trucks carrying relief supplies to the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region—consisting of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal states—had been stranded in Lakes’ Yirol town for several weeks due to impassable roads, according to the UN.
- Relief actors have scaled up response activities in flood-affected areas. As of December 3, USAID/WFP partner WFP had reached nearly 740,000 flood-affected people with emergency food assistance. Relief actors have also provided agricultural inputs, fishing kits, and vegetable seeds to approximately 11,000 households in Jonglei’s Akobo and Ayod counties, with the goal of providing agricultural supplies to an additional 65,000 families in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, as well as the Abyei area, which is disputed between South Sudan and Sudan. Additionally, relief actors are working with local communities to repair roads, particularly in Maban, in order to facilitate greater humanitarian access.
- USAID/OFDA partner World Vision is supporting flood response efforts in Upper Nile’s Adar and Melut counties. As of November 26, World Vision had distributed more than 225,000 water disinfection tablets sufficient to provide safe drinking water to 2,700 individuals for 60 days. Additionally, the organization provided nearly 1,300 water containers, more than 2,500 plastic basins, more than 100 boxes of laundry detergent, and 400 dignity kits to the affected population. World Vision staff, in coordination with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) Ministry of Health, also administered essential vaccines to nearly 250 children in the area and conducted mobile health consultations in the two counties.
- State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has completed initial assessments of all four refugee camps in Maban, as well as the surrounding areas and has distributed core relief items—including blankets, plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, soap, and water containers—to nearly 87,000 refugees and host community members in and around Maban’s Gendrassa and Yusuf Batil refugee camps. The UN agency is also supporting health facilities, which are open to host community members as well as refugees, and conducting disease prevention activities, as well as providing food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance.

UNHCR reports that efforts to repair roads in Maban are underway, with access to Kaya refugee camp and the surrounding area expected to improve in the coming days.

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## INSECURITY AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

- On December 1, several armed individuals broke into a compound operated by State/PRM and USAID/OFDA partner Relief International (RI) in Maban's Bunj town, assaulting five RI staff members and robbing others of their valuables; the five staff members subsequently received medical treatment. In a December 2 statement, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan Alain Noudéhou condemned the attack and urged that the perpetrators be brought to justice. Despite the ongoing ceasefire, South Sudan remains a hazardous environment for humanitarian staff; approximately 115 humanitarian workers have been killed in South Sudan since 2013, according to the UN.
- Fighting between opposition National Salvation Front and South Sudan People's Defense Force (SSPDF) elements on November 23 and 24 in Lainya County's Loka village in Central Equatoria resulted in 14 casualties, the UN reports.<sup>5</sup> Additional clashes took place in Pukuka village near Central Equatoria's Yei town. Lainya, which is considered a key strategic position due to its road connections to nearby population centers, has experienced increased insecurity in recent months, rendering the county largely unsafe for civilian and humanitarian movement. USAID/OFDA partners carrying out Ebola virus disease (EVD) preparedness activities in Lainya and nearby areas of Central Equatoria have confirmed that, while staff members were not impacted by the fighting, the ongoing insecurity has restricted humanitarian movement.
- On November 21, fighting broke out among youth groups at a UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Unity's Bentiu town, resulting in the deaths of two civilians and injuries to eight UN personnel. The Sudan People's Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) and community leaders condemned the violence and are cooperating with an UNMISS investigation into the incident, the UN reports. Humanitarian actors, including USAID partners, suspended non-critical activities at the PoC site following the incident; some activities had resumed by early December. As of November, more than 190,000 civilians were sheltering at UNMISS PoC sites, including nearly 118,000 at the Bentiu site alone.
- UNMISS announced on December 3 that it had dispatched peacekeepers to Rumbek North's Maper town following large-scale intercommunal violence in the area in late November, which reportedly resulted in nearly 80 deaths and more than 100 injuries. UNMISS forces are expected to patrol the area in the coming weeks.
- USAID/OFDA partner the American Refugee Committee (ARC) led an interagency humanitarian mission to Central Equatoria's Kajo-Keji County from November 20 to 22, which identified urgent needs among an estimated 22,000 individuals. According to ARC, the number of returnees to Kajo-Keji has increased, and many returnees have been unable to rebuild their homes. Additionally, several schools in the county are not operational, and assessed communities have limited access to health services, markets, and safe drinking water. During the mission, ARC and other relief actors provided medical consultations and treatment, routine vaccinations, and malnutrition screening and treatment for children ages five years and younger; relief actors also distributed water disinfection tablets and water pump repair kits.

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## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND BUREAUCRATIC IMPEDIMENTS

- Although insecurity in the Baggari area of Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau County limited civilian and humanitarian movement in late October, free movement resumed in early November following negotiations between SPLA-IO commanders and relief actors in Wau, the UN reports. As a result, relief actors were able to deliver medical supplies to Baggari's Farajallah health unit as well as Ngo Vilo village, where nearly 10,000 conflict-affected people reside. However, during the week of November 11, local authorities began to require relief actors traveling to Baggari to present official letters at GoRSS checkpoints along the Wau-Baggari road, the UN reports. This represents a change in

<sup>5</sup> President Kiir officially changed the name of the Sudan People's Liberation Army to SSPDF on October 2, 2018.

policy from February, when the Governor of Wau issued a decree abolishing such impediments. The UN is engaging with local and GoRSS authorities to allow unimpeded movement along the road.

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## **EVD PREPAREDNESS AND HEALTH**

- USAID-funded IOM EVD screening sites at three points of entry (PoEs) along South Sudan's borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda remain closed as of December 3, IOM reports. IOM temporarily halted services at five PoE sites following October 27 clashes in Central Equatoria's Morobo County that resulted in the deaths of two IOM workers; two of the sites, both located in Morobo, have since reopened.
- Despite movement restrictions in parts of Central Equatoria due to ongoing insecurity, the USAID/OFDA-supported EVD Consortium—consisting of Concern Worldwide, Internews, and Save the Children Federation (SCF)—continues to deliver medical supplies including personal protective equipment, thermometers, and uniforms for health workers to health facilities in Kajo-Keji and Morobo, although some facilities remained inaccessible as of mid-November.
- As of late November, an ongoing measles outbreak had affected at least 16 counties and four PoC sites across South Sudan in 2019, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports. Between January 1 and September 30, WHO recorded nearly 3,500 suspected measles cases nationwide, including 23 related deaths; an average of 75 cases were reported per week, representing a significant increase from the 12 weekly cases reported during the same period in 2018. A local outbreak was recently declared in Torit County's Ikotos town in Eastern Equatoria, which had experienced 21 suspected cases and eight deaths as of November 20, USAID/OFDA partner CARE reports; state health authorities are working with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO to respond to the outbreak.
- The ongoing humanitarian crisis in South Sudan is believed to have led to an increase in the number of people experiencing mental health issues, exacerbated by a lack of mental health services in the country, according to the UN. Health authorities in Upper Nile have noted a rise in suicide attempts in recent months, particularly among young adults in Malakal town and the nearby Malakal PoC site. Between January and July, 95 suicide attempts were reported at Malakal PoC site, approximately two-thirds of which involved people ages 19–35 years. In response, health actors operating in Malakal have established a mental health facility at the PoC site and are working with community groups to combat the stigma surrounding mental health issues.

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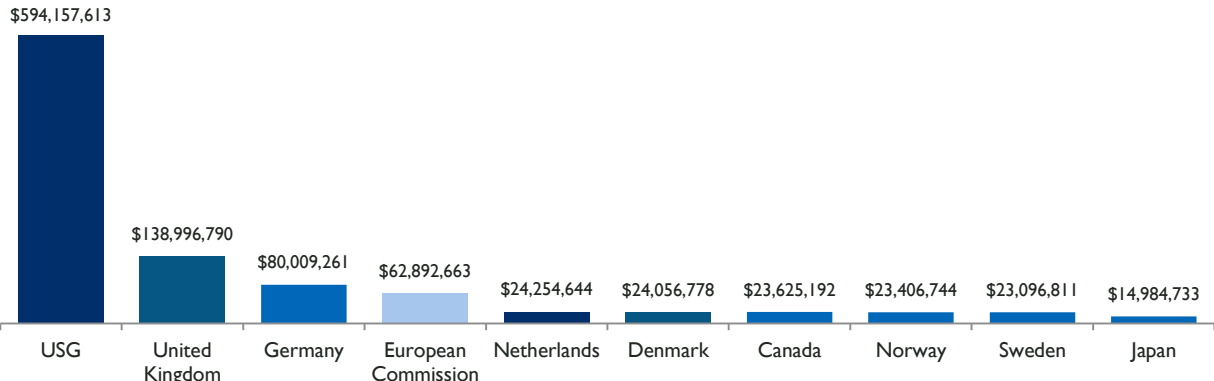
## **FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS, AND NUTRITION**

- Flood damage has led to the loss of nearly 73,000 metric tons (MT) of cereal production during the ongoing harvest season, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP. The estimated losses represent approximately 10 percent of the previously anticipated national cereal production. Although total 2019/2020 production is likely to be similar to or slightly better than last year due to increased production in areas not affected by flooding, food production is likely to be lower than previously expected in much of Jonglei and Upper Nile, as well as Greater Bahr el Ghazal. In addition, rising food demand driven by returnees is expected to sustain high food prices, limiting access to food for many households and exacerbating the ongoing food security crisis. WFP estimated in November that approximately 750,000 flood-affected people were in need of food and nutrition assistance, although more recent assessments have suggested that the actual number may be higher.
- The August 2019 South Sudan Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis estimated that 4.5 million people would face Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the ongoing October 2019–January 2020 harvesting period.<sup>6</sup> However, subsequent analysis from FEWS NET indicates that the number of people currently facing Crisis or worse outcomes is likely greater due to flood impacts, particularly in Maban.
- Food consumption gaps are currently widespread among households in South Sudan, according to FEWS NET, including ongoing Emergency—IPC 4—outcomes in Upper Nile's Maban, Maiwut, and Ulang counties and Jonglei's Duk County. Humanitarian food assistance continues to prevent more severe outcomes in several areas, including Unity's Leer, Mayendit, and Panyijiar counties and Lakes' Rumbek North; USAID/FFP partner WFP reached nearly

<sup>6</sup> The 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.

1.9 million people nationwide with emergency food assistance in October. FEWS NET reports a potential risk of Famine—IPC 5—in areas of South Sudan in the event that a resurgence in conflict prevents populations from accessing food sources or restricts humanitarian access for a prolonged period of time.

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



\* Funding figures are as of December 6, 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 3, 2019, U.S. Ambassador Thomas J. Hushek redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2020 due to ongoing violent 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 FYs 2019–2020<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
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

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
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
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	\$150,000
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
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
SCF	Health, HCIM, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,340,788
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,260,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,500,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$136,228,723</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup></b>			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	7,520 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$26,101,313
FAO	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
UNICEF	1,250 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$22,187,276



	625 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$16,367,233
	129,599 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Countrywide	\$211,721,855
	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$92,500,000
WFP and Implementing Partners	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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$467,329,945</b>

### STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN

Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Primary Health Care, Psychosocial Support, Reproductive Health	Unity	\$1,499,402
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,300,000
IMC	Health, Maternal Health, Psychosocial Support	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Internews	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
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$35,400,000
RI	Primary Health Care	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
SCF	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN<sup>3</sup></b>			<b>\$83,098,945</b>

### TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020

**\$686,657,613**

<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 November 8, 2019.

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

<sup>3</sup> This total does not include approximately \$236.3 million in FY 2019–FY 2020 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2019–FY 2020 to nearly \$923 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](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org).
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

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>