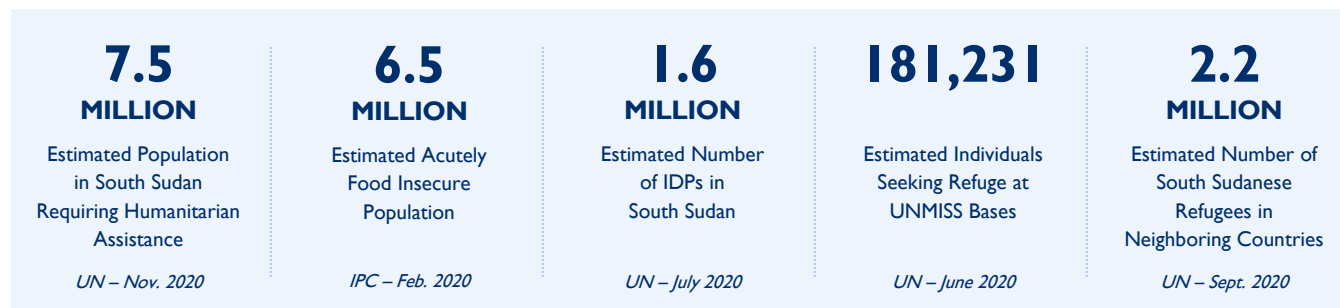


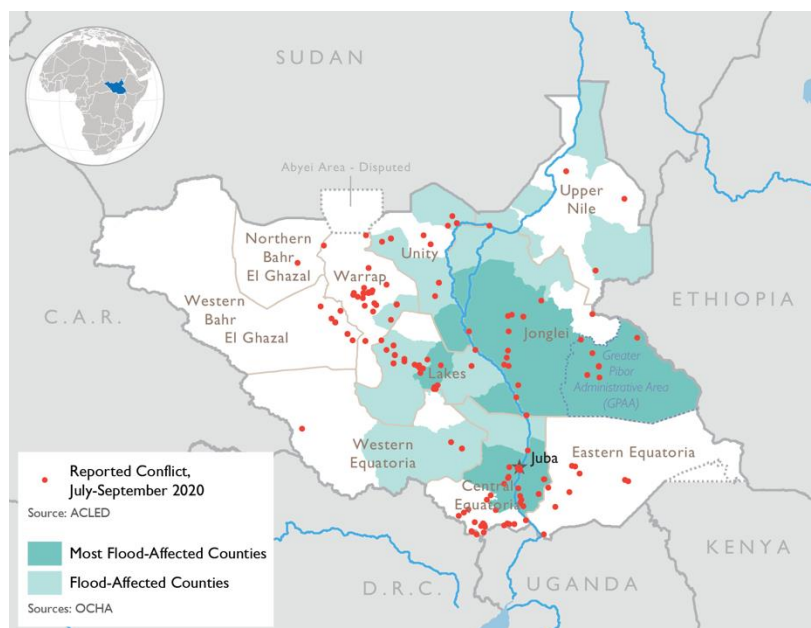
# South Sudan – Crisis

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Heavy rains and seasonal flooding since July adversely affect more than 700,000 people and result in widespread crop and livestock losses.
- UNMISS transitions PoC sites in Jonglei State's Bor town and Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Wau town to IDP camps in September.
- USAID/BHA implementing partners scale up multi-sector assistance to flood-affected populations.



### TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the South Sudan Response in FY 2020

 USAID/BHA<sup>1,2</sup> \$ 582,752,664

 State/PRM<sup>3</sup> \$ 107,763,910

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

**Total \$690,516,574<sup>4,5</sup>**
<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 \$45.2 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 \$290.1 million in FY 2020 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, of which nearly \$19.1 million is towards responding to COVID-19. This increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2020 to more than \$981.7 million.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### Floods Adversely Affect More Than 700,000 People in South Sudan

Continued heavy rains and subsequent flooding in areas of South Sudan along the White Nile River have inundated crops, houses, and pastures, negatively affecting more than 700,000 people across 35 counties since July, the UN reports. Moreover, the floods had displaced approximately 85,000 people as of late September. In Jonglei, one of the worst-affected states, flooding had damaged approximately 45 percent of the total cereal-producing area across nine flood-affected counties as of late August, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). While the main harvest season begins in September, FAO estimates that the floods damaged nearly 67,000 acres of cultivated land—equivalent to approximately 11,900 metric tons (MT) of cereals. Additionally, high water levels have negatively affected more than 70 percent of the total livestock population in Jonglei's Bor South, Canal/Pigi, Duk, and Twic East counties, resulting in more than 47,500 livestock deaths as of August, FAO reports. High water levels have also exacerbated the spread of water-borne livestock diseases and limited the availability of foraging areas, reducing livestock productivity and milk production. These factors, combined with the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and deteriorating economic conditions, have negatively affected livelihoods and limited food production and availability in South Sudan, threatening to further increase humanitarian needs in the coming months, according to USAID/BHA partners.

As of September 21, relief actors had responded to humanitarian needs in 29 flood-affected counties, prioritizing areas with populations experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity.<sup>6</sup> Relief actors are scaling up response activities by providing emergency agricultural seeds and tools, animal health support, food assistance, medical supplies, protection services, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, while also rehabilitating dikes and other infrastructure to mitigate disaster risks and prevent further flood-related displacement. In particular, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached more than 500,000 people with food assistance in September, including flood-affected populations in Jonglei and Lakes states. To reach populations in heavily flooded areas, WFP delivered nearly 90 percent of food assistance allocated for delivery by air in September. Additionally, USAID/BHA is supporting the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Rapid Response Fund (RRF)—a flexible funding mechanism that enables rapid responses to humanitarian crises through grants to international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—to provide multi-sector assistance to flood-affected populations across South Sudan. In Jonglei and Unity states, RRF NGO partners are providing emergency health services and interventions to protect against malaria and other vector-borne diseases, as well as responding to acute WASH needs by providing buckets, safe waste disposal, soap, and water purification tablets. However, the continued rainfall and resultant damage to airstrips, roads, and other infrastructure assets have hindered the transportation of relief supplies and limited humanitarian access to some populations.

### Flooding, Insecurity, and Poor Economic Conditions Worsen Food Insecurity

Flooding, persistent insecurity, and deteriorating macroeconomic conditions are reducing household purchasing power and exacerbating humanitarian assistance needs across South Sudan. According to a September Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) update, Emergency acute food insecurity outcomes were likely in 35 counties during the month, with areas of greatest concern concentrated in Jonglei, Unity, Lakes, Warrap, and Upper Nile states. Moreover, Catastrophe—IPC 5—

<sup>6</sup>The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

conditions remained likely at the household level in Jonglei, particularly in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, where recent conflict and two consecutive years of severe flooding are straining household coping capacity.<sup>7</sup> Despite the start of the harvest season, which typically enables marginal improvements in food security outcomes, staple food prices remained high in recent weeks due to conflict, low crop production, floods, poor road conditions, the continued depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound against the U.S. dollar, and elevated import and transportation costs associated with COVID-19 preventative measures. Although significant food assistance is preventing worse outcomes in some areas, food security conditions could deteriorate if flooding or insecurity impede humanitarian assistance deliveries; in a worst-case scenario, Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity are possible if conflict or flooding isolates populations from accessing food sources or humanitarian assistance for an extended period, according to FEWS NET.

### **UNMISS Transitions Bor and Wau PoC Sites to IDP Camps**

The UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) withdrew its peacekeeping troops and security personnel from Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites in Jonglei's Bor town and Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Wau town in early September as part of UNMISS' continued effort to transition South Sudan PoC sites to conventional internally displaced person (IDP) camps. After conducting security risk assessments in recent weeks, UNMISS identified no external threats to the IDPs living in the sites. The outcome of the assessments formally removes the requirement for a permanent UN security presence at the sites; consequently, UNMISS deemed the retention of the UN's special protected status, privileges, and immunities for the sites as no longer appropriate, deferring primary responsibility for the sites to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS). The UN reports UNMISS forces' withdrawal from the PoC sites will allow the peacekeeping mission to redeploy troops to other insecure areas in South Sudan. However, some IDPs have protested UNMISS' withdrawal from the PoC sites, indicating that persistent insecurity and sub-national violence continue to pose protection risks to those sheltering at the sites, according to local media. USG partners are liaising with the GoRSS and UNMISS to ensure continued humanitarian assistance inside the sites during and after the transition to IDP camps.

### **SPLA-IO Internal Clashes Drive Displacement in Central, Western Equatoria**

Armed clashes between Sudan People's Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) loyalists and a SPLA-IO breakaway faction in Central Equatoria State's Kajo-Keji County prompted civilian displacement on September 28, the UN reports. Following the fighting, an unknown number of civilians crossed the South Sudan border to seek shelter in Uganda, while others fled from the nearby Korijo IDP settlement due to rising tensions within the camp and fear of additional clashes, USG partners report. On September 29, humanitarian agencies suspended operations in western Kajo-Keji following armed clashes between SPLA-IO factions in several locations in the area, according to the UN. Moreover, international NGOs in Kajo-Keji evacuated staff members to Uganda following the clashes. Similar fragmentation of armed groups occurred in Western Equatoria State's Yambio County and Central Equatoria's Morobo County in recent weeks, jeopardizing humanitarian access due to heightened insecurity. The UN and humanitarian partners are verifying the number of displaced persons and assessing humanitarian needs resulting from the violence.

<sup>7</sup>A Famine—IPC 5—classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term classification of Catastrophe—also IPC 5—refers to a household. A household in Catastrophe has an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. Famine is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are experiencing Catastrophe, when global acute malnutrition levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

## NAS, SSPDF Clashes Disrupt Humanitarian Operations in Central Equatoria

Armed clashes between the National Salvation Front (NAS) and South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF) have resulted in several civilian casualties in Central Equatoria, as well as disrupted humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in recent weeks. On September 2, unidentified armed actors attacked a commercial vehicle traveling on the Yei–Lasu road in Yei County, resulting in the deaths of two people, while clashes between NAS elements and the SSPDF in Yei injured one civilian, the UN reports. The Yei–Lasu road remains closed to humanitarian agencies following an August 10 attack on a humanitarian convoy, disrupting humanitarian assistance to more than 11,000 refugees and host community members in the area. Furthermore, following an attack on a Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)-contracted convoy in Lainya County on August 29, NRC suspended the distribution of relief items to 4,000 IDPs in Kupera town on September 2 and has withdrawn its staff from the area until further notice. Continued armed clashes between NAS elements and the SSPDF will likely result in additional access restrictions and obstructions to humanitarian assistance in Kajo-Keji, Liria, Lobonok, Morobo, Panyume, and Yei areas, WFP reports.

### KEY FIGURES



**\$396.8  
Million**

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



**\$35.3 Million**

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

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### FOOD SECURITY

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

### HEALTH

With approximately \$35.3 million in FY 2020 funding, USAID/BHA provides health care services in South Sudan through community health facilities and mobile medical units (MMUs). Through MMUs, partners provide a range of primary care, mental health, and maternal and newborn health services. USAID/BHA also supports integrated community case management services in South Sudan, which deliver life-saving curative interventions for common childhood illnesses, particularly where there is limited access to facility-based services. To mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, USAID/BHA partners are training local healthcare workers in infection prevention and control methods and strengthening community health coordination. Additionally, State/PRM supports the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address the specific health care needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations in South Sudan. Health interventions are integrated with nutrition and WASH services wherever possible to ensure a sustainable system of clinical services and support.



**3 Million**

People supported  
with USG-funded  
WASH activities

## WASH

USAID/BHA prioritized nearly \$33 million in FY 2020 funding for WASH programming in South Sudan to provide access to safe drinking water, handwashing facilities, sanitation services, and solid waste disposal to more than 3 million people—including more than 1 million IDPs. WASH programming includes interventions to help prevent cholera outbreaks among vulnerable populations as well as mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) risks by providing safe access to latrines, sanitation services, and other WASH assets. USAID/BHA also supports hygiene promotion activities through public health campaigns and the distribution of essential supplies, such as buckets, soap, and dignity and hygiene kits.



**\$43.2 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 NGOs, USAID/BHA nutrition assistance reaches children and pregnant and lactating women nationwide with specialized food products to treat malnutrition and provide supportive supervision to frontline health nutrition staff. Using a community-based approach, USAID/BHA partners promote recommended infant and young child feeding practices through one-on-one counseling and group education to manage acute malnutrition. With more than \$43.2 million in FY 2020 funding, USAID/BHA reached nearly 2.5 million people—including more than 325,200 IDPs—with life-saving nutrition services.



**\$22 Million**

In dedicated USG  
support for critical  
protection interventions

## PROTECTION

With \$22 million in FY 2020 funding, USAID/BHA supports multi-sector protection interventions that ensure the safety and dignity of more than 5 million people—including approximately 200,000 IDPs—in South Sudan. Protection activities include assistance to GBV survivors through case management, emergency protection-led assessments, mobile emergency response teams, psychosocial support, and referrals to health specialists. Additionally, State/PRM partners provide protection services to meet the needs of IDPs, refugees, and conflict-affected communities countrywide, including through GBV prevention and response programs, mental health and psychosocial support activities, family reunification, and legal assistance to facilitate access to identity documentation. USAID/BHA is also working to strengthen protection coordination and capacity-building by funding the GBV Sub-Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian GBV response activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—in South Sudan.



**\$26.4 Million**

In USG funding for  
logistics support

## LOGISTICS

With \$26.4 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 partner IOM supports fellow humanitarian partners' responses across South Sudan by procuring, storing, and transporting critical relief supplies, including emergency shelter and WASH commodities.

## CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Army officially ended more than two decades of north-south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan. In July 2011, South Sudan became an independent state following a referendum earlier in the year.
- On December 15, 2013, clashes erupted between factions within the 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
FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY			
USAID/BHA			
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	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			\$231,536
<b>TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING</b>			<b>\$141,500,059</b>
Food Assistance			
CRS	7,520 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$6,350,833
Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)	Other	Countrywide	\$610,000
FAO	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
UNICEF	1,470 MT in Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement (LRIP); Nutrition	Countrywide	\$25,225,000
WFP	84,180 MT in U.S. In-Kind Food Aid; 102,688 MT in LRIP; Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$349,525,197
<b>TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING</b>			<b>\$407,149,157</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$548,649,216</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Africa Humanitarian Action	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,495,243
Internews Network	Protection, HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,499,928

IRC	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Education, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,993,329
Lutheran World Federation	Education, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,140,689
Mentor Initiative	Health, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,096,024
Relief International	Health	Upper Nile	\$4,983,089
SCF	Education, Protection	Upper Nile	\$2,226,608
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$49,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$97,734,910</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$646,384,126</b>

<b>FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS &amp; RESPONSE<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
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>
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$35,199,419</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,879,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,150,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$10,029,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS &amp; RESPONSE IN SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$45,228,419</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020</b>	<b>\$582,752,664</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020</b>	<b>\$107,763,910</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2020</b>	<b>\$690,516,574</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 30, 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 30, 2020.

<sup>3</sup> This total does not include approximately \$290.1 million in FY 2020 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, of which nearly \$19.1 million is towards responding to COVID-19. This increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2020 to more than \$981.7 million.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://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://cidi.org)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://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)