Displacement, flood risk and diseases

Over 68 per cent of the estimated 1.3 million people displaced within South Sudan are sheltering in flood-prone sites where they are at risk of contracting malaria, acute respiratory infections, acute bloody or watery diarrhoea and measles. The 1.3 million figure represents a rise in the number of internally displaced people, from 1.1 million in July, due to improved reporting. Displacement sites in Bentiu, Juba and Malakal, in Unity, Central Equatoria and Upper Nile states, respectively, have reported flooding.

IDP site locations were overlaid on maximum potential flood risk area from the Global Risk Data Platform. The IDP sites that fell within the flood risk zone were identified as being at risk of flooding. Sites in areas where flooding has been reported in the last five years, though outside the maximum potential zone were also considered to be at risk of flooding.

Feedback: imusouth@un.org, ochasouthsudan@un.org www.unocha.org/south-sudan www.reliefweb.int

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. *Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. **Final status of Abyei region is not yet determined

Sources: Global Risk Data Platform, OCHA, WHO / GoSS MoH, FTS (15 Aug 2014)

The IDP figures are based on reports from partners on the ground. Majority of them have not been verified and the figures shown here are as of 12 August 2014. The refugee figures are as of 14 August 2014.