



Sudan – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

June 14, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated April 15, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Unconfirmed estimates indicate that clashes that began on June 6 in Southern Kordofan State between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and forces loyal to the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) have displaced up to 53,000 people, according to the U.N. Humanitarian agencies have provided assistance in accessible areas of the state, but insecurity has constrained aid delivery. Many non-governmental organization (NGO) and U.N. staff have relocated from the area due to ongoing insecurity.
- In late May, SAF forces occupied Abyei town and gained control of the majority of Abyei Area, resulting in the displacement of approximately 111,000 people, mostly to neighboring states in Southern Sudan. Advance contingency planning supported by USAID allowed humanitarian agencies to assess and respond quickly to the needs of the displaced population, distributing relief items from pre-positioned commodity stockpiles to approximately 68,000 individuals and emergency food assistance to more than 100,000 people by mid-June.
- Humanitarian agencies operating in Darfur continue to experience limited access to populations due to ongoing military operations between SAF and armed opposition groups, carjackings, and violations of the Status of Forces Agreement in Darfur. On May 17, the Government of Sudan (GoS) Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) announced restrictions for the movement of humanitarian workers beyond 15 km outside Nyala town, South Darfur, with periodic exceptions on a case-by-case basis, according to the U.N.
- USAID/OFDA continues to fund programs throughout Sudan that address the immediate needs of conflict-affected communities, including populations affected by the recent fighting in Abyei Area and Southern Kordofan State, while facilitating peaceful reintegration and building the foundations for long-term recovery. USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$105.5 million to date in FY 2011 through 35 grantees to support relief, reintegration, and early recovery activities in Darfur, Southern Sudan, northern Sudan, and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
IDPs¹ in Sudan	In Darfur: 1.9 million In Southern Sudan: 202,830 ² In Northern Sudan: 1.7 million ³ In Eastern Sudan: 68,000 Total: 3.9 million	U.N. – November 2010 OCHA ⁴ – May 2011 UNHCR ⁵ – December 2009 OCHA – October 2010
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 275,000 From Southern Sudan: 138,270 Total: 413,270⁶	UNHCR – January 2010 UNHCR – February 2009
Refugees in Sudan	Total: 195,000	UNHCR – April 2011
North-South and Three Areas Returns January 2005 to November 2010 October 30, 2010 to May 31, 2011 ⁷	2 million IDP returns 331,000 refugee returns 346,725 recent North-South returns	UNHCR – April 2011 OCHA/RCSO ⁸ – May 31, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan.....	\$105,578,605
USAID/FFP ⁹ Assistance to Sudan.....	\$105,500,300
Total USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan in FY 2011.....	\$211,078,905
Total State/PRM ¹⁰ Assistance to Sudan.....	\$18,800,000
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan in FY 2011.....	\$229,878,905

¹Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

²Figure represents cumulative displacements in Southern Sudan from January 1–May 31, 2011. Includes Abyei displacements reported by May 31.

³Figure includes approximately 400,000 IDPs living in four sites recognized by Sudanese authorities. Most IDPs in northern Sudan live in informal settlements in and around Khartoum.

⁴U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

⁵Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁶According to UNHCR, as of May 8, 512 Sudanese refugees had returned to Southern Sudan since October 30, 2010.

⁷Represents International Organization for Migration (IOM)-verified returns at point of arrival.

⁸U.N. Resident Coordinator’s Support Office (RCSO)

⁹USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

¹⁰U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) 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. The CPA gave legitimacy to the two major parties—now sharing power in a Government of National Unity (GNU)—and contained a proviso for Southern Sudan to conduct a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011. The referendum in January 2011 resulted in a vote for independence, and the Republic of South Sudan will become an independent country on July 9, 2011. Between the signing of the peace agreement in 2005 and November 2010, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to their communities in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, according to IOM and UNHCR.
- Since 2003, a complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including up to 2.7 million IDPs, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among armed opposition factions, SAF, militias, and ethnic groups. Insecurity, kidnappings, targeted attacks against humanitarian workers, and bureaucratic impediments continue to compromise the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian needs.
- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, returnee reintegration needs, and displacement, while also struggling against perennial shocks, such as flooding and drought, which further compound vulnerabilities. In addition, Sudan is hosting more than 195,000 refugees from neighboring countries, including Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).
- Chronic poverty and development needs persist throughout eastern Sudan, which has experienced slow recovery following decades of conflict. In 2011, some NGOs continue to experience difficulties accessing program sites and affected populations due to GoS bureaucratic restrictions on travel.
- On October 13, 2010, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Dennis B. Hankins renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2011. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE THREE AREAS

Security and Humanitarian Access

- On May 19, unidentified attackers fired on a U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) convoy legally transporting SAF soldiers as part of an agreement aimed at defusing tensions in Abyei Area, according to the U.N. Following the attack, fighting intensified in Abyei Area, and the SAF entered Abyei town on May 21. Within days, the SAF had gained effective control of Abyei Area north of the Kiir River, deploying heavy military equipment and personnel, according to the international media sources.
- As of June 9, the U.N. reported that the security situation in Abyei Area remained calm but that SAF control and the threat of unexploded ordnance had severely limited humanitarian access to the area. However, the majority of residents fled south to locations in Southern Sudan as a result of the violence, and humanitarian agencies are responding in these locations.
- On June 5, fighting began between forces loyal to the SAF and forces loyal to the SPLA in Southern Kordofan State, according to OCHA. As of June 11, OCHA reported that fighting, including aerial bombardments, had extended to 11 of 19 localities in the state, as well as to Pariang County in Unity State, Southern Sudan. To date, fighting remains ongoing throughout central Southern Kordofan State.

Population Movements

- Humanitarian agencies have identified approximately 111,000 people displaced by the Abyei Area violence, representing more than 91 percent of the U.N.-estimated Abyei Area population of 120,000 people. By June 13, USAID/OFDA grantee IOM—in collaboration with the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission—had officially registered more than 88,500 of the displaced individuals, with teams continuing to register newly identified IDPs and track movement of registered IDPs moving to new locations.
- Following the immediate outbreak of violence in Abyei Area, many IDPs fled into Warrap State and other locations in Southern Sudan, but in June, humanitarian agencies began reporting increasing numbers of people moving from Turalei town in Twic County to Agok town and surrounding villages near the Abyei Area border. To respond to the growing population in and around Agok town, humanitarian agencies are shifting resources to the area. For instance, USAID/OFDA grantee GOAL is moving staff and supplies to open a mobile health clinic near Agok town to augment the three static clinics GOAL already operates in the area, and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) plans to distribute a three-month ration to affected populations in the area.
- Unconfirmed estimates indicate that the violence in Southern Kordofan has displaced up to 53,000 people—including 30,000 to 40,000 individuals from the state capital of Kadugli town—since June 5, according to OCHA. Thousands of displaced individuals have sought refuge and protection at the UNMIS compound outside of Kadugli town.

Response

- Since January 2009, USAID has proactively planned for the potential humanitarian impacts of the referendum and post-referendum periods in Sudan. Robust contingency planning efforts led by the U.N. and supported by USAID and other donors allowed humanitarian agencies to respond quickly to the crisis in the Abyei Area by rapidly assessing humanitarian needs and distributing urgent relief items from pre-positioned commodity stockpiles. As of June 9, humanitarian agencies had distributed relief items to approximately 68,000 individuals affected by the Abyei Area violence.
- As of June 12, USAID/FFP partner WFP had provided emergency food assistance to more than 100,000 IDPs in Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity states, as well as in Agok town and surrounding areas. In addition, WFP had begun mobilizing logistical capacity to deliver three-month food rations to displaced populations in the Agok area before rainfall renders the roads to Agok impassible.
- Humanitarian agencies are conducting nutrition screenings and providing outpatient therapeutic feeding to acutely malnourished children among the displaced from Abyei Area. In addition, USAID/OFDA grantees Action Against Hunger-USA (AAH-USA) and GOAL, USAID/FFP partner WFP, and other humanitarian partners are collaborating to prevent malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding targeting children between six months and five years of age.
- As a result of contingency planning efforts in Southern Kordofan State, humanitarian agencies pre-positioned emergency relief commodities in Kadugli town and remain prepared to respond to immediate needs. Humanitarian agencies have conducted assessments and provided emergency assistance in accessible areas of the state. Pending an improvement in the security situation, humanitarian agencies are preparing to supply additional emergency relief items to affected populations.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided \$8.7 million for health, economic recovery and market systems, agriculture and food security, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, as well as humanitarian coordination and information management and a rapid response fund managed by the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the Three Areas.

CURRENT SITUATION OF SOUTHERN SUDANESE IN THE NORTH

- On May 30, U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan Georg Charpentier announced that the U.N. would provide transport to the approximately 22,000 individuals of southern origin in the greater Khartoum area who have been waiting for several months to travel to Southern Sudan. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society and local church groups have provided relief aid on a small scale to those assembled at departure sites.
- The GNU Ministry of Transport assisted the transportation of approximately 4,000 southerners in the north to Southern Sudan between April 25 and May 18, according to IOM. GNU-assisted returns include transporting southerners from the greater Khartoum area to Kosti transit center in White Nile State, as well as supporting onward transportation to locations in Southern Sudan.
- As of June 14, more than 6,800 individuals remained at the Kosti transit center in White Nile State. Humanitarian agencies have reported an increasing influx of new arrivals at the way station since the week of June 6. USAID/OFDA grantee Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) continues to collaborate with other NGOs to meet the shelter and WASH needs of returnees awaiting onward transportation at the Kosti transit center.

CURRENT SITUATION IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SUDAN

Population Movements and Reintegration

- Between October 30, 2010 and May 31, 2011, nearly 347,000 individuals of southern origin returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas from northern Sudan, according to IOM.
- USAID/OFDA and USAID/Sudan's Office of Transition and Conflict Mitigation (OTCM) grantee the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) had surveyed and demarcated more than 22,000 plots of land in five southern states as of June 4, removing a major obstacle to land allocation and the ultimate reintegration of returnees.
- From 2005 to date, UNHCR has recorded more than 331,000 refugee returns to Sudan from Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, the DRC, and the Central African Republic. Of the total, approximately 500 refugees returned to Southern Sudan from November 2010 to May 2011. State/PRM continues to support UNHCR and NGOs to provide reintegration assistance to returning refugees.
- USAID/OFDA supports the reintegration of returnees in areas of high return in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. For example, USAID/OFDA has committed \$1.9 million to CHF International for a program focused on strengthening food security and creating opportunities for restoration of durable livelihoods through agricultural production and market-oriented micro-entrepreneurship for returnees and host community members.

Security and Humanitarian Access

- Between January 1 and May 31, OCHA tracked 260 incidents of conflict in Southern Sudan, including inter- and intra-communal conflict, clashes between armed groups and security forces, and Lord's Resistance Army attacks. During the same time period, conflict displaced nearly 203,000 people in Southern Sudan, including individuals fleeing unrest in Abyei Area, according to OCHA.

- As of May 13, USAID/FFP partner WFP had resumed full operations in Lakes and Jonglei states, following attacks on humanitarian workers in mid-April that caused a temporary suspension of aid delivery. WFP provided emergency food assistance to an estimated 240,000 people in Jonglei and Lakes states in May.
- Landmines and insecurity caused by ongoing fighting between the SPLA and armed opposition groups in Mayom and Abiemnom counties continue to restrict humanitarian access to large areas of Unity State, according to OCHA. The U.N. has also expressed concern that the commandeering of relief supplies and assets by armed units has further compromised humanitarian operations. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA is supporting five NGOs and one U.N. agency to implement key activities in agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, economic recovery and market systems, and shelter and settlements in Unity State.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided funding to Solidarites to support WASH activities in Mayom County, Unity State, an area affected by recent conflict. The program benefited approximately 5,500 people between April and May through the rehabilitation and maintenance of hand pumps.
- The humanitarian community attributes strong coordination between U.N. agencies and NGOs, including USAID/OFDA grantees AAH-USA and GOAL, with preventing a communicable disease outbreak among Abyei Area IDPs in Warrap State. Through disease surveillance, information sharing, and transport, agencies filled gaps and ensured sufficient stocks of medicine. Humanitarian partners identified and immediately isolated one potential case of watery diarrhea in Turalei town.

Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance

- To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$9.3 million for agriculture and food security activities in Southern Sudan. In addition, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$24.3 million through WFP for approximately 24,730 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance, benefiting an estimated 1.5 million individuals throughout Southern Sudan. As of April 1, WFP had pre-positioned more than 22,000 MT of food stocks in preparation for the rainy season.

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Security and Humanitarian Access

- The SAF conducted air strikes on three villages in South Darfur between May 15 and 17, leaving an unknown number of people dead or injured, according to African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID). As of late May, access restrictions announced by the GoS HAC were limiting humanitarian access to areas throughout South Darfur, according to the U.N.
- USAID/OFDA continues to work with grantees, UNAMID, and government authorities to increase access to populations in need of humanitarian assistance. USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$36.5 million to date in FY 2011 to support agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, protection, WASH, shelter and settlements, logistics and relief commodity, and humanitarian coordination and information management activities throughout Darfur.

Population Movements

- USAID/OFDA grantee Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is supporting early recovery in West Darfur by meeting the shelter and livelihood needs of nearly 3,370 individuals voluntarily returning to their areas of origin following more than eight years of displacement. By training returnees to acquire skills such as masonry, CRS simultaneously builds livelihoods while helping to repair basic infrastructure.
- IOM and U.N. agencies have verified nearly 37,000 new IDPs and continue the verification process for an estimated 23,000 additional newly displaced individuals since December 2010 to Zam Zam camp in North Darfur, according to OCHA.

Food Security, Health, and WASH

- On May 1, UNAMID launched Operation Spring Basket, a program intended to assess and deliver aid to previously inaccessible conflict-affected areas of North and West Darfur. Working with U.N. agencies, UNAMID conducted five operations between May 1 and 26, including the distribution of vaccines and relief items in three villages.
- To address food insecurity in North Darfur and Northern Kordofan states, WFP began a food voucher program in December 2010 that provides beneficiaries with vouchers to purchase local food from select traders in the local market. USAID/FFP has contributed more than \$2.2 million in Emergency Food Security Resources to the voucher program, which has reached an estimated 213,000 beneficiaries in the two states to date.

Emergency Preparedness

- USAID/OFDA recently awarded a 12-month, \$3.5 million cooperative agreement to CRS to manage a multi-sector Darfur Rapid Emergency Response Fund in all three Darfur states. The rapid response program will allow CRS to disburse funds to specialized national and international NGOs to meet the humanitarian needs of individuals affected by conflict or natural disasters, such as flooding.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2011			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2011 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
ACTED	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	West Darfur	\$1,700,606
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	West Darfur	\$2,335,066
CRS	Health, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
GOAL	Health, WASH	North Darfur	\$1,335,024
Medair, SWI	Health, WASH	West Darfur	\$2,828,859
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,478,915
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$1,266,076
UNDP	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
UNDP (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,082,228
U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
U.N. Human Settlements Program (UNHABITAT)	Shelter and Settlements	Darfur-wide	\$1,128,315
UNICEF	Health, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$5,000,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	West Darfur	\$1,400,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Protection, WASH	South Darfur	\$2,499,999
	Program Support	Darfur-wide	\$1,869,516
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$38,424,604
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	65,587 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$64,355,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$64,355,200
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2011			\$102,779,804
FY 2011 NORTHERN SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	White Nile	\$582,411
CRS	Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Northern Sudan	\$531,062
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Sudan-wide	\$500,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection	Northern Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Sudan-wide	\$4,225,000

OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Northern Sudan-wide	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Northern Sudan-wide	\$500,000
	Program Support	Northern Sudan	\$60,553
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$8,899,026
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NORTHERN SUDAN IN FY 2011			\$8,899,026
FY 2011 THE THREE AREAS			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Concern	WASH	Abyei, Southern Kordofan	\$958,638
GOAL	Health	Blue Nile	\$1,100,000
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$400,000
UNICEF	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$3,000,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide	\$500,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Abyei, Southern Kordofan	\$1,478,038
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Blue Nile	\$500,000
World Vision	WASH	Blue Nile	\$799,990
	Program Support	The Three Areas	\$11,490
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$8,748,156
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	17,203 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas-wide	\$16,880,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$16,880,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS IN FY 2011			\$25,628,156
FY 2011 SOUTHERN SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
AAH-USA	Nutrition, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$1,050,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Protection, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,856,576
CARE	WASH	Unity	\$1,004,877
CHF International	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria	\$1,915,362
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$4,084,957
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, WASH	Warrap, Abyei	\$3,544,822
IFRC	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	\$500,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition	Jonglei	\$1,401,004
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	\$6,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health	Northern Bahr al Ghazal	\$1,880,172
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Unity	\$943,746
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$2,509,915

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Natural and Technological Risks, WASH	Warrap	\$1,731,025
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Upper Nile	\$661,557
Save the Children/US (SCF/US)	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$2,480,330
Samaritan's Purse	WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,065,706
Solidarites	WASH	Unity	\$923,226
Tearfund	WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$824,035
UNDP	Shelter and Settlements	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$1,052,313
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Southern Sudan-wide	\$1,500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Southern Sudan-wide	\$1,500,000
U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health	Southern Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
Veterinaires Sans Frontieres/Belgium (VSF)	Agriculture and Food Security	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Equatoria	\$2,900,000
WRI	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	Unity	\$1,585,996
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, WASH	Warrap	\$1,646,762
	Program Support	Southern Sudan-wide	\$944,438
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$49,506,819
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	24,730 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan-wide	\$24,265,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$24,265,100
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTHERN SUDAN IN FY 2011			\$73,771,919
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Contribution to Emergency Appeal	Sudan-wide	\$5,000,000
IOM		Sudan-wide	\$500,000
UNHCR	Contribution to Emergency Response Appeal	Sudan-wide	\$6,800,000
UNHCR	Contribution Towards UNHCR's Annual Budget	Sudan-wide	\$6,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2011			\$18,800,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2011			\$211,078,905
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2011			\$229,878,905

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 14, 2011.

²Estimated value of food assistance as of June 14, 2011.

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. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Sudan may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- 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, warehouse space, etc); 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: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int