



# SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and forces loyal to the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement–North (SPLM-N) continued in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states in February and March, resulting in new displacements. Heavy fighting occurred in several areas, including Bau Locality in Blue Nile, the disputed area of Jau on the Southern Kordofan–South Sudan border, and Heglig and Talodi towns in Southern Kordofan, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). To date, more than 88,000 Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile have fled to South Sudan and more than 27,000 have fled to Ethiopia since the conflict began in September 2011, according to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The U.N. reports that approximately 360,000 people remain displaced or otherwise severely affected within Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile.
- The Sudanese Minister for Social Welfare and the South Sudanese Minister for Humanitarian Affairs signed a Memorandum of Understanding on February 12 affirming the right of South Sudanese individuals in Sudan to return to South Sudan voluntarily, safely, and with dignity. On March 13, Government of Sudan (GoS) and Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) representatives initialed an agreement—subject to endorsement by the presidents of both countries—granting the freedom of residence, movement, economic activity, and property to nationals of each country in the territory of the other country. The deadline for South Sudanese individuals living in Sudan to legalize their status or return to South Sudan remains April 8.
- UNHCR documented the voluntary return of approximately 140,000 individuals to areas of origin in Darfur in 2011, including 110,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 30,000 refugees. The figure represents a significant increase from the 23,000 UNHCR-documented returns in 2010. Most returns in 2011 were unassisted and to rural areas.
- USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has committed more than \$11 million to date in FY 2012 to support health, nutrition, protection, and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions in Sudan, including approximately \$10 million for activities in Darfur. In addition, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has committed nearly \$66.5 million in emergency food assistance for conflict-affected or otherwise vulnerable populations in Sudan in FY 2012.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
<b>People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan</b>	IDPs in Darfur: 1.7 million Others Receiving Assistance in Darfur: 1.85 million South Sudanese in Transit: 26,000 <sup>1</sup> IDPs in Eastern Sudan: 68,000 Refugees in Sudan: 139,000 IDPs or Otherwise Severely Affected Persons: Southern Kordofan: 300,000 Blue Nile: 60,000 <b>Total: ~ 4.1 million</b>	OCHA – February 2012 OCHA – February 2012 OCHA – February 2012 OCHA – October 2010 U.N. – February 2012  OCHA – February 2012 OCHA – February 2012
<b>Sudanese Refugees</b>	In Chad: 288,000 In Ethiopia: 54,000 In South Sudan: 108,000 <sup>2</sup> In Central African Republic: 1,059 <b>Total: ~ 451,000</b>	UNHCR – January 2012 UNHCR – February 2012 UNHCR – March 2012 UNHCR – January 2012
<b>IDP and Refugee Returns to South Sudan and the Three Areas</b>	<b>IDP Returns</b> January 2005 to November 2010: <b>2 million</b> October 30, 2010 to March 20, 2012: <b>413,769</b> <sup>3</sup> <b>Refugee Returns</b> January 2005 to March 2012: <b>332,955</b>	UNHCR – April 2011 OCHA/RCSO <sup>4</sup> – March 2012  UNHCR – March 18, 2012

<sup>1</sup> Includes people of South Sudanese origin currently at the Kosti way station in White Nile State and at departure sites in Khartoum.

<sup>2</sup> Includes an estimated 20,000 people from Southern Kordofan and more than 88,000 people from Blue Nile displaced to South Sudan since June 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Includes returnees to the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei who were subsequently displaced to South Sudan.

<sup>4</sup> U.N. Resident Coordinator’s Support Office (RCSO)

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO SUDAN IN FY 2012 <sup>5</sup>	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan	\$11,219,751
USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan	\$66,473,300
<b>Total USAID and State Assistance to Sudan</b>	<b>\$77,693,051</b>

## CONTEXT

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, economic challenges, and perennial environmental shocks, such as flooding and drought.
- Fighting between the SAF and forces loyal to the SPLM-N erupted in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states on June 5 and September 1, 2011, respectively. Conflict and GoS-imposed restrictions continue to limit humanitarian access to populations in need.
- Since 2003, a complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including up to 2.7 million IDPs, of whom an estimated 1.7 million remain in camps, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among the SAF, armed opposition groups, militias, and ethnic groups. Insecurity, access restrictions, and bureaucratic impediments limit the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs.
- On July 14, 2011, the GoS and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM), an armed opposition group in Darfur, signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), a framework for establishing a comprehensive peace process in Darfur. To date, the LJM is the only armed opposition group that has signed the DDPD.
- As part of the DDPD, Sudanese President Omar al Bashir issued a decree on January 10, 2012, establishing East Darfur and Central Darfur states, bringing the total number of states in Darfur to five. Bashir also appointed new governors in South Darfur and West Darfur states. These actions resulted in new leadership in four of the five Darfur states. The leadership and borders of North Darfur State remained unchanged.
- The founding organizations of the Sudan Revolutionary Front—comprising the SPLM-N, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and the Abdul Wahid and Minni Minawi factions of the Sudanese Liberation Army—released a communiqué on November 11, 2011, affirming the alliance’s commitment to overthrow the ruling National Congress Party and establish a democratic state in Sudan.
- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the GoS and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement 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. Between the signing of the CPA in 2005 and the independence of South Sudan in July 2011, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to South Sudan and the Three Areas, according to UNHCR.
- On October 17, 2011, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Ambassador Mary C. Yates renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2012. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

## CURRENT SITUATION IN THE THREE AREAS

### *Southern Kordofan: Security, Population Movements, and Humanitarian Situation*

- Intensified conflict along the Sudan–South Sudan border has raised tensions between the two countries. Confrontations between the SAF and South Sudanese forces near the Heglig oilfield in Southern Kordofan and in the disputed Jau area on the Sudan–South Sudan border occurred on March 26 and 27, according to international media sources. South Sudan accused Sudan of launching airstrikes in Unity State, South Sudan, on March 27. International media reports indicate that forces loyal to the SPLM-N engaged in heavy fighting with the SAF in Talodi town, Southern Kordofan, on March 30, and that Sudan accused South Sudan of attempting an additional push toward Heglig on April 1.
- Civilians affected by the fighting in Southern Kordofan between the SAF and SPLM-N forces continued to flee to various locations within Sudan and across the border to South Sudan as of late March, according to OCHA. The GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reported that, as of March 15, approximately 48,500 people remained affected by the conflict in GoS-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan, seventy percent of whom were concentrated in Abu Jebaiha, Kadugli, and Rashad localities. Lack of access continues to preclude any assessment of the humanitarian situation in SPLM-N-controlled areas.
- To date, approximately 20,000 refugees from Southern Kordofan have fled into neighboring South Sudan since the conflict began. Most remain in vulnerable areas along the border with Sudan.

<sup>5</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

### ***Southern Kordofan: Access and Response***

- Four U.N. international staff returned to Kadugli town, the capital of Southern Kordofan, on February 24 and 25 on short-term travel permits, following a January decision by the GoS to allow some U.N. international staff access to Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, according to OCHA. The U.N. reports that international staff cannot travel outside of Kadugli and that the GoS has not permitted international staff of non-governmental organizations to access Southern Kordofan. U.N. national staff in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile are also subject to movement restrictions. The GoS extended the travel permits for the U.N. international staff in Kadugli several times; the permits for the two staff who remain in Southern Kordofan expire on April 8, according to OCHA.
- On February 18, the SPLM-N released a statement formally accepting a tripartite League of Arab States, African Union, and U.N. proposal for humanitarian access in all areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. As of late March, OCHA reported that the GoS had welcomed the initiative but had not yet formally accepted or rejected the proposal. The GoS continues to deny humanitarian staff access to SPLM-N-controlled areas, according to OCHA.
- On March 18, an assessment team comprising national staff from U.N. agencies, the HAC, and state-level ministries commenced a 10-day mission in GoS-controlled areas surrounding Abu Jebaiha and Talodi towns in Southern Kordofan. The GoS reportedly allowed each participating agency to use its own assessment methodologies to draw independent conclusions about the humanitarian situation. To date, agencies continue to analyze the information and plan to use the findings to inform interventions in accessible areas.
- With USAID/OFDA support, Save the Children (SC) has established 16 nutrition centers within health facilities across nine localities of Southern Kordofan. SC strategically positioned the nutrition centers outside areas of heavy fighting in locations that have received a large influx of IDPs. As of March 20, SC had screened nearly 14,000 children for acute malnutrition and distributed the ready-to-use therapeutic food Plumpy'Nut to 428 individuals diagnosed or identified with severe acute malnutrition.

### ***Blue Nile: Security and Population Movements***

- OCHA reported heavy fighting between the SAF and SPLM-N forces in the Ullu area of Bau Locality from late February through mid-March and an associated increase in the number of people seeking refuge in neighboring Upper Nile State, South Sudan.
- To date, more than 88,000 Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile have fled to South Sudan since the conflict began in September 2011, according to UNHCR. The refugees are seeking assistance in the Jamam and Doro settlements, located in Upper Nile State. Humanitarian agencies expect that an additional refugee influx from Blue Nile will arrive before the start of the rainy season. In addition, UNHCR reports that Ethiopia hosts more than 27,000 refugees from Blue Nile.

### ***Blue Nile: Humanitarian Situation, Access, and Response***

- Local authorities in Blue Nile have indicated that they will not permit U.N. international staff long-term residence in the state capital, Ed Damazine, but missions of up to two weeks may be possible, according to OCHA. To date, the U.N. has reported no arrival of U.N. international humanitarian staff in Blue Nile, and a planned HAC assessment in Blue Nile has yet to occur, according to OCHA.
- The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) continues to provide assistance in Blue Nile. During the week of March 19, SRCS provided non-food items to approximately 6,000 displaced people in El Rosseires and Giessan localities. In addition, SRCS distributed HAC-supplied one-month food rations to approximately 17,500 people in various villages in Al Tadamon Locality. In Kurmuk Locality, 35 SRCS volunteers continue to provide medical support to the Kurmuk Hospital, according to OCHA.

### ***Abyei Area***

- The U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) reported that, as of March 25, approximately 5,100 people had returned unassisted to villages north of the Kiir River in Abyei Area. Due to access constraints in rural locations, including the risk of landmines and the unpredictable security environment, humanitarian organizations cannot verify if people are permanently returning to the villages or simply visiting places of origin to assess the situation. According to UNISFA, at least 200 people have returned to Abyei town, where the U.N. maintains a permanent presence and can better monitor the situation. These returns represent the first such reported returns to Abyei town since the May 2011 conflict.
- The majority of people who fled Abyei Area in May 2011 remain displaced south of the Kiir River. In early March, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) completed a re-registration of displaced people from Abyei Area, the preliminary results of which indicate that more than 114,000 Abyei Area IDPs remain in Agok town and Warrap State in South Sudan.
- The U.N. Mine Action Service (UNMAS) resumed demining operations in Abyei Area in mid-March, following a brief suspension due to the inability of personnel to obtain GoS-issued visas. By March 22, UNMAS had completed

demining the road between the Banton Bridge, which spans the Kiir River, and Rumameer town, opening the road to travel for humanitarian agencies. UNMAS demining teams continue to clear remaining roads in potential major areas of return and to survey villages and infrastructure for explosive remnants of war. The prevalence of landmines and unexploded ordnance poses a significant barrier to the safe and voluntary return of IDPs.

- On February 19, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) distributed 200 hygiene kits to beneficiaries in Diffra and Goli villages, located north of Abyei town. The intervention was the first humanitarian assistance to reach areas north of Abyei town since May 2011. IOM supported the distribution with an awareness raising campaign, in which as many as 2,000 people received education regarding improved hygiene and sanitation practices. IOM is also rehabilitating water points in villages in northern Abyei.
- Humanitarian agencies, including USAID/OFDA grantees GOAL, SC, and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), continue to address immediate health, nutrition, and WASH-related needs of people displaced south of the Kiir River. UNICEF supported a polio immunization campaign—completed on March 4—targeting children under the age of five in and around Agok town.

## **CURRENT SITUATION OF SUDAN TO SOUTH SUDAN POPULATION MOVEMENTS**

- Two IOM-organized trains transporting South Sudanese returnees departed Khartoum on March 1 and arrived in Aweil town, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan, on March 15 after slight delays due to logistical issues. According to IOM, 700 people disembarked in Aweil before the trains continued to Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, with the remaining 1,600 returnees. The U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund financed the movement.
- During the final two weeks of March, IOM organized the return of 2,200 extremely vulnerable individuals from Khartoum to South Sudan by plane.
- An RSS-organized bus convoy transporting approximately 1,700 South Sudanese returnees departed Khartoum on March 24, traveling through Southern Kordofan en route to Unity State, South Sudan. On March 26, upon reaching Heglig town near the South Sudan border, the convoy was unable to proceed due to fighting, according to OCHA. International media reports indicate that the convoy separated, with some returnees remaining in Heglig and others moving northward. The South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission worked with the GoS to mobilize a response, providing support to regroup the convoy, according to OCHA. Reports indicate that some of the returnees have proceeded back to Khartoum and other locations in Sudan, while many reached South Sudan. Humanitarian agencies continue to verify the whereabouts of the returnees.
- On March 26, the GoS and RSS signed an agreement to resume the transport of returnees from the Kosti way station in White Nile State, Sudan, to South Sudan by barge. The agreement calls for the formation of a monitoring team composed of representatives from IOM, the GoS, and the RSS to ensure barges are used exclusively for humanitarian purposes. On March 27, IOM reported that passenger manifesting and luggage loading began at the Kosti way station for the first returnee movement by barge since the GoS stopped barge transport from Sudan to South Sudan in early February.
- With more than \$582,000 in FY 2011 funding from USAID/OFDA, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is addressing urgent protection, shelter, and WASH needs of returnees transiting through the Kosti way station. Since January 2011, ADRA has used USAID/OFDA funding to provide returnees with relief items, including 3,000 plastic sheets, more than 12,000 water containers, approximately 2,500 flashlights and batteries, and 27,000 bars of soap. ADRA has also constructed and maintained 20 rows of emergency latrines outside the way station and 30 rows of emergency latrines and 29 showers inside the way station. ADRA also maintains pre-existing latrine and shower facilities at the Kosti railway station.

## **CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR**

### ***Security and Humanitarian Access***

- Attacks targeting the U.N.-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) continue in Darfur. On February 29, armed assailants ambushed a UNAMID patrol traveling between Nyala and Shearia towns in South Darfur, killing one peacekeeper and wounding three others, according to the U.N. On February 25, unidentified gunmen opened fire on a bus traveling near Ed Daein town, East Darfur, wounding two UNAMID police officers, and on February 16, armed men attacked and stole a UNAMID vehicle in Kutum town, North Darfur, injuring two peacekeepers, according to OCHA. In addition, on February 19, JEM forces blocked the movement of a UNAMID peacekeeping patrol comprising 50 troops and five other personnel, but released all 55 individuals by February 21, according to the U.N.
- The U.N. reported that six men abducted one national and one international U.N. staff member on March 6, releasing the national staff member later the same day. To date, the international staff member remains missing. The U.N. notes that 19 international staff of aid organizations have been abducted and subsequently released in Darfur since 2009.
- Inter-ethnic clashes occurred in the area of Alowna village—located approximately 25 km north of Dar es Salaam town in North Darfur—beginning on February 22, according to OCHA. As of March 18, more than 3,000 people had

arrived in Zam Zam IDP camp as a result of the fighting, according to an initial verification exercise conducted by IOM with USAID/OFDA support. Humanitarian agencies reported additional displacement from the affected area to other locations, particularly El Fasher town, North Darfur.

- USAID/OFDA partner Relief International (RI) collaborated with the North Darfur State Ministry of Health (SMoH) to conduct a rapid nutrition assessment of nearly 1,500 children who had arrived in Zam Zam due to the unrest in and around Alowna village. RI and the SMoH worked with UNICEF to provide a two-week ration of high-energy biscuits to approximately 1,500 newly arrived children in the camp.

### ***Early Recovery***

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA continues to pursue a two-track strategy of responding to emergency needs of populations across Darfur while increasing support for early recovery activities in conflict-affected and returnee communities where access and security conditions permit.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting IOM to conduct village assessments in North and South Darfur to establish basic population baseline data for rural areas and to assess the availability of basic services and evaluate livelihoods and coping mechanisms. The assessments intend to inform an analysis of gaps and needs, resulting in targeted assistance in the short-term, while supporting long-term strategic planning at the state level, including planning for early recovery. The Sudan Ministry of Health has requested that IOM share health- and population-related data with the task force charged with developing an early recovery strategy for health in Darfur.
- As part of an integrated community assistance program, World Vision—with USAID/OFDA funding—is improving food security and self-sufficiency among vulnerable populations in South Darfur. Since May 2011, World Vision has provided agricultural inputs to approximately 1,500 farmers, organized demonstration days for 120 farmers to share crop production techniques and experiences, and supported 150 women to establish communal vegetable gardens. USAID/OFDA has also supported World Vision to train 20 community animal health workers and vaccinate nearly 40,000 animals against endemic diseases, benefitting 2,500 livestock-keeping households.
- In Nyala town, South Darfur, USAID/OFDA supports three vocational skills training courses for small business owners—in carpentry, blacksmithing, and mobile phone repair and maintenance—at two technical skills institutes, through Mercy Corps. Mercy Corps provides the trainees with toolkits and support in utilizing the knowledge and skills acquired from the courses to develop and improve their small businesses.

### **SUDAN FOOD SECURITY**

- The impact on food security of ongoing fighting in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states remains a major concern. A recent crop survey conducted by the Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture indicated that the cultivated area under traditional farming in the state is 49 percent lower than in 2011, according to WFP. In Blue Nile, WFP reported that food prices remained high in the Ed Damazine market in February.
- Food prices in Darfur remained higher in February 2012 than in February 2011, according to WFP's February 2012 Food Security Update. The price of sorghum in 2011 was 26 percent higher in North Darfur, 40 percent higher in West Darfur, and 40 percent higher in South Darfur than in February 2012. WFP reports that rising food prices are hindering access to food for vulnerable households.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) has temporarily suspended public reporting until it signs a new implementation protocol with the GoS.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided more than 63,000 metric tons of emergency food assistance to Sudan to help mitigate the anticipated effects of poor national production and high food prices on the food security situation in Sudan. In addition, USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$1.7 million to address emergency nutrition needs in Darfur.

### **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- As of April 2, the 2012 U.N. and Partners Work Plan for Sudan had received more than \$263 million—24.7 percent of requested funding. The U.N. is appealing for \$1.06 billion for more than 320 projects countrywide. According to OCHA, the 2012 Sudan work plan is the largest humanitarian appeal in the world.
- With funding from the multi-donor pooled Common Humanitarian Fund, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supports a livestock vaccination program implemented by three partners in Southern Kordofan, targeting 455,000 animals. FAO-trained community animal health workers help vaccinate goats, sheep, and cattle against parasites and potentially deadly livestock diseases, protecting the livelihoods of pastoralists.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>FY 2012 DARFUR, SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
GOAL	Health, WASH	North Darfur	\$1,572,118
Merlin	Health	West Darfur	\$1,105,282
RI	Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,840,254
SC/U.S.	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	West Darfur	\$2,189,000
World Relief International	Health, Nutrition, WASH	West Darfur	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,306,116
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>			<b>\$10,012,770</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	52,423 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$55,172,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>			<b>\$55,172,800</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR PROVIDED IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$65,185,570</b>
<b>FY 2012 THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
UNMAS	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile	\$721,500
	Program Support		\$485,481
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS, SUDAN</b>			<b>\$1,206,981</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	10,737 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan	\$11,300,500
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN</b>			<b>\$11,300,500</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$12,507,481</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$77,693,051</b>

<sup>1</sup>Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 4, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

## **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](http://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](http://www.usaid.gov) – Keyword: Donations
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or (202) 821-1999
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)