



# SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and forces loyal to the Sudan People’s Liberation Army–North (SPLA-N) in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states intensified during the first two weeks of November. On November 10, SAF conducted aerial bombardments over Yida town in Unity State, South Sudan, which hosted a refugee population of at least 20,000 people as of October 31, according to the U.N. The White House Office of the Press Secretary released a statement on November 10 condemning the attack on Yida, as well as a separate bombing that occurred near the Sudan–South Sudan border on November 8.
- On November 3, SAF gained control of Kurmuk town—a former SPLA-N stronghold—in southern Blue Nile State. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that the majority of people in Kurmuk had fled prior to SAF gaining control of the town. As of November 11, various unconfirmed reports indicated that up to 55,000 people were moving southwards in Blue Nile to South Sudan and Ethiopia due to increased insecurity in southern Blue Nile.
- On October 18, a group of high-level U.S. Government officials visited two health care clinics supported by USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) in Gereida internally displaced person (IDP) camp in South Darfur State. Representatives from USAID/OFDA partners Merlin and the American Refugee Committee (ARC) briefed the group on primary health care, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities in the camp.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA and USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) are focusing on meeting the immediate needs of conflict-affected individuals in Darfur and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan State, Blue Nile State, and Abyei Area, as well as supporting community-based, early recovery activities that build the foundation for longer-term growth in Darfur, where security and access permit. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$101 million in emergency and early recovery assistance across Sudan—including in Darfur, eastern Sudan, and the Three Areas—through agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH activities. USAID/OFDA also supported pipelines for the delivery of emergency relief supplies and coordination among humanitarian agencies. In addition, USAID/FFP committed more than \$182.3 million in FY 2011 to provide life-saving food assistance to vulnerable and conflict-affected communities in Sudan.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
<b>IDPs in Sudan</b>	In Darfur: 1.9 million In Northern Sudan: 1.5 million <sup>1</sup> In Eastern Sudan: 68,000 <b>Total: 3,468,000</b>	U.N. – October 2011 U.N.– November 2010 OCHA – October 2010
<b>Sudanese Refugees<sup>2</sup></b>	In Chad: 281,707 In Ethiopia: 33,000 In South Sudan <sup>3</sup> : 22,000 In CAR <sup>4</sup> : 3,500 <b>Total: 340,207</b>	UNHCR <sup>5</sup> – June 2011 UNHCR – October 2011 U.N. – October 2011 UNHCR – November 2010
<b>Refugees in Sudan</b>	<b>170,000<sup>6</sup></b>	UNHCR – April 2011

\* Fact sheet focuses on Sudan; South Sudan fact sheet released separately.

<sup>1</sup> Most IDPs in Sudan live in informal settlements in and around Khartoum.

<sup>2</sup> Represents refugees from Darfur; does not include refugees from the territory currently comprising the Republic of South Sudan.

<sup>3</sup> Figure includes more than 20,000 refugees from Southern Kordofan State in Unity and Central Equatoria states, South Sudan, and an estimated 2,000 refugees from Blue Nile State in Upper Nile State, South Sudan.

<sup>4</sup> Central African Republic (CAR)

<sup>5</sup> Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

<sup>6</sup> Includes more than 80,000 Eritrean refugees in eastern Sudan, approximately 50,000 Chadian refugees in Darfur, and an estimated 40,000 refugees in Khartoum.

<b>IDP and Refugee Returns to South Sudan and the Three Areas</b>		
January 2005 to November 2010 IDP Returns	<b>2 million</b>	UNHCR – April 2011
October 30, 2010 to November 8, 2011 IDP Returns	<b>391,461<sup>7</sup></b>	OCHA/RCSO <sup>8</sup> – November 2011
January 2005 to October 2011 Refugee Returns	<b>332,000</b>	UNHCR – October 30, 2011

<b>FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN</b>	
USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan	\$66,473,300
<b>Total USAID Assistance to Sudan</b>	<b>\$66,473,300</b>

<b>FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN</b>	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan	\$100,922,160
USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan	\$182,362,600
<b>Total USAID Assistance to Sudan</b>	<b>\$283,284,760</b>

<b>FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN</b>	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan	\$195,282,019
USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan	\$246,231,000
State/PRM <sup>9</sup> Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan	\$60,422,677
<b>Total USAID and State Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan</b>	<b>\$501,935,696</b>

## Context

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict and displacement, economic challenges, and perennial environmental shocks, such as flooding and drought. Restrictions on humanitarian access—particularly to populations affected by fighting in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states that began in June 2011—continue to hamper the ability of humanitarian organizations to provide assistance 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 1.9 million remain in camps, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among 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.
- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan (GoS) 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. Between the signing of the peace agreement in 2005 and July 2011, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to their communities in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR. Hundreds of thousands of people of South Sudanese origin remain in Sudan following the independence of South Sudan.
- 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 peace agreement for establishing a comprehensive peace process in Darfur. To date, the LJM is the only armed opposition group that has signed the DDPD.
- On November 11, 2011, representatives from the SPLM-North, Justice and Equality Movement, and the Abdul Wahid and Minni Minawi factions of the Sudanese Liberation Army, the founding organizations of an alliance called the Sudan Revolutionary Front, released a communiqué. The statement affirmed the alliance's commitment to overthrow the ruling National Congress Party and establish a democratic state in Sudan.
- 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 and Population Displacements*

- Fighting that began on June 6 continues between SAF and forces loyal to the SPLA-N in Southern Kordofan State, and had severely affected or displaced an estimated 200,000 people in the state as of October 27, according to OCHA. In

<sup>7</sup> Figure includes returnees to the Three Areas who are currently displaced in South Sudan.

<sup>8</sup> U.N. Resident Coordinator's Support Office (RSCO)

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM).

addition, as of October 3, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) estimated that approximately 37,000 people displaced from Southern Kordofan had sought refuge with host families in and around Khartoum. Severe humanitarian access restrictions prevent international relief agencies from verifying displacement figures in Southern Kordofan.

- Increased fighting in southern parts of Southern Kordofan, including heavy fighting near Talodi town between October 31 and November 3, accelerated refugee flows into South Sudan in early November, as well as contributed to continued flows of IDPs into Northern Kordofan and the Khartoum area. Humanitarian organizations estimated that more than 20,000 conflict-affected individuals had fled to Unity State, South Sudan, as of October 31, along with several thousand more who had fled to Juba in Central Equatoria State, South Sudan.

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

- To date, GoS-imposed access and movement restrictions remain in place for humanitarian agencies with activities in Southern Kordofan State. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and U.N. agencies continue limited operations through national staff, but travel and field activities are restricted due to insecurity and GoS-imposed restrictions, according to OCHA. Poor road conditions resulting from the rainy season, as well as the presence of landmines, have hampered the delivery of humanitarian assistance in some areas.
- Approximately 250 national staff from humanitarian organizations remained in Southern Kordofan as of October 27, including some national staff in SPLA-N-controlled areas, according to OCHA. In SAF-controlled areas, national staff from international humanitarian organizations have collaborated with the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and local partners, such as SRCS, to provide assistance to populations in need.
- As of October 27, SRCS, with U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) support, had conducted mine risk education activities for more than 2,000 children and their families in 11 child friendly spaces in Southern Kordofan, according to OCHA.
- Following the November 10 SAF aerial bombardment in the area of the Yida refugee site in Unity State, South Sudan, international humanitarian organizations evacuated some staff from the site, although core humanitarian staff remain on the ground to continue the provision of emergency assistance, according to the U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator in South Sudan.

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

- Insecurity in Blue Nile State, including the SAF takeover of Kurmuk town on November 3, continues to displace civilians.
- Approximately 33,000 conflict-affected people in Blue Nile had crossed into Ethiopia as of November 3, of which an estimated 19,500 people resided with communities along the border, according to UNHCR. The U.N. reported that fighting had displaced approximately 6,200 people along the border with Maban County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan, as of October 27, although local authorities estimated the displaced population to be higher.
- On November 8, aerial bombardments occurred in Maban County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan, along the border with Blue Nile, according to the U.N. As refugee populations continue to cross into Upper Nile, individuals are continuing to Bunj town, the capital of Maban County, which is located farther from the Sudan–South Sudan border, according to UNHCR. A UNHCR way station and warehouse—with sufficient emergency relief supplies for 15,000 people—are located in Bunj.

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

- Humanitarian access remains limited in Blue Nile State to date, with GoS-imposed restrictions preventing U.N. and international NGO national staff from traveling outside of Damazine town—the capital of Blue Nile. In addition, as of November 3, restrictions prevented GoS Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) repairs on water points in areas outside of Damazine and further limited U.N. vehicle movement into the state, according to OCHA.
- The GoS continues to encourage international humanitarian agencies to collaborate with state-level GoS ministries, national partners, and SRCS to deliver humanitarian assistance in Blue Nile. During the week of October 21, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) national staff based in Damazine conducted joint assessment missions with SRCS in Blue Nile, according to OCHA.
- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) continues to facilitate, where possible, the delivery of medical care to conflict-affected persons in Blue Nile through state-level GoS ministries and SRCS. With support from WHO, SRCS provided consultations from a mobile health clinic in Alhamra village, located in southern El Roseires Locality, during the week of October 14. WHO also donated medicines and medical supplies to the State Ministry of Health to support the provision of medical care to populations in Blue Nile. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided \$1.5 million to WHO to support the coordination of basic health services in the Three Areas.
- Relief agencies, in collaboration with the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), continue to provide basic services—such as food, medical care, shelter, and emergency relief items—to refugees who crossed from Blue Nile into Ethiopia and have moved to

the Sherkole and Tongo refugee camps, located 65 km and 200 km, respectively, from the main crossing point on the Blue Nile–Ethiopia border.

### ***Abyei Area: Current Situation***

- Continued SAF presence in Abyei town remains a deterrent to the commencement of large-scale returns by populations displaced by the Abyei Area conflict, according to the U.N. SAF has indicated that it will not withdraw all troops until the full deployment of U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) peacekeeping troops and the activation of the Abyei Area Administration. As of November 13, nearly 2,900 of the planned 4,200 UNISFA troops had deployed to Abyei Area, according to the U.N.
- During the week of October 28, UNISFA peacekeepers completed assembly of the new Banton bridge on the road linking Agok town to Abyei town—a key element necessary for returns and the movement of humanitarian supplies. Demining activities, completed by UNISFA in the area around the Banton bridge, remain ongoing in other locations in Abyei. The Danish Demining Group, an international NGO, had reached approximately 4,600 people in Agok area through mine risk education activities as of November 3, according to OCHA.
- On November 10, joint teams comprising leaders from the Abyei Area displaced community and UNISFA conducted security assessments in six villages in Abyei Area that Ngok Dinka leaders had prioritized for returns, according to the U.N. Following subsequent humanitarian assessments, UNISFA and the IDP leaders plan to discuss strategies for returns should the villages be deemed safe.
- The annual Misseriya migration into Abyei Area commenced on or around October 31, with an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 head of cattle observed in northern Abyei Area as of November 13, according to the U.N. The Misseriya migrate annually to graze cattle in Abyei Area and points south, which has historically increased tension between the Misseriya and the Ngok Dinka communities.

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

- Approximately 348,500 individuals of South Sudanese origin returned to South Sudan from Sudan between October 30, 2010, and November 8, 2011. IOM and UNHCR, in coordination with the GoS and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, are currently supporting three large returnee movements from transit sites—Kosti way station and Khartoum-area departure sites in Sudan, and Renk town in South Sudan—to locations in South Sudan.
- On November 11, two trains organized by IOM in coordination with the GoS National Center for IDPs and Refugees, and funded by the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), arrived in Aweil town, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan, from Khartoum, Sudan, with approximately 2,000 passengers. Humanitarian organizations in Aweil upgraded water and sanitation services and planned for initial reintegration support for the returnees—such as community-provided food and shelter—prior to the trains' arrival. The train movement is part of an IOM plan to move up to 12,000 people from departure sites in and around Khartoum with CERF funding.
- On November 14, the first CERF-funded barge convoy departed Kosti for South Sudan with approximately 3,000 people on board. IOM plans to transport a total of 6,000 returnees from Kosti to Juba by barge using CERF funding. As of November 3, an estimated 12,000 to 13,000 people awaited onward transportation assistance at the Kosti way station.
- Humanitarian organizations continue to collaborate to provide basic services to populations at Kosti. With ongoing FY 2011 USAID/OFDA funding, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is conducting trainings to promote child protection, hand washing, the use of safe drinking water, and proper solid waste disposal among the returnee population. In addition, ADRA recently completed the construction of 13 sets of temporary latrines at the way station.
- Renk town in Upper Nile State, South Sudan, remains a major transit point for returnees to South Sudan. Humanitarian organizations are currently preparing to transport 2,700 individuals from Renk to Juba by barge through a USAID/OFDA-funded initiative. Despite reports of insecurity in the surrounding area on November 9 and 10, humanitarian organizations continue to provide basic services to the returnee population.

### **CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR**

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

- Due to ongoing military operations between SAF and armed opposition groups, government restrictions, and generalized insecurity, humanitarian access in many areas of Darfur remains limited. Attacks targeting international personnel, including African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) peacekeepers, continue.
- On November 6, armed assailants attacked a UNAMID patrol near Nyala town, South Darfur State, resulting in the death of one peacekeeper and injuring two others. In a separate incident, armed assailants attacked a UNAMID patrol near the Zam Zam IDP camp in North Darfur State on October 10, which resulted in the death of three peacekeepers and injuries among six others.

### ***Voluntary Returns and Early Recovery***

- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA continues to respond to the ongoing, immediate relief needs of populations across Darfur. In addition, USAID/OFDA is supporting early recovery activities aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods among conflict-affected and returnee communities in Darfur, where conditions of access and security permit.
- USAID/OFDA grantee Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has signed agreements with two national NGOs to provide shelters, construct latrines, and conduct hygiene promotion activities among returnees in Terbeyba village in West Darfur State. The national NGOs accessed funding from the FY 2011 USAID/OFDA-funded Rapid Response Fund in Darfur, managed by CRS, which was created to respond quickly to identified needs.

### ***Food Security, Health, Nutrition, and WASH***

- As of October 20, the GoS had granted Partner Aid International (PAI) permission to deliver essential medicines to health clinics located in Dar el Salam and Tawila localities in North Darfur State. The GoS previously denied access to these areas due to conflict. In addition, PAI plans to reopen a clinic in Gozdor town in North Darfur State, which closed in early 2011 due to clashes in the area. With FY 2011 USAID/OFDA funding, PAI is supporting primary health care and reproductive health services for rural, conflict-affected populations in North Darfur.
- With ongoing FY 2011 support from USAID/OFDA, Care International Switzerland (CIS) and WHO recently conducted a two-week health education and hygiene promotion workshop in 25 IDP sites in Kass town, South Darfur State, benefitting approximately 50,000 people, according to OCHA. CIS and WHO organized the workshop to address poor sanitation conditions and hygiene among populations in Kass, where more than 82,000 IDPs reside.
- With support from USAID/OFDA, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) is expanding coverage in North Darfur State by opening two sub-offices in Kutum Locality. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1 million to COOPI to support the training of animal health workers, establishment of safe drinking water points, and promotion of improved hygiene practices and hand washing among IDP and host communities.

### **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- On October 28, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an emergency appeal requesting approximately \$740,000 to help meet humanitarian needs among refugees from Blue Nile State residing in Ethiopia. IFRC plans to support the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to provide humanitarian assistance—in coordination with UNHCR and ARRA—for up to 10,000 refugees in Ethiopia for six months, with a focus on vulnerable populations in Sherkole and Tongo refugee camps.

#### **FY 2012 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN**

<b><i>Implementing Partner</i></b>	<b><i>Activity</i></b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	52,423 Metric Tons (MT) of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$55,172,800
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</b>			<b>\$66,473,300</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$66,473,300</b>

#### **FY 2011 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN**

<b><i>Implementing Partner</i></b>	<b><i>Activity</i></b>	<b><i>Location</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
<b>FY 2011 DARFUR, SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	ERMS, WASH	West Darfur	\$1,700,606
ARC	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	South Darfur	\$5,639,738
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, WASH	South Darfur	\$3,198,044

Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	West Darfur	\$2,335,066
COOPI	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	North Darfur	\$1,046,472
CRS	Health, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	West Darfur	\$1,901,044
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	West Darfur	\$1,275,896
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
GOAL	Health, WASH	North Darfur	\$1,335,024
HelpAge International	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	West Darfur	\$702,166
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition	South Darfur, West Darfur	\$4,892,538
Medair, SWI	Health, WASH	West Darfur	\$2,296,301
Merlin	Health, Nutrition	South Darfur	\$1,980,053
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	South Darfur	\$2,130,492
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
PAI	Health	North Darfur	\$1,059,698
Relief International (RI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,478,915
Terre Des Hommes (TDH)	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$1,266,076
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	South Darfur	\$4,396,475
U.N. Development Program (UNDP)	ERMS	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
UNDP (U.N. Department of Safety and Security [UNDSS])	Humanitarian Coordination and Information 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
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$5,000,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
WHO	Health	West Darfur	\$1,800,000
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
ZOA	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	North Darfur, South Darfur	\$597,020
	Program Support	Darfur-wide	\$2,394,390
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$71,036,556</b>

<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	134,660 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$147,973,900
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$147,973,900</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$219,010,456</b>
<b>FY 2011 NORTHERN SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
ADRA	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	White Nile	\$582,411
CRS	Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Northern Sudan	\$531,062
GOAL	WASH	Kassala	\$500,000
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
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Northern Sudan-wide	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Sudan-wide	\$4,225,000
WHO	Health	Northern Sudan-wide	\$500,000
	Program Support	Northern Sudan	\$60,553
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$9,399,026</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NORTHERN SUDAN IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$9,399,026</b>
<b>FY 2011 THE THREE AREAS</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
Concern	WASH	Abyei, Southern Kordofan	\$958,638
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Kordofan	\$700,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide, eastern Sudan, northern Sudan	\$1,422,338
GOAL	Health	Blue Nile	\$1,100,000
IFRC	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,200,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Southern Kordofan	\$2,116,014
SC/US	Protection, WASH	Abyei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Unity, South Sudan <sup>3</sup>	\$499,670

UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$400,000
UNICEF Rapid Response Fund	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$5,000,000
UNICEF	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide	\$1,800,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Abyei, Southern Kordofan	\$1,478,038
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Blue Nile	\$1,299,990
	Program Support	The Three Areas	\$11,890
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$20,486,578</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	31,351 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan	\$34,388,700
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$34,388,700</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$54,875,278</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of November 18, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Activities conducted in South Sudan to benefit Abyei Area IDPs.

#### FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$195,282,019</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$246,231,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$441,513,019</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
ADRA	Education, WASH	Upper Nile, South Sudan	\$700,000
ARC	Economic Livelihoods, Health, WASH	Eastern Equatoria, South Sudan	\$1,382,546
ARC	Multi-sectoral assistance	Central Equatoria, South Sudan	\$446,729
CHF International	SGBV Prevention/Response; Economic Livelihoods	Eastern Equatoria, South Sudan	\$399,833
ICRC Sudan Emergency Appeal	Multi-sectoral protection and assistance	Sudan and South Sudan	\$18,100,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, South Sudan	\$1,900,000
IOM	WASH	Western Equatoria, South Sudan	\$500,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Education	Eastern Equatoria, South Sudan	\$450,167
RI	Education, Health, WASH	Upper Nile, South Sudan	\$543,976
UMCOR	Education, WASH	Central Equatoria, South Sudan	\$399,426
UNHCR	Returnee protection and assistance	Sudan and South Sudan	\$7,800,000
UNHCR	Multi-sectoral protection and assistance	Sudan and South Sudan	\$26,300,000
World Vision	Education, Health	Western Equatoria, South Sudan	\$700,000

		Sudan	
World Vision	Education, Health, WASH	Jonglei, South Sudan	\$800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$60,422,677</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$501,935,696</b>

**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)