



SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In early August, the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) and the Government of Sudan (GoS) signed separate memoranda of understanding (MoU) with the U.N., African Union (AU), and League of Arab States (LAS) tripartite group on general modalities for the delivery of relief assistance to conflict-affected populations in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states—Sudan’s “Two Areas.” Humanitarian agencies are coordinating closely with the U.S. Government and other diplomatic partners to ensure rapid implementation of the MoU.
- On August 4, unknown assailants ambushed a U.N. World Food Program (WFP) vehicle traveling on the Kadugli–Dilling road in Southern Kordofan, killing one national staff member and seriously injuring another. WFP reports that it has temporarily suspended all staff movement along the Kadugli–Dilling road but is proceeding with planned food distributions to conflict-affected populations in GoS-held areas of the state.
- On August 12, the GoS Ministry of Interior (MoI) issued a national state of emergency in response to heavy rains and associated flooding that have resulted in significant loss of life, displacement, and property damage in various parts of Sudan since July. The GoS is responding to the needs of flood-affected populations and has not appealed to international donors for assistance.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has provided Sudan with nearly \$80.7 million in humanitarian assistance. USAID/OFDA funding supports agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, as well as humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics, and the provision of relief commodities. In addition, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has committed more than \$181 million in FY 2012 for emergency food assistance to conflict-affected or otherwise vulnerable populations in Sudan.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Population of Sudan	25,946,220	CIA ¹ World Factbook – July 2012
People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Camps in Darfur: 1.7 million Others in Need of Assistance in Darfur: 1.85 million Refugees in Sudan: 139,000 IDPs or Otherwise Severely Affected Persons: Southern Kordofan: 520,000 Blue Nile: 145,000 Total: >4 million countrywide	OCHA ² – July 2012
Sudanese Refugees	In South Sudan: 174,905 ³ In Ethiopia: 34,300 ⁴ In Chad: 288,000 In Central African Republic: 1,000 In Kenya: 4,500 In Egypt: 25,000 Total: 527,705	UNHCR ⁵ – August 2012 UNHCR – August 2012 UNHCR – January 2012 UNHCR – January 2012 UNHCR – January 2012 UNHCR – January 2012
IDP and Refugee Returns to Darfur since January 2011	From IDP Camps in Darfur and from Chad: 178,000	OCHA – July 2012

¹ Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

² U N Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

³ Includes more than 62,000 refugees in Unity State and approximately 106,000 in Upper Nile State displaced from Sudan’s Two Areas since June 2011

⁴ Includes more than 30,000 new arrivals from Blue Nile since September 2011

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

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO SUDAN IN FY 2012 ⁶	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan	\$80,685,176
USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan	\$181,035,930
State/PRM ⁷ Assistance to Sudan	\$34,200,000
Total USAID and State Assistance to Sudan	\$295,921,897

CONTEXT

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding.
- 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 Sudanese Armed Forces (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.
- 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. In accordance with the CPA, the 10 states of Southern Sudan conducted a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011, which resulted in the independence of the Republic of South Sudan on July 9, 2011. Between the signing of the CPA and the independence of South Sudan, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to South Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, 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.

HEAVY RAINS & FLOODING

- Government and humanitarian organizations estimate that heavy rains and associated flooding have killed more than 30 people, displaced or otherwise affected up to 80,000 others, and caused significant property damage across Sudan since July.
- Kassala, White Nile, Gedaref, Sennar, North Darfur, South Darfur, and Central Darfur are among the country's most flood-affected states, according to OCHA. Heavy rains have also increased humanitarian needs in open spaces of Khartoum, where up to 38,000 South Sudanese individuals continue to await transport to South Sudan, the U.N. reports.
- Rainfall amounts recorded since the onset of the rainy season in mid-July have been the highest in six years and heavy rainfall is projected to continue into September, OCHA reports. Members of the humanitarian community have expressed concern that if the Nile River and its tributaries—currently at above-average levels—continue to swell, the situation could rapidly deteriorate in nearby, low-lying areas of Sudan. The government and the humanitarian community are jointly monitoring the situation through regular meetings of the Floods Task Force, co-chaired by the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and OCHA.
- The GoS reports that it is providing emergency relief and shelter supplies—including tents and plastic sheeting—to flood-affected populations across Sudan. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is assisting with population relocation to safer areas and, as of August 14, had provided relief assistance—including food and non-food items—to more than 9,000 flood-affected individuals.
- As of August 17, five days after the GoS MoI issued a national state of emergency for heavy rains and flooding across Sudan, neither the GoS nor the U.N. has appealed for international assistance. USAID/OFDA staff are monitoring developments in close coordination with the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum.

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE TWO AREAS & ABYEI

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile: Security and Population Movements

- Clashes between the SAF and SPLM-N in areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile continue to affect civilians and cause displacement. Humanitarian organizations estimate that fighting that began in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile in June 2011 and September 2011, respectively, has affected approximately 870,000 people to date, including 665,000 individuals internally displaced or otherwise severely affected within the Two Areas, OCHA reports.

⁶Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds

⁷ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

- A verification exercise conducted jointly by WFP, SRCS, and the GoS HAC from July 18 to 26 in Kadugli town, the state capital of Southern Kordofan, documented 45,400 IDPs—an increase of 10,000 since mid-May.
- Since June 2011, more than 205,000 individuals from the Two Areas have crossed Sudan’s international borders in search of refuge and humanitarian assistance in South Sudan and Ethiopia, according to UNHCR. As of mid-August, more than 62,000 refugees—mainly from Southern Kordofan—reside in sites in northern Unity State, South Sudan, while approximately 106,000 refugees—the majority from Blue Nile—reside in settlements in Upper Nile State, South Sudan. An additional 30,300 individuals from Blue Nile have sought refuge in Ethiopia’s Assosa Region since September 2011, UNHCR reports. To date in FY 2012, State/PRM has provided nearly \$51.4 million to support protection and multi-sector assistance for refugees in South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- The influx of refugees into South Sudan from Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile peaked in June at rates between 800 and 1,000 individuals per day. As of mid-August, refugees continue to arrive in South Sudan at reduced rates averaging 100 people per day. Relief agencies interpret the population movement trends in the context of continued conflict, the ongoing GoS-imposed moratorium on humanitarian access to SPLM-N-held areas, and recent heavy rains that have likely impinged upon the ability of would-be refugees to flee deteriorating humanitarian conditions.

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile: Access and Response

- More than one year after conflict erupted in Southern Kordofan and nearly one year after fighting spread to Blue Nile, insecurity and GoS-imposed restrictions continue to impede the ability of relief agencies to deliver life-saving assistance to conflict-affected populations. The GoS continues to deny humanitarian access to areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile controlled by the SPLM-N, where an estimated 420,000 people are internally displaced or severely affected, according to OCHA.
- By signing separate MoU with the U.N., AU, and LAS tripartite group in early August, the GoS and SPLM-N have agreed to provide humanitarian access to all populations in need in the Two Areas. The agreements include provisions for a ceasefire, and stipulate that delivery of aid will occur under the auspices of the tripartite group and through implementing partners acceptable to both parties. The GoS has committed to the expeditious issuance of visas, clearances, and travel permits to facilitate the movement of humanitarian personnel and assistance, the U.N. reports. The tripartite group continues to pressure the GoS to match words with action and rapidly implement its MoU.
- As of mid-August, 520 national staff members of U.N. agencies and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are present in government-held areas of the Two Areas, including 320 in Southern Kordofan and 200 in Blue Nile, OCHA reports. Two U.N. agency international staff members are present in GoS-held areas of Southern Kordofan, but none is present in Blue Nile, according to OCHA.
- As of mid-August, U.N. agencies and international NGO staff remained unable to move outside Ed Damazin town—the capital of Blue Nile—due to ongoing insecurity and GoS-imposed restrictions, OCHA reports. Nevertheless, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), relative to Southern Kordofan, access to humanitarian assistance and food among conflict-affected populations is better in Blue Nile, where the GoS controls a greater proportion of the state and population movements are less restricted.
- Between January and July 31, 2012, USAID/FFP partner WFP distributed more than 4,000 metric tons of emergency food assistance to GoS-held areas of Southern Kordofan, benefiting approximately 110,000 conflict-affected people. WFP distributed the majority of this assistance in July alone, despite heavy rains. Food distributions continue, although ongoing rains and deteriorating road conditions present significant challenges, particularly in eastern locations of Southern Kordofan, OCHA reports.
- In July, through national NGO Jasmar and SRCS, the Non-Food Item and Emergency Shelter (NFI/ES) Sector—the U.N.-led coordinating body for the provision of non-food relief supplies in Sudan—provided water containers, blankets, plastic sheeting, and other relief items to approximately 12,000 households in GoS-controlled areas of Abassiya, Abu Jubaiha, El Reef, and El Shargi localities of Southern Kordofan. As of mid-August, planned distributions to an additional 9,960 households in Talodi, Gedir, and El Leri localities in eastern Southern Kordofan remain temporarily suspended pending the cessation of heavy rains.
- In FY 2011 and to date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided a total of nearly \$38.9 million in humanitarian aid to accessible areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei Area. USAID/OFDA assistance for the Two Areas and Abyei includes support for activities that respond to priority needs in the agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH sectors. USAID/OFDA funding also supports humanitarian coordination, information management, logistics, and the procurement and distribution of relief commodities.

Abyei Area

- Since the May 2011 conflict that caused nearly the entire 122,000-person Abyei Area population to flee toward South Sudan, OCHA reports that approximately 45,000 people have returned to areas of origin located south of the River Kiir. Of the IDPs originating from Abyei town and other areas north of the river, the majority—an estimated

67,000—remain displaced in Agok town and surrounding areas. International Organization for Migration (IOM) tracking and monitoring teams have documented limited new return movements in recent weeks, with total returns to areas north of the river plateauing at approximately 10,000 people in early July.

- With food and relief supplies pre-positioned in Agok, the humanitarian community is prepared to respond to the basic needs of households returning to points north of the River Kiir. However, notwithstanding the stable security situation and the complete withdrawal of GoS and Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) forces from Abyei Area, the U.N. does not expect large-scale return movements to areas north of the river prior to the conclusion of the rainy season in October.
- On July 23, despite ongoing rains, USAID/OFDA partner IOM—through Caritas, the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), and the Catholic Parish of Abyei—finalized the distribution of mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, and other relief items to approximately 7,800 households in Abyei Area, including more than 2,000 that had returned to areas north of the River Kiir.
- An assessment conducted by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) from July 18 to 20 revealed that a well-functioning market in Agok town combined with ongoing food distributions to approximately 70,000 beneficiaries by USAID/FFP partner WFP have contributed to improved food security conditions in Abyei Area. To help sustain positive food security outcomes, FAO—through local implementing partner Abyei Community Action for Development—is supporting 14,000 households, including 7,210 north of the river and 6,790 south of the river, with agricultural tools and seeds for use during the next planting season that begins in September.

CURRENT SITUATION OF SUDAN TO SOUTH SUDAN POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- On June 26, the RRC announced that Kosti way station in White Nile State was clear of returnees and luggage. This announcement followed the June 6 completion of the IOM-led air operation that transported nearly 12,000 South Sudanese individuals from Kosti to Juba, South Sudan, via Khartoum.
- The RRC has indicated plans to facilitate the movement to South Sudan of approximately 3,500 South Sudanese individuals who remain at the Kosti railway station; however, the RRC's timeframe and budget for transporting these individuals remain unknown, IOM reports.
- Approximately 38,000 South Sudanese individuals remain in open spaces of Khartoum awaiting transportation assistance to South Sudan. In late June, representatives of U.N. agencies, IOM, and the GoS jointly conducted a rapid assessment of South Sudanese populations at multiple departure sites to corroborate reports of deteriorating humanitarian conditions. Preliminary results from the assessment indicate priority needs for health, protection, sanitation, and plastic sheeting.
- In late July, IOM and UNHCR, in coordination with the GoS Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Works, began the registration and medical screening of extremely vulnerable South Sudanese individuals residing in open spaces in Khartoum for relocation to South Sudan by air. Within the coming month, IOM plans to facilitate transport to South Sudan for approximately 665 people, including extremely vulnerable individuals and their family members.

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Response

- Criminality and clashes over resources—mainly land and water—remain commonplace throughout Darfur, and U.N. reports indicate an uptick in clashes between the SAF and armed opposition groups since the beginning of 2012. Security in Darfur varies by state. In West Darfur, the security situation has improved slightly since 2010, according to the U.N.
- In early August, the security situation rapidly deteriorated in and around Kutum town, North Darfur State, following the shooting death of a district commissioner by armed militia on August 1. Insecurity spread to the Kassab IDP camp, causing all resident IDPs—approximately 25,000 people—to flee to Kutum town, according to OCHA. Humanitarian organizations temporarily suspended operations and evacuated staff from the area after armed groups looted compounds belonging to the U.N. and NGOs in Kutum town. IDP leaders have requested that the government and the African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) take urgent measures to improve security at Kassab so that IDPs will return to the camp.
- Humanitarian organizations have reported a recent increase in inter-ethnic conflict in North Darfur. Since mid-July, clashes in Dar es Salaam and Kalimondo localities have resulted in an unknown number of casualties and the displacement of approximately 2,400 people to Zam Zam IDP camp, according to the U.N.
- A UNAMID peacekeeper was killed by unknown assailants on August 12 while on patrol in Otash IDP camp near Nyala, the capital of South Darfur, according to UNAMID. The U.N. reports that 38 peacekeepers have been killed in Darfur since the inception of UNAMID on December 31, 2007. On July 31, the U.S. joined other members of the U.N. Security Council in voting to extend UNAMID's mandate until July 31, 2013.
- During the second week of August, the GoS HAC lifted restrictions on the transport of relief items from warehouses in El Obeid, Northern Kordofan State, to Darfur. In response, humanitarian agencies are mobilizing to restock

depleted supplies of relief items in Darfur and ensure adequate preparedness should ongoing heavy rains and flooding increase emergency needs, the U.N. reports.

- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided Darfur with more than \$61.2 million in humanitarian assistance, responding to emergency needs and promoting early recovery where feasible and sustainable. In addition, USAID/FFP has provided WFP with more than \$136.4 million in FY 2012 funding to support the emergency food needs of IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Darfur.

FOOD SECURITY

- In July, FEWS NET estimated that 4.6 million people in Sudan face Stressed, Crisis, or Emergency levels of food insecurity—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2, 3, and 4, respectively. Ongoing conflict in Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, and Darfur; a poor 2011/12 harvest and resulting food shortages; high inflation; and continued conflict and displacement represent the main drivers of food insecurity in Sudan, FEWS NET reports.
- According to FEWS NET, the slight reduction in the total estimated food insecure population from 4.7 million people in May to 4.6 million in July is not indicative of improved food security conditions in Sudan but instead reflective of ongoing population movements from conflict-affected, food-insecure areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile to South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- In SPLM-N-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan, where severe restrictions on trade and humanitarian access persist, FEWS NET estimates that between 150,000 and 200,000 IDPs face Emergency levels of food insecurity. In GoS-controlled areas of the state, FEWS NET estimates that 100,000 to 150,000 IDPs face Stressed or Crisis levels of food insecurity, depending on the degree of access to markets, labor opportunities, and humanitarian assistance. FEWS NET reports that humanitarian access to IDPs in GoS-controlled areas improved markedly in June, helping reduce food insecurity from Emergency to Crisis levels in multiple GoS-controlled areas, including Kadugli, Talodi, and El Leri localities, by July.
- In Blue Nile, FEWS NET estimates that 175,000 people—including between 50,000 and 100,000 in SPLM-N-held areas and approximately 100,000 in GoS-controlled areas—face Stressed or Crisis levels of food insecurity. Emergency-level food insecurity is not present in Blue Nile, according to FEWS NET. Although GoS-imposed restrictions on humanitarian access to SPLM-N-held areas remain in effect across the Two Areas, populations in SPLM-N-controlled areas of Blue Nile benefit from less limitations on movement and better access to food relative to populations in SPLM-N-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan.
- To supplement nearly \$182.4 million in FY 2011 assistance, USAID/FFP has committed more than \$181 million in FY 2012 funding for emergency food aid to Sudan. USAID/FFP assistance to Sudan is helping displaced and otherwise vulnerable populations cope with the combined effects of macro-economic shocks, poor production, and ongoing conflict. In addition, more than \$8.1 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2012 funding to Sudan is supporting agriculture and food security activities designed to build resilience and reduce dependency on food aid. USAID/OFDA is also responding to emergency nutrition needs in Sudan with more than \$8.5 million in FY 2012 funding.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The 2012 U.N. and Partners Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP) for Sudan requests approximately \$1.1 billion for more than 320 projects countrywide. As of mid-August, reported donor contributions to the HWP totaled nearly \$462.3 million, or 44 percent of requested funding. OCHA reports a 24 percent decline in contributions to the HWP between January and July 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.
- With requirements outstripping contributions, the U.N. has employed financing tools such as the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the U.N. Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) to meet urgent needs. In July, the U.N. allocated more than \$20 million from the CERF and \$10 million from the CHF emergency reserve to provide urgent assistance to Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile and Unity states of South Sudan.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012¹

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2012 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
ACTED	Economic Recovery and Market Systems; WASH	Central Darfur	\$1,883,768
American Refugee Committee	Agriculture and Food Security; Health; Nutrition; WASH	South Darfur	\$2,582,726

CARE	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; WASH	South Darfur	\$2,248,217
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Nutrition; WASH	West Darfur	\$2,842,925
Catholic Relief Services	Agriculture and Food Security; Health; Nutrition; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	West Darfur	\$417,316
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security; Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
GOAL	Health; WASH	North Darfur	\$1,572,118
HelpAge International	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems	West Darfur	\$496,835
International Medical Corps	Health; Nutrition	Central Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur	\$4,643,825
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,022,983
Merlin	Health	West Darfur	\$1,105,282
Merlin	Health; Nutrition	South Darfur, East Darfur	\$3,567,310
Near East Foundation	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recover and Market Systems	Central Darfur, West Darfur	\$2,696,351
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
Partner Aid International	Health	North Darfur	\$515,692
Relief International	Health; Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,840,254
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	West Darfur	\$2,189,000
Tearfund	Nutrition; Logistics and Relief Commodities; WASH	Central Darfur	\$1,500,000
Terre Des Hommes	Protection	West Darfur	\$1,145,179
U.N. Development Program (UNDP)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Darfur-wide	\$997,882
U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health; Protection	Darfur-wide	\$2,269,182
U.N. Human Settlements Program (UNHABITAT)	Shelter and Settlements	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health; Nutrition; WASH	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$5,000,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security; WASH	North Darfur	\$1,323,847
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security; Health, Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Protection; WASH	South Darfur	\$3,056,340
World Relief International	Health; Nutrition; WASH	West Darfur	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$2,790,378

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$61,207,410
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$136,424,430
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$136,424,430
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR PROVIDED IN FY 2012			\$197,631,840
FY 2012 THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Shelter and Settlements; WASH	White Nile	\$618,685
ADRA	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Blue Nile	\$693,908
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security; Health; Nutrition; Logistics and Relief Commodities; WASH	Southern Kordofan	\$1,901,500
CRS	Health; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Khartoum, White Nile	\$137,883
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health; WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide	\$989,100
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
SC/US	Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Protection; WASH	Abyei	\$1,506,924
SC/US	Health; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Southern Kordofan	\$2,399,642
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Abyei, Blue Nile, Khartoum, Southern Kordofan	\$800,000
UNICEF	Health; Nutrition; WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,200,000
UNICEF	Protection	Khartoum, Kosti, Abyei	\$302,810
U.N. Mine Action Service	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Protection	Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile	\$721,500
U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health; Protection	Blue Nile, Khartoum, White Nile, Southern Kordofan	\$1,000,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	Agriculture and Food Security	Southern Kordofan	\$1,000,000
WHH	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Southern Kordofan	\$666,121
WHO	Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$539,693
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS, SUDAN			\$19,477,766
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan	\$44,611,500

TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$44,611,500
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012			\$64,089,266
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	ICRC Country Operations	Sudan-wide	\$10,200,000
UNHCR	UNHCR Country Operations	Sudan-wide	\$24,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$34,200,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$80,685,176
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$181,035,930
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012			\$295,921,106

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 17, 2012.

³ 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.
- 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 (202) 821-1999
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int