

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2011*

SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

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) erupted on September 1 in Blue Nile State, amplifying violence in the Three Areas, where fighting that began in Southern Kordofan State in June continues. Ongoing fighting and aerial bombardments in Blue Nile have displaced thousands of individuals within Sudan, as well as caused refugee flows to Ethiopia and South Sudan, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Displacements continue in Southern Kordofan, where ongoing fighting had affected up to 200,000 people as of August 25, according to OCHA.
- As of September 23, the Government of Sudan (GoS) continued to impose restrictions on international humanitarian
 organizations operating in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states, significantly hindering relief efforts, according to
 OCHA. However, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and U.N. agencies continue to carry out
 limited humanitarian assistance activities through local staff members and in partnership with the Sudanese Red
 Crescent Society (SRCS), state-level GoS ministries, and local NGOs. U.N. agencies, international NGOs, and donors
 continue to advocate to the GoS for increased humanitarian access to populations in the Three Areas.
- USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) continue to respond to the immediate needs of conflict-affected individuals—including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities across Darfur, as well as populations affected by recent fighting in the Three Areas—and, wherever feasible and appropriate, undertake early recovery activities to build the foundation for long-term recovery in Sudan. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$101 million in humanitarian assistance to people in need across Sudan—including in Darfur, eastern Sudan, and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan State, Blue Nile State, and Abyei Area. In addition, USAID/FFP has 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
	In Darfur: 1.9 million	U.N. – November 2010
IDPs in Sudan	In Northern Sudan: 1.5 million ¹	U.N.– November 2010
1210 111 000011	In Eastern Sudan: 68,000	OCHA – October 2010
	Total: 3,468,000	
	In Chad: 281,707	UNHCR ⁵ – June 2011
	In Ethiopia: 17,000	UNHCR – September 2011
Sudanese Refugees ²	In South Sudan ³ : 11,000	UNHCR – September 2011
	In CAR4: 3,500	UNHCR – November 2010
	Total: 313,207	
Refugees in Sudan	170,0006	UNHCR – April 2011
IDP and Refugee Returns to South Sudan and the		
Three Areas		
January 2005 to November 2010 IDP Returns	2 million	UNHCR – April 2011
October 30, 2010 to September 20, 2011 IDP Returns	385,137 ⁷	OCHA/RCSO ⁸ – September 2011
January 2005 to July 2011 Refugee Returns	331,967	UNHCR – July 3, 2011

^{*} Fact sheet focuses on Sudan; South Sudan fact sheet released separately.

¹ Most IDPs in Sudan live in informal settlements in and around Khartoum.

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

³ Includes approximately 7,000 refugees from Southern Kordofan State in Unity State, South Sudan, and 4,000 refugees from Blue Nile State in Upper Nile State, South Sudan.

⁴ Central African Republic (CAR)

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

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

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

⁸ U.N. Resident Coordinator's Support Office (RSCO)

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

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan	\$195,287,019		
USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan	\$246,231,000		
State/PRM9 Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan \$60,422,677			
Total USAID and State Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan \$501,940,696			

Context

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict and displacement, while also struggling to deal with perennial environmental shocks, such as flooding and drought.
- Since 2003, a complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including up to 2.7 million IDPs, of which an estimated 1.9 million remain in camps, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among SAF, armed opposition factions, militias, and ethnic groups. Insecurity, access restrictions, and bureaucratic impediments compromise 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 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.
- The U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) peacekeeping force—an interim force mandated under the CPA—formally ended its mandate in Sudan on July 9, 2011, as the Republic of South Sudan declared independence.
- 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 12, 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

- Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan remain in a state of active armed conflict, with clashes and aerial bombardments continuing in both states. On September 21, heavy fighting broke out in Dindiro—located in southern Blue Nile State, an area controlled by forces loyal to the SPLM-N. Aerial bombardments in and around Kurmuk town continued as of September 23, while the security situation in and around Damazine—the capital of northern Blue Nile State, an area controlled by SAF—had calmed. However, a curfew remains in place in Damazine and movement outside the town remains restricted, according to OCHA.
- The GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has established a state-level task force—comprising HAC, SRCS, local NGOs, and other government entities—to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance to individuals affected by the conflict in Blue Nile State, according to OCHA. HAC has indicated that the task force will plan and organize all assistance intended for conflict-affected individuals in the state.
- Sudanese authorities have encouraged national staff from U.N. agencies and international NGOs to return to Blue Nile State—however, national staff from some international NGOs have experienced difficulties accessing offices in Damazine town, according to OCHA. As of September 23, an unconfirmed number of national staff from international NGOs were present in the state, with 27 U.N. national staff located in Damazine, according to OCHA. Since September 1, the GoS has not provided official permission for international staff to return to Blue Nile State.
- Heavy fighting was reported in Southern Kordofan State—including in Rashad, Dilling, and Talodi localities—between
 September 22 and 25, according to OCHA. In addition, OCHA reports that SAF aerial bombardments of SPLM-Ncontrolled areas in the state continue; on September 19, an aircraft dropped four bombs near the former UNMIS camp
 in Kauda town, resulting in property damage.

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

Population Displacements

- Fighting in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states has resulted in significant population displacement. However, continued fighting, the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance, poor road conditions due to the ongoing rainy season, and access restrictions have hindered verification of displacement figures, according to OCHA.
- SRCS reported that conflict in Blue Nile had initially displaced approximately 115,000 people from in and around Damazine, the majority of whom had fled to neighboring Sennar State, as of September 8. However, HAC reports that approximately 90 percent of this population had returned to their homes in and around Damazine by mid-September. An estimated 25,000 people remain displaced in Tadamon and Bau localities, according to SRCS, while western Kurmuk Locality reportedly hosts an IDP population of approximately 11,000 individuals. An additional 17,000 refugees fled to Ethiopia and approximately 4,000 refugees fled to Upper Nile State, South Sudan, as of September 23, according to UNHCR.
- Humanitarian agencies continue gathering information on displaced populations in Southern Kordofan, where ongoing fighting has affected up to 200,000 individuals, according to OCHA. However, humanitarian agencies remain unable to verify the full scope of displacement—for example, an estimated 820 IDPs in Jubeiha Locality remained inaccessible as of September 23 due to heavy rains and insecurity, according to UNHCR. As of September 23, UNHCR estimated that approximately 7,000 refugees from Southern Kordofan had arrived in Unity State, South Sudan, since June 6, where humanitarian agencies are providing assistance to new arrivals. In addition, as of late September, UNHCR continued preparations for an alternate site in Unity State to move the population to a location farther from the border.
- Approximately 98,400 people displaced during the late-May Abyei Area conflict remain in South Sudan and in and around Agok town. On September 8, Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) and GoS officials signed an agreement to withdraw all remaining troops from Abyei Area by September 30. However, during an August 31 interagency visit to Agok and Twic County, Warrap State, South Sudan, displaced populations and local officials indicated that, in addition to full SAF withdrawal, full deployment of U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei troops, and clearance of all landmines and explosive remnants of war must occur prior to large-scale returns to Abyei town. SAF remains deployed in Abyei Area and no movements from Abyei town had been observed as of September 24, according to the U.N.
- In early September, flooding in and around Agok town in Abyei Area displaced an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 individuals, according to the U.N. Following rapid needs assessments conducted on September 6 and 7, relief agencies distributed more than 600 relief item and shelter kits to flood-affected households in Agok and surrounding areas with support from USAID/OFDA. On September 24, the U.N. reported that flood waters continued to recede gradually, enabling many people displaced from in and around Agok town to return.

Response

- Despite poor road conditions and fuel shortages caused by ongoing fighting and continued state-level access
 restrictions in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states, international relief agencies, including several USAIDsupported international NGOs, continue to provide emergency shelter, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene
 (WASH) assistance through local staff to conflict-affected populations in the Three Areas, with GoS permission. The
 scale and sustainability of this assistance remain constrained by restrictions on transport of relief supplies and staff
 movements.
- On September 13, a joint SRCS and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) team composed of national staff members delivered urgently needed emergency relief items—such as blankets, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, and water containers—to conflict-affected populations in Damazine town. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) has donated vaccines and other health supplies to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), and is working with SRCS to operate mobile health clinics in Damazine and other SRCS-accessible areas of the state.
- On August 30 and September 6, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), for the first time since early June, delivered limited quantities of emergency health and nutrition supplies to Kauda and Julud towns, respectively, in Southern Kordofan State, via UNMIS helicopters, following authorization from local authorities. The emergency health and nutrition assistance will help support services for malnourished children and ensure continuity of vaccination activities.
- In addition, as of September 14, UNICEF reported that it can directly reach populations in three localities in Southern Kordofan that are located within 100 km of Kadugli town—Kadugli, Keilak, and Reif Asharqi. Through international and national NGOs, as well as partnerships with GoS departments, UNICEF has supported the flow of humanitarian assistance to communities in 12 of 19 localities, as well as one flood-affected locality.
- In Southern Kordofan State, SRCS is distributing food and other emergency relief supplies to IDPs in Rashad Locality, and has completed distribution to an estimated 1,300 IDPs in Tarawa area. WHO and UNICEF have provided health supplies to support SRCS-run health clinics.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$20.4 million for humanitarian assistance activities in the Three Areas, including approximately \$5.7 million for WASH, more than \$4.5 million for health, more than \$3 million for

logistics and emergency relief commodities, approximately \$2.7 million for agriculture and food security, nearly \$1.4 million for protection, approximately \$1 million for nutrition, and more than \$200,000 for economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), as well as \$1.8 million for humanitarian coordination and information management and approximately \$34.3 million for the distribution of food assistance. For example, with USAID/OFDA support, Save the Children/Sweden is meeting the health and nutrition needs of populations affected by conflict in Southern Kordofan. In Kauda town, Save the Children continues to run four primary health clinics and one nutrition center, utilizing pre-positioned medicines and supplies.

• In addition, with \$5 million in USAID/OFDA support, the UNICEF-managed Rapid Response Fund for the Three Areas enables qualified organizations to rapidly access funding in order to ensure immediate, life-saving health, nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance for populations in need.

CURRENT SITUATION OF SUDAN TO SOUTH SUDAN POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- The steady flow of returnees from Sudan to South Sudan continued during September; more than 342,000 individuals had returned to South Sudan between October 30, 2010, and September 20, 2011.
- Since July 9, returnee flows to Kosti—a key transit town in White Nile State—from Khartoum and other areas of Sudan have decreased. Relief agencies continue to support onward transportation for returnees in Kosti to destinations in South Sudan. On September 18, the fourth and final barge convoy funded by the U.N. Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) departed Kosti for Juba with two passenger barges and six luggage barges. This fourth barge convoy, organized jointly by IOM and the GoS National Center for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees, completes the transportation of 6,932 returnees from Kosti to South Sudan using CHF funds—just 68 people short of the 7,000 person target.
- IOM has received funding from the Central Emergency Response Funding (CERF) to transport an additional 6,000 people from Kosti to destinations in South Sudan, and up to 12,000 people from departure points in and around Khartoum.
- Direct flows from Sudan to transit points in South Sudan—particularly Renk town in Upper Nile State—have increased. Approximately 18,000 people remained in the three transit sites in Renk as of September 22, according to OCHA. USAID/OFDA continues to facilitate onward transport for returnees within South Sudan, and to support reintegration efforts.

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. In addition, incidents of criminality, specifically targeting U.N. and international NGO personnel and assets, continue to occur.
- The security situation in Darfur remains volatile, with clashes between SAF and Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)—a major rebel group in Darfur—reported near the borders with Libya and Chad on September 21, according to international media. JEM's leader, Khalil Ibrahim, reportedly returned to Darfur from Libya earlier in September, where he had been living for more than one year.
- Clashes occurred between local farmers and nomads near Saraf Umra in North Darfur on September 22, resulting in the death of four individuals and injuring three people, according to the African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID). On September 21, SAF fired two rockets near Umgafala village in South Darfur, according to UNAMID, although no injuries or property destruction were reported.

Voluntary Returns and Early Recovery

- USAID/OFDA has committed approximately \$31 million—representing 44 percent of its FY 2011 Darfur budget—to early recovery activities aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods among conflict-affected and returnee populations where feasible and sustainable. With USAID/OFDA support, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is strengthening and enhancing local agriculture production in West Darfur through seed and tool distributions, poultry restocking, and small-scale agricultural diversity and apiculture activities with rural farmers. DRC also supports community recovery through cash-for-work programs that temporarily employ community members to rehabilitate infrastructure.
- USAID/OFDA supports U.N. agencies and international NGOs to build the capacity of key ministries and support the
 delivery of services to conflict-affected and returnee populations. With USAID/OFDA funding, International Medical
 Corps (IMC) is helping build the capacity of SMoH staff, rehabilitate health clinics, and train community health
 workers.
- With USAID/OFDA support, IOM has conducted village assessments across Darfur to establish basic demographic profiles of rural and peri-urban areas—including areas hosting displaced and returnee populations—and to assess the availability of basic services and livelihood activities in vulnerable communities. As of September 26, IOM had

conducted assessments of approximately 4,500 villages in North Darfur and 1,000 villages in South Darfur. The village assessment findings are available to U.N. agencies, NGOs, and local officials to ensure targeted humanitarian assistance in the short-term, while supporting long-term strategic planning at the state level, including for early recovery activities.

Food Security, Health, Nutrition, and WASH

- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA-funded organizations supported health care facilities and nutrition centers that played a role in treating and limiting diseases and malnutrition; increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation services; responded to new population displacements; increased support for livelihoods activities; and helped improved coordination among humanitarian actors in Darfur.
- With approximately \$8.7 million in FY 2011 funding for agricultural and food security activities, USAID/OFDA continues to support activities that meet immediate and essential needs of populations, while building local capacity to improve food security among conflict-affected populations in Darfur. For example, Relief International (RI) is training agricultural extension workers and community animal health workers, distributing seeds and tools to farmers, and supporting the construction of shallow wells in order to increase sustainable food security and agricultural production among rural, conflict-affected communities in North Darfur.
- With more than \$5.6 million in FY 2011 USAID/OFDA support, the American Refugee Committee (ARC) is conducting seed fairs in conflict-affected and returnee villages in South Darfur. ARC is also rehabilitating water points to facilitate access to safe water for conflict-affected individuals and training community health and nutrition volunteers.
- Approximately \$26 million in FY 2011 USAID/OFDA funding supports health and nutrition activities in Darfur. With support from USAID/OFDA, GOAL and Millennium Relief and Development Services/Partner Aid International (PAI) continue to support sustainable primary health care in Kutum and Dar al Salam localities, respectively, by integrating training of local health workers into programs that provide essential medicines, vaccines, and maternal health care services for rural, conflict-affected populations. By expanding sustainable health care coverage in rural areas, USAID/OFDA aims to minimize additional displacement from rural areas and provide support for populations choosing to return to rural areas.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

• On September 27, UNHCR and partner agencies—including the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), UNICEF, and IOM—appealed for \$18.3 million to meet humanitarian needs among refugees from Blue Nile State, Sudan, in Ethiopia. While UNHCR estimates that approximately 17,000 refugees had fled to Ethiopia as of September 23, the appeal would support approximately 35,000 refugees due to relief agencies' expectations that additional displacements may occur if aerial bombardments and fighting continue.

FY 2011 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount		
	FY 2011 DARFUR, SUDAN				
	USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE				
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		
Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	North Darfur	\$1,046,472		
Catholic Relief Services (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		
DRC	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	West Darfur	\$1,275,896		

	IAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2011		\$219,010,456
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE		\$147,973,900	
WFP	134,660 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$147,973,900
	USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE ²		
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSIST			\$71,036,556
	Program Support	Darfur-wide	\$2,394,390
World Vision ZOA	Protection, WASH Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	South Darfur North Darfur, South Darfur	\$2,499,999 \$597,020
World Relief International (WRI)	Health, Nutrition, WASH Agriculture and Food Security, Health,	West Darfur	\$1,400,000
WHO	Health	West Darfur	\$1,800,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$5,000,000
UNICEF	Health, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
Program (UNHABITAT)	Shelter and Settlements	Darfur-wide	\$1,128,31
U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) U.N. Human Settlements	Health, Protection	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,00
UNDP (U.N. Department of Safety and Security [UNDSS])	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,082,228
U.N. Development Program (UNDP)	ERMS	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	South Darfur	\$4,396,47
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$1,266,07
RI	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,478,91
PAI	Health	North Darfur	\$1,059,698
ОСНА	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	South Darfur	\$2,130,492
Merlin	Health, Nutrition	South Darfur	\$1,980,05
Medair, SWI	Health, WASH	West Darfur	\$2,296,30
IMC	Health, Nutrition	South Darfur, West Darfur	\$4,892,53
HelpAge International	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	West Darfur	\$702,16
GOAL	Health, WASH	North Darfur	\$1,335,02
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,00

	FY 2011 NORTHERN SUDAN			
	USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (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	
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	
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	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSIS	TANCE		\$9,399,026	
TOTAL USAID HUMANITAI	RIAN ASSISTANCE TO NORTHERN SUDAN	I IN FY 2011	\$9,399,026	
	FY 2011 THE THREE AREAS			
	USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
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	
ОСНА	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 ³	\$499,670	
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$400,000	
UNICEF Rapid Response Fund	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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$20,486,578
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	31,351 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan	\$34,388,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE		\$34,388,700	
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS IN FY 2011		\$54,875,278	
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2011			\$283,284,760

USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2011.

Estimated value of food assistance.

Activities conducted in South Sudan to benefit Abyei Area IDPs.

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

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
US	SAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND	SOUTH SUDAN	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSIS	TANCE		\$195,287,019
ι	JSAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND S	OUTH SUDAN	
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTA	NCE		\$246,231,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITAR	RIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH	H SUDAN IN FY 2011	\$441,518,019
S	TATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND S	SOUTH SUDAN	
ADRA	Reintegration assistance	Upper Nile, South Sudan	\$700,000
ARC	Economic Livelihoods	Eastern Equatoria, South Sudan	\$399,265
ARC	Health, WASH	Eastern Equatoria, South Sudan	\$983,281
ARC	Multi-sectoral assistance	Central Equatoria, South Sudan	\$446,729
CHF International	Anti-SGBV; 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	Multi-sectoral protection and assistance	Jonglei, South Sudan	\$900,000
IMC	Health, WASH	Jonglei, South Sudan	\$1,000,000
IOM	WASH	Western Equatoria, South Sudan	\$500,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Education	Eastern Equatoria, South Sudan	\$450,167
RI	Returnee assistance	Upper Nile, South Sudan	\$543,976
UMCOR	Education, WASH	Central Equatoria, South Sudan	\$399,426
UNHCR	Contribution to Emergency Response Appeal	Sudan and South Sudan	\$7,800,000
UNHCR	Multi-sectoral protection and assistance	Sudan and South Sudan	\$26,300,000

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN IN			
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$60,422,677
World Vision	Returnee assistance	Jonglei, South Sudan	\$800,000
World Vision	Education, Health	Western Equatoria, South Sudan	\$700,000

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2011

\$501,940,696

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:
 - o USAID: www.usaid.gov Keyword: Donations
 - o The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (202) 821-1999
 - o Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int