



# SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The first U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of South Sudan (RoSS), Susan D. Page, arrived in Juba on December 6 and presented her credentials to RoSS President Salva Kiir during a ceremony in Juba on December 8.
- As of late November, humanitarian access in South Sudan had decreased by 20 to 25 percent compared to November 2010 due to insecurity, according to the U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan. As a result of decreased access, humanitarian actors have increasingly relied on U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan air assets to reach affected populations. The humanitarian community continues to explore options to increase humanitarian transport capacity in South Sudan.
- On December 3, fighting erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan’s People Liberation Army (SPLA) in and around Jau town, located on the border between Southern Kordofan State, Sudan, and Unity State, South Sudan. Due to the insecurity, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working less than 25 km south of Jau in Yida village, northern Unity State, where an estimated 21,000 refugees from Southern Kordofan State currently reside, evacuated international staff on December 4. The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continues to work with Unity State authorities to provide alternative sites for the refugees farther from the border.
- As of December 12, more than 22,000 refugees—primarily from Blue Nile State, Sudan—had fled to Doro town in Maban County, Upper Nile State, and between 800 and 1,000 refugees continued to arrive at the Doro site daily due to conflict in Blue Nile State, according to UNHCR. Approximately 2,000 refugees have reportedly created a spontaneous settlement in Jamam town, located approximately 60 km from Doro town. In addition, UNHCR reports the presence of an estimated 15,000 returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Maban County. International relief organizations are providing relief items and emergency health and sanitation services to vulnerable individuals. On November 19 and 20, USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) grantee the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided more than 1,000 emergency relief kits to IDPs in Maban County.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA continues to respond to urgent humanitarian needs across South Sudan, provide emergency reintegration assistance for South Sudanese returning from Sudan, and promote livelihoods support, while strengthening the capacity of the RoSS to meet humanitarian needs. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$94 million in humanitarian assistance in South Sudan. USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) continues to meet emergency food needs among South Sudanese populations. To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has contributed more than \$17 million to provide more than 7,100 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance in South Sudan. In FY 2011, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$64 million for the distribution of food assistance. In addition, the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided more than \$60.4 million for multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance activities in South Sudan and Sudan in FY 2011 and continues to support vulnerable refugee and returnee populations in South Sudan in FY 2012.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	Source	
<b>New Conflict-Related Displacements in South Sudan in 2011<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>330,065</b>	OCHA <sup>2</sup> – November 2011
<b>Refugees Originating from South Sudan</b>	<b>100,000</b>	UNHCR – January 2011
<b>Refugees in South Sudan from Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>44,000</b>	UNHCR – December 2011
<b>Other Refugees in South Sudan<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>27,000</b>	UNHCR – July 2011

<sup>1</sup>Figure reflects cumulative displacements in South Sudan from January 1 to November 30, 2011, including the more than 98,000 persons displaced from Abyei Area in mid-May.

<sup>2</sup> U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

<sup>3</sup> Figure includes approximately 21,000 refugees from Southern Kordofan State, Sudan, in Unity State, South Sudan, approximately 22,000 refugees from Blue Nile State, Sudan, in Upper Nile State, South Sudan, and refugees from Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states in other locations in South Sudan.

<sup>4</sup> The majority of other refugees are from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

<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 December 6, 2011 Returns from Sudan	<b>399,660</b>	OCHA/RCSO <sup>5</sup> – December 2011
January 2005 to October 2011 Refugee Returns	<b>332,000</b>	UNHCR – October 30, 2011

<b>HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2012*</b>	
USAID/FFP Assistance to South Sudan	\$17,267,000
<b>Total USAID Assistance to South Sudan</b>	<b>\$17,267,000</b>

<b>HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2011**6</b>	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to South Sudan	\$94,359,859
USAID/FFP Assistance to South Sudan	\$63,868,400
<b>Total USAID Assistance to South Sudan</b>	<b>\$158,233,259</b>

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

### Context

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict within Sudan 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 independence in July 2011, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to their communities in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, according to IOM and UNHCR.
- The CPA contained a provision for the 10 states of Southern Sudan to conduct a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011, which resulted in a vote for independence. The RoSS declared independence on July 9, 2011. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital of South Sudan.
- On October 6, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Christopher J. Datta redeclared a disaster in the RoSS due to the ongoing complex emergency caused by population displacement and returnee inflows from Sudan, continued armed conflict, and perennial environmental shocks—including drought and flooding—that compound humanitarian needs.
- Insecurity, landmines, and transportation challenges due to limited infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across the country, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need, particularly in Unity, Warrap, and Jonglei states, according to OCHA.

### Security, Humanitarian Access, and Populations Displacements

- Between January 1 and November 30, conflict incidents had displaced more than 330,000 people within South Sudan, according to OCHA. Incidents included inter- and intra-communal violence, clashes between security forces and armed opposition groups, and confrontations between the SPLA and the SAF in Abyei Area in mid-May.
- On October 29, members of the South Sudan Liberation Army (SSLA) armed opposition group attacked Mayom town in Mayom County, Unity State, killing 65 people, according to OCHA. As of November 17, OCHA estimated that approximately 70 percent of the individuals displaced by the attack had returned home. On November 30, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) conducted a head count in Mayom town and found approximately 3,500 IDPs and vulnerable host community members in need of assistance. Despite restricted access due to landmines, relief agencies distributed water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies—including 2,250 bars of soap, 100 water containers, and 3,600 water purification sachets—in Mayom town. Relief agencies are planning to provide emergency food assistance and nutritional supplements to vulnerable individuals in Mayom town once the road from Bentiu

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

<sup>5</sup> U.N. Resident Coordinator’s Support Office (RCSO)

<sup>6</sup> Includes USAID humanitarian funding committed prior to July 9, when the 10 states comprising South Sudan remained part of Sudan.

town is cleared of landmines, according to OCHA. Unity State remains a key concern for humanitarian agencies due to the continued presence of armed groups and landmine threats, which increase humanitarian needs but limit access.

- USAID/OFDA is supporting the U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to upgrade critical infrastructure in South Sudan, improving humanitarian access along key routes and enabling the delivery of assistance to populations in need. With USAID/OFDA funding, UNOPS recently upgraded the Rubkona airstrip—a main delivery point for relief commodities in Unity State—to facilitate the flow of humanitarian aid to populations in the state. UNOPS also completed a road connecting Kuajok town, the capital of Warrap State, to the returnee settlement area near the town.
- In November, USAID/OFDA authorized IOM, which manages the USAID/OFDA-supported Rapid Response Fund (RRF), to distribute more than \$300,000 to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to sustain primary health care services in conflict-affected Bor and Duk counties in Jonglei State. Through the RRF, IOM can rapidly disburse funds to NGOs working in South Sudan, such as CRS, to provide life-saving assistance. USAID/OFDA's support will enable CRS to continue primary health services for approximately 100,000 individuals, including returnees.

### **Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile Displacements**

- More than 21,000 refugees from Southern Kordofan State, Sudan, have fled to Yida village in northern Unity State, South Sudan, since June due to fighting between the SAF and forces loyal to the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in Southern Kordofan State. Following a SAF aerial bombardment of Yida on November 10, several hundred refugees temporarily moved from Yida to Panyang town, located approximately 19 km south of Yida village.
- On November 17, USAID/FFP allocated approximately \$871,000 to support WFP's transport of 782 MT of food to Yida through the end of 2011. USAID/FFP is supporting these airlifts to Yida, as roads are not yet passable due to landmines. As of December 12, approximately 295 MT of food—including U.S. sorghum and vegetable oil—had been airlifted by WFP to Yida. WFP also plans to transport food to Panyang town once refugees start transiting to safer sites located farther south of Yida in Unity State. UNHCR partners continue to upgrade alternative sites in Biu, Nyeel, and Pariang towns, as well as transit sites in Panyang and Tor Junction towns.
- Following aerial bombardments along the border of Upper Nile State, South Sudan, and Blue Nile State, Sudan, in early November, USAID/OFDA pre-positioned emergency relief supplies, through IOM, in Malakal town, the capital of Upper Nile State. The relief supplies are sufficient to meet the immediate needs of approximately 100,000 households. IOM also deployed additional staff and humanitarian supplies to Malakal town to prepare for a potential increase in humanitarian needs in Upper Nile State.
- Relief agencies continue to scale up responses to health, nutrition, and WASH needs among the estimated 22,000 refugees—primarily from Blue Nile State, Sudan—near Doro town in Maban County, Upper Nile State. A medical team supported by the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) recently conducted health screenings at the site and provided measles and polio vaccinations to nearly 800 children, according to WHO. UNHCR is working to accommodate approximately 2,000 refugees in Jaman town—located approximately 60 km from Doro in Maban County—while augmenting capacity in Doro to accommodate newly arriving refugees. USAID/FFP continues to work with WFP to ensure that food assistance reaches vulnerable populations in Maban County.

### **Abyei Area Displacements**

- Relief agencies continue to provide assistance to individuals displaced by the May conflict in Abyei Area. In November, health-focused humanitarian organizations provided six primary health care kits—each containing medical supplies sufficient to treat 10,000 individuals for three months—to the local Department of Health in Agok town. NGOs are also supporting psychosocial activities in child-friendly spaces and conducting WASH interventions, including a household water treatment campaign, according to OCHA.
- In early November, U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) peacekeepers completed construction of the new Banton bridge, meeting one requirement identified by Abyei Area IDPs as necessary to facilitate large-scale returns. UNISFA also repaired the road joining the Banton bridge and Agok, according to OCHA. UNISFA continues to increase monitoring of the security situation in Abyei Area, and the RCSO for Abyei expects UNISFA to reach its full deployment of 4,200 peacekeepers by mid-December.
- As of November 14, a joint assessment by UNISFA representatives and leaders from the Ngok Dinka ethnic group indicated that select villages in Abyei Area north of the Kiir River were not yet safe for the return of individuals due to landmines and the continued presence of the SAF and other armed groups, including the Misseriya ethnic group that migrates through the area each year. OCHA reported that the number of displaced people crossing the Banton bridge from Agok to Abyei had increased from 60 people per day to between 150 and 200 people per day, as of

December 1. The majority of individuals are conducting one-day visits to assess the security situation, while also bringing belongings to their places of origin, according to OCHA.

- To support the eventual return of vulnerable IDPs to Abyei, IOM maintains staff and 20,000 relief item kits in Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal State. In addition, IOM plans to open an office—funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—to coordinate the return of individuals to Abyei.

### **Sudan–South Sudan Population Movements**

- As of December 7, nearly 357,000 individuals had returned to South Sudan from Sudan since October 2010, according to OCHA.
- On December 10, a USAID/OFDA-funded, IOM-organized barge convoy departed Renk, a key transit town in Upper Nile State, transporting approximately 1,200 returnees. The barge convoy is expected to arrive in Juba on December 22 or 23. With support from USAID/OFDA, IOM has provided onward transportation assistance to nearly 15,000 individuals within South Sudan since returns from Sudan began to increase in October 2010.
- As of late November, approximately 20,000 people remained in the three transit sites in Renk town, according to IOM. USAID/OFDA is addressing humanitarian needs at the transit sites in Renk town through support to health, WASH, and shelter interventions. Through IOM, USAID/OFDA is supporting a mobile clinic near the Mina transit site, which provides routine health care services and measles vaccinations to between 90 and 110 patients per day. IOM is also coordinating the distribution of relief items, emergency shelter materials, and WASH supplies in all transit sites.
- On November 28, a CERF-funded barge convoy arrived in Juba carrying more than 3,000 returnees from the Kosti way station in White Nile State, Sudan. As of December 1, an estimated 12,600 individuals awaited transportation to South Sudan from Kosti, according to IOM.

### **Agriculture and Food Security**

- Despite adequate rainfall since August, an estimated 2.5 million to 3 million people in Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states may face stressed to crisis levels of food insecurity during 2012 due to early depletion of food stocks, above-average food prices resulting from trade restrictions with Sudan, and ongoing insecurity, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The influx of refugees from Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states, Sudan, is also increasing the strain on limited resources, exacerbating food insecurity in areas of Upper Nile State and northern Unity State.
- In Upper Nile State, USAID/OFDA continues to support improved local agricultural and livestock production through Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to increase household food production for more than 82,000 people in three counties. USAID/OFDA is also supporting a 12-month program in Maban and Longochuk counties, through Relief International (RI), that utilizes community-based approaches to enhance farming techniques, increase farmers' ability to store agricultural products, and improve farmers' access to local markets.
- From December 8 to 10, a U.S. Government team, including USAID/OFDA and U.S. Embassy of South Sudan staff, visited USAID/OFDA grantee CHF International's agriculture and economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) program in Morobo County, Central Equatoria State. With USAID/OFDA support, the program offers agricultural trainings to returnee and host community members that introduce best practices and innovations to increase harvest yields. Beneficiaries will sell their crops in the Morobo market, as well as maintain kitchen gardens for household consumption, enhancing household food security.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$19.2 million to support agriculture and ERMS activities throughout South Sudan. In addition, USAID/FFP contributed approximately \$64 million, through WFP, to provide critical food assistance to approximately 1.5 million beneficiaries, including refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable households countrywide.

### **Health**

- In accordance with the 2012 RoSS Ministry of Health strategy, USAID/OFDA staff in Juba continue to work with USAID/South Sudan and other donors to ensure the smooth transition of USAID/OFDA-funded health programs to development donors in 2012, where applicable.
- As of November 27, WHO reported high incidences of measles in Central Equatoria, NBeG, and Warrap states, and localized outbreaks of malaria and visceral leishmaniasis—a parasitic disease known locally as kala-azar—countrywide. With USAID/OFDA support, WHO and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) are participating in a nationwide measles vaccination campaign that began on August 18. The campaign initially targeted areas of South

Sudan that received a significant influx of returnees in recent months, but WHO expects the campaign to reach all states by March 2012.

- Through Christian Mission Aid (CMA), USAID/OFDA supports four primary health care centers and eight primary health care units in conflict- and flood-affected Fangak County, Jonglei State, and Longochuk County, Upper Nile State, benefiting approximately 115,900 individuals, including returnees and IDPs. CMA has treated approximately 1,400 kala-azar patients since the outbreak began in Jonglei State in late 2010. In addition, CMA, with USAID/OFDA funding, supports South Sudanese health workers to attend formal health services training programs in South Sudanese institutions, strengthening the capacity of local health care facilities.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$20.8 million for health assistance to vulnerable populations across South Sudan, including in states affected by recent conflict, such as Unity and Jonglei.

#### Other Humanitarian Assistance

- On December 6, the Government of Italy committed \$1 million to WFP for the provision of approximately 432 MT of fortified food supplements to help prevent infant acute malnutrition in South Sudan.
- On December 9, the European Union (EU) and the RoSS established formal ties. The EU delegation in Juba will assist in channeling EU development aid to South Sudan, focusing on rule of law, health, education, water management, and food security. The establishment of formal ties will facilitate the EU transition from ECHO emergency assistance to EU development assistance.

#### USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012\*

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
WFP	7,170 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South Sudan	\$17,267,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$17,267,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$17,267,000</b>

#### USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2011\*

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
Action Against Hunger (AAH)-USA	Nutrition, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap	\$1,050,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$2,289,238
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$1,353,411
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	ERMS, Health, Protection, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,856,576
CARE	WASH	Unity	\$1,004,877
CHF International	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria	\$1,915,362
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$905,428
CMS	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,269,685
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$4,084,957

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	South Sudan-wide	\$500,000
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, WASH	Warrap, Abyei Area	\$3,544,822
Horn Relief	ERMS, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,500,697
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	South Sudan-wide	\$500,000
IMA World Health	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,190,488
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition	Jonglei	\$1,401,004
IMC	WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
IOM Rapid Response Fund	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	South Sudan, Abyei	\$4,000,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	South Sudan-wide	\$10,000,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities	South Sudan-wide	\$6,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health	Northern Bahr al Ghazal	\$1,756,695
IRC-Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$1,196,210
Medair, Switzerland (SWI)	Health, WASH	Upper Nile, Lakes	\$1,617,821
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Unity	\$943,746
NPA	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Upper Nile	\$1,022,738
NPA	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$2,479,404
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Natural and Technological Risks, WASH	Warrap	\$1,731,025
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	South Sudan-wide	\$2,500,000
PACT	WASH	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$3,500,000
RI	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Upper Nile	\$653,842
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$2,480,330
Samaritan's Purse (SP)	WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, Warrap	\$1,065,706
Solidarités	WASH	Unity	\$923,226
Solidarités	WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$365,082
Tearfund	WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$824,035

United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	ERMS, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$943,184
U.N. Development Program	Shelter and Settlements	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Jonglei	\$1,052,313
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	South Sudan-wide	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	South Sudan-wide	\$1,500,000
UNOPS	Logistics and Relief Commodities	South Sudan-wide	\$5,500,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Belgium (VSF/B)	Agriculture and Food Security	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Equatoria	\$2,900,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	South Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	South Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health	South Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health	South Sudan-wide	\$1,491,765
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	Unity	\$1,585,996
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Warrap	\$919,150
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, WASH	Warrap	\$1,646,762
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Protection	Western Equatoria	\$1,242,335
	Program Support	South Sudan-wide	\$1,451,949
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$94,359,859</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	49,270 MT of 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South Sudan-wide	\$63,868,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$63,868,400</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$158,233,259</b>

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2011\***

<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>\$195,287,019</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 PROVIDED IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$441,518,019</b>

<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
ADRA	Education, WASH	Upper Nile	\$700,000
ARC	Economic Livelihoods, Health, WASH	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,382,546
ARC	Multi-sectoral assistance	Central Equatoria	\$446,729
CHF International	SGBV Prevention/Response; Economic Livelihoods	Eastern Equatoria	\$399,833
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Sudan Emergency Appeal	Multi-sectoral protection and assistance	Sudan and South Sudan	\$18,100,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$1,900,000
IOM	WASH	Western Equatoria	\$500,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Education	Eastern Equatoria	\$450,167
RI	Education, Health, WASH	Upper Nile	\$543,976
UMCOR	Education, WASH	Central Equatoria	\$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	\$700,000
World Vision	Education, Health, WASH	Jonglei	\$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 PROVIDED IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$501,940,696</b>

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

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

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2011.

## **PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in South Sudan can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- 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, and warehouse space); 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:  
The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.  
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).