

SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Clashes that began on June 6 in Southern Kordofan State between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and forces loyal to the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) displaced up to 73,000 people, according to unconfirmed estimates reported by the U.N. Artillery shelling and aerial bombardments continued near Kadugli town as of July 12, while aerial bombardments continued in other areas of Southern Kordofan State as of July 15, according to the U.N. Local staff members of international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and U.N. agencies continue to assess humanitarian needs and provide emergency food and relief assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in accessible areas of Southern Kordofan. However, insecurity and access restrictions have severely constrained the ability of relief organizations to assess needs and deliver relief supplies.
- On June 20, the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) reached a temporary administrative agreement on Abyei Area, which included a provision to establish a U.N.-backed peacekeeping mission in Abyei Area. The U.N. Security Council authorized the U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) on June 27. UNISFA’s mandate includes facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid, ensuring the free movement of humanitarian personnel, and protecting civilians.
- Thousands of southerners in northern Sudan continue to await transport to South Sudan from the Kosti way station in White Nile State, as well as from departure points in and around Khartoum. On July 6, the GoS confirmed a nine-month transition period for southerners remaining in northern Sudan, according to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). More than 358,000 individuals returned to South Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile between October 30, 2010, and July 5, 2011, according to U.N. agencies. USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) continues to support the sustainable reintegration of returnees into host communities upon arrival in South Sudan.
- USAID/OFDA and USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) continue to support initiatives across Sudan that address the immediate needs of conflict-affected individuals—including populations affected by the recent fighting in Southern Kordofan and Abyei Area, as well as populations in Darfur and eastern Sudan—and build the foundation for long-term recovery. USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$96.2 million to date in FY 2011 for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, as well as humanitarian coordination and logistics support, in Sudan. USAID/FFP has committed \$81.2 million to date in FY 2011 to provide life-saving food assistance to vulnerable and conflict-affected communities in Darfur and the Three Areas.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
IDPs in Sudan	In Darfur: 1.9 million In Northern Sudan: 1.5 million ¹ In Eastern Sudan: 68,000 Total: 3,468,000	U.N. – November 2010 U.N.– November 2010 OCHA ² – October 2010
Sudanese Refugees³	In Chad: 281,707 In CAR ⁴ : 3,500 Total: 285,207	UNHCR – June 2011 UNHCR – November 2010
Refugees in Sudan	170,000⁵	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 July 5, 2011 IDP Returns	358,094	OCHA/RCSO ⁶ – July 5, 2011
January 2005 to July 2011 Refugee Returns	331,967	UNHCR – July 3, 2011

* Fact sheet focuses on Sudan; South Sudan fact sheet forthcoming.

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

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

³ Represents refugees from Darfur; does not include refugees from the territory currently comprising the Republic of South Sudan.

⁴ Central African Republic (CAR)

⁵ 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.

⁶ U.N. Resident Coordinator’s Support Office (RCSO)

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan	\$96,205,260
USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan	\$81,235,200
Total USAID Assistance to Sudan	\$177,440,460

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan	\$183,541,270
USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan	\$105,500,300
State/PRM ⁷ Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan	\$34,848,858
Total USAID and State Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan	\$323,890,428

Context

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict and displacement, while also struggling to deal with perennial 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, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among armed opposition factions, SAF, 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 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 CPA contained a provision for the ten states comprising Southern Sudan to conduct a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011, which resulted in a vote for independence. The Republic of South Sudan declared independence on July 9, 2011. In addition, 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.
- 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 13, 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

- Humanitarian agencies continued to face severe restrictions on access to populations in Southern Kordofan as of July 18, according to OCHA. The impending rainy season will further restrict access and overland transport routes. Despite ongoing access constraints, international NGOs and U.N. agencies continue to assess humanitarian needs and provide emergency food and relief assistance to IDPs in a limited number of accessible areas of Southern Kordofan, primarily through local staff. Areas under SPLM–North and areas under SAF control—especially outside Kadugli—remain largely inaccessible to expatriate staff of international NGOs and U.N. agencies.
- The security situation in Abyei Area remained tense as of July 7, with sporadic gunfire and burning of homes reported in Abyei town, according to OCHA. SAF remains in control of most of the area, according to UNMIS. Under the temporary agreement between the GoS and SPLM, all armed forces in Abyei Area should withdraw upon the arrival of UNISFA troops. UNISFA peacekeepers began arriving in Abyei Area on July 16, and the U.N. expects all 4,200 peacekeepers to be on the ground by early October.

Response

- Robust contingency planning efforts led by the U.N. and supported by USAID and other donors allowed humanitarian agencies to respond quickly to the crisis in Abyei Area by rapidly assessing humanitarian needs and distributing urgent relief items from pre-positioned commodity stockpiles. Contingency planning efforts also prepared the humanitarian community to respond to the emergency in Southern Kordofan and distribute pre-positioned relief supplies, but access restrictions have impeded the response.

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

- With USAID/OFDA support, nearly 6,900 individuals had benefitted from U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children/Sweden distributions of blankets and sleeping mats in Talodi town, Southern Kordofan, as of July 5. In addition, UNICEF is coordinating with local partners to improve access to safe drinking water and monitor water quality in Southern Kordofan, according to OCHA. To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided \$3 million to UNICEF to distribute emergency relief supplies and implement activities in multiple sectors, including health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, WASH, and humanitarian coordination, benefiting individuals throughout the Three Areas.
- With USAID/OFDA support, IOM has verified more than 98,000 people displaced from Abyei Area following the SAF invasion of Abyei town in late May. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and partners—including USAID/OFDA-supported GOAL—are implementing a supplementary feeding program in the Agok area, reaching more than 2,000 IDP children. In addition, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP support displaced and conflict-affected populations in areas of Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states in South Sudan.
- WFP had provided food rations—mostly commodities from USAID/FFP—to approximately 102,500 people affected by the ongoing conflict in Southern Kordofan, as well as to 108,300 people affected by the Abyei Area conflict, as of July 14.
- USAID/OFDA has committed nearly \$10 million to date in FY 2011 for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH activities in the Three Areas. Through a UNICEF-managed Rapid Response Fund, USAID/OFDA provides rapid assessment and response capabilities to conduct immediate, life-saving interventions for populations affected by insecurity or natural disasters.

CURRENT SITUATION OF SUDAN TO SOUTH SUDAN POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- Returnees continue to travel by train, barge, and road from Sudan to destinations in the Republic of South Sudan. The humanitarian community is revising contingency plans and emergency preparedness measures in anticipation of potential large-scale returnee movements from Sudan to South Sudan, according to OCHA.
- Population estimates of returnees inside and outside the Kosti way station fluctuate on a daily basis. Approximately 15,600 people awaited transport at Kosti as of July 11, according to humanitarian agencies. With USAID/OFDA support, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is conducting hygiene awareness sessions and distributing soap, jerry cans, and chlorine tables provided by UNICEF to returnees inside and outside the way station. ADRA is also engaged in family tracking and re-unification activities in coordination with other humanitarian agencies. IOM has received funding from the Common Humanitarian Fund to transport approximately 7,000 individuals from Kosti to destinations in South Sudan, according to OCHA.
- A train transporting approximately 4,200 returnees from Khartoum to Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan, was attacked by armed elements on June 26 in Southern Kordofan State, killing one person and wounding approximately 25 others, according to OCHA. The train arrived from Khartoum to Aweil town, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, on July 1, according to the U.N.
- USAID/OFDA has provided ADRA with more than \$582,000 in FY 2011 funding to support protection, shelter, and WASH activities for returnees transiting through the Kosti way station. In addition, with USAID/OFDA support, humanitarian agencies are readying additional way stations in main transit towns in South Sudan in anticipation of increased arrivals of southerners from northern Sudan.

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Security and Humanitarian Access

- Humanitarian agencies operating in Darfur continue to experience limited access to populations due to ongoing military operations between SAF and armed opposition groups, government restrictions, and generalized insecurity. On June 8, the GoS lifted movement restrictions—in place since May 17—on humanitarian organizations operating in South Darfur. USAID/OFDA continues to coordinate with NGOs, U.N. agencies, and other donors to advocate for increased access to populations in need of humanitarian and recovery assistance.
- The security situation in Darfur remains volatile, with fighting continuing between armed opposition groups and government-supported forces. On June 17 and 18, opposition group members clashed with government paramilitary forces near Shangil Tobaya, North Darfur, killing an estimated eight people and wounding approximately 15 people, according to OCHA. Humanitarian agencies have provided emergency shelter items to approximately 1,000 people temporarily displaced during the attacks, according to OCHA. In addition, fighting between armed opposition groups and security forces in the Shangil Tobaya area displaced approximately 500 people between June 20 and July 3, according to OCHA.
- Unknown perpetrators attacked an African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) vehicle on June 30 near El Geneina, West Darfur, killing one peacekeeper and injuring another. UNAMID and GoS are investigating the attack.

- GoS authorities released one UNAMID staff member—arrested on May 6 in North Darfur—in good health on July 12. A second UNAMID staff member, arrested in April in South Darfur, remains in detention.
- On July 14, the GoS and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM), a Darfur opposition group, signed a peace agreement in Doha, Qatar. Other Darfur rebel groups, including the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA), did not sign the agreement.

Voluntary Returns and Early Recovery

- USAID/OFDA supports more than \$35 million in ongoing programs that address the immediate needs of conflict-affected individuals and support voluntary returns and early recovery for populations across Darfur through agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, and WASH activities. Approximately one-third of USAID/OFDA's FY 2011 Darfur budget is dedicated for early recovery activities to promote sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance where conditions of access and security permit. For example, through ZOA in North and South Darfur, USAID/OFDA is rehabilitating water points with community-led involvement, training IDPs to develop business skills linked to productive economic enterprises, and providing vocational training, seeds, and agricultural inputs to support the early recovery of rural conflict-affected communities. In addition, with USAID/OFDA support, the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) is conducting local seed fairs—that help farmers buy and sell seeds to boost production—and rehabilitating water points in rural conflict-affected communities and returnee villages in South Darfur.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support voluntary, safe, and sustainable returns in Darfur where conditions of security and access permit. On July 10, humanitarian agencies began facilitating the voluntary return of an estimated 1,100 people from the villages they have been occupying in Aramba, North Darfur, to Serjanna village in Kutum locality, North Darfur, according to U.N. sources.

Food Security, Health, and WASH

- USAID/OFDA continues to provide life-saving assistance to IDPs in camps, including Zam Zam camp in North Darfur, which received a large number of newly displaced persons between December 2010 and March 2011. USAID/OFDA, through Relief International, is collaborating with the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and a local NGO to operate four mobile health clinics for the newly arrived IDPs, while with USAID/OFDA and WHO support, Millennium Relief and Development Services has completed the construction of a new health clinic in the camp.
- USAID staff participated in the International Conference on Water for Sustainable Peace in Darfur, sponsored by UNAMID, Sudan's irrigation and water resources ministry, and U.N. agencies from June 27 to 28. Approximately 300 participants, including experts on water use and distribution, attended the conference, which launched a \$1.5 billion appeal for a six-year series of development projects for water in Darfur. To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$11.3 million for WASH activities in Darfur, and continues to support a range of interventions that lay the foundation for recovery and development throughout the region.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- USAID/FFP has contributed more than \$81 million to WFP to date in FY 2011 to provide food assistance to conflict-affected populations in Sudan.
- State/PRM has obligated over \$27 million to date in FY 2011 to UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), IOM, and NGO implementing partners for multi-sectoral protection and assistance activities for refugees, IDPs, and other conflict-affected populations throughout Sudan and South Sudan.
- State/PRM has also contributed \$7.8 million to UNHCR to provide protection monitoring, way station management, and emergency relief kits and shelter materials for returnees transiting from Sudan to South Sudan.
- Funding for the Sudan Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for 2011 totaled nearly \$607 million as of July 15, according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service. CAP funding for South Sudan totaled approximately \$211 million.

FY 2011 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2011 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	West Darfur	\$1,700,606
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	South Darfur	\$5,692,902
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, 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
Danish Refugee Council	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, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	West Darfur	\$702,166
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition	South Darfur, West Darfur	\$4,900,541
Medair, SWI	Health, WASH	West Darfur	\$2,828,859
Merlin	Health, Nutrition	South Darfur	\$1,980,053
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	South Darfur	\$2,130,492
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
Partner Aid International (PAI)	Health	North Darfur	\$1,059,698
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,478,915
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$1,266,076
UMCOR	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	South Darfur	\$4,396,490
U.N. Development Program (UNDP)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
UNDP (U.N. Department of Safety and Security [UNDSS])	Humanitarian Coordination and Info 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	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, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	North Darfur, South Darfur	\$597,020
	Program Support	Darfur-wide	\$2,384,443
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$71,620,349
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	65,587 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$64,355,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$64,355,200
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2011			\$135,975,549
FY 2011 NORTHERN SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
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 ASSISTANCE			\$9,399,026
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NORTHERN SUDAN 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
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, 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	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$3,000,000
Welthungerhilfe	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Abyei, Southern Kordofan	\$1,977,745
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide	\$500,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Blue Nile	\$1,299,990
	Program Support	The Three Areas	\$11,490
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$15,185,885
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	17,203 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan	\$16,880,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$16,880,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS IN FY 2011			\$32,065,885
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2011			\$177,440,460

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 18, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ 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>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN			
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$183,541,270
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN			
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$105,500,300
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2011			\$289,041,570
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN			
ARC	Economic Livelihoods	Eastern Equatoria, South Sudan	\$399,265

Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Education	Eastern Equatoria, South Sudan	\$450,167
ICRC	Multi-sectoral protection and assistance	Sudan and South Sudan	\$18,100,000
IOM	WASH	Western Equatoria, South Sudan	\$500,000
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	\$6,500,000
World Vision	Education, Health	Western Equatoria, South Sudan	\$700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$34,848,858
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2011			\$323,890,428

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 (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int