

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

MAY 31, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

30.9 MILLION

Total Population of Sudan
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 2012

1.4 MILLION

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Camps in Darfur
OCHA – January 2013

2.1 MILLION

Other Populations in Need of Assistance in Darfur
OCHA – January 2013

931,000

IDPs or Severely Affected Persons in Southern Kordofan
OCHA – May 2013

185,000

IDPs or Severely Affected Persons in Blue Nile
OCHA – May 2013

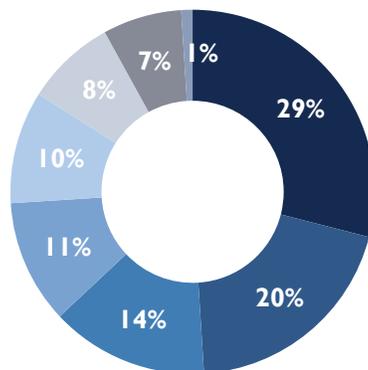
142,000

Refugees in Sudan
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 2013

553,409

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Sudan
UNHCR – May 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Health
- Agriculture and Food Security
- Logistics Support and Relief Commodities
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)
- Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management
- Nutrition
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)
- Protection

HIGHLIGHTS

- Clashes across Darfur have displaced more than 300,000 people since January; USG declares disaster
- GoS and SPLM-N engage in talks on humanitarian, political, and security issues in the Two Areas
- USG provides additional \$61.6 million to support populations in need across Sudan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$37,414,829
USAID/FFP ²	\$42,997,500
STATE/PRM ³	\$5,800,000

\$86,212,329

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since January, fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed groups, as well as inter-communal clashes, across Darfur have displaced approximately 300,000 people, both internally and as refugees to neighboring countries, the U.N. reports. Humanitarian agencies are responding to needs among the displaced but are severely constrained by access restrictions and security risks. On May 31, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph D. Stafford declared a disaster due to the upsurge of fighting and its effects of large-scale displacement in four of five states in Darfur.
- Clashes in late April between SAF and the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (SRF) in parts of Northern Kordofan and Southern Kordofan states have displaced approximately 53,000 people, the U.N. reports. International humanitarian organizations are collaborating to provide assistance to the displaced population but remain constrained by the requirement to operate through local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Government of Sudan (GoS) ministries.
- To date in FY 2013, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided approximately \$86.2 million to address the needs of vulnerable populations across Sudan, including IDPs, refugees, and host communities. With this assistance, the USG is strengthening emergency response capabilities; supporting health, nutrition, and WASH services; providing food aid; and reducing the economic impact of violence and displacement on affected communities.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

- Since January, fighting between the SAF and armed groups, as well as inter-communal clashes over land, gold deposits, and other resources, across Darfur have displaced approximately 300,000 people, both internally and as refugees in neighboring countries, the U.N. reports. Primarily affecting four of Darfur's five states, and exceeding population displacement totals for the last two years, the influx of newly displaced persons seeking assistance is stretching the capacity of humanitarian organizations to respond amidst constrained access and persistent insecurity.
- As of May 8, the fighting had newly displaced approximately 276,000 people internally within Darfur, the U.N. reports. Nearly 30,000 refugees had fled across the border to Chad and an estimated 5,000 refugees had fled to CAR as of May 17, according to UNHCR. In addition, approximately 20,000 Chadians who were residing in Darfur have returned to Chad. Humanitarian agencies in neighboring countries have not had full access to register new refugees, and the total number of new refugees may increase. According to UNHCR, as of May 17, refugees were continuing to cross the border to Chad at an average of 300 refugees per day.
- On May 31, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph D. Stafford declared a disaster due to expanding humanitarian needs stemming from the persistent fighting and resulting displacement. In response to increasing emergency needs in Darfur, USAID/OFDA plans to activate a Rapid Response Fund (RRF), administered by Catholic Relief Services (CRS), that would enable implementing partners to respond quickly and effectively to meet humanitarian needs. USAID/OFDA staff are examining current capabilities and additional response options, provided access is permissible for humanitarian organizations.

East Darfur

- On April 6, fighting broke out between SAF and the Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minawi (SLA/MM) in and around Labado and Muhajeria towns in Yassin Locality, East Darfur, with intermittent clashes continuing during April. A May 9 assault by armed attackers on Banjul village—located approximately 30 kilometers (km) southwest of Labado—further heightened tensions and insecurity in the area. Many people displaced by the initial clashes sought refuge at nearby African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) bases, while others fled to El Neem IDP camp in East Darfur and Dereige, Kalma, and Otash IDP camps in South Darfur. In total, the fighting has displaced approximately 60,000 people, humanitarian partners report.
- On April 23, an interagency convoy reached Labado town carrying food and nutritional and medical supplies for distribution to displaced populations. A second convoy on April 29 reached both Labado and Muhajeria towns, delivering shelter, relief items, and water and sanitation supplies for affected populations. As of May 13, USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) had provided 15-day food rations for approximately 11,000 displaced people in Muhajeria and nearly 23,000 people in Labado.
- In addition, humanitarian agencies—including USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners—are responding to the needs of newly displaced persons who have sought refuge at IDP camps in East Darfur and South Darfur states. The U.N. reports that as of May 26, more than 11,000 IDPs from Muhajeria had arrived at El Neem camp. As of May 12, USAID/FFP partner WFP had provided 15-day food rations for approximately 8,000 new IDPs in the camp. USAID/OFDA partner United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) has provided relief supplies and shelter materials to IDPs, as well as supported WASH activities, including latrine construction and hygiene promotion.

South Darfur

- Following fighting that erupted between the Beni Halba and Gimir groups in Edd El Fursan Locality, South Darfur, in early April, sporadic clashes throughout April and early May continued to result in population displacement and civilian deaths and injuries. As of April 28, the fighting had displaced approximately 2,000 people, according to the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission.
- On April 14, fighting broke out between SAF and SLA/MM in Donkey Dreissa village, El Salam Locality, located approximately 55 km from South Darfur's capital of Nyala, the U.N. reports. The fighting forced residents from Donkey Dreissa and nearby villages to flee to surrounding areas, with some seeking refuge in Nyala town and Al Salam and Gereida IDP camps. In response to the needs of approximately 1,700 people who sought refuge at Gereida camp,

USAID/OFDA partners Merlin and American Refugee Committee (ARC) provided health care services, while USAID/FFP partner WFP distributed a 15-day emergency food ration.

- On May 2 and 3, fighting erupted between the Fur and Tarjam groups in the Bulbul Abugazo area of El Salam Locality, South Darfur, resulting in the death of at least eight people and displacement of an estimated 2,000 families, some of whom have slowly returned to the area, the U.N. reports.
- The U.N. estimates that at least 10,000 newly displaced persons sought refuge at Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur between early April and mid-May, adding to the camp's existing 82,000-person population. To support affected persons at the Kalma IDP camp, USAID/OFDA partners are providing health, nutrition, and WASH assistance, as well as supporting the distribution of relief commodities. With USAID/OFDA support, one partner is installing additional water pumps in the camp, increasing access to safe drinking water. USAID/FFP partner WFP is providing food assistance to newly arriving persons at Kalma camp, as well as maintaining regular food distributions for existing camp residents.

Central Darfur

- Clashes between the Misseriya and Salamat groups in Um Dukhun town and surrounding villages in Central Darfur State that began in early April have resulted in the destruction of villages and displacement of thousands of civilians. The two groups signed a cessation of hostilities agreement in mid-April and a final peace agreement in late April. The fighting forced many people to flee across the border to Chad, while others sought refuge with host communities in South Darfur.

Additional Humanitarian Response

- Humanitarian partners continue to respond to the needs of populations displaced from the Jebel Amir area of North Darfur State in January and February due to inter-communal fighting over gold deposits. As of April 14, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) had completed food and relief item distributions to more than 41,000 people displaced to El Sireaf Locality in North Darfur. In addition, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) collaborated with the North Darfur State Ministry of Health (MoH) to conduct a measles vaccination campaign for children in affected areas. The campaign reached 17,000 children in El Sireaf, Kebkabiya, Saraf Omra, Abu Gamra, and Garrah Az Zawia, the U.N. reports.
- With nearly \$32 million in FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting partners across Darfur to respond to the emergency needs of conflict-affected populations, while strengthening the ability of communities to respond to shocks.
- With nearly \$2.2 million in FY 2013 USAID/OFDA support, Mercy Corps is supporting agriculture and food security, ERMS, and WASH activities at three IDP camps in South Darfur. Through these activities, USAID/OFDA is supporting improved access to safe drinking water, the rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in the camps, and hygiene and sanitation trainings for both adults and children. In conjunction with emergency response activities, Mercy Corps trained 275 farmers on vegetable production and distributed tools, including hoes, shovels, rakes, and water cans, to participants between January and March. Mercy Corps also conducted vocational skills courses in carpentry, blacksmithing, and mobile phone repair. Upon completion of the three-month course, the 50 trainees—all selected from IDP camps—received toolkits to help them start their own businesses.
- Through ongoing FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to increase access to sanitation facilities and support good hygiene practices among communities in Central Darfur. Through the program, USAID/OFDA has supported the training of 25 hygiene promotion and sanitation trainers, and approximately 480 people have participated in hygiene promotion and sanitation training. In addition, 66 people have participated in cash-for-work (CFW) activities to construct latrines at a health center and rural schools in Central Darfur, while 93 people have participated in CFW drainage construction activities at four IDP camps. CFW activities provide families with cash to purchase the goods of their choosing, while simultaneously supporting much-needed community projects.
- In West Darfur State, USAID/OFDA continues to respond to the emergency needs of the population, as well as support recovery activities, where feasible and appropriate. With ongoing FY 2012 support, USAID/OFDA partner Concern is working to enhance food security and support livelihood diversification among vulnerable populations in

West Darfur. Between January and March, Concern trained 250 households on seedling production and tree planting and distributed 3,000 seedlings to more than 750 households. In addition, with USAID/OFDA support, Concern trained 350 women in agro-processing, including for pasta and peanut butter, that will help increase cash income, as well as improve the nutritional status of families.

CURRENT SITUATION IN NORTHERN KORDOFAN, THE TWO AREAS, & ABYEI

- In late April, the SRF and SAF clashed in Um Ruwaba town and several other villages in Northern Kordofan State, as well as the Abu Kershola area of Southern Kordofan's Rashad Locality. The fighting had displaced approximately 53,000 people as of May 26, many of whom fled to El Rahad and surrounding areas in Northern Kordofan, the U.N. reports.
- In response to the needs of newly displaced persons from the Um Ruwaba and Abu Kershola areas, international humanitarian agencies have coordinated with SRCS, national NGO Mubadrioon, and the MoH to provide health care services, medicine, and medical equipment. SRCS and Mubadrioon had reached approximately 17,000 IDPs with health care services as of May 19, OCHA reports. The GoS requires international agencies to operate through national NGOs or GoS ministries and has not yet allowed international NGOs to deploy international staff to project sites in affected areas.
- UNICEF has worked to improve access to safe drinking water for displaced people by providing the GoS Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation with 15 water bladders, 3,000 water containers, one generator, one water pump, and water treatment tablets, among other supplies, to help meet humanitarian needs. In addition, UNHCR has collaborated with SRCS, reaching approximately 12,500 people with relief supplies as of May 19.
- To help improve water, sanitation, and hygiene services for displaced populations in El Rahad, USAID/OFDA partner Save the Children (SC), through national staff, has constructed 30 emergency latrines in four IDP sites in the area. In addition, SC is promoting good hygiene practices among affected communities and is expanding access to safe drinking water by supporting daily water chlorination efforts in El Rahad.

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

- Humanitarian organizations continue to advocate for access to all conflict-affected civilians in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, where relief agencies estimate that more than 1 million people are internally displaced or otherwise severely affected since fighting began in June 2011. The fighting has also forced more than 232,000 people to seek refuge in Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Sudan.
- From April 24 to 26, GoS and Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North (SPLM-N) representatives held direct talks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, under the auspices of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel on Sudan. The talks, which focused on security, political, and humanitarian issues in the Two Areas, represented the first direct negotiations between the parties since conflict erupted in June 2011. No agreement was signed during the talks, but the parties committed to additional talks.
- As part of the talks, the U.N. has asked both the GoS and SPLM-N to consider a proposal for a one-week ceasefire, which would specifically allow the U.N. and partners to conduct a polio and vitamin A vaccination campaign in conflict-affected areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. The campaign would benefit approximately 150,000 children under the age of five who have not yet received vaccinations due to ongoing conflict in Southern Kordofan and an additional 14,000 children in Blue Nile. The U.N. stands ready to launch the vaccination campaign upon agreement from both parties, which still remains pending.
- Mid-April fighting between SAF and the SPLM-N in the Dandur area of Reif Asharqi Locality, Southern Kordofan, resulted in the displacement of approximately 17,000 people, the U.N. reports. In response, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided one-month food rations to approximately 6,400 IDPs that had fled to El Kuok, Reif Asharqi, while other humanitarian agencies supported the distribution of soap, construction of latrines, and hygiene promotion activities among the affected population.

- USAID/OFDA continues to support activities in some accessible, GoS-controlled parts of Southern Kordofan through ongoing FY 2012 funding. With USAID/OFDA support, SC is operating a community-based management of malnutrition (CMAM) program in 15 nutrition centers in Southern Kordofan and Abyei Area. Between February 9 and April 21, the program screened more than 113,000 children under the age of five for malnutrition. Through the screening, SC identified more than 4,300 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and nearly 14,000 experiencing moderate acute malnutrition. SC referred children experiencing SAM to health care centers for treatment.
- USAID/OFDA partner Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is implementing agriculture, food security, and ERMS activities in GoS-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan where it has maintained access. To strengthen community livestock resources and livelihoods among vulnerable individuals in Sunut and Lagawa Localities, WHH is constructing livestock enclosures that hold livestock during veterinary examinations, training community animal health workers, and constructing a slaughterhouse. WHH, in collaboration with the Veterinary Office of Lagawa, provided refresher training for 33 community animal health care workers from Lagawa and Kelak localities between January and March 2013. To improve food security in the targeted localities, WHH also distributed nearly 600 fruit tree seedlings—including mango, lemon, and guava trees—to 195 households in 17 villages.
- Following interagency assessments in Blue Nile in March, USAID/FFP partner WFP began distributing food rations to affected populations—the first WFP food rations to reach populations in the state since fighting began in September 2011. WFP began distributing initial two-month food rations in early April, reaching populations in Geissan and Kurmuk localities, the U.N. reports. WFP plans to reach approximately 95,000 people in five of Blue Nile’s six localities with food assistance.

Abyei Area

- On May 4, members of the Misseriya community attacked a U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) convoy in the area north of Abyei town, killing the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief and one UNISFA peacekeeper, according to the U.N. Humanitarian agency staff temporarily restricted movements in Abyei Area, due to heightened tensions between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities. As of mid-May, Misseriya communities and accompanying livestock had begun return migration through Abyei Area and will likely continue to move north in the coming weeks, according to local community leaders. Relief agencies have underscored the importance of providing impartial needs-based humanitarian assistance to Misseriya and Ngok Dinka populations, in part to help mitigate the risk of inter-ethnic conflict between the two groups.
- On April 22, U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan (RC/HC) Ali Al-Za’tari sent a Note Verbale to the GoS Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) informing the MoFA that he had authorized U.N. staff based in Sudan to access Abyei Area by any route available, including through South Sudan, the U.N. reports. On May 27, RC/HC Al-Za’tari reported that the GoS had issued travel permits for two U.N. agencies to travel to Abyei from Khartoum, and he urged other agencies to also apply for travel permits. Once received, the permits would allow agencies to deploy staff to Abyei and expand assistance activities that humanitarian actors have hitherto conducted via South Sudan.
- Through sustained support to U.N. agencies and NGOs, USAID/OFDA is providing needs-based assistance to Abyei displaced persons and people who have chosen to return to Abyei Area, helping improve access to safe drinking water, sanitation services, and health care; supporting economic recovery activities; and addressing protection needs. This includes a project funded with ongoing FY 2012 funding through USAID/OFDA partner SC, which is supporting 26 child-friendly spaces (CFS) in Abyei that provide psychosocial and recreational activities for children, as well as community-based protection networks that respond to child protection issues. SC has also trained 45 members of these networks on CFS management and child protection issues.

FOOD SECURITY

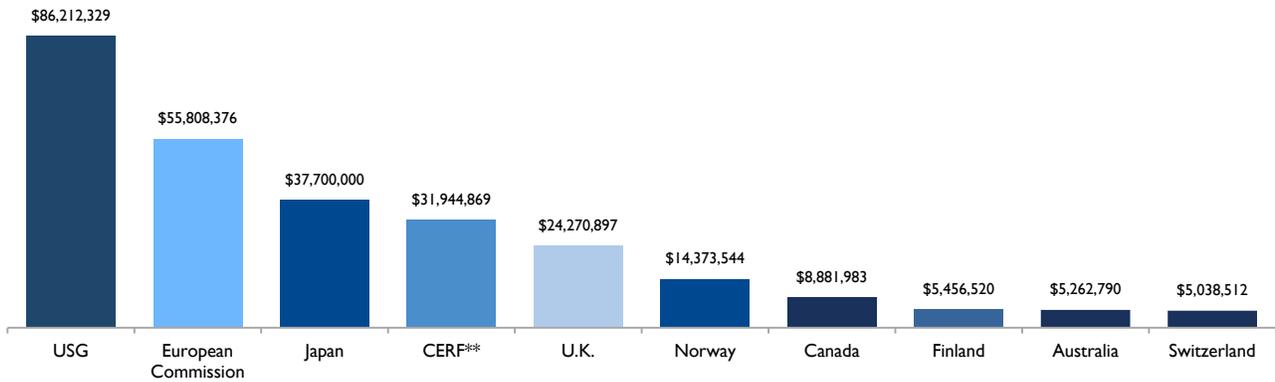
- As of April 2013, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported that up to 3.7 million people in Sudan faced Stressed and Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2 and 3, respectively—levels of food insecurity, primarily due to insecurity in Darfur, the Two Areas, and Abyei. FEWS NET expects food security conditions to deteriorate in SPLM-N-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states

to Emergency—IPC 4—during the June-to-September lean season due to continued restricted access to humanitarian assistance, reduced access to food and income, loss of assets, reduced access to cultivation, and continued market disruptions.

- To date in FY 2013, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$43 million to support food-insecure populations across Sudan through the distribution of emergency food aid.
- To date in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA has provided \$7.3 million to strengthen food security among vulnerable populations in Sudan, including through the distribution of seeds and tools to farmers, trainings on vegetable and seedling production, and supporting kitchen gardens, among other activities.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 31, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2013 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2013 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012.

**Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CONTEXT

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding.
- Since 2003, the complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including more than 1.4 million IDPs who remain in camps, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among the 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.
- In July 2004, the GoS signed a joint communiqué with the U.N., committing to a moratorium on restrictions for humanitarian work in Darfur. In 2007, the GoS formally reaffirmed the July 2004 commitment and agreed to procedures to facilitate the expedited delivery of assistance to Darfur. The moratorium expired on January 31, 2013. In March 2013, the GoS finalized and released a directive setting out new regulations and procedures governing humanitarian agencies operating in Sudan. The directive codifies and clarifies many existing regulations, while introducing some new procedures.
- On July 14, 2011, the GoS and the Liberation and Justice Movement, an armed opposition group in Darfur, signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, a framework for establishing a comprehensive peace process in Darfur.
- 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.
- In late January 2012, the RSS ceased oil production in South Sudan after negotiations stalled between Sudan and South Sudan regarding the terms and conditions related to the export of South Sudanese oil through Sudan. On September 27, 2012, the two governments reached an agreement on oil, trade, and security issues, and on March 12, 2013, GoS and RSS officials established a timetable for the implementation of the agreements reached in the September 27 Addis Ababa accords. The RSS resumed oil production on April 6, 2013.
- On October 31, 2012, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph D. Stafford renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2013. On May 31, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph D. Stafford declared a disaster due to intensified and persistent fighting and resulting displacement in Darfur in 2013. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
ARC	Health, WASH, Nutrition	South Darfur	\$3,994,088
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Central Darfur, West Darfur	\$2,031,568
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
GOAL	Health, WASH	North Darfur	\$1,931,257
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	South Darfur	\$2,236,305
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
Relief International (RI)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$2,499,415
SC	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	West Darfur	\$1,800,213
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000

War Child Canada	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	West Darfur	\$1,982,867
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
ZOA	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur	\$381,620
	Program Support		\$837,694
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$31,695,027

USAID/FFP Assistance in Darfur³			
WFP	30,091 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$33,968,025
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$33,968,025
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2013			\$65,663,052

USAID/OFDA Assistance in The Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$719,802
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$5,719,802

USAID/FFP Assistance in the Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan⁴			
WFP	7,999 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas-wide	\$9,029,475
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$9,029,475
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$14,749,277

State/PRM Assistance in Sudan			
ICRC	ICRC Country Operations	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNHCR	UNHCR Country Operations	Countrywide	\$2,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$5,800,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$37,414,829
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$42,997,500
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$5,800,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$86,212,329

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of May 31, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

⁴ 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. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in Sudan can be found at 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 or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int