

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

APRIL 21, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.6 million

People in Sudan in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 2014

4.4 million

People in Darfur in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

OCHA – February 2015

1.7 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or Severely Affected Persons in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States

OCHA – October 2014

298,500

Refugees in Sudan

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2015

1,900

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic

UNHCR – February 2015

367,200

Sudanese Refugees in Chad

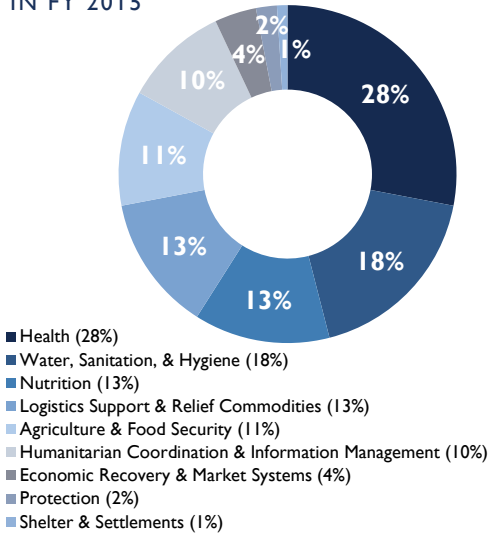
UNHCR – February 2015

233,200

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan

UNHCR – February 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014 & TO DATE IN FY 2015



USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014 & TO DATE IN FY 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

- Hostilities and criminality continue to result in widespread displacement and additional humanitarian needs
- Health authorities report new suspected and confirmed measles cases; an ongoing vaccination campaign aims to reach 7.9 million children by May
- USAID/OFDA support, including emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, targets displaced and conflict-affected populations

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SUDAN IN FY 2014 AND TO DATE IN FY 2015

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA | \$89,069,054 |
| USAID/FFP | \$280,149,781 |
| STATE/PRM ³ | \$43,350,000 |

\$ 412,568,835

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since January, health authorities in Sudan have reported more than 3,000 suspected and nearly 1,700 confirmed measles cases, including at least 22 measles-related deaths. In late January, the Government of Sudan (GoS) began a series of mass immunization campaign activities targeting 7.9 million children in 96 Sudanese localities, according to the UN.
- Insecurity continues to drive population displacement and humanitarian needs, particularly in the Darfur region and Southern Kordofan State. The UN reports that while the humanitarian community has reached some displaced individuals with emergency assistance, significant response gaps remain.
- While above-average harvests are likely improving overall food conditions countrywide, ongoing insecurity and constrained humanitarian access will continue to threaten food security in Darfur and the Two Areas of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.

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)

DARFUR

- From February 15–18, African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and African Union representatives met with GoS officials in Sudan’s capital city of Khartoum to discuss UNAMID’s departure from Darfur ahead of the upcoming mandate expiration. Meeting participants agreed to establish a joint working group to develop a stable and secure UNAMID exit strategy. The UN Security Council established UNAMID in 2007 to help facilitate humanitarian access and protect civilians in Darfur.
- The UN reports that clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and opposition forces since December 2014 have displaced thousands of people from their homes in North Darfur and Central Darfur states. Intercommunal clashes in North Darfur also continue to drive displacement. Clashes in North Darfur’s Mellit Locality during the week of March 30 displaced an estimated 8,700 individuals to surrounding communities, according to the UN. In response to the ongoing conflict and related displacement in Darfur, the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided more than 20,300 people in North Darfur with one-month emergency food rations and reached nearly 303,400 additional people in South and East Darfur with 914 metric tons (MT) of general food distributions.

Central Darfur

- In an April 7 announcement, UNAMID confirmed the April 1 aerial bombardment of Rowata village, Central Darfur, and condemned the attacks that caused an unconfirmed number of deaths, displacement, and infrastructure damage. According to local media, additional bombings elsewhere in Darfur’s Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states—have intensified in recent weeks.
- An estimated 6,000 IDPs fleeing insecurity in Central Darfur’s Central Jebel Marra Locality arrived in Guldo town, Central Darfur, during the week of March 30, according to a GoS needs assessment. The latest arrivals raise the total number of individuals displaced to Guldo between February and early April to approximately 16,300, according to the UN. As of April 12, relief organizations had registered all of the 16,300 IDPs for assistance, according to the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). The humanitarian community also provided 7,800 IDPs in Guldo with emergency shelter support and household supplies. WFP distributed food rations to 4,325 IDPs and plan to assist an additional 12,000 individuals. Remaining response gaps include sufficient access to safe drinking water and adequate health care services, according to the UN.

North Darfur

- On February 11, Human Rights Watch (HRW) released the findings of its November–December 2014 investigation into charges that the SAF systematically raped hundreds of women and children in Tabit town in North Darfur. Through 130 interviews, including 27 first-hand accounts, HRW concluded that three SAF operations in Tabit between October 30 and November 1 resulted in the rapes of at least 220 women and girls. Many survivors reported unwillingness or inability to accept post-assault care out of fear of reprisal by the SAF. On February 12, the UN Security Council warned the GoS of impending sanctions against Sudan in light of continued evidence of violence against civilians in Darfur.
- By the end of February, approximately 7,500 IDPs were sheltering in and around the UNAMID base in North Darfur’s Um Baru Locality following increased violence in the area in late January, according to the UN. The UN reported that while some of the IDPs returned to their areas of origin, many voluntarily relocated to a nearby GoS-approved area and are receiving health care services from the MSF-supported health facility in Um Baru. The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and partners are addressing WASH concerns at both the UNAMID base and the proposed relocation site. UNICEF provided WASH supplies—including nearly 60 cartons of chlorine tablets and 18,000 bars of soap—to 6,000 IDPs currently sheltering at the UNAMID base. Non-governmental organization (NGO) Cooperazione Internazionale is constructing latrines at the new relocation site and UNICEF is working with Médecins Sans Frontières to improve access to safe drinking water. Furthermore, in late February, NGO Welthungerhilfe (WHH) distributed approximately 165 MT of food assistance—provided by USAID/WFP partner WFP—to more than 7,300 newly displaced people, OCHA reported. WHH also provided more than 1,700 children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women with 22 MT of emergency blanket supplementary feeding.

- Additionally, WFP delivered more than 194 MT of food commodities to nearly 7,500 newly displaced people in El Fasher, the capital city of North Darfur, and approximately 33 MT of emergency blanket supplementary feeding for more than 5,000 children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women.

South and West Darfur

- Following late March intercommunal clashes in South Darfur’s Katayla Locality, the GoS and the UN conducted a rapid assessment regarding the needs of approximately 1,800 individuals displaced by late March intercommunal clashes. Key needs in Katayla include food, health, shelter, and WASH assistance, according to the assessment. As intercommunal tensions continue, the UN reports that the number of displaced individuals seeking shelter in Katayla will likely increase in the coming weeks. In response, relief actors—including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and implementing NGOs—plan to improve access to safe drinking water and distribute emergency shelter supplies and health care commodities.
- According to local media, access to safe drinking water remains a challenge for populations in South Darfur and West Darfur states. IDPs in West Darfur’s Murnei Camp must reportedly walk long distances to access water sources following the 2014 failure of the camp’s pipe system. In El Jeer neighborhood in South Darfur’s capital of Nyala, the price per barrel of water doubled over the course of one month, presenting a significant financial barrier for residents’ access to safe drinking water, local media report.

THE TWO AREAS AND ABYEI

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

- Despite challenges, including access constraints and ongoing insecurity, humanitarian actors continue to respond to IDP needs in Southern Kordofan. As of April 6, USAID/FFP partner WFP had provided more than 105 MT of sorghum to 14,400 IDPs in Southern Kordofan’s El Abasiya, Abu Jubaiha, and Rashad localities, including 30-day rations in El Abasiya and 15-day rations in Abu Jubaiha and Rashad. As of mid-April, the humanitarian community had also provided health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to displaced, conflict-affected, and host communities in Southern Kordofan.
- In late March, conflict between GoS forces and Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North elements temporarily displaced an estimated 13,000 people from Southern Kordofan’s Habila town, according to the UN. As of April 5, approximately 12,700 people, or 98 percent, had subsequently returned to Habila, according to the GoS.
- A USAID/OFDA partner recently provided humanitarian assistance to address the emergency needs of more than 11,800 IDPs and conflict-affected individuals in Southern Kordofan’s Abu Kershola Locality through the rapid response fund (RRF), which is managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The USAID/OFDA-funded RRF enables implementing partners to respond quickly and effectively to meet humanitarian needs. To improve WASH conditions, for example, the program supported the construction of more than 90 emergency latrines and disseminated hygiene promotion messages to 1,570 households. In addition, to improve access to safe drinking water for IDP and host community populations, the program supported the rehabilitation of 100 wells and 21 hand pumps, chlorination of 71 water points, and distribution of 1,000 water containers. As of late March, the USAID/OFDA-supported program had significantly improved living conditions for the IDPs, according to the partner, IDP leaders, host community, and government officials in Abu Kershola.

Abyei Area

- On March 2, armed actors attacked Marial Achak village located southeast of Abyei town, resulting in at least three deaths and the abduction of eight children. The attack displaced at least 700 people to nearby Rumamier village and up to 1,000 additional individuals to other areas south of the River Kiir. A March 4 interagency assessment mission to Rumamier indicated that most of the displaced individuals do not intend to return to Marial Achak until security improves. Following the attack, the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei suspended all movement outside of its compounds, citing increased insecurity in the area. As of April 12, a joint verification activity conducted by the Abyei Relief and

Rehabilitation Commission, IOM, and WFP reported that more than 800 individuals remained displaced due to the early March violence. In response, relief actors—including UN agencies and NGOs—are providing emergency food, health, and livelihoods assistance to the displaced populations.

- Approximately 20 percent of households in the Abyei Area are food insecure, according to a January WFP food security analysis. The proportion of food insecure households is highest in Abyei's Alel County, where an estimated 29 percent of the population is food insecure. Approximately 82 percent of assessed households in Abyei reported receiving food assistance in the previous three months. According to WFP, the food security situation will likely remain stable in Abyei through the end of the first quarter of 2015. However, most vulnerable communities in Abyei will likely remain at risk of food insecurity unless they receive food assistance or livelihoods support in the coming months, WFP reported. WFP's assessment also examined the nutrition status of communities in Abyei, identifying a global acute malnutrition (GAM) level of nearly 17 percent, or two percent higher than the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent. GAM levels among pregnant and lactating women were 35 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

REFUGEE INFLUX

- As of April 15, UNHCR reported that more than 131,200 refugees from South Sudan had fled to Sudan since mid-December 2013. Approximately 45-to-50 individuals continue to arrive in White Nile State from South Sudan each day, according to the UN. The majority—57 percent—of the arrivals since mid-December were sheltering in White Nile as of mid-April; at least 78,200 have received targeted humanitarian assistance.

FOOD SECURITY

- Although acute food insecurity continues to affect 3.5 million people in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states and Darfur, projected above-average harvests will likely improve food security conditions countrywide, according to FEWS NET. Initial estimates indicate record-high cereal and cash crop production in 2015, which could improve food availability and increase household incomes. National cereal production in 2015 is likely to increase beyond the previous harvest and the five-year average, according to Sudan's Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) report, published in mid-February.
- Households in conflict-affected areas of Sudan—including Darfur and the Two Areas of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan—are currently experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—level food insecurity, FEWS NET reports.³ Ongoing insecurity in these areas continues to constrain livelihood activities and will likely cause persistent Stressed—IPC 2—and Crisis levels of food insecurity among at least 25 percent of IDPs and vulnerable host community members in the coming months. Humanitarian actors are especially concerned about conditions among populations isolated by recent conflict in Jebel Marra and the Nuba Mountains.
- In late March, USAID/FFP contributed an additional \$56 million in support to WFP, including 52,000 MT of in-kind food assistance, to help meet needs of 3.7 million food-insecure people in Sudan, including refugees, internally displaced, and other vulnerable populations. With this support, WFP will continue to provide critical food and nutrition assistance through a variety of activities, including general food distributions, food for assets, school feeding, and supplementary feeding programs for young children and pregnant and lactating women.
- In early April, the Joint Technical Committee of the Passage of Humanitarian Assistance from Sudan to South Sudan, which includes representatives from the GoS, Government of the Republic of South Sudan, and WFP reported progress on the passage of humanitarian assistance through Sudan to South Sudan. As of April 8, the agreement for transport of assistance across the border enabled USAID/FFP partner WFP to deliver nearly 6,000 MT of food assistance from Sudan's city of Kosti for distribution to approximately 267,000 food-insecure people, primarily in Maban, Melut, Renk and Wadakona towns in Upper Nile State, South Sudan.

³ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

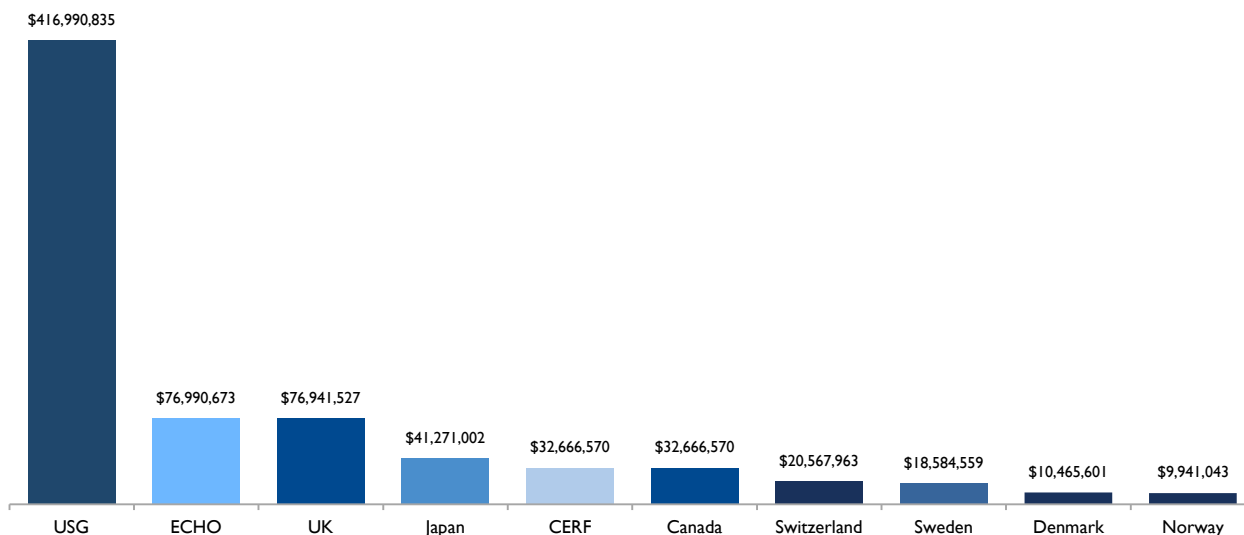
HEALTH

- As of April 5, Sudan's ongoing measles outbreak had spread to 31 localities in 14 of the country's 18 states, according to WHO. Since January, health authorities have reported more than 3,000 suspected and nearly 1,700 confirmed measles cases, including at least 22 deaths.
 - More than 2 million doses of measles vaccines reached Khartoum on April 6, WHO reported. According to UNICEF, health actors are using the vaccinations in a mass immunization campaign that will target 7.9 million children in 96 of Sudan's localities. The vaccination campaign activities began in Sudan's Gedaref and Kassala states in late January.
 - On April 9, WHO hosted a measles outbreak response meeting with donors, NGOs, and other health partners to discuss next steps in preventing the spread of the disease. In addition to the ongoing vaccination campaign, UNICEF, WHO, and health actors are implementing countrywide health promotion activities and training health workers on case identification, containment, and management, according to WHO.
 - In February, UNICEF and other relief agencies screened 26,300 children for malnutrition in North Darfur's El Fasher, Tawila, and Um Baru, and South Darfur's Gereida and Kass localities, FEWS NET reported. The screenings indicated relatively low prevalence of GAM and severe acute malnutrition—10 percent and 1 percent, respectively. FEWS NET attributes the low levels to the favorable post-harvest period and ongoing food assistance in the surveyed localities.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In early March, the Government of Denmark pledged \$2.3 million to address humanitarian needs in Sudan through the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), according to the UN. The contribution will support the delivery of critical relief assistance, including health, nutrition, and sanitation services.
- In early March, the Government of Japan contributed \$7.5 million to support UNHCR activities in Sudan, including assistance to refugees and IDPs, as well as other protection efforts.
- On March 9, the Government of Australia provided approximately \$1.1 million in funding to WFP for critical food assistance to South Sudanese refugees in Sudan. The contribution will enable WFP to continue assisting nearly 70,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan's Northern Kordofan, Southern Kordofan, Western Kordofan, and White Nile states.

TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2014 & TO DATE IN 2015* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 21, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2014 and 2015 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2014 and FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2013, and October 1, 2014, respectively.

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 1.2 million long-term IDPs who remain in camps, according to UN 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 UN, 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. To date, government restrictions on humanitarian activities remain a major challenge to meeting the needs of beneficiaries.
- 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 Two Areas and Abyei, according to UNHCR.
- On October 9, 2014, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Jerry P. Lanier renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2015. 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 2015¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur² | | | |
| FAO | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Agriculture and Food Security | Darfur-wide | \$500,000 |
| NGO and International Organization Partners** | Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH | Darfur-Wide | \$7,538,080 |
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Darfur-wide | \$500,000 |
| UMCOR | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | East Darfur | \$3,998,942 |
| UNDSS | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Darfur-Wide | \$749,628 |
| UNICEF | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Darfur-Wide | \$4,000,000 |
| WFP | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Darfur-wide | \$3,500,000 |
| WHO | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Darfur-Wide | \$1,500,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR | | | \$22,286,650 |
| USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas³ and Central and Eastern Sudan | | | |
| FAO | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Agriculture and Food Security | | \$500,000 |
| NGO and International Organization Partners** | Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH | Abyei, Southern and Western Kordofan | \$1,384,366 |
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Three Areas-wide | \$250,000 |
| UNDP | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Abyei, Khartoum | \$500,000 |
| UNICEF | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Three Areas-wide | \$1,500,000 |
| WFP | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Three Areas-wide | \$500,000 |
| WHO | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$1,000,000 |
| | Program Support | | \$908,957 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN | | | \$6,543,323 |
| USAID/FFP³ Countrywide Assistance in Sudan | | | |
| WFP and Implementing Partners | 66,733 MT of Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$84,397,752 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | \$84,397,752 |
| State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response | | | |
| UNHCR | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection | Khartoum, Southern Kordofan, White Nile | \$6,200,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE | | | \$6,200,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN | | | \$28,829,973 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN | | | \$84,397,752 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN | | | \$6,200,000 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2015 | | | \$119,427,725 |

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 April 21, 2015.

³ Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur² | | | |
| UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | Agriculture and Food Security | Darfur-wide | \$1,200,000 |
| NGO Partners and International Organizations ** | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH | Darfur-wide | \$29,739,346 |
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Darfur-wide | \$2,000,000 |
| UNICEF | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Darfur-wide | \$4,200,000 |
| UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Darfur-wide | \$5,000,000 |
| WHO | Health | Darfur-wide | \$1,500,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR | | | \$43,639,346 |
| USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas³ and Central and Eastern Sudan | | | |
| FAO | Agriculture and Food Security | Three Areas-wide | \$800,000 |
| NGO and International Organization Partners** | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Khartoum, Northern Kordofan, Three Areas-wide, Western Kordofan, White Nile | \$8,661,241 |
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Three Areas-wide | \$1,000,000 |
| UNICEF | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Three Areas-wide, Central and Eastern Sudan | \$1,500,000 |
| UNHAS | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Three Areas-wide, White Nile | \$800,000 |
| WHO | Health | Three Areas-wide | \$1,000,000 |
| | Program Support | | \$2,838,494 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN | | | \$16,599,735 |
| USAID/FFP Countrywide Assistance in Sudan⁴ | | | |
| WFP and International Organizations | 181,994 MT of Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$195,752,029 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | \$195,752,029 |
| State/PRM Countrywide Assistance in Sudan | | | |
| ICRC | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection | Countrywide | \$6,800,000 |
| UNHCR | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection | Countrywide | \$16,400,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE COUNTRYWIDE ASSISTANCE | | | \$23,200,000 |
| State/PRM Assistance in Sudan For South Sudanese Refugees Response | | | |
| IOM | Protection | Border regions, Khartoum, Southern Kordofan | \$100,000 |
| UN Population Fund (UNFPA) | Health, Protection | Khartoum, White Nile | \$250,000 |
| UNHCR | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection | Khartoum, Southern Kordofan, White Nile | \$13,600,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES RESPONSE | | | \$13,950,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN | | | \$60,239,081 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN | | | \$195,752,029 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN | | | \$37,150,000 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2014 | | | \$293,141,110 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2014 AND FY 2015 | | | \$412,568,835 |

**USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2014 and to date in FY 2015 has supported the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: The Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Concern, GOAL, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), IOM, Mercy Corps, Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S., Tearfund, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières – Germany (VSF/G), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), World Relief International (WRI), World Vision - USA, and ZOA.

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 April 21, 2015.

³ Abyei Area, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan

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 disaster responses around the world 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

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>