

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.9 million

People in Sudan in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 2014

3.9 million

People in Darfur in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

OCHA – August 2014

2 million

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

OCHA – May and August 2014

263,800

Refugees in Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2014

1,900

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic

UNHCR – September 2014

362,600

Sudanese Refugees in Chad

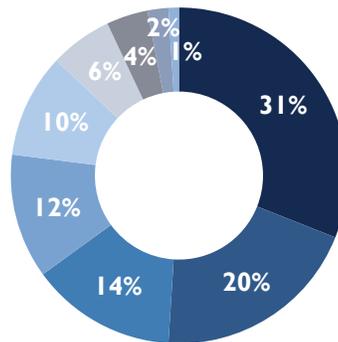
UNHCR – August 2014

221,900

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan

UNHCR – July 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Health (31%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (20%)
- Nutrition (14%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (12%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (4%)
- Protection (2%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Local and Regional Procurement
- Cash Transfers for Food

HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy rains and associated flooding affect more than 277,000 people across Sudan
- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) signs agreement with the Government of Sudan (GoS) to resume operations in Sudan following a nine-month suspension
- The U.S. Government (USG) provides more than \$287 million in FY 2014 to support humanitarian efforts across Sudan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA | \$60,239,810 |
| USAID/FFP ² | \$189,665,480 |
| STATE/PRM ³ | \$37,150,000 |

\$ 287,055,290

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Heavy rains and resultant flooding since late July have affected more than 277,000 people across Sudan. The GoS, the U.N., non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international organizations are providing humanitarian assistance to flood-affected populations, reaching at least 150,100 people as of September 9, the U.N. reports.
- Following the signing of a country agreement on August 28 with the GoS Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the lifting of a nine-month suspension on September 21, ICRC is undertaking steps to resume humanitarian operations in Sudan. The suspension of ICRC's activities has negatively affected many conflict-affected and displaced populations across the country due to gaps in critical relief services.
- In FY 2014, the USG provided more than \$287 million in humanitarian aid for internally displaced and other vulnerable populations, including refugees, in Sudan. USG-funded activities include support for agriculture and food security; food assistance; economic recovery and market systems (ERMS); health; logistics; nutrition; protection; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance.

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)

FLOODING

- Heavy rains and flash flooding since late July have affected at least 15 states—Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gezira, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, Northern Kordofan, Northern, River Nile, Sennar, South Darfur, Southern Kordofan, West Darfur, and White Nile—and damaged or destroyed approximately 43,000 houses, the U.N. reports. In total, flooding had affected more than 277,000 people as of September 14.
- The GoS is coordinating humanitarian assistance to flood-affected populations and has activated a Flood Task Force, co-chaired by the U.N. Through the Flood Task Force, the GoS is collaborating with international organizations and NGOs to implement response activities, including emergency food, relief item, and shelter supplies distributions; evacuations; and needs assessments of affected populations. As of September 9, government and humanitarian agencies had reached approximately 150,100 flood-affected people with relief assistance.
- Forecasts indicate that additional flooding is likely if heavy rains continue. Sudan typically experiences flooding during the June-to-October rainy season; in 2013, flooding affected more than 60,000 households, according to ICRC.

COUNTRYWIDE

- The GoS MFA and ICRC signed a revised country agreement—replacing the previous agreement from 1984—on August 28 to formalize relations between the two parties, and the GoS officially lifted the nine-month suspension on ICRC activities on September 21. While dialogue with the GoS concerning coordination and practical arrangements is ongoing, ICRC plans to conduct assessments to determine humanitarian needs and priorities as soon as possible. The suspension of ICRC’s critical humanitarian activities has negatively affected many conflict-affected and displaced populations across the country. In 2013, ICRC provided humanitarian assistance to approximately 1.5 million Sudanese, primarily in Darfur region.

DARFUR

- Conflict in Darfur in both 2013 and 2014 has displaced more people than any other year since 2004, with nearly 70 percent of new displacements originating from North Darfur, according to the U.N. and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Between January and September, the U.N. reported approximately 393,600 newly displaced persons in Darfur.
- The increased displacement of populations follows a wave of new insecurity and violence across Darfur, which began in early 2014 and has resulted in increased humanitarian needs. Fighting between the pro-government militia Rapid Support Force and other armed movements has spread across much of North and South Darfur, spilling over to Central, East, and West Darfur, according to the U.N. Although humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations has improved since early 2014, relief agencies remain unable to reach vulnerable populations in parts of North Darfur’s Kutum Locality, East Darfur’s Adila and Abu Karinka localities, and eastern parts of Jebel Marra—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central, North, and South Darfur and is largely under rebel control.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$43.6 million in humanitarian aid to Darfur, including support for agriculture and food security; ERMS; health; logistics; nutrition; protection; and WASH assistance.
- On August 27, the U.N. Security Council (UNSC) extended the mandate for the African Union-U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) through the end of June 2015. In extending the mandate, the UNSC requested that UNAMID increase its focus on strategic priorities, particularly protecting civilians and humanitarian workers and facilitating humanitarian assistance and mediation activities in the Darfur. As of July 31, UNAMID comprised nearly 12,000 peacekeeping troops, approximately 3,100 police officers, and more than 300 military observers, in addition to civilian staff, according to the U.N.
- In mid-August, the Government of Chad began expelling more than 6,000 migrant Sudanese gold mine workers from northern Chad due to reported security concerns, according to the U.N. The peak influx of Sudanese migrant workers began to subside in mid-September. As of September 14, approximately 4,000 migrants had arrived in North, South, and West Darfur. Less than 250 expelled workers remained at a reception facility along the Chadian border in West Darfur as of September 16, as the majority of the workers had either continued to final destinations or received onward

transportation assistance. However, IOM has received reports that an additional 2,000–3,000 migrants are in transit to the West Darfur border areas and may require assistance and onward transportation. In addition, an estimated 800 migrants remain in North Darfur’s El Tina Locality and are in need of onward transportation.

Central Darfur

- In August, USAID/OFDA partner Tearfund—in partnership with the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the GoS Ministry of Health (MoH)—established a supplementary feeding center in Guldo town, Nertiti Locality, Central Darfur, in the Jebel Marra area. As of early September, the feeding center had treated approximately 300 malnourished children and nearly 50 pregnant and lactating women, the U.N. reports.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.4 million to support Tearfund’s nutrition and WASH interventions in Central and East Darfur, as well as the distribution of relief items for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable host communities.

East Darfur

- Mid-August clashes between members of the Ma’aliya and Rizeigat ethnic groups in East Darfur’s Abu Karinka, Adila, and Ed Daein localities killed at least 323 people—according to unverified reports—and displaced approximately 55,000 people in Adila alone, the U.N. reports. A delegation including U.N. and GoS representatives visited Adila on September 16 and ascertained that the displaced population was in need of food, emergency relief supplies, health care, and education assistance. While relief agencies have cited an urgent need to conduct rapid needs assessments in the displacement areas, the GoS had not provided clearance for such missions due to reported security concerns as of September 21.
- Tensions between the Ma’aliya and Rizeigat groups regarding access and control of local land and water resources have triggered fighting in the past. In 2013, armed clashes between the two ethnic groups forced an estimated 51,000 people to flee to Abu Karinka, Adila, and Ed Daein, according to the U.N. However, relief agencies have not confirmed these figures due to GoS restrictions hindering access to Abu Karinka and Adila.

North Darfur

- Health actors reported an increase in the number cases of diarrhea among displaced and vulnerable populations, particularly children under the age of five years, in North Darfur’s El Fasher and Kalimendo localities in August, the U.N. reports. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) recorded nearly 300 cases of diarrhea, including 21 deaths, at the Abu Shouk IDP camp in El Fasher, among newly displaced IDPs sheltering near the UNAMID base in El Fasher’s Korma town, and in Kalimendo town, Kalimendo, between August 6 and 16. In response, joint GoS MoH, UNICEF, and WHO rapid response teams traveled to each area to investigate the outbreak and strengthen surveillance. Relief agencies are providing medical supplies and case management kits and scaling up WASH activities, including conducting hygiene promotion campaigns and improving sanitation facilities.
- In mid-September, USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) began two regular flights per week to Korma to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to approximately 18,000 IDPs, according to the U.N. Humanitarian organizations have had difficulty accessing Korma due to the absence of UNAMID escorts for road missions, poor road conditions caused by flooding, and the presence of armed militias. Following a series of attacks in March and April, people in surrounding villages fled to Korma, and current insecurity has prevented them from accessing their farms, collecting firewood, and visiting the local market.

South Darfur

- Due to increasing crime and insecurity, the South Darfur Security Committee—a GoS state-level entity—declared a state of emergency in Nyala town, South Darfur, on July 15, the U.N. reports. Following this decision, GoS security forces began conducting search operations at the Kalma IDP camp near Nyala to curb alleged criminality and anti-government activity. The ongoing presence of the GoS security forces in the camp have increased tensions with IDPs, sparking clashes and demonstrations. UNAMID and relief agencies are liaising with GoS security forces, IDP community leadership, and armed actors to urge adherence to international humanitarian principles and to respect the humanitarian

nature of the camp. Established in February 2004, the Kalma camp is one of the largest IDP camps in Darfur, with a population of approximately 126,200 people.

- In partnership with USAID/OFDA, the American Refugee Committee (ARC) is improving the health of the IDP and host populations affected by conflict and displacement in South and East Darfur through health, nutrition, and WASH activities. With more than \$8.5 million in support from USAID/OFDA, ARC is enhancing communicable disease prevention and surveillance, improving nutrition status, rehabilitating health care facilities, and supporting reproductive health.

West Darfur

- In late June, fighting between farmers and nomads over land use in West Darfur's Kreinik Locality resulted in three deaths and forced civilians to flee the area, according to unconfirmed reports received by the U.N. Conflict between farmers and nomads in West Darfur is common during the cultivation and harvest seasons, the U.N. notes.
- With ongoing FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting the Near East Foundation (NEF) in Central and West Darfur to promote economic recovery and food security among IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable populations. In 25 villages across Central and West Darfur, NEF activities focus on agricultural and livestock development, income generating activities, and microenterprise development.

THE TWO AREAS AND ABYEI

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

- IDPs and other conflict-affected populations continue to face difficult living conditions in Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N)-controlled areas of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan, where humanitarian agencies have had limited or no access since fighting began in May 2011, relief actors report. Many vulnerable populations lack access to health care, essential medicines, and safe drinking water, resulting in the spread of infectious diseases and respiratory illnesses. Conflict and heavy rains have also limited vulnerable households' access to food, particularly in Rashad Locality, Southern Kordofan, where an estimated 80 percent of people reportedly rely on wild foods. Between December 2013 and July 2014, relief actors estimate that violence between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the SPLM-N displaced 31,500 people in Rashad and more than 11,000 people from Rashad to SPLM-N-held areas of Al Abassiya Locality, adding pressure to an already vulnerable host community of approximately 60,000 people.
- In Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan, USAID/OFDA is supporting implementing partners providing critical humanitarian assistance, including agriculture and food security, ERMS, health and nutrition, and WASH assistance.

Abyei Area

- The overall security situation in Abyei Area remains relatively calm and stable, according to the U.N. However, recent flooding has affected parts of Abyei, including near Agok town where at least 1,500 shelters will need replacement or repairs.
- UNICEF and its partners continue to support child protection activities in Abyei including family tracing and reunification efforts, the creation of child friendly spaces, and the monitoring of children in foster care.
- In partnership with USAID/OFDA, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) is working across Abyei to improve the health, nutrition, and well-being of conflict-affected IDPs, returnees, and host community members.

WESTERN KORDOFAN

- Approximately 53,500 conflict-affected people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Western Kordofan State, according to the GoS and the U.N. Recent insecurity in Western Kordofan has forced an estimated 12,700 people to flee to Babanusa town and El Udaiyat village; nearly 21,000 people to Debab village and Muglad town; and approximately 11,500 people to El Salam Locality.
- In response to rising food prices and heightened food insecurity in Western Kordofan, USAID/OFDA partner Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G) is working to enhance livelihoods of approximately 132,000 IDPs and

returnees in Western Kordofan through livestock redistribution, improved production of nutritious food crops, and the restructuring of milk and meat processing.

REFUGEE INFLUX

- As of September 29, approximately 96,600 South Sudanese had fled to Sudan since mid-December 2013. Nearly 64,000 South Sudanese refugees had received humanitarian assistance as of September 17, according to the U.N. UNHCR reports that 1,000 South Sudanese have been crossing into Sudan every week in September, with a recent upsurge in the new arrivals following the resumption of fighting in and around Renk town, Upper Nile State in South Sudan.
 - In eastern Sudan, UNHCR reports a significant increase in the number of new arrivals, mainly from Eritrea, compared to 2013. Since the beginning of 2014, approximately 9,200 new arrivals have been registered, resulting in an arrival rate of 1,150 refugees per month.
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HEALTH

- Relief agencies are responding to more than 700 confirmed cases of Hepatitis E in Blue Nile and South Darfur, the U.N. reports. Nearly 400 of the confirmed cases were reported at the Kalma IDP camp and nearly 100 were reported in Blue Nile. However, health actors note that the number of Hepatitis E cases in these areas may be higher due to insufficient reporting. The number of acute jaundice syndrome cases—which health actors note may be caused by water-borne Hepatitis E—began increasing in July, largely due to the June-to-October rainy season and poor WASH conditions. The GoS MoH, U.N. agencies, and NGOs are providing health care and WASH assistance to affected populations, resulting in a slight decline in the number of cases in South Darfur’s Kalma and El Salam IDP camps in recent weeks.
 - In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$17.6 million for health care programs across Sudan, aiming to reduce morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations by increasing access to emergency health care services. USAID/OFDA partners are undertaking the management and rehabilitation of health care clinics and systems, communicable disease prevention activities, and reproductive health awareness campaigns, as well as training community health care workers and strengthening the capacity of local health care systems and ministries of health.
 - With more than \$8 million in funding for nutrition programs, USAID/OFDA partners are helping to mitigate the effects of malnutrition by implementing comprehensive programs, focusing on the prevention and management of acute malnutrition, particularly for children under the age of five years and pregnant and lactating women. Critical nutrition activities include outpatient therapeutic treatment programs, supplementary feeding programs, and educational nutrition campaigns across Sudan.
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FOOD SECURITY

- The total number of food-insecure people in Sudan will likely decrease from 5.3 million to 3.7 million by October, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Improved rainfall since late July will likely lead to near-average harvests starting in October and, along with increased incomes from the sale of cash crops and the seasonal decline in cereal prices, will expectedly improve food security through December. However, due to ongoing conflict and displacement, restricted humanitarian access, and reduced opportunity for income from seasonal agricultural labor, at least 20 percent of IDPs in SPLM-N-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan will likely experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity through December.⁴
- Despite improved rainfall and crop performance during the ongoing June-to-October agricultural season, grain prices—including millet, sorghum, and wheat—continue to increase in key markets in the Darfur, FEWS NET reports. Although this increase is typical during the May-to-September lean season, millet, sorghum, and locally-produced wheat prices in

⁴ 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.

August increased by approximately 110, 90, and 43 percent, respectively, in comparison to August 2013. Seasonal increases in grain prices were compounded by trade disruption in some areas due to heavy rains and insecurity-related road blockages, as well as high transportation costs. Millet and sorghum prices will likely begin to decline in September as early maturing crops become available and continue declining throughout the November-to-January harvest period. However, the price of locally produced wheat will likely only slightly decrease until the next harvest in March.

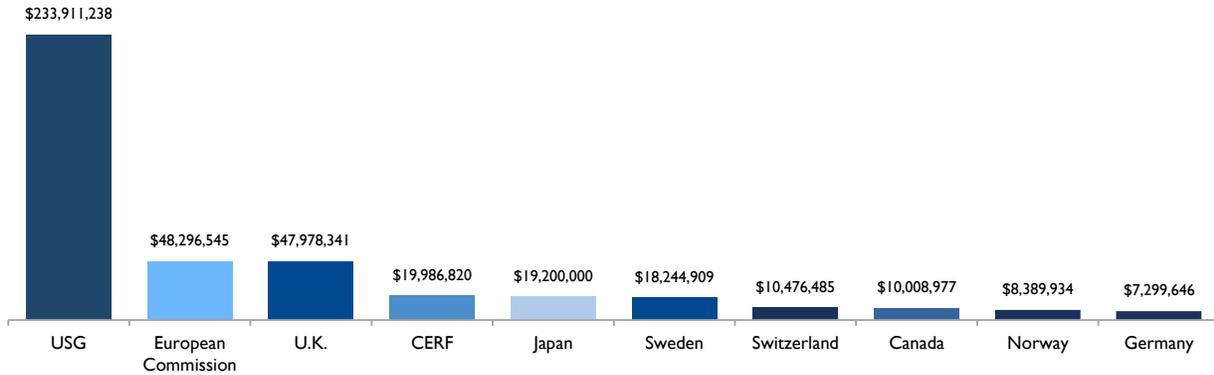
- In FY 2014, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$187 million to address humanitarian needs in Sudan. In September, USAID/FFP contributed an additional \$84 million to WFP for emergency operations planned for 2015. The new funding will support WFP's efforts to reach an estimated 4 million food-insecure people across Sudan with emergency food and nutrition assistance in 2015.
- USAID/FFP also provided an additional \$1.7 million to UNICEF in September for the purchase of 306 metric tons (MT) of ready-to-use therapeutic food to treat approximately 22,000 severely malnourished children in Sudan.
- The Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) allocated \$1 million to NGOs and U.N. agencies in September to address food insecurity for approximately 15,000 people in Nertiti and Rokero localities, Central Darfur, in Jebel Marra, the U.N. reports. While the humanitarian community has been unable to access most of Jebel Marra for more than three years, humanitarian agencies recently gained access to some parts of Central Darfur that are under government control, including Rokero. With the CHF allocation, humanitarian actors, in collaboration with the GoS, will contribute to immediate and long-term improvement in food security in Nertiti and Rokero through seed distributions and activities to strengthen coping capabilities of local farmers.
- Ongoing FY 2013 USAID/OFDA funding to the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is supporting agriculture and food security activities in Nertiti. DRC's programs aim to improve households' food security and agricultural productivity through seed fairs and voucher systems, support for community-based animal health workers, and improved access to irrigation facilities, as well as infrastructure projects to improve road access to nearby markets.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$7 million to partners to support agriculture and food security interventions across Sudan, more than \$2.5 million for ERMS activities, and approximately \$8 million to address nutrition needs.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of September 30, donors had committed more than \$465.6 million—approximately 47.4 percent of the total requested funding—to the 2014 revised Strategic Response Plan (SRP). Other top humanitarian donors to Sudan in 2014 include the Government of the U.K., the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Government of Japan, the Government of Sweden, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled, humanitarian fund established and managed by the U.N.
- On August 26, ECHO granted nearly \$2.6 million to UNICEF to treat approximately 100,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition across the Darfur and Kordofan regions, as well as in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, and Red Sea states. The eight-month grant will enhance UNICEF's ability to deliver ready-to-use therapeutic food to treat malnutrition and strengthen nutrition surveillance activities.

TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2014 TO DATE*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2014, which began on October 1, 2013.

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 U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among the Sudan Armed Forces, 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. 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 22, 2013, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Joseph D. Stafford renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2014. 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 2014¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur² | | | |
| U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | Agriculture and Food Security | Darfur-wide | \$1,200,000 |
| NGO Partners and Organizations ** | International Agriculture and Food Security, 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 |
| 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 | | \$2,839,223 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN | | | \$16,600,464 |
| USAID/FFP Countrywide Assistance in Sudan⁴ | | | |
| WFP and International Organizations | 174,064 MT of Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$189,665,480 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | \$189,665,480 |
| 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 |
| U.N. 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 | | | \$60,239,810 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN | | | \$189,665,480 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN | | | \$37,150,000 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2014 | | | \$287,055,290 |

^{**}USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2014 has supported the following NGO and international organization partners in Sudan: The Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), ARC, CARE, GOAL, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy Corps, Relief International (RI), SC/US, Tearfund, 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 September 30, 2014.

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>