

# SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

FEBRUARY 6, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

### 6.1 million

People in Sudan in Need of Humanitarian Assistance  
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 2013

### 3.5 million

People in Darfur in Need of Humanitarian Assistance  
OCHA – December 2013

### 1.2 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or Severely Affected Persons in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states  
OCHA – December 2013

### 156,000

Refugees in Sudan  
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 2014

### 5,000

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic  
OCHA – December 2013

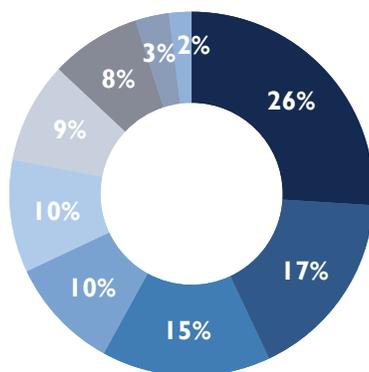
### 350,000

Sudanese Refugees in Chad  
OCHA – January 2014

### 248,000

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan and Ethiopia  
OCHA – January 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Health (26%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (17%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (15%)
- Nutrition (10%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (10%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Protection (3%)
- Shelter & Settlements (2%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Insecurity continues in Darfur, internally displacing more than 460,000 people and impeding aid operations in conflict-affected areas since January 2013.
- The U.N. is requesting \$995 million for 395 humanitarian projects in Sudan.
- The U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$90.7 million to support humanitarian assistance in Sudan to date in FY 2014.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$16,711,242
USAID/FFP	\$74,000,000

### \$90,711,242

TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Due to escalating conflict in the Darfur region, as well as persistent humanitarian needs among populations in the Two Areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, the U.N. estimates that a total of 6.1 million people require humanitarian assistance in 2014—representing a 37 percent increase from 2013 estimates.
- As a result of armed conflict in South Sudan, the U.N. reports that an estimated 23,500 people—including refugees and nomadic populations—have arrived in Sudan and Abyei Area since December 15. Although Government of Sudan (GoS)-imposed access restrictions and logistical constraints continue to pose a significant challenge, humanitarian organizations are providing food, emergency relief supplies, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to new arrivals.
- Escalating violence against peacekeepers and aid workers has led to increased security concerns for the humanitarian community in Darfur. In 2013, fighting and targeted attacks killed 16 African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) peacekeepers, as well as several relief agency staff, according to the U.N.
- In FY 2013 and FY 2014 to date, the USG has provided nearly \$350.4 million to support humanitarian activities in Sudan, including life-saving health and WASH interventions, emergency food assistance, and multi-sector assistance for refugees.

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

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

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

## RECENT POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Approximately 23,500 people from South Sudan, including refugees and migrant populations, have arrived in Sudan, according to unconfirmed reports by humanitarian actors, following violence that erupted in South Sudan's capital city of Juba on December 15 and spread rapidly throughout the country, according to U.N. reports. Local officials estimated that 6,000 South Sudanese refugees had crossed into the Samaha area of East Darfur State's Bahr el Arab Locality as of January 5, and the U.N. expects persistent population movement from South Sudan into East Darfur as the crisis continues. In response, local humanitarian actors have prepared a response plan to address the critical needs of arriving individuals by providing emergency relief supplies, WASH interventions, and health services, according to the U.N.
- The U.N. reported that nearly 3,800 people had crossed the border from South Sudan into Southern Kordofan as of January 26. In addition, an estimated 3,600 people had arrived in Western Kordofan State, approximately 250 people had reached Blue Nile, and nearly 2,500 people had crossed into the Abyei Area.
- In response to reported humanitarian needs, the GoS Water and Environmental Sanitation Department and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) distributed WASH supplies, including water storage containers, water purification tablets, plastic sheeting, latrine materials, and soap, to 4,500 new arrivals in Southern Kordofan. UNHCR provided 600 mosquito nets, 600 plastic sheets, 1,200 sleeping mats, and 200 blankets to displaced persons in Western Kordofan. According to the U.N., humanitarian actors plan to continue assessments to determine needs of new arrivals and provide additional emergency relief supplies as necessary.

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## CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

- The security situation across Darfur continues to deteriorate, exacerbating humanitarian needs and simultaneously limiting humanitarian access and the ability of relief agencies to respond. While the U.N. is currently reviewing the total number of IDPs in Darfur, estimates indicate that conflict internally displaced more than 460,000 people in four of Darfur's five states and forced more than 41,000 refugees to flee to Chad and the Central African Republic in 2013. An estimated 3.5 million people in Darfur require humanitarian assistance, according to the U.N.
- Since late November, aerial attacks by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) have reportedly intensified in North Darfur State and the Jebel Marra area—a mountainous region that encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states—resulting in multiple civilian casualties and the destruction of crops and livestock, according to local media.
- With approximately \$4.2 million in ongoing FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Merlin is providing emergency health and nutrition support to conflict-affected populations in East Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur states. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP provided a total of \$178.5 million to support humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur.

### *Central Darfur*

- Although security conditions have since improved, early November fighting between armed members of the Misseriya and Salamat ethnic groups caused insecurity and displacement in Mukjar and Um Dukhun localities in Central Darfur; and related fighting resulted in the deaths of approximately 50 people in the Abuzar IDP camp outside of Um Dukhun, according to the U.N.
- Humanitarian organizations reported that the security situation improved in Um Dukhun Locality following an intervention by local government officials and security forces, which spurred a reduction in fighting between the two groups and the disarmament of civilians in Um Dukhun town. As of January 12, more than 6,600 people had returned to Um Dukhun Locality from Chad and other areas of displacement due to improved security conditions.
- To assist approximately 3,000 refugees who returned to Central Darfur from Chad in December, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) International Medical Corps (IMC), Tearfund, and Triangle Generation Humanitaire distributed emergency shelter and relief supplies, including blankets, plastics mats, plastic sheets, and water containers. Humanitarian agencies and the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) plan to conduct a second assessment to identify needs of additional returnees to the area in the coming weeks.

### *East Darfur*

- Continuing inter-communal fighting, clashes between the SAF and other armed groups, and GoS-imposed access restrictions severely limit humanitarian access in East Darfur. As of January 5, approximately 178,000 people displaced by conflict in East Darfur required humanitarian assistance, according to the U.N.
- Inter-communal fighting along the border between East Darfur and Western Kordofan resulted in 38 deaths and the displacement of more than 6,000 people in early December. Affected populations moved primarily into Babanusa and El Taboun towns in Western Kordofan and Adila town in East Darfur. UNICEF reports that the majority of displaced persons require shelter and food assistance, as well as increased access to safe drinking water.
- On January 12, the U.N. reported that 16,500 people were still in need of assistance in Muhajeria and Abu Dungal towns, where ongoing insecurity hinders delivery of food supplies, and in Yassin town, East Darfur, where GoS-imposed access restrictions continue to prevent relief organizations from reaching more than 3,000 displaced people.
- Despite insecurity and access constraints, USAID/OFDA partner Merlin continues to provide emergency assistance, including health and nutrition support, to conflict-affected populations in Yassin Locality and to parts of Adila and Abu Karinka localities. In Muhajeria, USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) plans to conduct a food security assessment to further identify the humanitarian needs of affected people.
- USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF is supporting the distribution of emergency food commodities to approximately 2,200 vulnerable children in East Darfur. Through UNICEF-supported programs, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is establishing an outpatient therapeutic clinic in Labado town, East Darfur, to detect and treat malnutrition. SRCS plans to expand access to nutritional support through a mobile clinic, as security conditions allow. Together with the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), SRCS is also providing emergency health services to approximately 12,600 IDPs and other conflict-affected people in Labado and Muhajeria localities, according to the U.N.
- USAID/OFDA partner United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) provided improved access to adequate shelter, sanitation services, and safe drinking water for vulnerable households in East Darfur. UMCOR also promoted economic opportunities for conflict-affected populations through the provision of agricultural inputs and livestock, as well as livelihood development trainings, for youth and female heads-of-household in East Darfur.
- Additional USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners in East Darfur are closely monitoring security conditions and criminal incidents to ensure the safe and effective provision of relief aid.

### *South Darfur*

- According to the U.N., inter-communal conflict has displaced an estimated 45,000 people in South Darfur from March to December 2013. The security situation remains volatile due to clashes between local farmers and nomadic pastoralists in search of water and grazing land for livestock in Gereida Locality and surrounding areas in South Darfur. In early November, SAF deployed forces to Gereida to prevent further violence between the two groups; however, armed clashes broke out between the SAF and pastoralists, resulting in a number of casualties, according to the U.N.
- As of December 8, USAID/OFDA partner American Refugee Council (ARC) confirmed that an estimated 10,000 people displaced by the fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat communities in Ed El Fursan Locality arrived in Bulbul Timbusco town, South Darfur. In response, ARC is providing primary health care services to affected persons with nearly \$4 million in ongoing FY 2013 USAID/OFDA funding. In addition, WFP and INGO World Vision have provided 30-day rations of emergency food assistance for approximately 54,600 displaced people.

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## **CURRENT SITUATION IN THE TWO AREAS**

- According to the U.N., the security situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states has deteriorated since early December. HAC reported that an estimated 12,500 people fled their homes due to fighting in several parts of Southern Kordofan between the SAF and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF)—an armed opposition group comprising Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) forces and armed groups from Darfur. As of January 19, renewed fighting in SPLM-N-controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile have displaced approximately 58,000 people since November 2013, according to unconfirmed reports by the SPLM-N.

- As a result of increased food insecurity and violent conflict, the U.N. reports that an estimated 7,000 people fled their homes in Blue Nile in November, and the recurrence of conflict has hindered the provision of basic services, including health care for displaced populations. In response, between December 2013 and January 2014, approximately 46,000 people received health care services through mobile clinics and benefited from hygiene promotion campaigns implemented by the Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Health (MoH) and WHO in Kadugli town, and El Qoz and Dalami localities, South Kordofan.
- Despite earlier implementation complications, the GoS MoH—in coordination with WHO and UNICEF—launched a polio vaccination campaign on December 29, targeting more than 24,000 children under five years of age in GoS-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan, including South Sudanese refugee children currently living in El Liri Locality.

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## FOOD SECURITY

- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) now projects deteriorating food security conditions for the main 2013/2014 agricultural season and has revised its national harvest expectations to 20–30 percent below average in Darfur, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile due to pest outbreaks, insufficient rainfall, and increased insecurity.
- The majority of IDPs in Darfur are likely to experience Stressed—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)<sup>3</sup> 2—levels of food insecurity through March 2014, as continued food assistance is helping to prevent vulnerable populations from experiencing higher levels of food insecurity. FEWS NET reports that at least 30 percent of IDPs in SPLM-N-controlled areas of South Kordofan are experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity, while approximately 20 percent of the estimated 460,000 people displaced in Darfur by conflict in 2013 may experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity until they receive food assistance. In secure areas of Sudan, populations will likely maintain minimal—IPC 1—levels of food insecurity until March 2014.
- Through FY 2014 USAID/FFP funding, WFP plans to provide food rations for more than 240,000 displaced people in Darfur and approximately 12,000 people in Southern Kordofan. In addition, WFP plans to provide cash vouchers for nearly 150,000 displaced people in Darfur and Northern Kordofan.

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## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

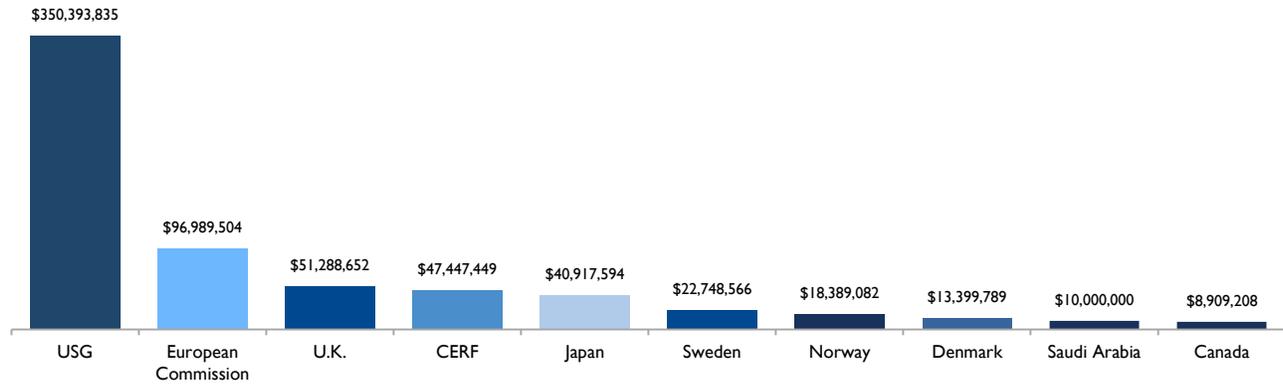
- The 2014 Sudan Strategic Response Plan is requesting \$995 million for 395 humanitarian projects in Sudan. In mid-January, the Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), Valerie Amos, allocated \$20 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support ongoing relief efforts in Sudan, according to the U.N.

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

## TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2013 AND 2014 TO DATE \*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of February 6, 2014. 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 USG commitments based on FY 2013, and FY 2014 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 1.4 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 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 HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur<sup>2</sup></b>			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,200,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$11,700,000</b>

<b>USAID/FFP Assistance in Darfur<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	61,124 Metric Tons (MT) of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$61,198,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$61,198,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$72,898,000</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas and Central and Northern Sudan</b>			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Three Areas-wide	\$800,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide and White Nile	\$800,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$411,242
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$5,011,242</b>

<b>USAID/FFP Assistance in the Three Areas and Central and Northern Sudan<sup>4</sup></b>			
WFP	12,786 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas-wide	\$12,802,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$12,802,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$17,813,242</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>			<b>\$16,711,242</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>			<b>\$74,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$90,711,242</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of February 6, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur<sup>2</sup></b>			
NGO Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$37,215,812
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
U.N. Development Program (UNDP)	ERMS	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
UNDP [U.N. Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)]	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$3,500,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,045,907
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$55,761,719</b>

<b>USAID/FFP Assistance in Darfur<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	111,214 MT of Title II Food and International Disaster Assistance Emergency Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$122,719,710
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$122,719,710</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$178,481,429</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas and Central and Northern Sudan</b>			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Health, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
IFRC	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Khartoum	\$50,000
NGO Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Three Areas-wide, and White Nile	\$11,790,497
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,200,000
U.N. Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Protection	Three Areas-wide	\$500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,431,377
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$21,471,874</b>

<b>USAID/FFP Assistance in the Three Areas and Central and Northern Sudan<sup>4</sup></b>			
WFP	29,586 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas-wide	\$30,229,290

<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>\$30,229,290</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND NORTHERN SUDAN IN FY 2013</b>	<b>\$51,701,164</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA Countrywide Assistance in Sudan</b>			
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$2,000,000</b>

<b>State/PRM Assistance in Sudan</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$27,500,000</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>	<b>\$79,233,593</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>	<b>\$152,949,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN</b>	<b>\$27,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2013</b>	<b>\$259,682,593</b>

\*\*USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2013 has supported the following NGO partners in Sudan: Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), the Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), ARC, CARE, Concern, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), GOAL, IMC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Relief International (RI), Save the Children (SC/US), UMCOR, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), War Child Canada, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), World Relief International (WRI), ZOA.

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

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>