

SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

NOVEMBER 1, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

30.9 MILLION

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

1.2 MILLION

Long-Term Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Receiving Year-Round Food Aid in Camps in Darfur
OCHA – September 2013

2 MILLION

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

931,000

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

185,000

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

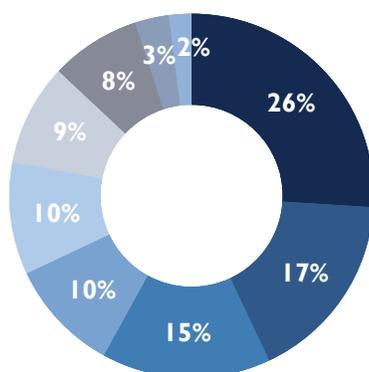
163,900

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

603,600

Sudanese Refugees in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Sudan
UNHCR – October 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ 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

- Continued conflict in Darfur disrupts humanitarian access and the delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations
- Humanitarian agencies respond to needs of flood-affected individuals across Sudan
- USG provides \$259.7 million to support populations across Sudan requiring humanitarian assistance in FY 2013

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$79,233,593
USAID/FFP ²	\$152,949,000
STATE/PRM ³	\$27,500,000

\$259,682,593

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Flooding had affected approximately 500,000 people across 17 states in Sudan and Abyei Area as of September 15, according to the Government of Sudan (GoS) Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). Humanitarian agencies continue to respond to the urgent needs of flood-affected families across Sudan, despite logistical constraints and GoS access restrictions in some areas.
- Between January and June, conflict in Darfur displaced an estimated 287,000 people within Sudan, while an additional 39,000 Darfuris fled to neighboring countries between January and September, according to the U.N. Conflict in Darfur has displaced thousands of additional individuals since July, although the exact figure is currently unknown.
- The U.S. Government (USG) committed nearly \$259.7 million in funding for humanitarian activities in Sudan in FY 2013, including \$79.2 million from USAID/OFDA for agriculture and food security, health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, as well as humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics support, and the provision of relief commodities. USAID/FFP provided more than \$152.9 million for emergency food, nutrition assistance, and vouchers for the local procurement of food supplies, while State/PRM contributed \$27.5 million to support protection and multi-sector assistance to refugees and conflict-affected populations.

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 AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Heavy rainfall and associated flooding had affected approximately 100,000 households, or 500,000 people, across 17 states in Sudan and Abyei Area between early August and September 15, according to the GoS HAC. The flooding has affected populations in all Sudanese states except East Darfur.
- Humanitarian agencies continue responding to the urgent needs of flood-affected families, despite GoS access restrictions in some areas. Relief organizations had reached nearly 149,000 people as of September 3 with emergency relief items and shelter assistance. In addition, emergency health care clinics across Sudan are treating flood-affected individuals with the help of emergency medical supplies pre-positioned by the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for U.N., non-governmental organization (NGO), and other humanitarian health actors in Sudan.
- As of September 18, USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) had provided approximately 693 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to meet the needs of more than 66,000 vulnerable individuals in North Darfur State, where flooding has affected more than 22,000 people. USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has increased access to safe drinking water in flood-affected communities by rehabilitating 215 hand pumps.
- While the GoS continues to limit humanitarian access for international NGO staff, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) conducted a joint assessment on September 22 to inform their response to flooding in the six most-affected states—Al Gezira, Blue Nile, Khartoum, Northern, River Nile, and White Nile. In response to assessment findings, which revealed that flooding caused the partial collapse of at least 35,500 houses and the total collapse of an additional 34,000 houses, SRCS distributed emergency relief items, shelter materials, seeds, and WASH supplies to affected communities. Relief agencies are providing emergency health care assistance and establishing new medical care centers, in addition to existing mobile units, due to widespread damage to health care facilities in Al Gezira, Northern, River Nile, and White Nile.

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

- Since January, periodic clashes between armed groups and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), as well as inter-communal fighting, have resulted in significant population displacement, damaged and destroyed villages, and disrupted humanitarian activities throughout Darfur. Conflict in Darfur displaced an estimated 287,000 people internally between January and June, while an estimated 39,000 Darfuris sought refuge in neighboring countries, primarily Chad, between January and September, according to the U.N. Fighting since July has internally displaced thousands of additional people, although the precise figure remains unknown. Humanitarian access constraints stemming from insecurity and GoS-imposed restrictions prevent relief agencies from reaching additional populations, including an estimated 100,000 individuals displaced or severely affected by conflict in the Jebel Marra area, which encompasses parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states.
- The humanitarian community continues to confront escalating security concerns in Darfur, including increased criminality that reportedly led to the death of four African Union (A.U.)-U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) personnel in October. On October 11, a carjacking incident in El Fasher town, the capital of North Darfur, resulted in the death of one UNAMID officer, while a separate attack on a UNAMID convoy in West Darfur State—considered relatively secure in comparison to other Darfur states—on October 13 resulted in three deaths and one injury among UNAMID staff.
- Despite these challenges, USAID/OFDA partner the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is improving food security and self-reliance for approximately 26,000 households throughout the Darfur region with ongoing USAID/OFDA funding. FAO programs supported nearly 7,000 drought- and flood-affected households with seeds, farming tools, and agricultural training; rehabilitated water points; vaccinated livestock belonging to nearly 37,000 households; and trained community animal health workers. As a result of these interventions, many farmers in the area reported having cultivated more land, with expected increased crop yields, as well as lower livestock mortality and morbidity rates than in previous years.

Central Darfur

- Localized attacks in Central Darfur fomented tensions between the Misseriya and Salamat groups in September and October, according to the U.N. Clashes reportedly resulted in approximately 45 deaths during the week of September 23, the GoS HAC reports. Fighting between the two groups in April and June displaced more than 55,000 people.
- In response to large-scale population displacement since January, USAID/OFDA support has enabled partners to construct emergency shelters, provide sanitation facilities, promote improved hygiene practices, and expand access to safe drinking water in internally displaced person (IDP) camps, as security and access conditions permit. One USAID/OFDA partner is operating health care facilities in Um Dukhun town. In addition, USAID/FFP funds supported WFP's distribution of one-month emergency food rations for nearly 15,000 newly displaced individuals in October.
- USAID/OFDA partner Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) rehabilitated roads in Central Darfur's Uyour area to improve vulnerable communities' access to rural centers and markets. The rehabilitation project, implemented through a cash-for-work scheme, provided vulnerable households with a temporary income source and ensured substantial community participation to promote a sense of local ownership in both the rehabilitation and future repairs of the roads. The road repairs have significantly improved connection between remote villages and key economic centers. However, access to basic services remains a challenge for many communities in Central Darfur as insecurity persists in the Jebel Marra area and in the southern part of the state.

East Darfur

- Sporadic clashes between the Rizeigat and Ma'aliya groups and fighting between the SAF and other armed groups persist in East Darfur State. Insecurity, criminality, and GoS-imposed restrictions constrain the ability of humanitarian actors to conduct interagency assessments and reach approximately 150,000 displaced individuals in Abu Karinka, Adila, Labado, and Muhajeria towns in Shaeria and Yassin localities, according to the U.N.
- Despite access and logistical limitations, WFP and SRCS are using alternative routes to reach affected populations and have distributed 15-day food rations to approximately 114,000 newly displaced people in Abu Karinka and Adila since August. WFP and SRCS also reached approximately 7,500 people in Ed Daein Locality and 5,000 people displaced to Abu Sufian, Draib Babiker, and Judat villages in North Darfur with food distributions in September.
- A USAID/OFDA partner continues to support primary health care services and mobile clinics in affected areas of East Darfur, responding to needs of populations displaced from Muhajeria and Labado throughout September.

South Darfur

- With more than \$3 million in ongoing FY 2012 funding, USAID/OFDA partner World Vision is implementing agriculture, economic recovery, health, protection, and WASH interventions across South Darfur. The humanitarian agency aims to improve resilience and promote durable solutions for vulnerable individuals, including approximately 139,000 IDPs. World Vision has provided safe drinking water supplies to six IDP camps through the construction, operation, and maintenance of 15 motorized water schemes and 83 hand pumps, activities that are helping increase average water usage per person. Between July 1 and September 30, World Vision conducted vegetable husbandry training for more than 800 farmers from the Khorabashi, Manawashi, and Mershing IDP camps, and distributed vegetable seeds to approximately 1,200 women.

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE TWO AREAS AND ABYEI

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile

- The humanitarian community advocates for access to all affected populations in the Two Areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, where relief agencies estimate that more than 1 million people are internally displaced or otherwise severely affected due to fighting that began in June 2011. The fighting has also forced more than 250,000 people to seek refuge in neighboring countries.
- Armed conflict between the SAF and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) continues to result in civilian death and displacement in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, according to relief organizations. The U.N. reports that more than 500 refugees fled from Southern Kordofan to South Sudan in September, while unconfirmed reports indicate that additional clashes in Blue Nile internally displaced approximately 300 people during the week of

September 16. As of October 11, approximately 2,500 people in SPLM-N-held areas of Southern Kordofan had sought refuge in South Sudan's Upper Nile State due to fighting in early October between SAF and SPLM-N forces, as well as increasingly scarce access to food, according to Médecins Sans Frontières. In addition, an interagency assessment team reports that clashes in late September in Blue Nile State displaced more than 2,000 people, who require emergency shelter materials, food aid, relief commodities, and primary health care services, to Kurmuk Locality.

- Despite insecurity and access constraints, humanitarian organizations are providing relief assistance to conflict-affected people in the Two Areas through local staff and national NGOs. USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF is helping the Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Health provide health care assistance for conflict-affected people in Abu Kershola town, Rashad Locality. UNICEF also provided primary health care supplies and childhood illness management kits to support 10,000 children under five years of age. In addition, relief agencies continue efforts to respond to the humanitarian needs of approximately 250,000 refugees displaced by fighting in the Two Areas to South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya since June 2011.
- With nearly \$600,000 in FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is improving livelihood opportunities for conflict-affected individuals across Southern Kordofan, through agriculture, food security, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), and WASH interventions. WHH implemented a cash-for-work program to support livelihoods and to construct a bridge that has improved community access to local markets and services.

Polio Vaccination Campaign

- In late July, GoS and SPLM-N authorities endorsed a detailed plan of action for a proposed polio vaccination and vitamin A distribution campaign targeting approximately 154,000 children under five years of age in conflict-affected areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, where immunization coverage has declined significantly due to ongoing conflict since 2011. Following months of delays, GoS and SPLM-N authorities recently agreed to a two-week cessation of hostilities to enable UNICEF and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) to implement the campaign. If the vaccination campaign takes place, it would be the first time since 2011 that humanitarian actors were permitted access into SPLM-N-controlled areas from within Sudan.

Abyei Area

- Humanitarian organizations continue to provide needs-based assistance to populations in Abyei Area, including populations who have voluntarily returned to areas north of the River Kiir, as well as displaced persons remaining south of the river and those engaged in seasonal returns. The unresolved political status of the Abyei Area continues to pose challenges for the sustainable provision of humanitarian assistance, as many communities await clarity on Abyei Area's political status before deciding to permanently return, according to the U.N.
- The U.N. reports that recent movements of communities into Abyei Area in anticipation of the referendum to determine the final status of Abyei—originally proposed to occur during October—could increase tensions and potentially result in elevated humanitarian needs, particularly if population influxes coincide with the upcoming migration of members of the Misseriya ethnic group and accompanying livestock. Approximately 6,000 individuals from the Ngok Dinka ethnic group have arrived in the Abyei Area since September to participate in a referendum, according to the U.N. Without backing from the GoS, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS), the A.U., and the broader international community, Ngok Dinkas began voting through a unilateral process on October 27. In response, Misseriya leaders recently announced plans to hold a unilateral vote for the Misseriya community, according to local media.
- Regardless of their reasons for traveling to Abyei Area, humanitarian agencies are responding to the humanitarian needs of people arriving in Abyei Area, including through food assistance and mobile health care services. Humanitarian services for returnee populations complement ongoing multi-sector activities for the more than 80,000 people already living in Abyei Area, according to the U.N.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA supported five NGOs and eight U.N. agencies and public international organizations to address the needs of affected populations in Abyei Area. USAID/OFDA-funded activities provide assistance to returnees, IDPs, and host communities by supporting child protection and psychosocial activities through child-friendly spaces, promoting good hygiene practices, and increasing access to safe drinking water.

HEALTH

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$19 million—representing 26 percent of total USAID/OFDA funding in Sudan—to support interventions that have enabled 14 U.N. and NGO implementing partners to improve health conditions for conflict-affected and other vulnerable individuals across Sudan.
- With FY 2013 support, USAID/OFDA partner Concern is improving health care access for nearly 31,500 IDPs, conflict-affected individuals, and returnees in West Darfur. Concern is treating children and vulnerable individuals for communicable diseases, providing training for medical staff in health care and mobile clinics, and assisting pregnant women through maternal health care clinics.
- In Southern Kordofan, USAID/OFDA partner Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) is providing health care assistance for more than 403,000 individuals, including approximately 161,000 IDPs, with more than \$1.1 million in FY 2013 support. SC/US projects help build the capacity of local health care centers, including through trainings for health care providers and improving drug management and health information systems.

FOOD SECURITY

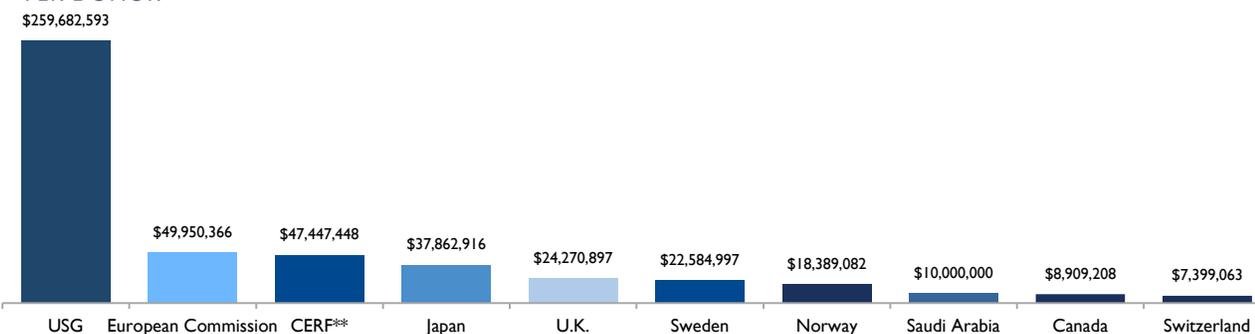
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects stable food security conditions for individuals in most regions of Sudan, except for conflict-affected areas of the Darfur region and the Two Areas. Most IDPs in Darfur are likely to experience Stressed—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2—levels of food insecurity through the peak lean season; long-standing food assistance is helping to prevent vulnerable people from experiencing higher phases of food insecurity. However, many inaccessible IDPs in Adila and Abu Karinka, East Darfur, may experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity without food assistance. FEWS NET also notes that the GoS decision in mid-September to lift fuel and cooking gas subsidies will likely lead to an increase in food prices across the country, particularly in remote areas such as the Darfur area and Northern Kordofan, Southern Kordofan, and Rea Sea states, due to relatively high transportation costs.
- FEWS NET expects IDPs and severely affected individuals in the Two Areas to experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity through December. Emergency-level food insecurity could manifest in an inability to meet survival needs, a significant increase in acute malnutrition levels, and an increase in mortality, especially among children under five years of age.
- In FY 2013, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$152.9 million to support food-insecure and vulnerable populations across Sudan through the distribution of emergency food aid, including ready-to-use supplementary foods that help improve nutrition among children, and local procurement vouchers.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of November 1, donors had committed \$475 million—approximately 48 percent of total requested funding—to the 2013 Sudan Humanitarian Work Plan.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of November 1, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2013, which began on October 1, 2012, and ended September 30, 2013.

**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 Two Areas and Abyei, 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 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 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA Assistance in Darfur²			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
NGO Partners**	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$37,215,812
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

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$55,761,719
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USAID/FFP Assistance in Darfur³

WFP	111,214 MT of Title II Food and International Disaster Assistance Emergency Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$122,719,710
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TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$122,719,710
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TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2013	\$178,481,429
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USAID/OFDA Assistance in the Three Areas and Central and Northern Sudan

FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
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, 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	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

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$21,471,874
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USAID/FFP Assistance in the Three Areas and Central and Northern Sudan⁴

WFP	29,586 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas-wide	\$30,229,290
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TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$30,229,290
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TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND NORTHERN SUDAN IN FY 2013	\$51,701,164
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USAID/OFDA Countrywide Assistance in Sudan

IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
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TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$2,000,000
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State/PRM Assistance in Sudan

ICRC	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
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UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
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TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE	\$27,500,000
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TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$79,233,593
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TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$152,949,000
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TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN	\$27,500,000
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TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2013	\$259,682,593
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**USAID/OFDA funding for FY 2013 has supported the following NGO partners in Sudan: ACTED, the Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Concern, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy Corps, Merlin, Relief International (RI), SC/US, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), War Child Canada, WHH, World Relief International (WRI), 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 November 1, 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 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>