



SOUTH SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Between October 30, 2010, and September 20, 2011, more than 342,000 individuals of southern origin returned from Sudan to South Sudan—primarily to Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), Unity, and Upper Nile states along South Sudan’s northern border—according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- Humanitarian agencies continued to provide emergency food assistance, relief items, and health care to approximately 7,000 refugees displaced from conflict in Sudan’s Southern Kordofan State to Pariang County in Unity State, South Sudan, as of September 23. Approximately 4,000 refugees have fled the conflict in neighboring Blue Nile State, Sudan, to Upper Nile State, South Sudan. Humanitarian agencies are responding to the health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs of the refugee population in Maban County and Renk town, both in Upper Nile State.
- In early September, flooding in and around Agok town displaced an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 individuals, according to the U.N. Following rapid needs assessments conducted on September 6 and 7, relief agencies distributed more than 600 relief items and shelter kits to flood-affected households in Agok and surrounding areas with support from USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA).
- On August 18, inter-communal violence erupted in Uror County, Jonglei State, when Murle ethnic group members attacked members of the Lou Nuer ethnic group, resulting in at least 340 deaths and the displacement of approximately 26,800 individuals from Jonglei State, according to OCHA. The inter-communal attacks were preceded by a series of attacks and counterattacks between the two ethnic groups that began in November 2010.
- Following South Sudan’s independence on July 9, USAID/OFDA and USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) continued to meet immediate humanitarian needs, while also supporting livelihoods and reintegration activities within vulnerable communities across South Sudan. In FY 2011, USAID provided more than \$158.2 million in humanitarian assistance in South Sudan, including approximately \$21 million for WASH, more than \$20.8 million for health, approximately \$18.3 million for logistics and emergency relief commodities, more than \$12.7 million for agriculture and food security, approximately \$6.5 million for economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), more than \$3.3 million for nutrition, approximately \$2.7 million for shelter and settlements, and nearly \$1 million for protection, as well as more than \$5.7 million for humanitarian coordination and information management and nearly \$63.9 million for the distribution of food assistance. In addition, the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has obligated more than \$60.4 million for multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance activities in South Sudan and Sudan combined in FY 2011.

| NUMBERS AT A GLANCE | Source | |
|---|------------------|---|
| New Conflict-Related Displacements in South Sudan in 2011¹ | 304,405 | OCHA – September 2011 |
| Refugees Originating from South Sudan | 100,000 | UNHCR ² – January 2011 |
| Refugees in South Sudan from South Kordofan and Blue Nile³ | 11,000 | UNHCR – September 2011 |
| Other Refugees in South Sudan⁴ | 27,000 | UNHCR – July 2011 |
| IDP⁵ and Refugee Returns to South Sudan and the Three Areas | | |
| January 2005 to November 2010 IDP Returns | 2 million | UNHCR – April 2011 |
| October 30, 2010, to September 20, 2011, IDP Returns | 385,137 | OCHA/RCSO ⁶ – September 2011 |
| January 2005 to July 2011 Refugee Returns | 331,967 | UNHCR – July 3, 2011 |

¹Figure reflects cumulative displacements in South Sudan from January 1 to September 15, 2011, including the more than 98,000 persons displaced from Abyei Area in mid-May.

²Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

³Figure includes approximately 7,000 refugees from Southern Kordofan State, Sudan, in Unity State, South Sudan, as well as 4,000 refugees from Blue Nile State, Sudan, in Upper Nile State, South Sudan.

⁴The majority of other refugees are from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

⁵Internally displaced person (IDP)

⁶U.N. Resident Coordinator’s Support Office (RCSO)

| FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN ⁷ | |
|--|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA Assistance to South Sudan | \$94,364,859 |
| USAID/FFP Assistance to South Sudan | \$63,868,400 |
| Total USAID Assistance to South Sudan | \$158,233,259 |

| FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN | |
|--|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan | \$195,287,019 |
| USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan | \$246,231,000 |
| State/PRM Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan | \$60,422,677 |
| Total USAID and State Assistance to Sudan and South Sudan | \$501,940,696 |

Context

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict within Sudan during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others. Between the signing of the peace agreement in 2005 and independence in July 2011, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to their communities in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR.
- The CPA contained a provision for the 10 states of Southern Sudan to conduct a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011, which resulted in a vote for independence. The Republic of South Sudan declared independence on July 9, 2011. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital of South Sudan.
- On July 14, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires R. Barrie Walkley declared a disaster in the Republic of South Sudan due to an ongoing complex emergency caused by population displacement and returnee inflows from Sudan, continued armed conflict, and perennial environmental shocks—including drought and flooding—that further compound humanitarian needs. USAID/OFDA continues to provide essential humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations and returnees across the country.
- Insecurity, landmines, and the ongoing rainy season continue to restrict humanitarian space across the country, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need, particularly in Unity, Warrap, and Jonglei states, according to OCHA.

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Displacements

- Conflict—including inter- and intra-communal violence, clashes between security forces and armed opposition groups, as well as the confrontations between the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) and Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) in Abyei Area in mid-May—displaced more than 304,000 people within the 10 states of South Sudan between January 1 and September 15, according to OCHA.
- Since April, poor road conditions, fuel shortages, and insecurity caused by landmines and the presence of armed opposition groups have hampered relief agencies’ efforts to identify and meet the humanitarian needs of some returnees and conflict-affected populations in several areas of Unity State, including in the capital, Bentiu. Swedish demining and unexploded ordnance removal teams recently arrived in South Sudan to clear roads in the Bentiu area. In September, a U.N. Mine Action Coordination Center team completed clearing the Bentiu–Leer–Adok road, a critical humanitarian corridor in Unity State, and continued to clear additional roads in Unity State.
- As of September 30, humanitarian access remained limited in Uror County, Jonglei State, due to poor road conditions and a tense security situation following clashes between the Murle and Lou Nuer ethnic groups in mid-August. The U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) deployed integrated teams, comprising military and civilian personnel, to three towns in and around Uror County after the clashes to monitor the security situation and coordinate with local authorities to deter conflict. In addition, as of September 6, UNMISS continued to conduct daily patrol flights over other areas in Jonglei State where inter-communal violence could potentially arise.
- In September, relief agencies verified more than 21,600 displaced people in Uror County, Jonglei State, and distributed emergency relief supplies—including plastic sheets, blankets, and mosquito nets—to vulnerable populations. In addition, with support from the USAID/OFDA-funded Rapid Response Fund, IOM delivered 1,725 plastic sheets, sufficient to provide emergency shelter for more than 8,600 people, and 1,500 mosquito nets from Juba to Uror County between August 26 and September 7.

⁷ Includes USAID humanitarian funding committed prior to July 9, when the 10 states comprising South Sudan remained part of Sudan.

Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile Displacements

- As of September 23, relief agencies estimated that approximately 7,000 Nuban ethnic group refugees had crossed into Unity State, South Sudan, from Southern Kordofan State, Sudan, since the outbreak of fighting between the SAF and forces loyal to the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) on June 6. The majority of the displaced remained in a remote area of Pariang County near Yida town in northern Unity State in September, and the number of new arrivals from Southern Kordofan State averaged more than 170 daily since August 1, with a surge in late September of approximately 250 people arriving per day, according to relief agencies.
- Despite continued insecurity along the border between Unity and Southern Kordofan states and poor road conditions during the ongoing rainy season that have restricted humanitarian access in Pariang County, relief agencies delivered 210 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance by air—enough to feed nearly 20,000 people for three months—to Nubans in Yida town, Pariang County, by September 30. In addition, as of late September, UNHCR continued preparations for an alternate site in Unity State to move the population to a safer location farther from the border.
- In early September, fighting between the SAF and SPLM-N forces erupted in Blue Nile State, Sudan, displacing approximately 4,000 individuals across the border to Upper Nile State, South Sudan, according to UNHCR. As of September 23, the majority of the refugees remained in Maban County and Renk town, where relief agencies continued to respond to health, nutrition, and WASH needs.

Abyei Area Displacements

- On September 8, Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) and GoS officials signed an agreement to withdraw all remaining troops from Abyei Area by September 30. However, during an August 31 interagency visit to Agok town and Twic County, Warrap State, South Sudan, displaced populations and local officials indicated that, in addition to full SAF withdrawal, other conditions must be met prior to large-scale returns to Abyei town. These conditions include the full deployment of U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei troops and clearance of all landmines and explosive remnants of war.
- Approximately 98,400 Abyei Area IDPs—mostly concentrated in Twic County, Warrap State—continue to receive humanitarian assistance. The U.N. estimates that the IDP population will require assistance at least through the end of 2011. On August 11 and 12, a joint U.N.-donor mission traveled to Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBeG) State, and Kuajok town, Warrap State, to meet with individuals displaced from Abyei Area, verifying that relief agencies are meeting emergency food, nutrition, health, and WASH needs in areas of displacement.
- As of July 13, USAID/FFP, through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), had provided emergency food assistance to more than 108,000 people affected by the Abyei Area conflict.

Sudan–South Sudan Population Movements

- Despite returnee inflows below expected levels, transit sites in Renk—a key transit town in Upper Nile State—remained congested, particularly following the arrival of approximately 2,900 new returnees from Khartoum on September 16. Approximately 18,000 people remained in the three transit sites in Renk as of September 22, according to OCHA.
- USAID/OFDA continues to facilitate onward transport for returnees to destinations across South Sudan and to coordinate with humanitarian agencies and the RSS to solve the problem of congestion in Renk.
- With USAID/OFDA support, IOM had transported approximately 2,000 returnees from Renk to their final destination of Malakal town, Upper Nile State, as of September 23. USAID supports IOM to transport returnees in South Sudan to final destinations, monitor population movements, and provide essential emergency relief commodities, such as blankets and plastic sheeting, to returnees in Renk.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$80 million to support the reintegration of returnees into local communities across South Sudan through the provision of basic services that benefit returnees and local community members and innovative livelihoods programs, particularly in the area of agriculture and food security.

Food Security and Nutrition

- According to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network, food insecurity in many areas of South Sudan—particularly in eastern Jonglei State and localized areas along the South Sudan–Sudan border—remained at crisis levels in August 2011 due to sustained high food prices, continued returnee inflows from Sudan, significant numbers of IDPs, and persistent insecurity along trade routes.
- In Upper Nile State, where closures to commercial traffic across the Sudan–South Sudan border have caused food prices to increase and local living conditions to deteriorate, USAID/OFDA supports local agricultural and livestock production through Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to increase household food production for more than 82,000

beneficiaries in three counties. With more than \$1 million in USAID/OFDA funding, NPA is using farmer-to-farmer learning to promote improved agricultural techniques and is equipping community animal health workers with vaccinations and other veterinary supplies to improve livestock health.

- Through Concern, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$900,000 in FY 2011 funding to enhance food and income security in NBeG State through seed distributions and agricultural trainings that introduce best practices and innovations to improve farmers' yields. Concern's program targets 17,000 extremely poor and vulnerable people in Aweil West County, where OCHA reports that more than 5,600 returnees have arrived since October 30, 2010.
- USAID/FFP contributed an estimated \$90 million in emergency food assistance toward WFP's 2011 emergency program in South Sudan. These resources have provided life-saving assistance to approximately 1.5 million beneficiaries, including refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable households country-wide, such as those affected by recent violence in Abyei Area and South Kordofan State. In addition, with more than \$19.2 million in FY 2011 funding for agriculture and ERMS activities, USAID/OFDA is helping populations in South Sudan to overcome barriers to food security.

Health

- Between January and July 2011, health facilities in South Sudan reported more than 437,000 malaria cases—nearly double the number of cases reported during the same time period in 2010—including approximately 320 malaria-related deaths, according to the RSS Ministry of Health (MoH) and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO). MoH notes that increased and improved reporting may account for some of the increase.
- With USAID/OFDA support, WHO and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) are participating in a nationwide measles vaccination campaign that began on August 18, initially targeting areas of South Sudan that have received a significant influx of returnees in recent months. This effort follows local measles vaccination campaigns that began at the end of 2010 in northern border states of South Sudan, where the large influx of unvaccinated returnees from Sudan resulted in measles outbreaks. The current national campaign, which began in NBeG and Upper Nile states, will continue in Unity, Warrap, and WBeG states in September, targeting more than 682,500 children under five years of age.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$20.8 million for health assistance to vulnerable populations across South Sudan, including in states affected by recent conflict such as Warrap, Unity, and Jonglei.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- On August 22, representatives from the RSS Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and donors—including USAID/OFDA staff—attended a consultative workshop in Juba to begin the development of the 2012 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for South Sudan. Participants reviewed the current humanitarian situation and identified basic humanitarian planning assumptions and likely scenarios for 2012. U.N. agencies and NGOs plan to finalize project submissions to the CAP by the end of October.
- Through the Central Emergency Response Fund, the U.N. provided IOM with funding to transport 6,000 individuals from the Kosti way station to destinations in South Sudan. IOM recently provided approximately 7,000 returnees with transport from Kosti to destinations in South Sudan with funding from the U.N.'s Common Humanitarian Fund.
- On August 22, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the RSS Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry launched the Land Cover Atlas of South Sudan, a database that aims to provide users with information on the availability and distribution of land resources in order to promote the development of plans and policies that build long-term food security. The atlas is part of a European Union-funded program to build sustainable food security in South Sudan.

FY 2011 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

| <i>Implementing Partner</i> | <i>Activity</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Amount</i> |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | | | |
| Action Against Hunger-USA (AAH) | Nutrition, WASH | NBeG, Warrap | \$1,050,000 |
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH | Warrap, WBeG | \$2,289,238 |

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| Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH | Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei | \$1,353,411 |
| American Refugee Committee (ARC) | ERMS, Health, Protection, WASH | Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile | \$2,856,576 |
| CARE | WASH | Unity | \$1,004,877 |
| CHF International | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH | Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria | \$1,915,362 |
| Concern | Agriculture and Food Security | NBeG | \$905,428 |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, WASH | Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile | \$4,084,957 |
| Christian Mission Aid (CMA) | Health | Jonglei, Upper Nile | \$1,269,685 |
| FAO | Agriculture and Food Security | South Sudan-wide | \$500,000 |
| GOAL | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, WASH | Warrap, Abyei Area | \$3,544,822 |
| Horn Relief | ERMS, WASH | NBeG | \$1,500,697 |
| International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) | Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities | South Sudan-wide | \$500,000 |
| International Medical Corps (IMC) | Nutrition | Jonglei | \$1,401,004 |
| IMC | WASH | Upper Nile | \$1,200,000 |
| Interchurch | Health | Upper Nile | \$1,190,488 |
| IOM Rapid Response Fund | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | South Sudan, Abyei | \$4,000,000 |
| IOM | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | South Sudan-wide | \$10,000,000 |
| IOM | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities | South Sudan-wide | \$6,000,000 |
| International Rescue Committee (IRC) | Health | NBeG | \$1,756,695 |
| IRC-MSH | Health | NBeG, Unity | \$1,196,210 |
| Medair, SWI | Health, WASH | Upper Nile, Lakes | \$1,617,821 |
| Mercy Corps | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS | Unity | \$943,746 |
| NPA | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS | Upper Nile | \$1,022,738 |
| NPA | Agriculture and Food Security | Jonglei | \$2,479,404 |
| Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) | Agriculture and Food Security, Natural and Technological Risks, WASH | Warrap | \$1,731,025 |
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | South Sudan-wide | \$2,500,000 |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------------|
| PACT | WASH | Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, NBeG, Upper Nile | \$3,500,000 |
| Relief International (RI) | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS | Upper Nile | \$653,842 |
| Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) | Health | Jonglei, Upper Nile | \$2,480,330 |
| Samaritan's Purse (SP) | WASH | NBeG, WBeG, Lakes, Warrap | \$1,065,706 |
| Solidarites | WASH | Unity | \$923,226 |
| Solidarites | WASH | Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile | \$365,082 |
| Tearfund | WASH | NBeG | \$824,035 |
| United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) | ERMS, Protection, WASH | NBeG | \$943,184 |
| U.N. Development Program (UNDP) | Shelter and Settlements | NBeG, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Jonglei | \$1,052,313 |
| UNICEF | Nutrition, WASH | South Sudan-wide | \$1,500,000 |
| UNICEF | Health, Nutrition, WASH | South Sudan-wide | \$1,500,000 |
| U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS) | Logistics and Relief Commodities | South Sudan-wide | \$5,500,000 |
| Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Belgium (VSF/B) | Agriculture and Food Security | Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, NBeG, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Equatoria | \$2,900,000 |
| WFP | Logistics and Relief Commodities | South Sudan-wide | \$1,000,000 |
| WFP | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | South Sudan-wide | \$1,000,000 |
| WHO | Health | South Sudan-wide | \$1,000,000 |
| WHO | Health | South Sudan-wide | \$1,491,765 |
| World Relief International (WRI) | Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition | Unity | \$1,585,996 |
| World Concern Development Organization (WCDO) | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS | Warrap | \$919,150 |
| World Vision | Agriculture and Food Security, Health, WASH | Warrap | \$1,646,762 |
| World Vision | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Protection | Western Equatoria | \$1,242,335 |
| | Program Support | South Sudan-wide | \$1,456,949 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | | | \$94,364,859 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
| WFP | 49,270 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance | South Sudan-wide | \$63,868,400 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | \$63,868,400 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2011 | | | \$158,233,259 |

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN

| <i>Implementing Partner</i> | <i>Activity</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Amount</i> |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN | | | |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | | | \$195,287,019 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN | | | |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | \$246,231,000 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2011 | | | \$441,518,019 |
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN | | | |
| ADRA | Reintegration Assistance | Upper Nile | \$700,000 |
| ARC | Economic Livelihoods | Eastern Equatoria | \$399,265 |
| ARC | Health, WASH | Eastern Equatoria | \$983,281 |
| ARC | Multi-sectoral assistance | Central Equatoria | \$446,729 |
| CHF International | Anti-SGBV; Economic Livelihoods | Eastern Equatoria | \$399,833 |
| International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Sudan Emergency Appeal | Multi-sectoral protection and assistance | Sudan and South Sudan | \$18,100,000 |
| IMC | Multi-sectoral protection and assistance | Jonglei | \$900,000 |
| IMC | Health, WASH | Jonglei | \$1,000,000 |
| IOM | WASH | Western Equatoria | \$500,000 |
| Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) | Education | Eastern Equatoria | \$450,167 |
| RI | Returnee assistance | Upper Nile | \$543,976 |
| UMCOR | Education, WASH | Central Equatoria | \$399,426 |
| UNHCR | Contribution to Emergency Response Appeal | Sudan and South Sudan | \$7,800,000 |
| UNHCR | Multi-sectoral protection and assistance | Sudan and South Sudan | \$26,300,000 |
| World Vision | Education, Health | Western Equatoria | \$700,000 |
| World Vision | Returnee assistance | Jonglei | \$800,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | \$60,422,677 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2011 | | | \$501,940,696 |

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in South Sudan can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (202) 821-1999
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int