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BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

October 3, 2008

Note: The last situation report was dated September 5, 2008.

BACKGROUND

In 2008, Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, and insecurity countrywide. Since 2003, a complex emergency in Sudan’s western region of Darfur has affected more than 4.5 million people, including nearly 2.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). In Darfur, fighting among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), militias, and ethnic groups is ongoing. According to the U.N., the clashes have displaced approximately 220,000 people within Darfur and to eastern Chad since January 2008.

The former Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) continue to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) through the joint Government of National Unity (GNU). The GNU was formed in 2005, the year the parties signed the CPA and officially ended more than two decades of conflict between the north and the south. During the conflict, famine, fighting, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 600,000 Sudanese to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced 4 million others within Sudan. The U.N. estimates that approximately 2.1 million people displaced during the conflict have returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei since 2005, taxing scarce resources and weak infrastructure. In eastern Sudan, the GNU and the Eastern Front opposition coalition signed the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in 2006, but the area remains underdeveloped and slow to recover from decades of conflict.

The U.S. Government (USG) is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$3 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan and eastern Chad since FY 2004. The USG continues to support the implementation of the CPA and joins the international community in seeking a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Darfur. On October 11, 2007, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Alberto M. Fernandez renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2008.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	From Southern Sudan: 2.7 million In Darfur: 2.47 million In Eastern Sudan: 168,000	UNHCR ¹ – November 2007 OCHA ² – July 2008 U.N. – September 2007
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 250,000 From Southern Sudan: 215,000 Returnees to Southern Sudan: 294,000	UNHCR – June 2008 UNHCR – September 2008 UNHCR – September 2008
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, and others: 227,664	UNHCR – August 2008

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2008

USAID/OFDA³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$144,224,974
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$570,170,600
State/PRM⁵ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$115,662,456
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....\$830,058,030

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

In September, insecurity continued to cause displacement and impede humanitarian access to populations in need. Fighting in North Darfur significantly limited humanitarian access to newly displaced populations and caused several agencies to limit or suspend humanitarian programs in the area. Despite restrictions due to insecurity and violence,

humanitarian agencies continue to provide critical humanitarian assistance to flood- and conflict-affected populations throughout Darfur.

Security and Humanitarian Access

In September, banditry targeting humanitarian staff and U.N. forces hampered the provision of humanitarian relief throughout Darfur. From January

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

³ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

⁴ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁵ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

to September 2008, bandits and armed assailants hijacked 224 vehicles, attacked 139 humanitarian facilities, and killed 11 humanitarian workers, according to OCHA. As a result of fighting and continuing violence in North Darfur, several humanitarian agencies have limited or suspended programs in the area, negatively affecting the distribution of humanitarian aid to approximately 450,000 people. On August 27, U.N. World Food Program (WFP) partner German Agro Action (GAA) suspended food deliveries to 450,000 people in North Darfur following attacks and threats against GAA staff members. On September 17, the NGO Partner Aid International (PAI) suspended programs in Khazan Tungur village in North Darfur after armed groups burned and looted four villages in the area, damaged a PAI health clinic, and detained two PAI staff members. PAI provides 20,000 individuals with medical care in the Khazan Tungur area.

In early to mid-September, U.N. agencies and armed opposition groups reported that Sudanese government forces launched attacks in North Darfur. According to armed opposition groups, the attacks targeted an estimated 20 villages, including Disa and Birmaza villages north of Kutum town and Tarny, Tabit, and Khazan Tungur villages near El Fasher. Based on initial estimates, up to 20,000 people fled from villages in the Tabit area towards the Fanga area, West Darfur, and an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 fled Disa and Birmaza. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the majority of the displaced individuals are seeking refuge in villages, while some IDPs have sought shelter in mountain and forest areas, with limited access to food and shelter.

Due to continued fighting and violence, humanitarian agencies have not yet confirmed the exact number of newly displaced individuals in North Darfur. In addition, relief agencies report that insecurity has limited humanitarian aid distributions to affected populations. As of October 2, the U.N.–African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) had not established a presence in the area due to continuing security concerns. UNAMID attempted to visit Disa and Birmaza villages to assess the security situation, but attacks on UNAMID helicopters prevented UNAMID from reaching the area. Since August, unknown assailants have fired on at least four UNAMID helicopters, killing four people. Sudanese government forces have denied any military activity in North Darfur, stating that the increased SAF presence was due to soldiers securing roads to support food aid convoys.

In September, insecurity in Zam Zam IDP camp in North Darfur temporarily limited access to the displaced populations in the camp. According to the U.N., SAF personnel entered the market area of Zam

Zam, shooting indiscriminately and looting camp structures on September 10. According to an OCHA, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and WFP assessment of the camp, approximately 535 households fled during the attack, including 475 children. The agencies expect that the displaced population will return in coming weeks, as most residents remained near the camp. As of September 16, the situation in Zam Zam had calmed, allowing NGOs to resume programs in the camp.

Food Security and Nutrition

On September 7, WFP issued a press release condemning attacks on trucks delivering WFP food assistance to conflict-affected populations in Darfur and warned that continued insecurity could force WFP to suspend operations in some areas of Darfur. As of September 9, approximately 69 trucks and 43 drivers remained missing following more than 100 hijackings of WFP-contracted trucks in 2008. The increase in attacks on WFP-contracted vehicles and WFP partner staff during 2008 has already resulted in decreased coverage for food aid distributions. In May, attacks on food aid convoys prompted a temporary 50 percent ration cut for 3 million beneficiaries. In July, 50,000 individuals did not receive food aid due to insecurity. WFP noted that successful food aid distributions are critical during the September pre-harvest hunger gap period, when rural communities typically have exhausted the last harvest's food supplies.

Floods

Heavy rains in September caused damage in North, South, and West Darfur. In South Darfur, rains in Buram locality near Nyala affected 196 households, damaged 58 shelters, and caused 148 latrines to collapse. In West Darfur, a GNU Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES), U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and NGO assessment indicated that rains destroyed 1,441 shelters, caused 334 latrines to collapse, and contaminated 5 wells in Um Kheir IDP camp. In North Darfur, floods in Dar al Salam destroyed latrines, shelters, and schools and limited access to food. The U.N. Joint Logistics Center is coordinating the distribution of emergency relief supplies to populations affected by the flooding.

Health

In September, the World Health Organization (WHO) continued to report a high incidence of acute jaundice syndrome (AJS) in South Darfur. From September 6 to 12, health officials reported 46 AJS cases, compared to 24 in the previous week. Despite high numbers of AJS cases in September, the situation has slightly improved since the first week of August, when WHO reported 67 AJS cases in South Darfur. WHO is coordinating health and hygiene promotion activities in South Darfur to control the disease, particularly among new arrivals in South Darfur IDP camps.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

In September, humanitarian agencies responded to localized flooding in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas and provided assistance to refugees in Western Equatoria State. In response to food security concerns, USAID field staff conducted field visits to Kassala State in eastern Sudan to monitor the humanitarian situation.

Security and Humanitarian Access

In September, U.N. agencies and Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces reported insecurity along the Sudan–Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) border due to suspected Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks. According to the U.N., a suspected LRA attack on an SPLA post in Sakure payam, Western Equatoria State, in mid-September triggered displacement of an unconfirmed number of people from Sakure. Following the attacks, U.N. agencies and international media reported widespread looting, burning of houses, and child abductions. LRA officials deny involvement in the attack.

Floods

According to OCHA, localized flooding continues to affect Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warab states in Southern Sudan, as well as Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states in the Three Areas. According to U.N. agencies, at least 69 children have died from malnutrition and disease following flooding in August and September in Blue Nile State that affected more than 1,200 individuals and contaminated water sources. On September 25, the U.N. reported that impassible roads and lack of air transport are preventing humanitarian organizations from accessing affected populations and delivering food and emergency relief supplies. Humanitarian organizations have expressed concern regarding food security among populations in Blue Nile due to the impact of floods on crops and seeds. Health officials have also reported increasing cases of water-borne diseases due to insufficient access to safe drinking water. As of September 25, medical staff had reported 21 acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases and six AWD-related deaths in Blue Nile since the beginning of September. In response, the Blue Nile State Ministry of Health and WES plan to chlorinate water sources, monitor water quality, and promote hygiene activities in the coming weeks. USAID supports agriculture and food security, economy and market systems, health, logistics, and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs in Blue Nile targeting approximately 750,000 individuals.

Food Security and Nutrition

In September, a USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) report indicated that flooding and insecurity continue to negatively affect food security conditions in Southern Sudan. According to FEWS NET, high food insecurity persists in Aweil West, North, East, and South counties,

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State; Gogrial and Twic counties, Warab State; Nyirol and Wuror counties, Jonglei State; and Akobo county, Upper Nile State.

In September, relief organizations expressed concern regarding food security in rural areas and IDP sites in Kassala State, eastern Sudan. In early August and mid-September, USAID field staff conducted two field visits to Kassala to monitor food security in the area. According to USAID staff, the food security situation in Kassala began to improve in September after deteriorating in July and August. Humanitarian agencies attribute the improvement to early September rains, which revived pasture and enabled farmers to cultivate crops, in addition to the stabilization of sorghum prices. According to field reports, the local strategic reserve released approximately 7,500 metric tons (MT) of sorghum, which increased local supply and stabilized sorghum prices. Despite recent improvements, relief agencies report that local purchasing power remains low, particularly in rural areas where limited access and transportation costs result in increased prices. USAID partner GOAL is monitoring the food security situation in Kassala, noting that food security continues to be precarious but has not reached emergency levels.

Population Movements

On September 27, UNHCR reported that suspected LRA attacks during the week of September 15 in the Dungu area of northeastern DRC caused approximately 1,200 individuals to flee to Gangura and Sakure payams, Western Equatoria State. Relief agencies expressed concern over the refugee settlements' proximity to the Sudan–DRC border and a suspected LRA encampment approximately 9 miles away in DRC. According to the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, additional refugees fled to Yambio town, but relief agencies have not yet confirmed the number of displaced persons in Yambio. According to the U.N., the displaced are in urgent need of food, medical assistance, and shelter. In response, Médecins Sans Frontières/Spain has treated wounded refugees and provided clinic services in Sakure and Gangura, and UNICEF has provided emergency relief supplies. UNHCR is also sending an emergency team to the area to support the relief effort and monitor the situation.

On August 31, the U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) Protection of Civilians unit reported that the Misseriya ethnic group has migrated through the Abu Junuk–Al Sunut area of northwestern Southern Kordofan State without serious incident. In 2007, interethnic violence during the migration season killed 60 civilians. The area has a history of tension between the Nuba Ajang of Abu Junuk and the Misseriya of Al Sunut, stemming from conflict over land ownership and grazing rights. USAID/OFDA has included Southern Kordofan in an ongoing initiative to provide water programs in the

North–South border zone linked to regional peace initiatives.

Health

In September, health organizations continued to report suspected cases of cholera in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. During the week of September 7, GOAL and WHO reported suspected cholera cases in Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, with a significant increase in cases concentrated in the Akot area. Since late July, health workers have reported a total of 3,486 suspected cholera cases and 6 cholera-related deaths in Aweil. Increasing numbers of cholera cases in Aweil may be a result of poor sanitary and hygiene conditions in areas where large numbers of people settled following mid-August floods. In response, UNICEF and NGOs are working to improve water and sanitation in Northern Bahr el Ghazal by chlorinating wells and constructing boreholes and public latrines in affected areas.

According to USAID field staff, WHO and the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) Ministry of Health have confirmed four polio cases in Southern Sudan since the beginning of the year. In August, medical staff confirmed a polio case in a child in Juba, Central Equatoria State. Since January 1, 2008, WHO and the GOSS Ministry of Health have also confirmed polio cases in Ayod, Jonglei State; Nassir, Upper Nile State; and Torit, Eastern Equatoria State. In response, the GOSS, WHO, and UNICEF conducted a polio campaign from September 25 to 27 in Central Equatoria to immunize all children under five years of age. Health partners are also implementing an immunization program in Torit, Lopa, Magwi, and Kapoeta counties in Eastern Equatoria, targeting 150,000 children under five years of age.

Returns

As of September 20, UNHCR had assisted the return of more than 60,000 refugees to places of origin since

January 1, 2008, bringing the total number of UNHCR-facilitated returns to more than 137,000 since May 2005. In September, U.N. agencies and NGOs began preparing for the resumption of organized returns, scheduled to commence following the end of the rainy season in late October. In 2009, UNCHR plans to assist approximately 12,000 of the more than 26,000 Sudanese refugees living in Ethiopia to return to Southern Sudan. According to UNHCR, repatriation from Ethiopia has been slow, despite refugees' willingness to return, due to insecurity and logistical challenges. As of September 21, approximately 215,000 refugees from Southern Sudan remained outside of the country, primarily in Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia.

According to the UNMIS Returns, Reintegration, and Recovery Section (UNMIS RRR), small numbers of Abyei IDPs continue to return to Abyei town, despite concerns regarding the security situation. In mid-September, UNMIS RRR observed an estimated 5,000 people in Abyei town, compared to 3,000 individuals in mid-August. Further reports estimate that up to 9,000 additional individuals may be residing in surrounding villages, half of which had remained in the area during the clashes and half of which are returnees from areas south of the Kiir River. However, according to an UNMIS RRR intention survey, only one percent of displaced individuals surveyed expressed a desire to return to the Abyei area in the coming weeks. According to the survey, Abyei IDPs may be reluctant to return to places of origin due to concerns regarding security in Abyei, land acquisition in IDP settlement areas, and disruption to education. In mid-May, fighting between the SAF and the SPLA in Abyei displaced approximately 50,000 individuals and affected an additional 40,000 people in surrounding communities.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2008 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition	South Darfur	\$3,950,000
ACF	Risk Reduction	North Darfur	\$60,000
ARC	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$3,999,984
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$6,485,210
CHF International	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	North Darfur	\$256,034

CHF International	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	North Darfur, South Darfur	\$5,499,763
Concern Worldwide	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,719,193
Catholic Relief Services	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,500,009
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
GOAL	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	North Darfur	\$1,200,000
Humedica	Health	South Darfur	\$704,913
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	South Darfur, West Darfur	\$4,450,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,598
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
Medair	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,838,315
Merlin	Health	South Darfur	\$1,395,811
Mercy Corps	Economy and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Supplies, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$4,499,966
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,500,000
Samaritan's Purse	Food Security and Agriculture, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$2,548,971
Save the Children/US (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$5,500,000
Solidarites	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,000,000
Solidarites	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$1,275,000
Tearfund	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,800,000
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$750,000
The United Methodist Committee on Relief	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$1,750,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000

UNHCR	Protection	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,250,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$4,966,012
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$2,200,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
World Relief	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$656,227
World Vision/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$92,956,006
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	304,219 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$381,054,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$381,054,400
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$24,000,000
UNHCR	Protection of IDPs and Chadian Refugees	Darfur-wide	\$10,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$34,000,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$474,010,406
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$508,010,406
FY 2008 EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$481,980
Air Serv International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$729,975
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$400,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$950,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$522,283
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$850,000
Mentor	Health	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$300,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
USAID Stockpile	Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$78,900
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$188,879
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$809,490
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$250,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$7,061,507
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	46,960 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$57,255,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$57,255,700
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,898,324
Africare	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$700,000

CARE	Education	Eastern Chad	\$603,103
Christian Children's Fund	Psychosocial, Protection	Eastern Chad	\$399,999
CRS	Community Services, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$517,696
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Conflict Victims	Eastern Chad	\$4,600,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies/Chad (IFRC/Chad)	Health, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$1,100,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihoods, Animal Husbandry	Eastern Chad	\$75,000
InterNews	Humanitarian Information Service	Eastern Chad	\$800,000
IRC	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,350,000
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Psychosocial Services	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$2,100,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$3,480,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$21,700,000
UNICEF	Health, Education, and Child Protection	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
U.N. Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)	Protection and Police Activities	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
WCDO	Environmental Conservation	Eastern Chad	\$449,860
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$47,273,982
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$64,317,207
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$111,591,189
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD			\$619,601,595
FY 2008 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,000,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, White Nile, Jonglei	\$2,064,658
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Health	Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria	\$1,086,066
CARE	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$815,315
CHF International	Economy and Market Systems and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria	\$1,602,681
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,200,553
Concern Worldwide	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$1,007,586
CRS	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$2,564,023
Christian Mission Aid	Health	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$716,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Kassala, Red Sea	\$500,000
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Upper Nile	\$793,055
GOAL	Health	Warab, Blue Nile	\$3,000,000
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	\$2,000,250
IOM	Health; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Northern Sudan, Southern Kordofan, Bahr el Ghazal, Abyei, Equatoria	\$1,993,929
IRC	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$621,723

Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan, Unity, Blue Nile, Abyei	\$2,999,990
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,497,755
NPA	Economy and Market Systems	Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Abyei, Jonglei	\$500,000
Pact	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity	\$1,000,000
Pact	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warab, Southern Kordofan, Unity	\$1,500,000
SC/US	Health	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,000,000
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan, Abyei	\$3,499,384
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$3,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Economy and Market Systems	Southern Kordofan	\$250,000
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$401,644
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei	\$250,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$1,296,789
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warab, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei	\$849,898
World Relief	Health	Unity, Jonglei	\$716,710
World Vision/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Warab, Jonglei	\$1,349,453
World Vision/US	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Blue Nile	\$1,000,000
ZOA Refugee Care	Health	Central Equatoria	\$129,999
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$44,207,461
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	730 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile	\$994,700
CARE	1,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Northern Sudan	\$1,466,700
CRS	3,950 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$5,781,900
NPA	7,140 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$9,795,800
WFP	90,871 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Three Areas	\$113,821,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$131,860,500
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	Health, Agriculture	Jonglei	799,998
ARC	GBV Prevention and Response	Central Equatoria	328,661
ARC	Reintegration	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,251,970
CHF International	GBV Prevention and Response	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$398,930
Counterpart International	Girls' Education and Income Generation	Eastern Equatoria	\$599,913
FHI	Education, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$508,048
IMC	Integrated Health	Southern Sudan	\$1,803,869
IRD	Conflict Prevention, Livelihoods	Upper Nile	\$499,968

IOM	Transport and Logistics	Southern Sudan	\$2,000,000
IRC	GBV Prevention and Response	Blue Nile	\$349,770
Jesuit Refugee Service	Education	Eastern Equatoria	\$314,527
Mines Advisory Group	Mine Risk Education	Eastern Equatoria	\$107,820
Pact	Water	Southern Sudan	\$770,000
Relief International	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile	\$500,000
SC/US	Health, Education, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Repatriation and Integration Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$18,900,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$2,800,000
World Vision	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Education, Access to Food and Income	Jonglei	\$955,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$34,388,474
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$176,067,961
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$210,456,435

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of October 3, 2008.

²Estimated value of food assistance.



Ky Luu
Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance