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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #15, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

June 6, 2007

Note: The last situation report was dated May 9, 2007.

BACKGROUND

In 2007, Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, and insecurity countrywide. During more than two decades of conflict between the former Government of Sudan (GOS) and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), fighting, famine, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 600,000 people to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced 4 million people within Sudan—the largest internally displaced person (IDP) population in the world. The former GOS and the SPLM signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and formed the joint Government of National Unity (GNU) in 2005, officially ending the North-South conflict. The U.N. estimated that hundreds of thousands of displaced persons returned to Southern Sudan from 2005 to 2007, taxing scarce resources and weak infrastructure.

Conflict in the western region of Darfur has entered its fourth year, despite a peace agreement between the GNU and one faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA), signed in May 2006. Fighting among armed opposition group factions, Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), and militias persisted throughout 2006, displacing hundreds of thousands of civilians. The complex emergency in Darfur is affecting approximately 4.2 million people.

The U.S. Government (USG) is the leading international donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$2 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan and eastern Chad since FY 2004. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency on an annual basis since 1987. On October 16, 2006, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Cameron R. Hume renewed the Sudan disaster declaration for FY 2007. The USG continues to lead the international effort to support implementation of the CPA, while providing for the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations throughout the country.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	From Southern Sudan: 3.7 million	OCHA ¹ —November 2006
	In Darfur: 2.1 million	OCHA—April 2007
	In Eastern Sudan: 70,000	U.N.—December 2006
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 234,000	UNHCR ² —April 2007
	From Non-Darfur Sudan: 280,000	
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, DRC, and others: 150,000	UNHCR—January 2007

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE (FY 2006 AND FY 2007)

USAID/OFDA ³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$236,147,867
USAID/FFP ⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$843,521,200
USAID/OTI ⁵ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$44,856,901
State/PRM ⁶ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$173,657,341
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$1,298,183,309

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

In May, attacks in North and South Darfur, including SAF aerial bombardment of villages, have resulted in new displacement and further limited humanitarian access, increasing the total number of IDPs in Darfur to more than 2.1 million. Insecurity continues to hamper aid agencies' access to vulnerable rural populations. According to OCHA, out of 4.2 million conflict-affected people in Darfur an estimated 900,000 cannot be accessed by any aid agency due to insecurity.

In May, USAID/DCHA staff conducted assessments in Kalma and Gereida IDP camps in South Darfur, Kutum town in North Darfur, and Mukjar town in West Darfur.

Security and Humanitarian Access

In May, the security situation continued to deteriorate in three areas of South Darfur, as well as in Tawila, North Darfur. Humanitarian access was hindered by attacks against aid workers, carjackings, and

¹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

² Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

³ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

⁴ USAID's Office of Food for Peace

⁵ USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives

⁶ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

bureaucratic impediments. Northeast of Feina, located in Eastern Jebel Marra locality in South Darfur, SAF attacks have raised renewed concern about the ability of aid agencies to access vulnerable populations in the mountainous region. In addition, interethnic fighting in Nyamma, Kass locality, has resulted in new displacement. From May 12 to 18, SAF attacks in and around Dafak in Radum area of southern South Darfur have resulted in thousands of newly displaced people seeking refuge in Nyala IDP camps and across the border in the Central African Republic (CAR). UNHCR reported that 1,500 Sudanese arrived in CAR during the last two weeks of May. U.N. agencies are distributing shelter materials, food, and other relief items to the refugees.

In May, two health service provider non-governmental organizations (NGOs) permanently ceased operations in the town of Tawila, North Darfur, as a result of insecurity and recent attacks on humanitarian staff and vehicles. Nearly all agencies that previously worked in Tawila no longer operate in the area due to repeated attacks on humanitarian staff. The reduced presence of humanitarian agencies will affect basic services provided to nearly 83,000 people in the area. During the week of May 28, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) conducted a two-day assessment in Tawila to review the security situation and negotiate safe passage for relief convoys. On June 4, ICRC and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society completed a food distribution to IDPs in the area.

On May 21, the high-level committee established in the Joint Communiqué to facilitate humanitarian work in Darfur held its second meeting to review implementation of the agreement. The committee comprising U.N., GNU, NGO, and donor representatives noted progress on resolving outstanding customs and immigration issues. On May 30, a high-level U.N., NGO, and GNU delegation visited the state capitals in North and South Darfur to disseminate the Joint Communiqué and brief the humanitarian community and local GNU authorities on the principles set forth in the agreement. Despite some improvements in bureaucratic processes, NGOs and donors agree that many indicators for success have not been met.

Displacement

In May, fighting resulted in displacement in Kass locality, Eastern Jebel Marra locality, and Dafak, South Darfur. The newly displaced populations are fleeing towards Kass town, Al Salam IDP camp in Nyala, or remain dispersed in rural areas. Humanitarian agencies are responding by assessing needs and providing relief services, security permitting.

In Kass town, CARE reported the recent arrival of 3,215 people and has started constructing 100 household latrines. However, in Kass town, land

allocation issues continue to prevent more effective water and sanitation interventions for IDPs.

From May 30 to June 1, an OCHA-led assessment team visited Eastern Jebel Marra locality. The team reported that in addition to the 42,000 IDPs displaced by previous violence, at least 2,700 people are newly displaced and living near Logi village. However, the team believes that there are additional newly displaced populations in Feina and six surrounding villages. Many of the displaced are fleeing conflict in Deribat, located in South Darfur near the state border with West and North Darfur. The assessment team reported that the main causes of morbidity in Feina, Logi, and Golombe are related to poor hygiene, lack of safe drinking water, malnutrition, or respiratory disease. USAID/OFDA partner Samaritan's Purse and Solidarités recently installed three new hand pumps in Feina to improve access to water. Samaritan's Purse plans to distribute relief commodities to affected populations in the coming weeks.

Recent U.N. and NGO reports indicate that SAF bombings in Dafak, Radum area of Buram locality, located approximately 250 km southwest of Nyala in South Darfur, displaced thousands of people in May. The Al Salam IDP camp population is now estimated to be 22,000, including more than 6,500 people who arrived in May. The majority of the new arrivals have come from Antikanya, Seissabane, and other areas south of Nyala and have fled fighting in Dafak. NGOs working in the camp, including USAID partners World Vision, CHF International, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), and International Medical Corps, are providing emergency food aid, shelter, health care, and nutrition services.

Camp Coordination

Many IDP camps in Darfur continue to operate without a designated camp coordinating agency to identify gaps, coordinate services, and work with the community to identify and address problems. While NGOs and OCHA have filled this role in some camps, USAID has observed the need for more effective camp coordination in Darfur. In May, UNHCR and OCHA reported that the agencies are developing a new framework for camp coordination activities and responsibilities in each of the Darfur states. USAID/OFDA funds several NGOs for camp coordination activities.

Health

Acute respiratory infections and diarrhea continue to be leading causes of morbidity in Darfur. Acute jaundice syndrome cases in South Darfur have decreased slightly in May as compared to reported cases in March and April. With the rainy season approaching, the prevalence of meningitis is also expected to decline. As of May 18, the USAID-funded U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) Early Warning Alert Surveillance system reported eight suspected cases of measles in

Seleah, Yassin locality in South Darfur. In response, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is conducting a measles vaccination campaign.

Nutrition

The poor harvest in 2006 resulted in an early onset of the hunger season in 2007, which began in March/April rather than May. However, the nutrition situation in North and West Darfur remains stable, according to USAID/DCHA field staff. In South Darfur, several recent nutrition assessments have highlighted some concerning trends. Results from a March/April ACF multi-stage cluster sampling survey of children aged 6 to 59 months in Nyala town—where 20 percent of households sampled were IDPs—and in Mosey and Dereig IDP camps indicate that malnutrition is stable at 11.8 percent global acute malnutrition (GAM) and 0.7 percent severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In April, an ACF rapid assessment of malnutrition in Kalma IDP camp, South Darfur, recorded a GAM rate above the emergency threshold of 15 percent at 22.6 percent and a SAM rate of 1.9 percent in children aged 6 to 59 months. Seasonal trends indicate that malnutrition will increase in the coming months. In response to the increased displacement and seasonal trends of malnutrition in South Darfur, USAID's primary nutrition implementing partner, ACF, has already expanded nutrition services for IDPs.

Food Security and Agriculture

In collaboration with NGO-led food security activities, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) plans to support an additional 250,000 individuals with seed protection rations during the June to August rainy season. Recently, humanitarian organizations have conducted rapid seed security assessments in areas north of Nyala, in Nyala town, and Ed Al-Fursan locality. A consortium—including CHF International, American Refugee Committee (ARC), and World Vision—is organizing a seed voucher and seed fair program. On May 20, the first seed fair event was hosted by ARC with World Vision and CHF International participation in Al-Safia village, 73 km south of Nyala. Nine seed fairs in seven locations are planned for May and June. In total, the seed fairs target 2,750 conflict-affected people, returnees, as well as residents living in communities hosting IDPs.

Peacebuilding

A number of regional and international governmental and non-governmental actors are undertaking initiatives to mediate between the parties to the conflict in Darfur and to unify the non-signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement. The governments of Libya, Saudi Arabia, Eritrea, Egypt, as well as the SPLM, the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, the Community of Sant' Egidio, and Concordis International are attempting to contribute to the mediation process. In May, the U.N. and African Union released a document that seeks to unify these disparate efforts under one framework.

USAID/OTI has supported an interethnic reconciliation effort between the Birgid and Zaghawa ethnic groups in Shearia locality, South Darfur, and is exploring other opportunities to rebuild traditional mechanisms for conflict resolution. USAID/OTI is also supporting activities in the major IDP camps in Darfur to address the problem of increasingly disenfranchised youth, engaging them in productive activities including drama, music, arts, sports, literacy training, and other skills training to prevent the youth from engaging in violent or destructive activities.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

The returns operations to Southern Sudan have slowed due to the onset of the rainy season. In May, USAID staff traveled to Abyei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Central Equatoria states to monitor programs.

Security and Humanitarian Access

Since the signing of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) in October 2006, aid agencies hoped to expand programs in the eastern states of Kassala, Red Sea, and Gedaref. However, the GNU has been slow to grant the necessary permits to U.N. agencies and NGOs that would enable further programming in eastern Sudan. Although humanitarian assessments have been limited in the area since 2006, most organizations agree that the humanitarian and development indicators for the eastern Sudanese are among the lowest in the country. According to reports received by USAID/DCHA field staff in May, access to Kassala State for NGOs and U.N. agencies may be improving. While access into Hamesh Koreib enclave and town, Kassala State, is still difficult to obtain, at least two NGOs have made tentative progress towards accessing the area in the last month.

Returns

According to OCHA, since January, more than 34,000 IDPs have received organized assistance to return to Southern Sudan from other areas in the country. Since December 2005, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has assisted more than 50,000 IDPs to return home. In addition, thousands of Sudanese have spontaneously returned to Southern Sudan but accurate estimates of the total number of returns are unavailable.

To date in 2007, more than 35,000 refugees have returned to Sudan from neighboring countries, and the U.N. aims to repatriate a total of 102,000 refugees by December. In May, the 2006/2007 dry season repatriation program from refugee camps in Ethiopia concluded.

While nearly 17,000 IDPs have departed Khartoum for the Three Areas and Southern Sudan to date in 2007, many displaced have chosen to remain in Khartoum

IDP camps. USAID/DCHA staff have observed that the international community and the GNU need to assess the status of IDPs remaining in Khartoum and strategically provide assistance to help the IDPs integrate into the community. USAID/OFDA will continue to support returns programs for IDPs who wish to leave Khartoum and coordinate with other offices, donors, and agencies to develop a longer-term strategy to address needs in marginalized urban areas where IDPs reside.

Health

As the rainy season has begun in Sudan, new cases of meningitis have declined countrywide. WHO anticipates that the meningitis outbreak has ended for 2007. In the meningitis-affected states of Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Equatoria, health organizations have vaccinated 54 percent of the target population of 780,000 people against the disease.

From January 1 to May 13, more than 7,700 cases of acute watery diarrhea and 347 deaths were reported in Southern Sudan, with cases increasing in recent weeks. The most affected states are Warab and Central Equatoria. USAID/OFDA partners GOAL and World Relief implement health programs in Warab State, and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), ZOA Refugee Care, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and Christian Mission Aid (CMA) provide health services in Eastern and Central Equatoria states.

Food Security

According to USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the rainy season in Southern Sudan has begun earlier than normal and is projected to last through September or November. In line with seasonal patterns for the region, food insecurity has increased throughout Southern Sudan, particularly affecting Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, and Southern Kordofan states. Households have exhausted their

food reserves from the last harvest, and production is low.

To increase food security, USAID/OFDA partner Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) has established 22 farmer training centers throughout Southern Sudan. These farmer training centers have played a major role in transferring agricultural technology to rural areas, as well as providing demonstration plots that educate farmers on improved agronomical practices. In addition, NPA has distributed seeds and tools to help returnees resettle and begin to produce their own food, as well as supported food processing activities that generate income for female headed households. USAID/OFDA also supports the food security programs of Food for the Hungry International (FHI), Concern, Mercy Corps, and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Peacebuilding

Despite some progress towards implementing the ESPA in May, conflict over the Eastern Front's nominations for three senior-level positions in the GNU may hinder further implementation. In May, slow implementation of the CPA regarding the integration of the government administration and security forces in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states increased frustration among citizens.

In May, USAID/OTI staff traveled to Malalkon, Nyamlel, and Gok Machar in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State to monitor support to county commissioners' offices. County offices lack office space, furniture, and basic supplies. In response, USAID/OTI is providing support to county commissioners' offices in 22 counties in five states. The support includes a Government-in-a-Box kit of furniture, stationery, and other materials. In 17 counties, USAID/OTI provided five-room prefabricated offices. Prior to this grant, the commissioner offices were located under trees and operated without budgets for office construction.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2007 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA¹ ASSISTANCE			
GOAL	Health; Nutrition; Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	North Darfur	\$1,467,677
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	South Darfur, West Darfur	\$2,500,000
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Coordination	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
Tearfund	Health; Nutrition; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,599,970
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC)	Logistics	Darfur-wide	\$400,000

U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
USAID	Administrative Support	Darfur-wide	\$879,857
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$15,847,504
USAID/FFP² ASSISTANCE			
WFP	262,624 Metric Tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$261,574,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$261,574,600
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)	Small Grants Program	Darfur-wide	\$1,136,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$1,136,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection of IDPs and Chadian Refugees	West Darfur	\$4,950,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$11,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$16,650,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$278,558,104
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$295,208,104
FY 2007 EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
MENTOR Initiative	Health	Goz Beida	\$741,103
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
UNICEF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
UNHCR	Emergency Relief Supplies	Eastern Chad	\$575,529
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$92,328
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$2,408,960
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	33,400 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$33,053,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$33,053,800
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Internews	Humanitarian Radio Service	Eastern Chad	\$118,188
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$118,188
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Africare	Food Security, Income Generation, Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$691,645
AirServ International	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,808,562
CARE	Psychosocial Support, Education, Reproductive Health	Eastern Chad	\$649,969
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	Eastern Chad	\$3,800,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,171,280
Internews	Humanitarian Radio Service	Eastern Chad	\$464,440
UNHCR	Refugee and IDP Protection, Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$20,050,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$31,035,896

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD	\$35,580,948
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD	\$66,616,844
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD	\$361,824,948

FY 2007 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA)	Nutrition	Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warab	\$350,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$600,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Health; Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile, White Nile	\$3,137,267
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria	\$924,612
Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,172,110
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Food Security and Agriculture; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$2,798,658
Concern	Food Security and Agriculture, Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,575,255
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Food Security and Agriculture, Relief Commodities	Upper Nile	\$1,371,609
GOAL	Health	Abyei, Blue Nile, Kassala, Upper Nile, Warab	\$3,400,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Logistics	Sudan-wide	\$3,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health; Protection; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Kassala	\$3,499,474
Merlin	Health	Jonglei	\$399,322
Pact	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria	\$3,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Food Security and Agriculture; Economy and Market Systems; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, Western Equatoria	\$749,966
Save the Children(SC)/US	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,199,733
SC/US	Food Security and Agriculture; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Abyei, Southern Kordofan	\$3,800,000
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$568,183

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Food Security and Agriculture	Red Sea	\$500,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Sudan, Southern Sudan, Northern Sudan	\$900,000
World Relief	Health	Jonglei, Unity, Warab	\$1,751,132
World Vision	Food Security and Agriculture; Health; Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Warab	\$1,610,537
World Vision	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Blue Nile	\$499,990
ZOA Refugee Care	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria	\$399,993
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel, Preparedness	Sudan-wide	\$1,013,072
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$40,720,913
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	780 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile	\$774,000
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	9,230 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$13,746,600
WFP	78,446 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Three Areas	\$78,132,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$92,653,300
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
DAI	Small Grants Program	Non-Darfur Sudan	\$10,687,600
Pact	Early Warning Posts	Non-Darfur Sudan	\$776,584
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$11,464,184
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
CHF International	Refugee Reintegration and Gender-based Violence Prevention	Central Equatoria	\$866,948
UNHCR	Repatriation and Reintegration Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$13,750,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$2,050,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$16,666,948
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$144,838,397
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$161,505,345

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 1, 2007.

²Estimated value of food assistance



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