



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #16, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

July 27, 2007

Note: The last situation report was dated June 6, 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 have killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 600,000 to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced 4 million others 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 and 2007, displacing hundreds of thousands of civilians. The complex emergency in Darfur affects 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, including nearly \$775 million in FY 2006 alone. 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: 2.2 million	OCHA—June 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

FY 2007 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$76,962,629
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$386,571,500
USAID/OTI⁵ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$12,718,372
State/PRM⁶ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$70,935,844
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$547,188,345

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

In June and July, fighting, insecurity, and attacks continued to cause increased displacement, particularly in West Darfur. With the onset of the rainy season in July, Darfur has experienced localized flooding, particularly in the Kass locality of South Darfur.

From June 18 to 20, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Alberto M. Fernandez traveled to the state capitals of North and South Darfur and met with USAID partners to review current challenges for humanitarian organizations. In

June and July, USAID staff conducted assessments to Kass and Gereida, South Darfur, in addition to a two-week food security and agriculture assessment to all three Darfur states.

Security and Humanitarian Access

According to OCHA, access to affected populations has improved from 900,000 unreachable beneficiaries in February 2007 to approximately 556,000 unreachable beneficiaries in June 2007. According to

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

OCHA, this improvement is not attributed to reduced insecurity, but to the increased efforts of humanitarian efforts to reach conflict-affected populations, often through innovative and expensive means, including the use of helicopters.

Humanitarian agencies report general improvement in bureaucratic processes since the signing of the Joint Communiqué on the facilitation of humanitarian activities in Darfur. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) noted some progress, including the processing of visas within 48 hours, as stipulated in the agreement. The high-level committee that oversees the implementation of the Communiqué is close to finishing a directory of procedures outlining all the processes that NGOs must follow.

During the first six months of 2007, the U.N. relocated 131 humanitarian workers in Darfur, including 10 relocations in West Darfur, 4 in South Darfur, and 1 in North Darfur. The U.N. attributed 60 percent of the relocations to fighting, 33 percent to criminal attacks, and 7 percent to medical causes. Recent relocations delay implementation of relief programs and represent ongoing challenges for Darfur's humanitarian operation.

Carjacking remains a significant obstacle to the provision of humanitarian aid in Darfur. Perpetrators are usually armed opposition groups or organized criminal networks. As of June 30, seventy vehicles had been carjacked from the U.N. and humanitarian agencies in Darfur in 2007, according to OCHA. This represents a higher rate of carjacking than in 2006, when 126 total incidents were reported.

Displacement

Between January 1 and July 15, conflict has displaced an additional 190,000 people throughout Darfur, according to OCHA. More than 114,000 of the 190,000 were displaced in South Darfur due to interethnic clashes, SAF and militia attacks, and fighting between SAF and armed opposition groups. However, in June and July, West Darfur has experienced the highest levels of internal displacement in the region due to insecurity and SAF and Arab militia attacks. On July 23, the U.N. reported initial estimates of 12,000 households, or approximately 60,000 people, newly displaced within Jebel Marra, West Darfur, due to insecurity.

According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), 3,000 IDPs have arrived in Gereida, South Darfur, since May, while the number of humanitarian organizations operating in the camp has decreased. The departure of CHF International and the GNU Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation, and the upcoming departure of Oxfam in August leaves gaps in shelter, income generation, and water, sanitation, and hygiene sector coverage for the current camp population of 126,000. USAID partners

American Refugee Committee and Merlin continue to operate primary health care centers in Gereida.

Two of three IDP camps in the El Fasher area of North Darfur have reached maximum capacity, while the third is nearing capacity with space remaining for an estimated 5,000 people. A new camp is needed, but the GNU has not yet allocated land.

In South Darfur, humanitarian organizations report that the population of Al Salam camp, near Nyala, has surpassed the camp capacity of 30,000. New arrivals from Buram locality have more than doubled the camp population to 35,000 from an estimated 14,500 IDPs reported in early May. Currently, Al Salam is the only camp open to newly displaced people in the Nyala area. U.N. agencies are working with GNU officials to identify appropriate solutions, which may include closing the camp and reopening registration to new arrivals at the Nyala-area El Sereif camp.

Shelter

The Otash camp population in South Darfur grew from approximately 43,000 IDPs to more than 63,000 IDPs between November 2006 and March 2007. CHF International estimates that 500 households in the camp are still in need of shelter materials and that 2,000 households living in the older section of the camp are in need of shelter improvements. With the onset of the rainy season, the U.N. Joint Logistics Center distributed more than 12,000 pieces of USAID-funded plastic sheeting to new arrival households throughout South Darfur, including nearly 2,000 plastic sheets in Otash camp.

Health

Health organizations and local authorities are closely monitoring water-related diseases with the arrival of the rainy season. On June 23, a USAID field officer visited International Medical Corps (IMC) clinics in El Sereif and Al Salam camps in Nyala to monitor health service programs for the rapidly growing IDP population. Currently, the USAID-funded IMC clinic at Al Salam is overwhelmed with the new IDP caseload.

In South Darfur, humanitarian organizations are monitoring a significant increase in bilharzia cases in Gereida and Al Salam IDP camps. Health officials expect the incidence of the parasitic infection and other water-related diseases to rise with the continuation of the rainy season. In response, ICRC in Gereida and IMC in Al Salam are organizing preparations to treat affected populations for the infection.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Water resources in Darfur are rapidly being depleted, particularly in El Fasher, North Darfur, and Al Salam, South Darfur, and surrounding areas.

In South Darfur, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), has expressed concern about declining groundwater levels, as finding an adequate water supply for Al Salam camp has proved challenging. Five recently drilled boreholes in the area have gone dry. To supplement limited water availability in the camp, CARE increased daily water deliveries to Al Salam from 50 to 100 cubic meters beginning July 5.

According to UNICEF, the aquifer that supplies Abu Shouk and As Salaam IDP camps in North Darfur cannot sustain current extraction levels and has particularly poor water storage and recharge properties. Despite two good rainy seasons, the aquifer has not been replenished. According to UNICEF, 9 out of 33 boreholes in Abu Shouk camp have dried up since January 2005. An Oxfam-led survey of Abu Shouk and As Salaam camps in March 2007 highlighted that IDPs use significant amounts of water to make bricks for sale and household use. More than half of the water in these two camps is currently used for livelihoods activities—52 percent in Abu Shouk and 56 percent in As Salaam. Water consumption by IDPs, local resident populations, and U.N., NGO, and the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) personnel contribute to the strain on existing water resources. UNICEF and Oxfam are leading efforts to address the high water consumption levels in the camps.

Nutrition

Agencies are closely monitoring malnutrition during the hunger gap season from May to August. Recent surveys have identified pockets of emergency-level malnutrition rates in Al Salam, Kass town, Gereida, Ed Daein, Um Dukhum, Kabkabiya, As Salaam, and Abu Shouk.

Preliminary results of a June 28 Action Contre la Faim (ACF) nutrition survey of Abu Shouk and As Salaam camps indicate a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 30.4 percent and a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 2.8 percent for children between 6 and 59 months. GAM rates are significantly higher than the 22.8 percent recorded in June 2006. ACF attributes the increase to poor health care practices, inadequate hygiene conditions, and limited food diversity. A USAID field officer in North Darfur is coordinating with relevant humanitarian agencies to determine potential interventions. ACF operates outpatient therapeutic programs in both camps.

From June 21 to 29, ACF assessed malnutrition rates of children aged 6 to 59 months in Kass town, where an estimated 108,000 IDPs reside, including 18,000 new arrivals since January. ACF's preliminary results recorded a GAM rate of 17.8 percent and a SAM rate of 2.8 percent. According to ACF, the GAM rate is not unusually high in comparison with other malnutrition rates in Darfur. The survey cited insufficient water and sanitation facilities as contributing factors to the high rates of diarrhea and malnutrition in Kass. In early

July, CARE began operating a supplementary feeding center to address nutrition needs in Kass, and the town hospital has a therapeutic feeding center that is equipped to operate once an NGO partner is identified.

From June 6 to 12, ACF conducted a nutrition assessment in Kabkabiya town, North Darfur, that indicated a GAM rate of 27 percent and a SAM rate of 1.9 percent. The prevalence of GAM is higher compared to the 21.7 percent recorded in a May 2006 ACF assessment and remains above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. In Kabkabiya, acute malnutrition is treated at the GNU Ministry of Health hospital or through a Médecins Sans Frontières/Belgium therapeutic feeding program. USAID funds the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to distribute food aid and Relief International to implement food security and livelihoods programs in the area.

Food Security and Agriculture

Despite OCHA reports of improved access, insecurity continues to hamper food distributions. In June, WFP reported that it could not distribute food to 172,000 people in Darfur, as compared to 24,632 who were inaccessible in April. The majority of people not receiving food rations were located in North Darfur, where WFP distribution partner German Agro Action suspended activities due to insecurity and SAF bombing. According to WFP, 18 food convoys have been attacked by gunmen to date in 2007, including the abduction or detention of 10 WFP staff. As a result of recent security incidents, the U.N. designated the Nyala–Kass road in South Darfur as a no-go area, hampering WFP's ability to deliver food to Kass locality. In addition, carjackings and attacks have affected food distributions in Kabkabiya in North Darfur.

From June 4 to 14, a USAID agriculture and food security advisor traveled to all three Darfur states and reported that the need for emergency agricultural inputs is unlikely to decrease in FY 2008. While many rural villages may be ready for development-oriented agriculture programs, the unpredictable security situation continues to limit agencies' ability to implement agricultural activities. Provision of other agricultural inputs beyond seeds and tools is a difficult venture for NGOs due to frequent attacks and carjackings, and could also increase communities' vulnerability to attacks. According to the assessment, sustainable agriculture and surplus crop production will not be feasible until security in the region improves significantly.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

In July, unseasonably heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding have affected hundreds of thousands of people countrywide, particularly in northern and eastern Sudan. On July 22, USAID staff and U.S. Chargé

d'Affaires Fernandez visited flood-affected areas of El Obeid, Northern Kordofan State. On July 18, USAID staff participated in an interagency flood assessment to Um Dawanban in Khartoum North. In June, USAID staff also conducted a site visit to Muglad, Southern Kordofan State.

Flooding

Heavy rainfall and flooding beginning in late June 2007 have displaced more than 200,000 people in Khartoum, Northern Kordofan, White Nile, Kassala, Red Sea, Gezira, Sinnar, and Blue Nile states. According to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the flooding has destroyed 46,000 houses and displaced more than 45,000 families countrywide. On July 20, the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) declared six states in Southern Sudan as disaster areas due to recent flooding and is leading response efforts, along with U.N. agencies and NGOs, in Unity and Upper Niles states.

On July 19, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Fernandez declared a disaster due to the flooding in northern Sudan. USAID is providing relief supplies to flood-affected populations and continues to coordinate flood response activities with U.N. agencies and NGOs, including in the heavily affected regions of Northern Kordofan, Khartoum, and Kassala states. USAID partner CARE is initiating a food-for-work program to dig 60 kms of drainage canals around Jebel Aulia and Mayo IDP camps in Khartoum State. In Kassala State, USAID partners GOAL and IRC are participating in flood response efforts.

In Northern Kordofan, one of the most affected states, heavy rains and flash flooding resulted in the deaths of 9 people and injury to 42 others, according to state officials. Flooding destroyed more than 4,000 houses and affected 9,000 households in six of the nine localities. The state government and NGOs have formed an emergency committee to provide assistance, including food, plastic sheeting, tents, and USAID-funded relief supplies.

Security and Humanitarian Access

In June, U.N. agencies and NGOs reported increased access throughout Kassala and Red Sea states, excluding Hamesh Koreib and Telkook in Kassala. A team from Samaritan's Purse was granted access to conduct a brief assessment of Hamesh Koreib from June 18 to 22, but it remains to be seen if continued access and programming will follow. In Red Sea State, one NGO reported that visa processing has been completed within 48 hours due to new fast-track procedures established under the Joint Communiqué. USAID staff continue to monitor local government implementation of the agreement.

In May and June, OCHA reported that civilian clashes over scarce resources continue in various locations of Southern Sudan. Of particular concern are attacks by

armed groups in Eastern Equatoria State, including three reported incidents in which at least four people were killed. Humanitarian agencies remain concerned that insecurity and lawlessness continue to impact implementation of relief activities.

Returns

The overland organized return programs sponsored by the U.N., GOSS, GNU, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, and the Sudan Council of Churches ended in early June with the onset of the rainy season. However, USAID partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has rented and renovated two additional passenger barges and facilitated the return of 451 people from Kosti in White Nile State to Jonglei State. As of July 27, IOM has postponed additional barge operations due to flooding. IOM is also coordinating an air operation from Khartoum to Juba to assist 1,600 IDPs return home in July and August.

Approximately 457,000 of the estimated 2 million IDPs living in Khartoum IDP camps have registered with IOM, indicating an intention to return. Registration figures are consistent with a September 2006 IOM survey of IDPs in Khartoum and other locations in northern Sudan that indicated that 25 percent do not intend to return. Of these respondents 40 percent cited employment as a reason for the decision. Although verified figures are unavailable, IOM estimates that as many as 500,000 people returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas in 2006. In 2007, IOM predicts that 500,000 people will return spontaneously or through organized programs. Since January 1, nearly 44,000 people have returned through the organized returns programs. IOM staff estimate assisting a total of 60,000 people by the end of calendar year 2007. In addition to assisting returnee transit, USAID partners focus on providing essential basic services in places of origin to enable sustainable returns.

As of June 2, UNHCR reported that 154,662 Sudanese refugees had returned to Southern Sudan and Blue Nile State since December 2005. Of this number, 55,932 returned through organized movements, 8,214 through the assisted self-repatriation scheme, and 90,516 spontaneously. State/PRM continues to support refugee return and reintegration through multiple partners, including UNHCR and ICRC.

Health

From June 18 to 20, USAID staff joined approximately 300 representatives from GOSS ministries, humanitarian and development agencies, state administrations, donor organizations, and businesses in Juba to participate in the first GOSS National Health Assembly. The assembly provided recommendations on coordination and communication, human resources and infrastructure development, public-private partnerships, health management information systems, health financing, and water and sanitation. USAID

health staff are using assembly findings to inform assistance targeting health care systems management and service delivery, especially at the county level, to effectively transition USAID assistance from relief to development programming.

Nutrition

Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA) conducted a nutrition survey in Khorfulus County, northern Jonglei State in early May. Preliminary results indicate malnutrition rates above the emergency threshold with a GAM rate of 32.6 percent and a SAM rate of 6.6 percent. However, elevated malnutrition levels are endemic in the region, as a result of chronic food insecurity conditions, disease, inadequate health care, and poor hygiene and child feeding practices. All of these factors are further exacerbated by high levels of returnee populations. USAID programming addresses the underlying causes of malnutrition through agriculture, food security, health, and water,

sanitation, and hygiene interventions. In addition, USAID supports a primary health care center and two primary health care units through the NGO Merlin in Khorfulus County.

Food Security

An estimated 1 million people are moderately food insecure as a result of seasonal food shortages associated with the May to August hunger gap period, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Ongoing USAID activities to address chronic food insecurity in Sudan include farmer training programs, food aid distributions, and targeted assistance to newly returned populations. In areas that have received high numbers of returnees, USAID partner the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization has distributed seeds and tools to 90,057 beneficiaries out of a total of 109,057 targeted for assistance to date.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD			
Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
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
Solidarités	Agriculture and Food Security; Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$736,000
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
UNICEF	Health; Nutrition; Protection; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC)	Logistics	Darfur-wide	\$400,000
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Coordination	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
USAID	Administrative Support	Darfur-wide	\$942,647
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$20,646,294
USAID/FFP² ASSISTANCE			
WFP	262,624 Metric Tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$261,650,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$261,650,600

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	\$18,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$23,250,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$283,432,894
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$306,682,894
FY 2007 EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$268,000
AirServ International	Transportation	Eastern Chad	\$471,683
MENTOR Initiative	Health	Eastern Chad	\$741,103
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
UNHCR	Emergency Relief Supplies	Eastern Chad	\$573,479
World Concern	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$400,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$92,328
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$4,046,593
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	33,400 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$33,052,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$33,052,900
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	\$674,645
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 Protection, Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$18,500,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection, Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$1,550,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$31,018,896
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$37,217,681

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$68,236,577
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD			\$374,919,471
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	\$3,149,904
CHF International	Food Security and Agriculture; Economy and Market Systems; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria	\$1,300,082
Christian Mission Aid	Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
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
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Food Security and Agriculture	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Gazal	\$4,671,128
Pact	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria, Eastern 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	\$1,168,183
U.N. Development Fund (UNDP)	Coordination	Sudan-wide	\$1,700,856
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Food Security and Agriculture	Red Sea, Abyei, Southern Sudan	\$1,200,000

Veterinaires Sans Frontières/Belgium	Food Security and Agriculture	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Warab	\$1,208,319
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	\$1,030,270
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$52,269,742
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	780 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile	\$774,000
NPA	9,230 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$12,938,600
WFP	78,446 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Three Areas	\$78,155,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$91,868,000
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
DAI	Small Grants Program	Non-Darfur Sudan	\$10,687,600
Pact	Conflict Prevention	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$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			\$155,601,926
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$172,268,874

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 27, 2007.

² Estimated value of food assistance.



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