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

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #17, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

August 31, 2007

Note: The last situation report was dated July 27, 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 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. estimates that more than 1 million displaced people returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas from 2005 to 2007, taxing scarce resources and weak infrastructure.

Conflict in Sudan’s 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 – August 2007
	In Eastern Sudan: 70,000	U.N. – December 2006
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 234,000	UNHCR ² – April 2007
	From Non-Darfur Sudan: 272,000	UNHCR – August 2007
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	\$107,805,860
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$393,721,700
USAID/OTI⁵ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$14,708,212
State/PRM⁶ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$83,719,719
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$599,955,491

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

In August, insecurity continued to hinder humanitarian relief efforts in many areas of Darfur and resulted in increased internal displacement in Jebel Marra, West Darfur, and Um Kedada locality, North Darfur. Relief organizations and USAID are closely monitoring increasing malnutrition rates and water-related diseases, particularly during the ongoing rainy season.

Security and Humanitarian Access

On August 25, the GNU’s Humanitarian Aid

Commission (HAC) ordered the country director of USAID partner CARE International to leave Sudan. According to a recent CARE press release, the GNU cited internal communications on safety procedures for staff that are standard within non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as the reason for the expulsion. On August 27, U.N. Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes expressed serious concern over the CARE director’s expulsion and called on the

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

GNU to uphold the spirit of the Joint Communiqué on the facilitation of humanitarian activities in Darfur, signed in March. With USAID funding, CARE implements emergency programs in the sectors of economy and market systems, non-food items, food aid, and water, sanitation, and hygiene in several regions of the country.

Insecurity and attacks on humanitarian workers continued to hinder NGO access and operations during the reporting period. USAID implementing partners Merlin, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), International Medical Corps (IMC), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), and CHF International all reported the temporary suspension of activities or reduced operations as a result of insecurity in August. African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) patrols were reduced throughout Darfur as a result of travel difficulties during the rainy season and tensions over salaries with the SLA faction led by Minni Minawi (SLA/Minawi).

In August, humanitarian agencies reported heightened insecurity inside Darfur IDP camps. On August 21, Sudanese government security officials closed the road to Kalma IDP camp near Nyala, South Darfur, entering several sectors of the camp and arresting 27 people. The security officials targeted individuals suspected of involvement in an August 19 attack on the police station in nearby Al Salam IDP camp that resulted in the death of a policeman and injury to six others. Kalma camp hosts 90,000 IDPs and has been the site of several clashes between IDPs and police since the camp's inception in 2004.

Displacement

According to OCHA, more than 248,000 people have been displaced in Darfur in 2007, bringing the total number of IDPs to more than 2.2 million. OCHA estimated that armed groups caused approximately 78 percent of the displacement, while the rest of the displacement is attributed to interethnic fighting.

On July 30, a multi-agency assessment team reported that approximately 40,000 IDPs in the Jebel Marra town of Deribat in northern South Darfur are in need of humanitarian assistance. In mid-December 2006, SAF bombing in the Deribat area caused communities to flee to other areas of Eastern Jebel Marra locality. Between December 2006 and July 2007, additional insecurity caused people to continue moving from rural areas into the town. Deribat has been inaccessible since early December. USAID partner Samaritan's Purse continues to operate in Feina town, south of Deribat, and reported that IDPs have received assistance, including food and relief supplies.

In North Darfur, Arab militia attacks in the area of Al Lait, Um Kedada locality, have displaced an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 people to surrounding areas. It is

unclear whether the IDPs will travel onward to seek refuge in established IDP camps and settlements in the coming weeks. Following the initial attacks, fighting between SLA factions and Arab militias continued to impact civilians in the area. Humanitarian agencies are concerned about potential further displacement in and around Al Lait, as the area is remote and inaccessible.

Health

Health organizations and local authorities are closely monitoring water-related diseases during the rainy season. In South Darfur, health officials report a steady increase in acute jaundice syndrome cases, predominantly from Al Salam camp. The average weekly caseload has increased from 40 in April to 257 in July, with 367 cases reported in the first two weeks of August. As acute jaundice syndrome is a viral infection and has no treatment, prevention is the most effective approach to the disease, according to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO). USAID partner IMC manages a primary health care clinic in Al Salam. In coordination with Humedica International, IMC has been mapping acute jaundice syndrome cases since the first week in July in an effort to identify the source of the infection. In addition, testing of the water supply is ongoing.

Nutrition

According to OCHA, recent Darfur nutrition survey results indicate the first significant increase in malnutrition in the region since 2004. In response, humanitarian agencies are adjusting programming to meet increased needs and continue to provide essential health and nutrition services.

On August 1, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) released the results of six localized nutrition surveys conducted in Kabkabiya, Abu Shouk, As Salaam, Otash, Al Salam, Kass, and El Geneina, indicating global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. While an increase in GAM rates is in line with seasonal trends, survey results for three locations in North and West Darfur were higher than 2006 levels. Although exact causes for the increased rates require further investigation, UNICEF identified population movement, persistent insecurity resulting in diminished beneficiary access to services, and inadequate water and sanitation services as contributing factors.

In Al Salam IDP camp, USAID partner ACF has expanded its supplementary feeding services to serve 500 beneficiaries per week and its outpatient therapeutic program to serve 250 severely malnourished children per week. USAID funds nutrition programs in all three Darfur states through implementing partners ACF, Save the Children/US (SC/US), Relief International, GOAL, and UNICEF.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

In August, unseasonably heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding continued to affect hundreds of thousands of people throughout Sudan. USAID staff visited Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, and Kassala states in August to assess flood conditions and monitor USAID's humanitarian programs.

Flooding

According to the U.N., flooding has affected more than 410,000 people countrywide and resulted in 64 reported deaths and 335 injuries. On August 28, the U.N. launched a Flash Appeal for flood relief programs totaling more than \$20 million. The global U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund has provided nearly \$8.7 million for flood relief in Sudan, and the U.N. Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan has provided an additional \$4.8 million.

According to the U.N. Flash Appeal, flooding has affected more than 91,000 people in Lakes, Warrab, Unity, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Jonglei states in Southern Sudan. It is unclear whether flooding in Southern Sudan in 2007 is worse than in previous years. However, NGOs report that flooding has affected more people in 2007 because of the influx of returnees over the last two years.

USAID staff have worked closely with the GNU, Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), U.N., and NGOs on a coordinated flood response. Countrywide, USAID partners operate in nearly all flood-affected states, and many are responding to the flooding through the provision of health services, relief commodities, and food aid. In response to a shortfall of plastic sheeting within the U.N. Common Non-Food Item Pipeline for northern and eastern Sudan, USAID airlifted 1,300 rolls of plastic sheeting from its warehouse in Dubai to Khartoum on August 8 and 9. In response to flooding in Southern Sudan, USAID partner Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) is flying food and relief supplies to remote areas of Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei states.

Security and Humanitarian Access

In August, insecurity persisted in pockets of Southern Sudan. In the Akobo area of Jonglei State, cattle-related clashes between the Muerle and Nuer ethnic groups resulted in the deaths of more than 60 people, according to state officials. The GOSS is working to defuse tensions in the area. The road connecting Juba, Central Equatoria State, to Bor, Jonglei State, has experienced insecurity since mid-August, including at least one attack on a civilian convoy that reportedly resulted in three deaths.

Returns

The pace of returns has slowed since the rainy season began in June, but large-scale organized and

spontaneous returns are expected to resume after the rainy season ends in late October.

On August 14, USAID staff met with U.N. Mission in Sudan Return, Reintegration, and Recovery Section (UNMIS RRR) staff to discuss progress on the organized returns program. UNMIS RRR reported that since the CPA was signed in January 2005, more than 1.2 million people have returned to the Three Areas and Southern Sudan. Of this total, more than 1.1 million people returned without assistance from the international community or GNU. A total of 52,042 IDPs and 66,515 refugees have returned through organized returns programs since 2005. Based on IDP surveys, UNMIS RRR estimates that 1.2 million of the 3.4 million IDPs who are still displaced will not return and prefer to stay in Khartoum or other areas with economic opportunities, leaving approximately 2.2 million IDPs and refugees in need of returns-related assistance in the coming years.

USAID partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that Northern Bahr el Ghazal State has received the greatest number of returnees in 2007, followed by Southern Kordofan State. IOM reported nearly 69,000 spontaneous returnees to date in 2007. IOM also reported that more than 42,000 people returned to Northern Bahr el Ghazal in 2007, including spontaneous returnees who traveled without assistance. More than 19,000 spontaneous returnees to Northern Bahr el Ghazal traveled to Aweil East County in 2007. Southern Kordofan State has received more than 20,000 returnees, with the majority returning to Kadugli and Dilling counties in 2007. Warrab State has received more than 17,000 returnees in 2007.

In August, USAID staff met with returnees, humanitarian agencies, and GOSS officials to discuss the reintegration of returnees into communities in Southern Sudan. Despite the increasing strain on limited resources in Southern Sudan, local officials in Upper Nile and Jonglei states said that they welcome all returnees. All stakeholders agreed that the lack of schools throughout Southern Sudan is a primary challenge facing returnees and a deterrent to future returns. Returnees and government officials also cited inadequate health care facilities as a key concern.

USAID is concentrating humanitarian assistance in the areas of highest return and supports more than 300 health facilities in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. USAID also funds IOM to operate organized returns programs. State/PRM continues to support refugee return and reintegration through multiple partners, including UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). UNHCR and a number of State/PRM-funded NGO partners are implementing a variety of community-based reintegration programs to support returning refugees and host communities. State/PRM partners are

implementing programs to support primary education, health services, skills training, conflict prevention, and gender-based violence awareness and prevention across Southern Sudan and in Blue Nile State.

Food Security

On August 28, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported that flooding in Upper Nile, Unity, Jonglei, and Lakes states has destroyed crops, potentially raising the level of food insecurity and extending the hunger period to December. During recent USAID visits to Upper Nile and Jonglei states, local officials reported that flooding destroyed as much as 90 percent of crops in some areas. Heavy early rains reportedly destroyed the nascent crops of many returnees, who were unable to plant until late in the season. However, as flood waters recede in November and December, an increase in fish,

water plants, and milk is likely to improve food security, according to FEWS NET. Flood waters have also destroyed crops in eastern Sudan, potentially impacting the food security of local residents. To increase food security in flood-affected areas, USAID partner NPA is distributing fishing hooks and twine, in addition to other household supplies.

Flooding has also prevented the delivery of food aid in some areas. In July, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) was unable to reach 42 percent of intended beneficiaries in Southern Sudan due to flooding. In Pagak, eastern Upper Nile State, USAID staff received reports that approximately 1,000 recent returnees to Longchuk County had walked nearly 200 km to Pagak to receive supplementary food rations.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2007 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA¹ ASSISTANCE			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Economy and Market Systems	West Darfur	\$1,500,000
Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Nutrition	South Darfur	\$3,015,032
CHF International	Agriculture and Food Security; Economy and Market Systems; Protection; Shelter and Settlements	North Darfur, South Darfur	\$4,956,845
Concern	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,746,799
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
Mercy Corps	Economy and Market Systems; Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$5,750,000
Solidarités	Agriculture and Food Security; Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur, West Darfur	\$1,586,000
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. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$2,500,000
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	\$2,014,882
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$43,037,205
USAID/FFP² ASSISTANCE			
WFP	262,624 Metric Tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$261,650,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$261,650,500
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)	Small Grants Program	Darfur-wide	\$3,125,840
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$3,125,840
STATE/PRM³ 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			\$307,813,545
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$331,063,545
FY 2007 EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$268,000
AirServ International	Transportation	Eastern Chad	\$471,683
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$672,900
IMC	Health; Nutrition	Eastern Chad	\$945,385
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			\$5,664,878
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	37,270 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$37,589,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$37,589,400
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Internews	Humanitarian Radio Service	Eastern Chad	\$118,188
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$118,188
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ACTED	Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$20,000
Africare	Food Security; Income Generation; Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$674,345
AirServ International	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,808,562
CARE	Psychosocial Support; Education; Reproductive Health	Eastern Chad	\$649,969

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Psychosocial Support	Eastern Chad	\$552,882
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	Eastern Chad	\$4,540,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$965,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,171,280
Internews	Humanitarian Radio Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,264,028
IRC	Health; Education; Protection; and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$2,499,622
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Income Generation, Water Management, and Animal Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$414,002
MENTOR Initiative	Health	Eastern Chad	\$652,068
Refugee Education Trust	Education	Eastern Chad	\$798,567
Right to Play	Education, Psychosocial	Eastern Chad	\$237,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection; Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$19,000,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection; Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$1,550,000
UNICEF	Education; Health; Nutrition; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$3,480,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$42,677,325
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$43,372,466
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$86,049,791
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD			\$417,113,336
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
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$999,598
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	\$1,074,612
Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,490,025
CARE	Economy and Market Systems; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Khartoum; Southern Kordofan	\$999,681
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

FAO	Food Security and Agriculture	Red Sea, Abyei, Southern Sudan	\$1,200,000
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
Mercy Corps	Food Security and Agriculture; Economy and Market Systems	Northern Bahr el Ghazal; Blue Nile; Upper Nile	\$1,799,797
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	\$5,000,000
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/US (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
UNICEF	Relief Commodities for Flood Response	Northern and Eastern Sudan	\$603,488
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; Health	Central Equatoria	\$527,187
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel, Preparedness	Sudan-wide	\$1,466,632
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$59,103,777
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	780 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile	\$774,000
CARE	3,550 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Khartoum IDP Camps	\$2,613,800
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			\$94,481,800

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
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Returnee and Community Primary Education Support	Central Equatoria	\$322,000
Mines Advisory Group (MAG) America	Returnee Mine Risk Education	Eastern Equatoria	\$100,000
UMCOR	Education and Social Reintegration for Returnees	Central Equatoria	\$703,446
UNHCR	Repatriation and Reintegration Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$13,750,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$2,050,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$17,792,394
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$165,049,761
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$182,842,155

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of August 31, 2007.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ State/PRM funding represents committed amounts as of August 31, 2007.



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