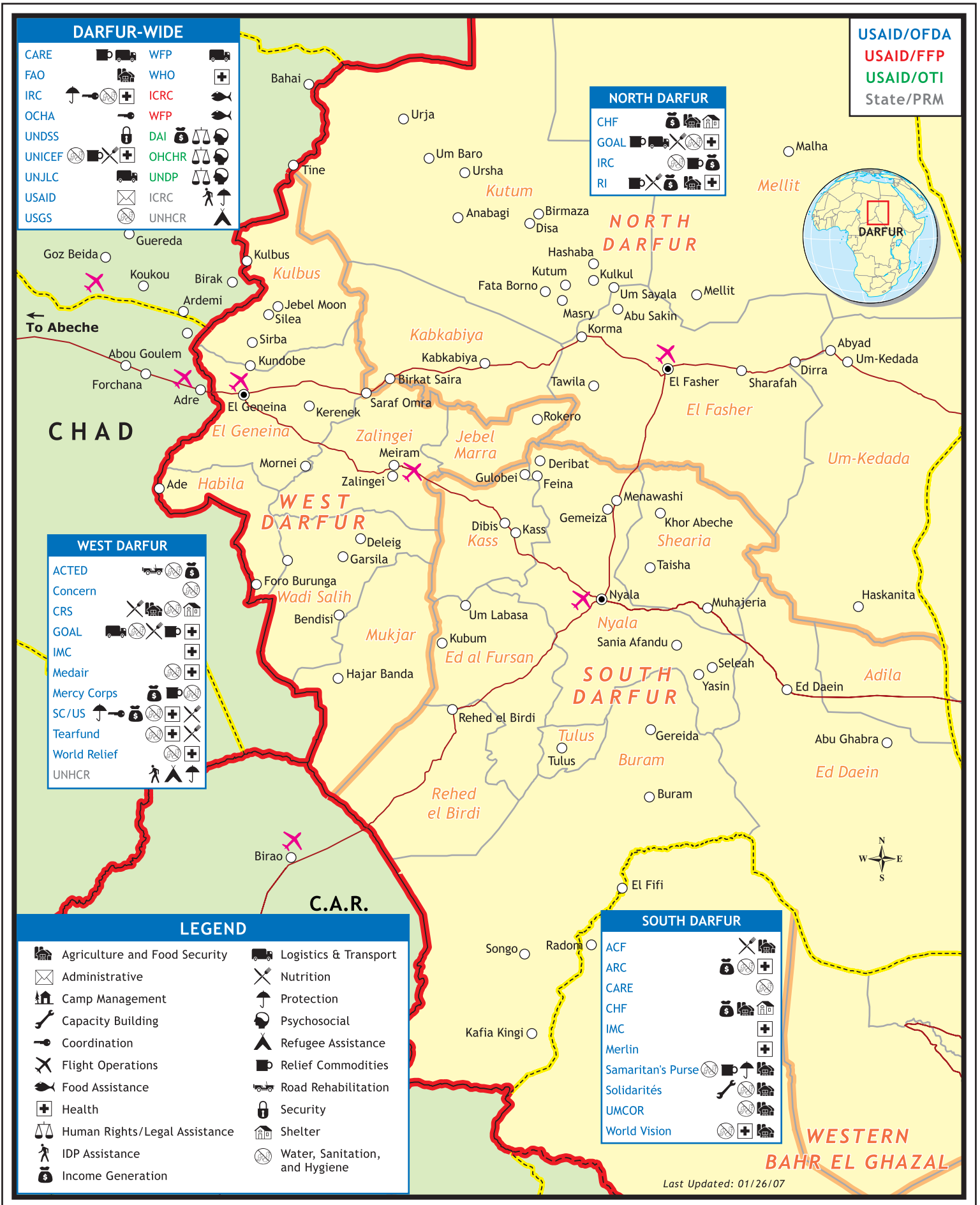


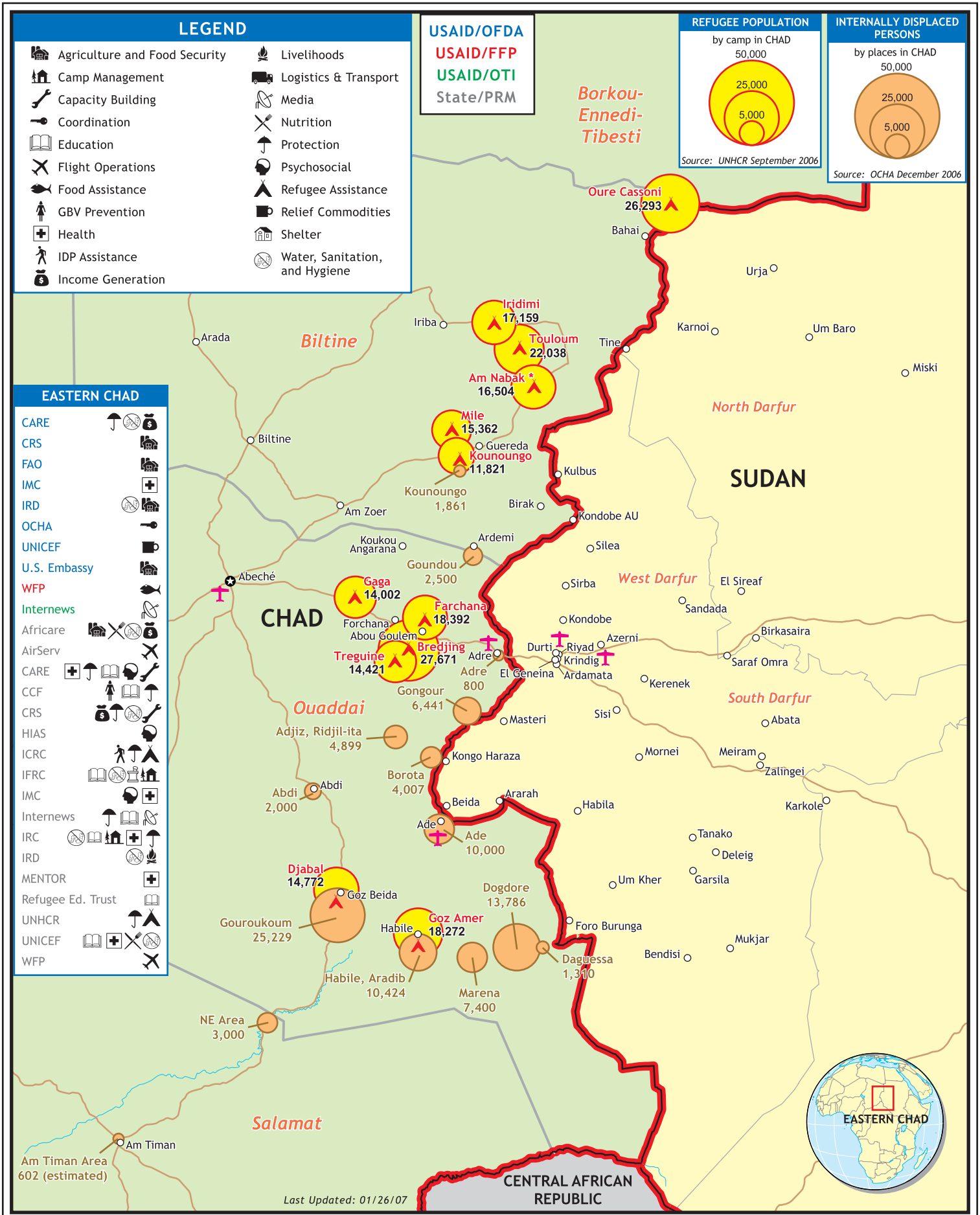
# USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD



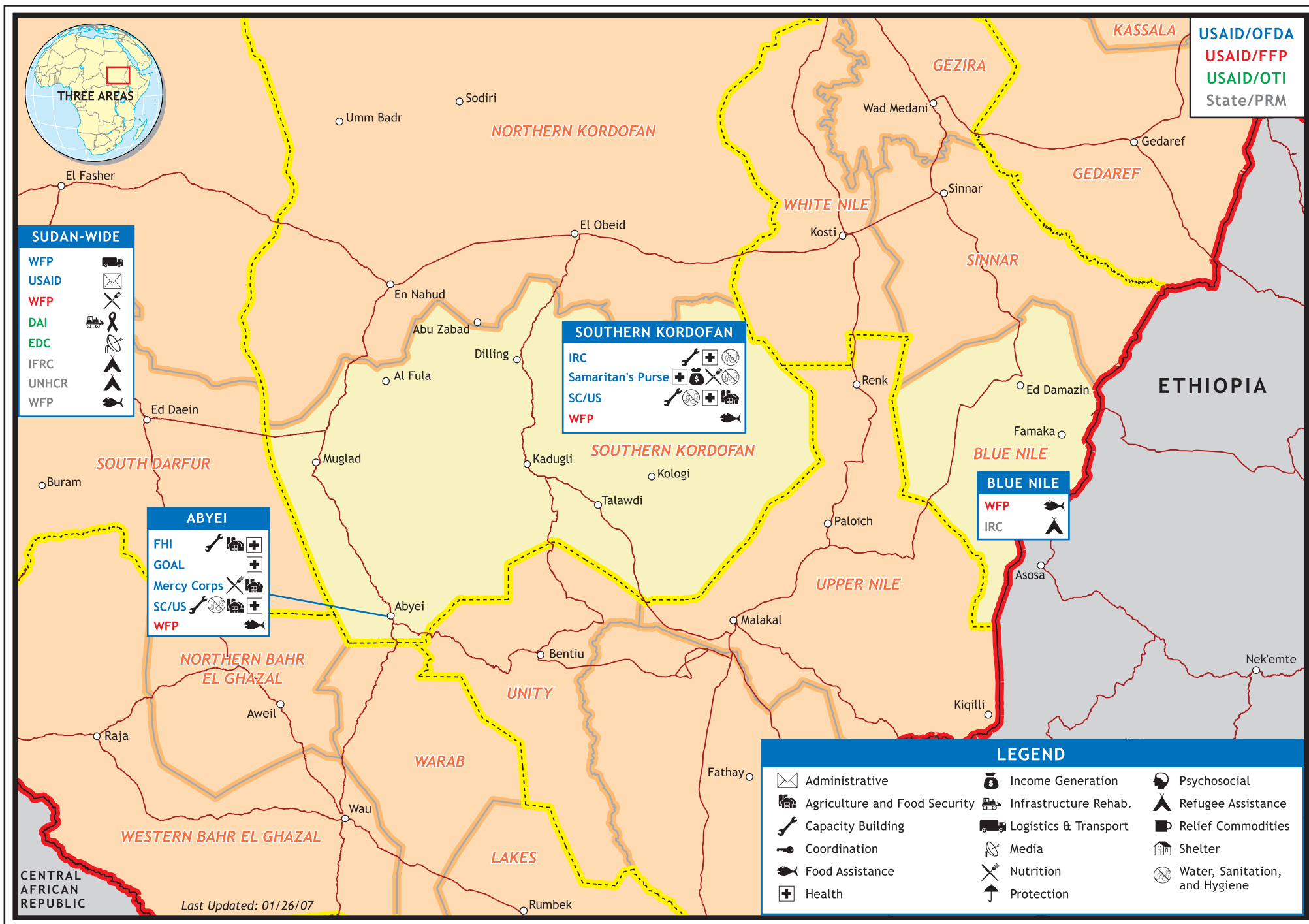
The U.S. Government (USG) is the leading international donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$2 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan and eastern Chad since FY 2004. The USG continues to lead the international effort to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), while providing for the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations throughout the country.

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 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 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 during 2005 and 2006, straining 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 affects approximately 4 million people in Sudan and eastern Chad.

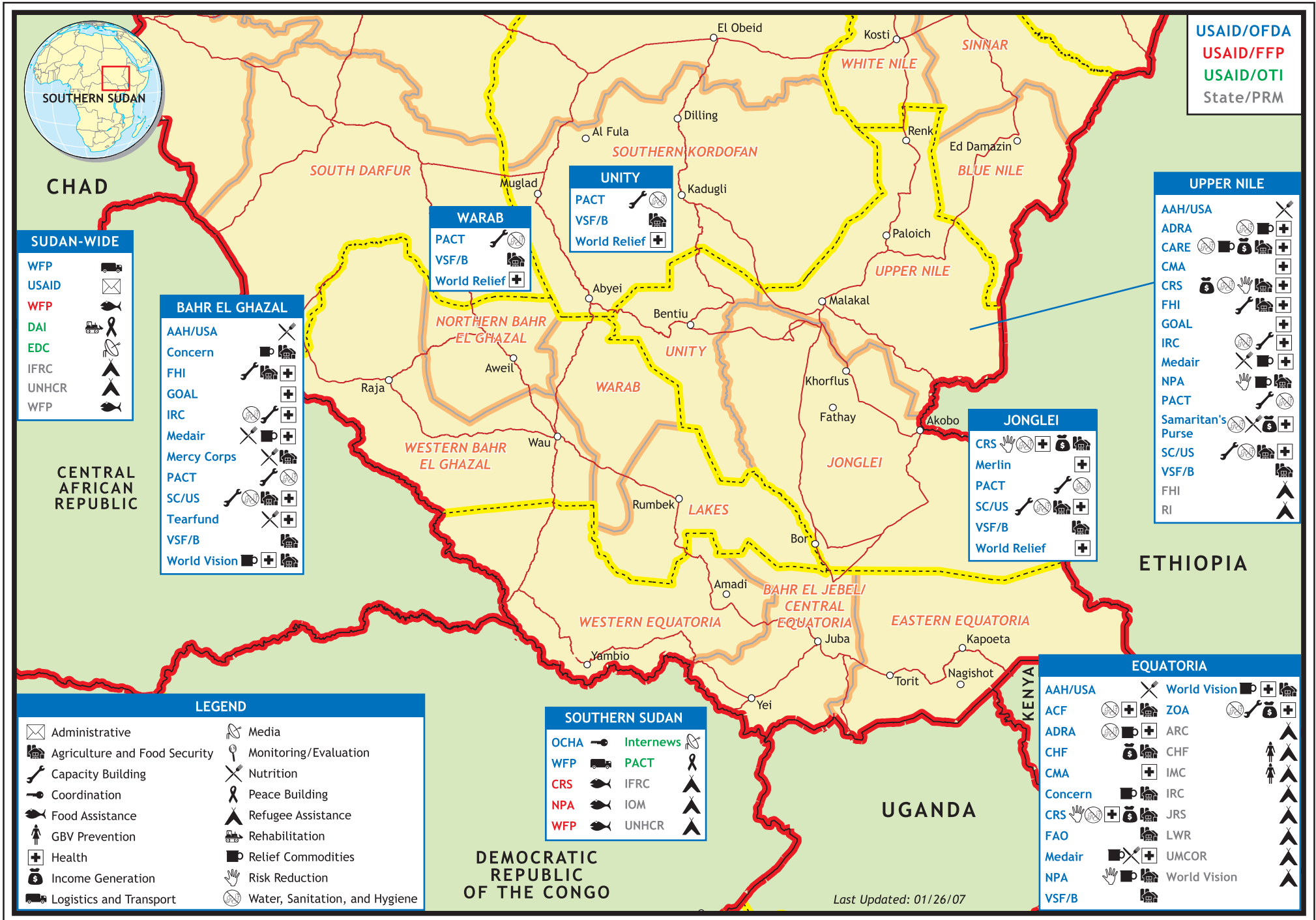




# USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS



# USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTHERN SUDAN



# USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN SUDAN

