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

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #13, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

March 30, 2007

Note: The last situation report was dated March 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 during 2005 and 2006, 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 3.8 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 million | OCHA—January 2007 |
| | In Eastern Sudan: 70,000 | U.N.—December 2006 |
| Sudanese Refugees | From Darfur: 234,000 | UNHCR ² —November 2006 |
| | From Non-Darfur Sudan: 350,000 | |
| 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/OFDA³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad | \$206,004,128 |
| USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad | \$838,748,300 |
| USAID/OTI⁵ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad | \$42,836,717 |
| State/PRM⁶ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad | \$126,327,499 |
| Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad..... | \$1,213,916,644 |

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Humanitarian agencies in Darfur continue to respond to newly displaced populations, particularly in South Darfur, and provide basic services for the conflict-affected population. In March, USAID staff traveled to Ed Daein in South Darfur and Mornei, Beida, and Zalingei in West Darfur to monitor USAID-funded programs and assess the humanitarian situation.

Security and Humanitarian Access

Aid agencies are currently experiencing improved access to areas in North Darfur and West Darfur but still rely on air transport to access most remote locations due to insecurity on roads. However, fighting in Kass, Shearia, and Ed Daein localities in South Darfur continues to displace people and impede implementation of humanitarian assistance programs. Relief agencies continue to experience incidences of vehicle theft, banditry, physical assault, and robbery

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

throughout Darfur, hindering the provision of humanitarian assistance. In addition, bureaucratic impediments to obtaining required documents, including visas and travel permits, continue to interrupt and delay the humanitarian work of non-governmental organization (NGO) staff.

Displacement

In February, approximately 30,000 people were displaced in Darfur, bringing the total number of people displaced since January to 80,000, according to OCHA. The U.N. reported that the majority of the new displacements occurred in South Darfur and were caused by SAF and militia attacks, as well as interethnic fighting. The new displacement in each state is estimated to be 54,450 in South Darfur, 12,595 in West Darfur, and 11,500 in North Darfur.

USAID partners continue to respond to the new displacement, assess humanitarian needs, and provide assistance to vulnerable populations. In Eastern Jebel Marra locality, South Darfur, Samaritan's Purse is providing food and relief commodities. In Kass, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) is providing health and water, sanitation, and hygiene services. In Al Salam camp near Nyala, CHF International is implementing shelter and livelihoods programs, and the International Medical Corps (IMC) is providing health services. Solidaritiés and the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) are implementing water, sanitation, and hygiene programs in El Neem camp in Ed Daein. In addition, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) is conducting nutrition programs in the Nyala town IDP camps.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Humanitarian organizations have announced that the three IDP camps near El Fasher, North Darfur, are reaching full capacity due to insufficient water supply. Agencies reported that ensuring an adequate supply of water for the camp population is a key issue in determining camp capacity levels. In February, As Salaam IDP camp closed to new arrivals. In 2005, Abu Shouk IDP camp reached capacity. As of March, Zam Zam IDP camp is nearly full and can only accommodate 5,000 additional people, according to the camp coordinating agency the Spanish Red Cross. In Zam Zam camp, 18 hand pumps currently provide an estimated four to six liters of water per person per day, which is below the international standard of 15 liters of water per person per day in emergencies. OCHA and USAID staff have met with GNU officials in North Darfur to discuss the allocation of additional land with adequate supplies of water for new camps.

Health

Although the health situation remains stable in Darfur, relief agencies are monitoring recent reported cases of acute jaundice syndrome (hepatitis E). In March, the overall trend in number of new cases continued to decline since the height of the outbreak during the

week of February 5. Health posts in South Darfur continue to monitor the disease, particularly in Otash IDP camp near Nyala, where an estimated 86 percent of the acute jaundice syndrome cases were concentrated. Recent laboratory tests have confirmed an acute jaundice syndrome outbreak in Otash IDP camp, according to U.N. World Health Organization (WHO). In response, CARE, IRC, and ACF have constructed latrines, implemented hygiene education programs, and distributed soap in the camp.

WHO remains concerned about the low Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) and tetanus immunization coverage rates in Darfur. Based on a recent household survey, EPI coverage was 15 to 20 percent lower in Darfur when compared with other areas in northern Sudan. In addition, the tetanus immunization coverage among pregnant women in Darfur is half the coverage rate for the rest of northern Sudan. According to WHO, reasons for low EPI coverage include insecurity, lack of access, a focus on emergency epidemics rather than routine care, population movement, and the low baseline of EPI coverage in Darfur.

In 2006, cholera and other diarrheal diseases affected populations in Darfur. Previously, the lack of laboratory facilities in Darfur hindered laboratory confirmation of disease outbreaks. To improve diagnostic capabilities, WHO has prepositioned cholera diagnostic kits in El Fasher, Muzbat, Mellit, Kabkabiya, El Geneina, Kulbus, Mornei, Foro Baranga, Zalingei, Garsila, Ed al Fursan, Ed Daein, and Kass. As of March 25, WHO reported that cholera treatment kits are in the three state capitals and are expected to arrive in the other locations in mid-April.

Nutrition

The nutrition situation in Darfur remains relatively stable. However, agencies are currently preparing for the beginning of the traditional hunger season in May.

From February 10 to 15, USAID partner Tearfund conducted a nutritional survey of nearly 1,000 children in Ed Daein locality, South Darfur. The results revealed a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 21.9 percent and a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 3.9 percent among children under the age of five. While the malnutrition rates remain above emergency thresholds, the survey reveals that some improvement has been made since the last Tearfund nutrition survey in the area conducted in May 2006 that recorded a 25.9 percent GAM and 4.6 percent SAM. According to Tearfund, approximately 60 percent of the malnourished people are IDPs that have arrived since October 2006, including Dinka, Birgid, and other groups displaced by fighting in the region. Tearfund is implementing nutrition programs in Ed Daein.

Food Security and Agriculture

In February, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) provided more than 2 million people with food rations in Darfur, reaching 94 percent of targeted beneficiaries. However, nearly 78,000 IDPs and vulnerable residents did not receive food rations due to insecurity, according to WFP. In January, WFP was unable to reach approximately 158,000 people, including 122,000 IDPs in Gereida, South Darfur. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) resumed food distributions in Gereida IDP camp on February 13, increasing the number of beneficiaries reached with food aid.

Protection

In March, harassment of women collecting firewood outside of IDP camps and criminal activities within the camps continued. In Kalma IDP camp, South Darfur, five firewood patrols were cancelled during March, several as a result of a strike by African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) language assistants demanding payment for salaries. Ideally, AMIS-led firewood patrols should occur two times a week, but only four patrols took place outside of Kalma camp in February. As a result of the suspension of AMIS patrols, organizations expect that sexual assaults will increase. Additionally, U.N. staff have reported an increasing trend of armed opposition groups and Arab militias recruiting male youth from IDP camps and rural areas. In March, key protection staff met in South Darfur to evaluate and reinvigorate ongoing protection activities.

Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding, including activities that aim to raise awareness about the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), remains difficult throughout Darfur. Humanitarian staff operating in Zalingei, El Geneina, El Fasher, and Nyala have observed that IDPs are hesitant to discuss the DPA or support AMIS-led community policing initiatives. However, USAID-funded DPA awareness-raising activities in El Fasher have occurred without difficulty. In addition, AMIS is reportedly working with the Masalit population in Kulbus, West Darfur, on DPA sensitization activities.

Eastern Chad

According to USAID staff, food security, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene are priority needs for the 120,000 to 145,000 people internally displaced in eastern Chad. Humanitarian organizations do not expect IDPs to return home before the rainy season begins in June and the number of displaced continues to grow. As mobility is hindered during the rainy season, OCHA is working with organizations to draft a strategy to provide assistance over the next 90 days. On March 22, USAID staff based in eastern Chad reported that OCHA plans to open two offices to coordinate assistance to the growing IDP population.

According to UNHCR, aid agencies are concerned about recent insecurity near refugee camps, where

more than 220,000 Sudanese refugees currently reside. On March 22, Sudanese government planes reportedly bombed areas near Bahai and Oure Cassoni refugee camp, according to UNHCR. The air strikes highlight the unpredictable security situation that affects refugees, IDPs, and aid workers. State/PRM funds emergency assistance programs for refugees in eastern Chad through five partner agencies that implement food security, income generation, protection, education, psychosocial, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene activities.

CURRENT SITUATION IN NON-DARFUR SUDAN

In Southern Sudan, humanitarian organizations continue to provide basic services, prepare for returning refugees and IDPs, and rebuild community infrastructure and capacity. USAID staff based in Juba, Central Equatoria State, reported that humanitarian needs are particularly high in Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria, due to ongoing insecurity and the presence of 30,000 IDPs from Upper Nile State. In March, USAID staff visited Red Sea and Kassala states in eastern Sudan to monitor USAID-funded activities and evaluate the current humanitarian situation.

Security and Humanitarian Access

In February, OCHA reported relatively unrestricted access and security for humanitarian agencies operating in Southern Sudan. However, isolated security incidents have impacted vulnerable groups. In Jamam town, Upper Nile State, local tensions resulted in nearly 300 houses burned, 800 houses looted, and 300 households scattered in nearby villages. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) has stocks of relief items in Malakal, Upper Nile State, ready to be dispatched.

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) activity along the Central African Republic (CAR)-Sudan border remains significant with recent activity reported in Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria, and Eastern Equatoria states. In March, LRA, bandits, and remnants of the opposition group the Equatoria Defense Force have destabilized areas south and west of Torit, Eastern Equatoria State. During the week of March 19, attacks on villages south of Torit displaced approximately 2,000 people to Torit town, where Eastern Equatoria State authorities and NGOs are providing emergency assistance to the newly displaced. USAID partner Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI) is rehabilitating Torit town's water system, drilling new boreholes, and constructing latrines.

Returns

The U.N., GNU, and the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) continue to face delays with the operation to assist the return of 198,000 IDPs to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas during the current dry season. On March 15, the U.N. Mission in Sudan–

Return, Reintegration, and Recovery section (UNMIS-RRR) reported that 6,260 out of 83,000 IDPs targeted for U.N. support returned to Southern Sudan in 14 trips. In March and April, aid agencies expect a surge of returns, which would be consistent with the returns pattern in 2006. Recently, the program has experienced delays due to slow progress in the construction of the departure centers, a meningitis outbreak affecting areas of Southern Sudan, low turnover of returnees at departure centers, and the presence of unexploded ordnance along roads in Blue Nile State. However, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the primary operational agency in the IDP returns process, recently completed departure centers in two Khartoum IDP camps. IOM expects to meet the return target by the end of the dry season in early 2008. The GOSS has yet to release the \$1.5 million pledged to support the returns process.

Refugee repatriation from Uganda, which had been temporarily suspended due to the meningitis outbreak that also affected IDP returns, resumed on March 6. On March 10, UNHCR inaugurated the Pagak and Bambudi repatriation corridors from Ethiopia. UNHCR, the lead agency for refugee returns to Southern Sudan, assisted a total of 2,917 refugees with repatriation from countries of asylum the week of March 12, including 1,977 from Ethiopia, 569 from Uganda, 212 from CAR, and 159 from Kenya. An additional 1,608 refugees departed from Bonga, Sherkole, and Dimma refugee camps in Ethiopia on March 19 and 20, with a further 8,100 scheduled to depart camps in Ethiopia by the end of April.

USAID-funded programs aim to assist the return of IDPs and refugees to Southern Sudan through rehabilitating and constructing water points, improving access to sanitation facilities, supporting health clinics, and providing seeds to returnees. State/PRM supports programs that focus on protection, refugee returns, and community-based reintegration in parts of Southern Sudan.

Nutrition

In Red Sea State, aid agencies recently reported GAM rates ranging from 19.7 to 30.8 percent, significantly above the GAM emergency threshold of 15 percent. In addition, recurrent drought has degraded pasture land, depleted assets, and strained coping mechanisms, causing people to migrate to urban areas. USAID supports the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) food security activities in Red Sea State, including vegetable seed distribution and livestock programs for communities affected by flooding that began in August 2006.

In the Abyei area, GOAL recently undertook a multi-indicator cluster survey, which revealed high malnutrition rates. According to the survey, the Abyei

area has a 20 percent GAM and a 3.4 percent SAM. To address the root causes of malnutrition in the region, USAID supports ongoing health, food security, and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs through partners Mercy Corps, Save the Children/US (SC/US), GOAL, and UNICEF.

Health

Responding to the meningitis outbreak in Southern Sudan continues to be a priority for humanitarian agencies. According to the U.N., 617 cases of suspected meningitis were reported in Southern Sudan the week of March 11, including 41 deaths. Since January, 6,946 suspected meningitis cases have been reported in Southern Sudan, including 430 deaths. USAID partners are involved in the ongoing meningitis vaccination campaign taking place in Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states. In addition, relief organizations are diagnosing and treating meningitis cases in hundreds of USAID-supported primary health care facilities.

On March 22, a USAID-funded expanded emergency ward of the Juba Teaching Hospital in Central Equatoria State opened. The expanded facility will enable the hospital to respond to the expected increase in demand for health services as displaced populations return to Southern Sudan.

Food Security

The Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment for Southern Sudan, released in February, stated that food security is expected to improve in 2007, with a 19 percent drop in food aid requirements. Sufficient rainfall, increased market access, and favorable climate conditions contributed to the improved food security in Southern Sudan. USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) estimates that 1.7 million people in Southern Sudan will be food insecure in 2007, including 500,000 returnees. USAID partner WFP is planning to distribute approximately 108,000 metric tons (MT) of food aid in 2007. In addition, USAID partners are implementing activities to improve household and community food security throughout Sudan, including providing seeds and agricultural tools, training farmers, vaccinating livestock, and training veterinarians.

Peacebuilding

Since December 2006, Sudanese civil society groups reported an increased level of harassment and intimidation of people involved in efforts to disseminate information related to the three regional peace agreements and other peacebuilding activities. USAID funds programs designed to increase awareness, facilitate dialogue, and empower communities to actively engage in shaping Sudan's post-conflict future.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD

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/FFP¹ ASSISTANCE | | | |
| U.N. World Food Program (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 | \$730,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/OTI | | | \$730,000 |
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | |
| Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | Protection of IDPs and Chadian Refugees | West Darfur | \$2,475,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM | | | \$2,475,000 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR | | | \$262,304,600 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR | | | \$264,779,600 |
| FY 2006 DARFUR, SUDAN | | | |
| USAID/OFDA | | | \$104,133,400 |
| USAID/FFP | | | \$307,746,700 |
| USAID/OTI | | | \$9,284,011 |
| STATE/PRM | | | \$30,860,000 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR | | | \$421,164,111 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR | | | \$452,024,111 |
| FY 2007 EASTERN CHAD | | | |
| USAID/OFDA² ASSISTANCE | | | |
| UNHCR | Emergency Relief Supply Airlift | Eastern Chad | \$275,809 |
| USAID | Administrative Support and Travel | Eastern Chad | \$10,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA | | | \$285,809 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
| WFP | 27,400 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Eastern Chad | \$27,542,400 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP | | | \$27,542,400 |
| 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 |
| CARE | Psychosocial Support, Education, Reproductive Health | Eastern Chad | \$649,969 |
| International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) | Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees | Eastern Chad | \$2,800,000 |
| Internews | Humanitarian Radio Service | Eastern Chad | \$464,440 |
| UNHCR | Refugee Protection, Multi-Sectoral Assistance | Eastern Chad | \$8,050,000 |

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|---|----------------------|
| TOTAL STATE/PRM | \$12,656,054 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD | \$27,946,397 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD | \$40,602,451 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD | \$305,382,051 |
| FY 2006 EASTERN CHAD | |
| USAID/OFDA | \$3,893,032 |
| USAID/FFP | \$22,198,200 |
| USAID/OTI | \$610,947 |
| STATE/PRM | \$43,248,866 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD | \$26,702,179 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD | \$69,951,045 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD | \$521,975,156 |

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, Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warab | \$350,000 |
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene | 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 |
| Concern | Food Security and Agriculture, Relief Commodities | Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan | \$1,575,255 |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | Food Security and Agriculture; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene | Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei | \$2,798,658 |
| 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 |
| Merlin | Health | Jonglei | \$399,322 |
| 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 |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------|
| 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 | Equatoria | \$399,993 |
| USAID | Administrative Support and Travel, Preparedness | Sudan-wide | \$489,428 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA | | | \$28,547,829 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
| 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 | | | \$91,879,300 |
| USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE | | | |
| DAI | Small Grants Program | Non-Darfur Sudan | \$9,850,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/OTI | | | \$9,850,000 |
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | |
| CHF International | Refugee Reintegration and GBV Prevention | Central Equatoria | \$866,948 |
| UNHCR | 2007 Global Appeal | Sudan-wide | \$1,025,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM | | | \$1,891,948 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR | | | \$130,277,129 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR | | | \$132,169,077 |

FY 2006 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA | \$69,144,058 |
| USAID/FFP | \$127,806,800 |
| USAID/OTI | \$22,243,571 |
| STATE/PRM | \$35,195,631 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR | \$219,194,429 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR | \$254,390,060 |

¹Estimated value of food assistance.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 29, 2006.



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