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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

January 9, 2009

Note: The last situation report was dated December 5, 2008.

BACKGROUND

In 2009, Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, and insecurity countrywide. Since 2003, a complex emergency in Sudan’s western region of Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including nearly 2.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). In Darfur, fighting among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), militias, and ethnic groups remains ongoing. According to the U.N., clashes have displaced more than 315,000 individuals within Darfur and to eastern Chad since January 2008.

The former Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) continue to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) through the joint Government of National Unity (GNU). The formation of the GNU in 2005, the year the parties signed the CPA, officially ended more than two decades of conflict between the north and the south. During the conflict, famine, fighting, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 600,000 Sudanese to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced 4 million others within Sudan. The U.N. estimates that approximately 2.1 million people displaced during the conflict have returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei since 2005, taxing scarce resources and weak infrastructure. In eastern Sudan, the GNU and the Eastern Front opposition coalition signed the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in 2006. However, the area remains underdeveloped and slow to recover from decades of conflict.

The U.S. Government (USG) is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed nearly \$4 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan and eastern Chad since FY 2004. The USG continues to support the implementation of the CPA and joins the international community in seeking a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Darfur. On October 16, 2008, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Alberto M. Fernandez renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2009. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency on an annual basis since 1987.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	From Southern Sudan: 2.7 million In Darfur: 2.7 million In Eastern Sudan: 168,000	UNHCR ¹ – October 2008 OCHA ² – December 2008 U.N. – September 2007
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 250,000 From Southern Sudan: 215,000 Returnees to Southern Sudan: 295,500	UNHCR – June 2008 UNHCR – September 2008 UNHCR – December 2008
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, and others: 227,664	UNHCR – August 2008

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE (IN FY 2008 AND FY 2009)

USAID/OFDA³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$146,763,747
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$947,849,000
State/PRM⁵ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$116,512,456
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$1,211,125,203

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Humanitarian agencies in Darfur continue to provide essential services for conflict-affected populations despite continuing insecurity and attacks against aid workers. In addition, since early December,

interethnic clashes in South Darfur have killed up to 250 people and displaced at least 5,000 others. On January 5, U.S. President George W. Bush announced approval of a U.S. Department of Defense airlift of essential equipment for the African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID). As of

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

³ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

⁴ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁵ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

December 31, the U.N. reported that approximately 58 percent of UNAMID forces had deployed to Darfur, including 12,377 UNAMID soldiers and 2,803 police officers. According to UNAMID, peacekeepers on the ground remain short of essential equipment, having received only 40 percent of the necessary helicopters, armored personnel carriers, and medical equipment. The upcoming U.S. airlift is scheduled to commence in mid to late January 2009 and include U.N. and contingent-owned containers, pallets, equipment, and vehicles. The four-month airlift operation aims to support UNAMID efforts to protect civilians and improve humanitarian aid delivery to inaccessible areas of West Darfur.

Security and Humanitarian Access

In December, attacks against aid workers and ongoing clashes continued to limit humanitarian access to affected populations in Darfur. According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.N. Secretary-General, U.N. Security Phase IV remains in place in all Darfur states, with high levels of banditry, carjacking, military engagements, and attacks on UNAMID forces.

On December 4, two unknown armed assailants carjacked a humanitarian convoy traveling from Nyala town to Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur, assaulting six national humanitarian staff and demanding money. According to the U.N., the assault seriously injured three of the six relief workers, requiring hospitalization. During the week of December 22, the U.N. reported at least three incidents of banditry, looting, and carjacking targeting humanitarian organizations and U.N.-contracted vehicles. On December 27, armed men hijacked a vehicle in El Fasher, North Darfur, shooting and killing a UNAMID peacekeeper.

In early December, violence between Arab ethnic groups in two remote regions of southern South Darfur escalated, killing as many as 250 people. As of December 15, fighting among the Gimir ethnic group near Katayla town, South Darfur, had killed more than 100 people, according to UNAMID officials. According to the U.N., on January 7, renewed fighting among members of the Gimir ethnic group killed 10 people and injured seven others in Antekena village, 150 km south of Nyala, South Darfur.

In a separate incident on December 4, members of the Habaniya ethnic group attacked Salamat and Fallata ethnic groups living in Tomat village, South Darfur, killing 16 people, injuring 19 others, and displacing 200 households, according to humanitarian staff present during the attack. In addition, the attack destroyed 1 water yard, 5 pharmacies, and 400 houses. The water yard destruction limited access to safe drinking water, raising concerns regarding the potential spread of waterborne diseases. On December 28 and 29, OCHA staff conducted assessments in the

Tulus Corridor to determine humanitarian needs following the recent fighting. In the 20,000 resident village of Tomat, the assessment determined that fighting destroyed 750 households and approximately 70 percent of food supplies and non-food items. According to USAID staff, WFP plans to provide a one-month food distribution in Tomat. According to the U.N., retaliatory attacks on Wad Hajam village, located 50 km west of Buram town, South Darfur, killed an estimated 70 to 150 people and displaced 5,000 others. The Fallata and Salamat ethnic groups have clashed intermittently with the Habaniya, most recently in August 2008.

During late December and early January, tensions in West Darfur's northern corridor remained high, particularly due to the presence of armed opposition groups and clashes near the Chad–Sudan border. On December 31, local sources reported ongoing cross-border clashes near Kulbus between armed opposition groups, Chadian military, and SAF. During the first week of January, armed opposition groups entered Chad near Arara, West Darfur, and Chadian forces repelled the group back across the border into Sudan.

The border-area skirmishes and military operations continue to pose a threat to NGO staff and operations. During recent clashes, humanitarian agencies evacuated from Kulbus town, and although NGOs operating in Kulbus had planned to re-deploy staff, the organizations have suspended redeployment plans pending a more stable security situation in the area.

According to a late December report from the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), WFP implementing partners were unable to reach approximately 14,000 beneficiaries due to ongoing insecurity during November, a decrease from 300,000 unreachable beneficiaries in October resulting from the month-long suspension of German Agro Action (GAA) food aid programs in North Darfur.

Food Security and Nutrition

On December 24, WFP reported the provision of 26,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to more than 2.4 million beneficiaries throughout Darfur in November. According to WFP, the opening of the southern corridor from El Obeid to Nyala via Ed Daein has improved food distribution and dispatches in Darfur, enabling WFP to increase and replenish stocks to meet 2009 food needs.

In mid-December, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) released the results from four localized nutrition surveys conducted in Darfur during June and July 2008. Three of the four surveys with comparable data to 2007 figures indicated similar or slightly lower global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Surveys in Abu Shouk and As Salaam IDP camps in North Darfur indicated significantly lower GAM and SAM rates, while 2007

and 2008 malnutrition rates in Kabkabiya town, North Darfur, and Gereida, South Darfur, represented similar levels. Humanitarian agencies expect to release the final Darfur Nutrition Assessment and Darfur Food Security and Livelihood Assessment reports by the end of January 2009. The assessments will provide an overview of the nutrition and food security situation across more than 40 sites in Darfur.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

In December, clashes in Abyei town displaced recent returnees and injured at least two civilians. In addition, humanitarian agencies continued to respond to insecurity along the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)–Sudan border resulting from ongoing Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) attacks. Health workers have also responded to additional confirmed cases of polio in Southern Sudan, with the majority of confirmed cases located in Unity State.

Security and Humanitarian Access

On December 19, WHO reported that fighting in Abyei town on December 12 and 13 between the Joint Integrated Police Unit and Joint Integrated Unit soldiers from the SAF killed 1 soldier, injured 9 people, and displaced up to 5,000 residents, representing approximately 80 percent of Abyei’s population at the time. According to humanitarian agencies, displaced individuals had only recently returned to Abyei since fleeing May 2008 clashes. WHO reported that the majority of displaced individuals fled south to Agok, Warab State, and surrounding villages. During the week of December 15, WHO and the U.N. Development Program visited Manyang, Abatok, Maibong, Agok, and Juljok villages to assess the humanitarian situation of Abyei IDPs. As of January 2, the U.N. reported that the security situation in Abyei was calm and noted limited numbers of returns.

Insecurity along the DRC–Sudan border continued during the month of December. On December 14, forces from Uganda, DRC, and Southern Sudan undertook a joint military operation against the LRA following LRA’s failure to sign a peace agreement. During the week of December 21, the U.N. reported ongoing military and population movements in Lainya, 80 km southwest of Juba. In addition, on December 22, the U.N. reported that 15 LRA members attacked Lokurubanga village, 50 km northwest of Yei, Central Equatoria State, razing six houses and abducting 12 people, according to local officials.

During the week of December 29, suspected LRA members attacked a NGO vehicle on the road between Yei, Central Equatoria State, and Mundri, Western Equatoria State, wounding one passenger and killing three individuals. On December 31, due to the presence of a suspected LRA group, the U.N. elevated the security level on the road between Juba and Yei,

Central Equatoria State, to Security Phase III, requiring armed escorts for U.N. and NGO vehicles. On January 2, the U.N. reported that a suspected LRA group attacked Mboroko village, 5 km west of Maridi, Western Equatoria State, killing five people and displacing 300 individuals. Following the incident, Sudan People’s Liberation Army troops deployed to the village, and the U.N. continues to monitor the situation.

As of November 30, UNHCR had confirmed the displacement of more than 4,500 DRC refugees to Southern Sudan since late September due to ongoing violence. In addition, LRA attacks on border areas had displaced an estimated 2,000 Sudanese IDPs, according to OCHA. On December 18, UNHCR began moving refugees to a settlement site in Makpandu, located 55 km from the Sudan–DRC border, although UNHCR temporarily suspended movements due to reports of LRA attacks in Western Equatoria. Humanitarian agencies are supplying the new site with safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and health services.

Health

During the week of December 20, WHO reported four confirmed cases of polio in Sudan. The new cases increased the total number of polio cases throughout Sudan during 2008 to 20, including one case in West Darfur and 19 cases in Southern Sudan. According to WHO authorities, Unity State accounts for 50 percent of the country’s polio cases. The 2008 polio cases represent the first confirmed cases in Southern Sudan since health officials declared Southern Sudan polio-free in 2005. State ministries of health, WHO, and humanitarian workers are conducting disease surveillance and have scheduled polio vaccination campaigns in Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states during January, according to OCHA.

Returns

On January 5, the U.N. Mission in Sudan Returns, Reintegration, and Recovery (UNMIS RRR) Section reported the return of 28,645 internally displaced persons to areas of origin, and the repatriation of 62,185 refugees, totaling more than 90,000 organized returns in 2008. In addition to returns supported by international and local authorities, the area experienced an undetermined number of spontaneous returns. Humanitarian and local staff continue efforts to verify spontaneous returns cases, including 232 spontaneous returnees in Bor, Jonglei State, during the week of December 29. According to the U.N., approximately 2.1 million individuals have returned to areas of origin in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas since 2005.

Food Security and Agriculture

On December 24, WFP reported reaching more than 750,000 beneficiaries in Southern Sudan with 8,443 MT of food in November 2008. Beneficiaries included

more than 47,000 returnees and 130,000 flood-affected individuals, representing 116 percent of WFP's planned targets. WFP expects the number of beneficiaries to decrease during the dry season when the post-harvest food security situation increases the nutritional status of local residents. WFP also reported assisting nearly 193,000 people in central and eastern Sudan and the Three Areas with nearly 1,143 MT of food aid. Beneficiaries included approximately 2,820 returnees identified by an October 2008 interagency rapid assessment in El Damazin, Blue Nile State.

On December 16, USAID staff met with Oxfam to discuss food security conditions in Red Sea State. From November 2 to 9, Oxfam conducted a rapid food security assessment in Port Sudan, Haya, Tokar, and

Agig localities in Red Sea State. According to the assessment, the delay and low volume of seasonal rains during the 2008 planting season resulted in reduced and poorly timed cultivation. According to Oxfam, farmers only planted approximately 25 percent of projected agricultural area, resulting in a considerable food gap in the region. During a normal harvest in the state, local production meets an estimated 10 percent of local food needs. The team observed that communities had adopted various coping strategies, such as fishing, producing charcoal and firewood, and migrating from rural to urban areas. While the situation has not reached emergency levels, Oxfam and other partners continue to closely monitor the situation.

USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2009 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$1,018,291
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,018,291
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	168,387 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$232,934,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$232,934,100
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009			\$233,952,391
FY 2009 EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
USAID	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$5,409
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$65,639
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$71,048
FY 2009 USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	45,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$71,990,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$71,990,400
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009			\$72,061,448
FY 2009 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
German Agro Action	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$1,249,876
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$57,041
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,306,917
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	52,593 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Three Areas, Eastern Sudan	\$72,753,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$72,753,700
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009			\$74,060,617
USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2008 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			

Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Nutrition	South Darfur	\$3,950,000
ACF	Risk Reduction	North Darfur	\$60,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$3,999,984
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$6,485,210
CHF International	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	North Darfur	\$256,034
CHF International	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	North Darfur, South Darfur	\$5,499,763
Concern Worldwide	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,719,193
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,500,009
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
GOAL	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	North Darfur	\$1,200,000
Humedica	Health	South Darfur	\$704,913
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	South Darfur, West Darfur	\$4,450,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,598
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
Medair	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,838,315
Merlin	Health	South Darfur	\$1,395,811
Mercy Corps	Economy and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Supplies, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$4,499,966
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,500,000
Samaritan's Purse	Food Security and Agriculture, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$2,548,971
Save the Children/US (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$5,500,000
Solidarités	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,000,000
Solidarités	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$1,275,000
Tearfund	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,800,000
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$750,000
The United Methodist Committee on Relief	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$1,750,000

U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
UNHCR	Protection	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,250,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$5,108,529
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$2,200,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
World Relief	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$656,227
World Vision/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$93,098,523
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	304,219 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$381,054,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$381,054,400
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$24,000,000
UNHCR	Protection of IDPs and Chadian Refugees	Darfur-wide	\$10,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$34,000,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2008			\$474,152,923
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2008			\$508,152,923
USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD FY 2008			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Dar Sila	\$500,000
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Dar Sila	\$481,980
Air Serv International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Service	Dar Sila	\$729,975
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Ouaddai, Wadi Fira	\$400,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$522,283
IMC	Health	Ouaddai, Wadi Fira	\$950,000
Mentor	Health	Dar Sila, Salamat, Ouaddai	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$850,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$300,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
USAID Stockpile	Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$78,900
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$188,879
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Dar Sila	\$809,490
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$250,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$7,061,507
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	46,960 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$57,255,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$57,255,700
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,898,324
Africare	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$700,000
CARE	Education	Eastern Chad	\$603,103
Christian Children's Fund	Psychosocial, Protection	Eastern Chad	\$399,999
CRS	Community Services, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$517,696

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Psychosocial Services	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	Protection and Assistance to Conflict Victims	Eastern Chad	\$4,600,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies/Chad (IFRC/Chad)	Health, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$1,100,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihoods, Animal Husbandry	Eastern Chad	\$75,000
InterNews	Humanitarian Information Service	Eastern Chad	\$800,000
IRC	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,350,000
Refugee Education Trust	Secondary and Vocational Education	Eastern Chad	\$850,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$2,100,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$3,480,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$21,700,000
UNICEF	Health, Education, and Child Protection	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
U.N. Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)	Protection and Police Activities	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
WCDO	Environmental Conservation	Eastern Chad	\$449,860
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$48,123,982
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2008			\$64,317,207
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2008			\$112,441,189
FY 2008 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,000,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, White Nile, Jonglei	\$2,064,658
ARC	Health	Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria	\$1,086,066
CARE	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$815,315
CHF International	Economy and Market Systems and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria	\$1,602,681
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,200,553
Concern Worldwide	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$1,007,586
CRS	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$2,564,023
Christian Mission Aid	Health	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$716,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Kassala, Red Sea	\$500,000
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Upper Nile	\$793,055
GOAL	Health	Warab, Blue Nile	\$3,000,000
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	\$2,000,250
IOM	Health; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Northern Sudan, Southern Kordofan, Bahr el Ghazal, Abyei, Equatoria	\$1,993,929
IRC	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$621,723
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan, Unity, Blue Nile, Abyei	\$2,999,990
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,497,755

NPA	Economy and Market Systems	Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$500,000
Pact	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity	\$1,000,000
Pact	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warab, Southern Kordofan, Unity	\$1,500,000
SC/US	Health	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,000,000
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan, Abyei	\$3,499,384
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$3,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Economy and Market Systems	Southern Kordofan	\$250,000
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$401,644
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei	\$250,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$1,296,789
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warab, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei	\$849,898
World Relief	Health	Unity, Jonglei	\$716,710
World Vision/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Warab, Jonglei	\$1,349,453
World Vision/US	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Blue Nile	\$1,000,000
ZOA Refugee Care	Health	Central Equatoria	\$129,999
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$44,207,461
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	730 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile	\$994,800
CARE	1,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Northern Sudan	\$1,466,700
CRS	3,950 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$5,781,900
NPA	7,140 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$9,795,900
WFP	90,871 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Three Areas	\$113,821,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$131,860,700
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	Health, Agriculture	Jonglei	799,998
ARC	GBV Prevention and Response	Central Equatoria	328,661
ARC	Reintegration	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,251,970
CHF International	GBV Prevention and Response	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$398,930
Counterpart International	Girls' Education and Income Generation	Eastern Equatoria	\$599,913
FHI	Education, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$508,048
IMC	Integrated Health	Southern Sudan	\$1,803,869
IRD	Conflict Prevention, Livelihoods	Upper Nile	\$499,968
IOM	Transport and Logistics	Southern Sudan	\$2,000,000
IRC	GBV Prevention and Response	Blue Nile	\$349,770
Jesuit Refugee Service	Education	Eastern Equatoria	\$314,527
Mines Advisory Group	Mine Risk Education	Eastern Equatoria	\$107,820
Pact	Water	Southern Sudan	\$770,000

Relief International	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile	\$500,000
SC/US	Health, Education, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Repatriation and Integration Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$18,900,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$2,800,000
World Vision	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Education, Access to Food and Income	Jonglei	\$955,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$34,388,474
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2008			\$176,068,161
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2008			\$210,456,635
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD in FY 2008			\$831,050,747

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of January 9, 2008.

²Estimated value of food assistance.



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