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

## ***Sudan – Complex Emergency***

UPDATED Situation Report #12, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

September 4, 2009

*Note: The last situation report was dated August 7, 2009.*

### **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, conflict continues among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces, militias, and ethnic groups. According to the U.N., between January and mid-May 2009, violence newly displaced approximately 137,000 individuals in Darfur. Simultaneously, humanitarian agencies have experienced reduced access to affected populations since 2006 due to increased insecurity, targeted attacks against aid workers, and bureaucratic impediments to program implementation.

The National Congress Party (NCP) and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) continue to implement the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) through the joint Government of National Unity (GNU). The formation of the GNU officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict. 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 an additional 4 million individuals within Sudan. The U.N. estimates that since 2005, more than 2.2 million people have returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei, straining 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, humanitarian needs persist in the area, which has experienced slow recovery following decades of conflict.

Since March 2009, humanitarian agencies have encountered reduced access to affected populations in Darfur and the Three Areas following the GNU-mandated expulsion of 13 international organizations and closure of three national humanitarian agencies. Remaining humanitarian organizations, in coordination with the Sudanese government, have initiated numerous short-term measures and expanded existing programs and areas of operation to prevent a rapid deterioration of humanitarian conditions in northern Sudan.

The U.S. Government (USG) is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$4.5 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.

<b>NUMBERS AT A GLANCE</b>		<b>SOURCE</b>
<b>IDPs in Sudan</b>	From Southern Sudan: 2.7 million	UNHCR <sup>1</sup> – October 2008
	In Darfur: 2.7 million	OCHA <sup>2</sup> – January 2009
	In Eastern Sudan: 168,000	U.N. – September 2007
<b>Sudanese Refugees</b>	From Darfur: 268,000	OCHA – June 2009
	From Southern Sudan: 138,270	UNHCR – February 2009
	Returnees to Southern Sudan: 327,984	UNHCR – August 2009
<b>Refugees in Sudan</b>	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and other countries: 280,000	UNHCR – June 2009

### **FY 2009 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE**

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....</b>	<b>\$122,505,442</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....</b>	<b>\$766,675,600</b>
<b>State/PRM<sup>4</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....</b>	<b>\$89,588,048</b>
<b>Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....</b>	<b>\$978,769,090</b>

<sup>1</sup> Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

<sup>2</sup> U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

<sup>3</sup> USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## **CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR**

Insecurity and attacks targeting humanitarian workers continue to hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations in Darfur. Humanitarian agencies continue to monitor population movement throughout Darfur and to provide assistance to people in need of food and non-food assistance.

In early August, Congressman Keith Ellison (Democratic Farmer Labor–Minnesota) traveled to North Darfur to visit Zam Zam IDP camp near El Fasher to meet with local officials, IDP camp leaders, and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners.

### ***Security and Humanitarian Access***

Although overall security incidents during the past few months have decreased, humanitarian workers continue to face attacks, carjackings, burglary, and kidnappings in Darfur.

On August 23, the U.N. lowered the U.N. Security Phase from Phase IV to Phase III within the towns El Fasher, North Darfur; El Geneina and Zalingei, West Darfur; and Nyala, South Darfur. U.N. Security Phase III requires strict security procedures and does not allow staff to live with dependents.

On August 29, assailants abducted two African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) staff near Zalingei town, West Darfur. Since March 2009, unidentified assailants have abducted four other groups of international humanitarian workers throughout Darfur. As of early September, two international GOAL staff members remain hostage following a July 3 abduction in Kutum, North Darfur.

In mid-August, UNAMID substantially expanded security patrols in Darfur, including conducting patrols 24 hours per day, 7 days per week in 16 IDP camps. UNAMID currently conducts 24-hour patrols three days per week in Zam Zam IDP camp and has proposed introducing 24-hour patrols in four additional camps. Prior to August 4, only Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur received a 24-hour patrol seven days a week, and IDPs throughout Darfur emphasized a need for increased patrols and security.

On August 23, UNAMID received 124 additional police officers from Tanzania, the Philippines, and Cameroon, bringing UNAMID police strength to more than 2,000, or approximately 60 percent of UNAMID's total authorized police force. To date, UNAMID force strength remains less than three-quarters of UNAMID's mandated strength of 26,000 police and soldiers.

### ***Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance***

During the past three months, humanitarian partners have provided food distributions to more than 3.6 million beneficiaries in Darfur, including 1.1 million beneficiaries in areas affected by the March NGO

expulsions. According to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), negotiations continue with NGO partners to address food delivery gaps in Darfur. WFP has signed short-term agreements with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to address gaps in West Darfur and with Africa Humanitarian Action for food delivery in North Darfur. Despite the recent agreements, WFP continues to provide direct service to 60 percent of food aid beneficiaries affected by the March NGO expulsions. WFP plans to continue to perform joint distributions with partners while assessing and augmenting partner capacities.

According to WFP and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the South Darfur food security situation will remain uncertain until the end of the rainy season in early October. FAO recently observed heightened livestock prices and decreased access to markets—due to insecurity and flooding—as well as elevated prices and decreased seed supply in the local market. In an effort to increase seed access and discourage farmers from consuming seed, FAO and implementing partners have initiated seed protection programs and have coordinated with WFP to provide general food distribution to five South Darfur food-insecure localities.

To date in FY 2009, USAID/WFP has provided more than \$470 million in food assistance to conflict-affected populations in Darfur

### ***Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene***

Despite ongoing work by remaining NGOs, U.N. agencies, and Sudanese government officials, environmental sanitation in South Darfur has deteriorated in recent weeks and months. In early August, USAID staff visited South Darfur and noted that IDP camps had adequate water access; however, environmental sanitation had deteriorated significantly and rural populations continued to have limited water access.

To date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$13 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions and more than \$26 million for health services to conflict-affected populations in Darfur.

### ***Population Movement and Returns***

During August, USAID staff traveled to South Darfur to meet with U.N. agencies and implementing partners regarding recent population movements. According to humanitarian agencies, the current humanitarian situation in South Darfur is characterized by seasonal returns associated with the planting season. At present, insecurity is the primary obstacle to permanent returns with populations returning to IDP camps and gathering areas following the conclusion of the agricultural season, according to U.N. and NGO field staff. Although some individuals are leaving camps to

farm agricultural land, U.N. staff reported that women, children, and livestock generally remain at camps.

### **CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR**

As of early September, Southern Sudan is experiencing an urgent food security situation due to poor seasonal rains, high food prices, and escalating inter-ethnic and cross-border violence that has caused significant population displacements. The U.N. estimates that inter-ethnic fighting in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Lakes states has killed an estimated 2,000 people and displaced approximately 250,000 others since January 2009. In addition, suspected members of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) have continued to attack civilian populations in Southern Sudan, particularly in border towns near DRC. According to the U.N. Deputy Resident Humanitarian Coordinator for Southern Sudan, suspected LRA attacks have killed more than 180 people in Southern Sudan since late July.

Between August 17 and 24, the U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan, Major General J. Scott Gration (Ret.), visited Juba, Central Equatoria State, and Malakal in Upper Nile State. The Special Envoy conducted the visit to support bilateral discussions between the SPLM and the NCP to ensure continued implementation of the CPA and to gather information on current humanitarian conditions in Southern Sudan.

#### ***Security and Humanitarian Access***

According to the U.N., most roads have become impassable due to heavy rains in the recent months. On August 24, commercial trucks transporting WFP food in Jonglei State became stuck and were forced to return to the point of origin due to poor road conditions. In addition, increasing conflict and insecurity has reduced humanitarian access throughout Southern Sudan.

Humanitarian agencies continue to monitor and address the needs of populations affected by suspected LRA attacks in Western Equatoria and increasing inter-ethnic violence, particularly in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Lakes states. On August 28, inter-ethnic fighting between the Lou Nuer and Dinka ethnic groups killed 38 people, injured approximately 64 individuals, and displaced an undetermined number of people in Twic East County, Jonglei State. On August 29, OCHA estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 IDPs were moving towards Panyagor village. Humanitarian organizations continue to verify the total number of people displaced as a result of the conflict.

#### ***Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition***

Humanitarian organizations warn that poor rainfall, continued insecurity, and high cereal and low livestock prices have combined in Southern Sudan to create food insecurity that requires urgent interventions. According to WFP, approximately 1.5 million people

in Southern Sudan may be severely food insecure until the end of 2009. In addition, the average global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate in Southern Sudan remains at 16.9 percent, above the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold level of 15 percent.

WFP has requested additional donor support to address the emergency food needs of 300,000 people facing severe food insecurity between August and December in the five most vulnerable states, including Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, and Warab states. WFP notes that more than half of planned food aid to affected areas must be air dropped due to insecurity along the Sobat River corridor and poor road conditions, particularly in Akobo County, Jonglei State, where more than 19,000 IDPs reside.

Although insecurity had impeded riverine transport to Akobo town since a June 12 attack on WFP barges, WFP safely traversed the river corridor in late August and has recommenced transporting food commodities on the river. In addition, WFP continues to airlift food assistance and plans to commence airdrops to the Akobo area to supplement commodities provided by riverine transport.

USAID continues to work with partners to utilize pre-positioned contingency food stocks to address emergency food needs in Southern Sudan. In addition, USAID has provided additional funding for partners to strengthen existing health programs, improve children's nutritional status, and provide safe drinking water, adequate hygiene, and appropriate sanitation facilities for displaced populations and host community residents in the food-insecure areas of Jonglei and Upper Nile states.

#### ***Floods***

Between August 23 and 29, Khartoum State received heavy rains that resulted in widespread flooding and a 22-hour power outage affecting the majority of the state. Local media reports indicated that rains resulted in at least 14 deaths. On August 29 and 30, Sudanese government officials and humanitarian organizations conducted joint assessments of flood damage and immediate needs. According to preliminary assessment results released on August 31, the flood waters destroyed more than 13,500 houses and partially damaged at least 7,200 other residences, leaving 13,000 families without adequate shelter. USAID staff members continue to monitor the ongoing situation.

#### ***Population Movement***

Early August inter-ethnic clashes in Akobo County, Jonglei State, resulted in internal displacement as well as cross-border movement to the Gambella Region in Ethiopia. According to UNHCR, at least 500

Sudanese refugees had arrived in Fugnido refugee camp in Gambella Region by August 17.

During the week of August 17, the U.N. confirmed the arrival of an estimated 1,200 IDPs to the outskirts of Yambio town, Western Equatoria State, following the August 12 suspected LRA attacks in Ezo town and surrounding areas. As of mid-August, the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) was working to register the new arrivals, which were mainly women and children. More than 21,000 Congolese and CAR refugees have fled into Southern Sudan due to suspected LRA attacks in the region. On August 6, UNHCR reported that approximately 2,000 refugees fleeing suspected LRA attacks had arrived in Lasu, Central Equatoria State since May 2009.

During the third week of August, OCHA reported that an unverified number of additional IDPs had arrived from the Sakure area, located approximately 30 km

southwest of Yambio town, and the site of a suspected LRA attack on August 12. On August 13, the U.N. suspended all humanitarian activities in the Ezo area and evacuated 29 humanitarian staff to Yambio where the staff remained as of September 3. While Ezo remains inaccessible for WFP staff, the organization has authorized SSRRC to conduct local food distributions.

In FY 2009, USAID has provided more than \$1.1 million to World Vision for health, economic recovery and market systems, protection, and agriculture and food security activities, as well as \$1.3 million to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the provision of emergency relief supplies to people affected by LRA violence. State/PRM has provided \$750,000 to World Vision to provide assistance to refugees in Western Equatoria and has contributed to UNHCR's refugee response in the region.

<b>USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009</b>			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>FY 2009 DARFUR, SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,500,000
American Refugee Committee	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Agriculture and Food Security	South Darfur	\$5,500,000
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,435,753
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$529,638
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$5,651,409
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
GOAL	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$2,700,000
Humedica International	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,482,195
International Medical Corps	Health, Nutrition	Darfur-wide	\$6,456,881
International Organization for Migration	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,731,372
Medair	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,996,687
Merlin	Health, Nutrition	South Darfur	\$3,949,156
Millennium Relief and Development (MRD)	Health	North Darfur	\$899,919
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
Relief International (RI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$2,910,130
Samaritan's Purse	Shelter and Settlements, Protection, Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur	\$2,778,355

Tearfund	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,081,876
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$1,000,000
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$12,000,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,203,043
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$12,100,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$6,200,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,920,082
	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$2,419,058
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$89,945,554</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
WFP	362,986 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$470,409,900
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$470,409,900</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$19,400,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$10,400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$29,800,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$560,355,454</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$590,155,454</b>
<b>FY 2009 EASTERN CHAD</b>			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
Action Contre la Faim	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Dar Sila	\$500,000
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Ouaddaï	\$898,947
Air Serv International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$747,939
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Ouaddaï	\$643,633
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$650,000
IMC	Health	Ouaddaï	\$1,000,000
Mentor	Health	Ouaddaï	\$600,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$900,000
USAID	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$5,409
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems	Eastern Chad	\$705,054
	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$121,762
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$9,772,744</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	96,410 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$134,217,600

<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$134,217,600</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,915,013
Christian Outreach Relief and Development	Education	Eastern Chad	\$419,990
Hebrew Immigrant Aids Society	Psychological Support and GBV	Eastern Chad	\$579,997
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Conflict Victims	Eastern Chad	\$6,000,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$800,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,450,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, Education, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$2,412,674
Internews	Humanitarian Information Service	Eastern Chad	\$830,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection	Eastern Chad	\$3,100,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$20,200,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$39,907,674</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$143,990,344</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$183,898,018</b>
<b>FY 2009 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$2,000,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile, White Nile	\$1,938,415
ARC	Health	Eastern Equatoria	\$999,550
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$2,517,724
CRS	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$1,999,959
GOAL	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Abyei, Kassala, Southern Blue Nile, Warab	\$3,800,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Jonglei, Southern Kordofan, Western Equatoria	\$5,500,000
International Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF)	Emergency Medical Services and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria	\$999,993
IRC	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$800,000
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$1,494,996
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Jonglei	\$1,000,000
PACT	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$2,000,000
Save the Children/US (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Health	Jonglei, Southern Kordofan, Upper Nile	\$6,000,000
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$535,500

UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH) <sup>4</sup>	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan, Unity	\$1,249,876
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei	\$800,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Health	Unity	\$499,849
World Vision	Health, Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Warab, Western Equatoria, Kassala, Southern Blue Nile	\$3,377,251
	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$1,048,924
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$39,562,037</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
ADRA	P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile	\$332,700
CRS	5,050 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$8,555,400
NPA	2,860 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$6,234,100
WFP	113,374 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Three Areas, Eastern Sudan	\$146,925,900
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$162,048,100</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihoods	Upper Nile	\$499,750
Relief International (RI)	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile	\$520,625
Save the Children	Gender Based Violence Prevention and Awareness	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$400,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$3,400,000
UNHCR	Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration	Southern Sudan	\$14,300,000
World Vision	Education and Health for Congolese Refugees	Western Equatoria	\$759,999
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$19,880,374</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$201,610,137</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$221,490,511</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$995,543,983</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of September 4, 2009.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

<sup>3</sup> State/PRM funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 4, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Welthungerhilfe was previously known as German Agro Action