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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 #10, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

July 2, 2009

*Note: The last situation report was dated June 5, 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 among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), militias, and ethnic groups remains ongoing. According to the U.N., between January and mid-May 2009, violence had newly displaced approximately 137,000 individuals in Darfur. Simultaneously, humanitarian agencies have experienced reduced access to affected populations since 2006 due to increased insecurity, attacks on aid workers, and bureaucratic impediments to program implementation.

The National Congress Party and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement 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, 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, 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 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: 327,804	UNHCR – June 2009
<b>Refugees in Sudan</b>	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and other countries: 257,980	UNHCR – December 2008

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

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....</b>	<b>\$75,228,780</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....</b>	<b>\$379,770,300</b>
<b>State/PRM<sup>4</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....</b>	<b>\$73,015,377</b>
<b>Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....</b>	<b>\$531,014,457</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**

On June 15, the U.N. Secretary-General noted concern regarding the deterioration of relations between Chad and Sudan, and the subsequent impact on Darfur. Despite a May 2009 agreement between Chad and Sudan, violence between armed groups has continued in the border areas of Darfur and eastern Chad, including Sudanese Armed Forces aerial bombing in western North Darfur.

In June, international humanitarian organizations continued to fill assistance gaps following the GNU-mandated expulsion of 13 international organizations and closure of three national humanitarian agencies.

On June 15, a High-Level Committee delegation comprising GNU and international representatives noted that GNU, U.N., and relief agency humanitarian efforts had averted further humanitarian crisis but the delegation also highlighted challenges to the quality and sustainability of current assistance in the longer-term due to strain on agency resources.

In late June, the Washington, D.C.-based USAID/FFP Deputy Director and USAID field staff traveled to South and West Darfur to meet with implementing partners and monitor food assistance programs.

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

On June 28 and 29, international media and the U.N. noted accounts of aerial bombing in Hashaba village, North Darfur that reportedly killed civilians and livestock.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and U.N. agencies continue to provide services at IDP camps despite inconsistent camp access and a challenging security environment. According to U.N. reports, carjacking and banditry continue to occur in Darfur, including a June 29 incident in which armed bandits stole two International Medical Corps (IMC) project vehicles in West Darfur.

Despite mid-June assurances from high-level state and federal officials stating that simplified travel notifications would suffice to enable NGO staff travel, humanitarian partners have faced access limitations in the field. In North and South Darfur humanitarian agencies have reported several instances of Sudanese government officials denying entrance to project sites if NGO staff do not present an approved travel permit.

### ***Emergency Food Assistance***

On June 22, WFP presented findings from a recent Darfur Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) assessment. The FSMS aims to provide a current snapshot of food security conditions, monitor trends and seasonal indicator changes, assess the impact of food aid, and highlight information gaps to target future assessments. According to the recent assessment, although child malnutrition levels remain

stable and most households do not report utilizing coping mechanisms, camp populations in North and West Darfur remain vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition, FSMS results indicated that food availability remains sufficient in most locations, although income levels have decreased, resulting in a reduction in food security. According to the assessment, some camp populations have recently started to exhibit decreased food consumption patterns.

To date in FY 2009, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$221 million in food assistance to conflict-affected populations in Darfur.

### ***Nutrition***

According to a June 22 WFP report, the general health and nutrition situation in Darfur remains stable, but the population remains at risk for high malnutrition rates during the July to August hunger season.

According to the U.N. Nutrition Cluster, all nutrition centers affected by the NGO expulsions except one center in West Darfur, were at least partly operational as of June 16. During the week of June 20, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) began rehabilitation of all nutritional centers in the Nyala-area camps. The agency also plans to rehabilitate the centers in Kass camp.

In mid June, the American Refugee Committee (ARC) began a nutritional survey in the Nyala corridor, and Merlin planned to conduct surveys in Yassin and Seleah villages in June. In July, UNICEF and the Sudanese Ministry of Health (SMOH) plan to conduct a series of nutritional surveys in Kass, Al Salam, and Otash IDP camps. In addition, Tearfund plans an assessment in order to plan nutrition services in Kass in South Darfur and Um Dukhum in West Darfur.

To date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.6 million to support nutrition activities in Darfur.

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

On June 22, U.N. agencies visited Kalma IDP camp after community leaders agreed to allow U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) national staff to conduct a primary health care assessment. WHO assessed medical supplies at one former NGO clinic and plan to assess the other former NGO clinic during a future visit. On June 29, USAID partner Merlin received approval to begin health activities in Kalma camp but not nutrition activities. In addition, USAID partner International Medical Corps still awaits permission from South Darfur authorities to operate an additional health clinic in the camp. Discussions remain ongoing. Since June 22, ARC has begun providing water, sanitation, and hygiene services throughout Kalma camp, following receipt of GNU Humanitarian Aid Commission approval on June 18.

During the week of June 15, the SMOH reported that health workers have confirmed 81 cases of visceral leishmaniasis in the area around Hijaar village, South Darfur to date in 2009. In response, WHO provided support to the SMOH and NGO partners to control sand flies in Hijaar. NGO partners expect that a public awareness campaign will decrease the vulnerability of Hijaar residents to the disease.

WHO reported that the number of meningitis cases reported in Darfur continues to decrease. WHO and the SMOH vaccinated more than 386,000 persons between two and 35 years of age against meningococcal meningitis from January through late May.

According to OCHA, WHO reported an increase in acute watery diarrhea cases (AWD) in a number of IDP camps in South Darfur during the past three weeks. At a June 17 AWD task force meeting in Zalingei town in West Darfur, humanitarian organizations and the SMOH discussed the need for water quality monitoring in Zalingei-area camps. WHO also noted concern that Gereida, Kalma, Al Salam, Otash, and Kass IDP camps could face heightened risks of a cholera outbreak. OCHA highlighted the sanitation and hygiene gap due to the NGO expulsions as one of the primary reasons for the increase in incidence of water and sanitation-related disease in the camps. Health partners are holding weekly cholera task force meetings throughout Darfur to finalize the AWD preparedness and response plan before the full onset of the rainy season.

To date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$5.7 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions and more than \$14 million for health services to conflict-affected populations in Darfur.

### ***Emergency Relief Supplies***

As of June 27, the U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) endorsed the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as a new transportation partner for the Non-Food Item Common Pipeline in northern Sudan, replacing CARE following the March NGO expulsions. As a transportation partner, IOM will assist UNJLC to manage the delivery of pipeline stocks of emergency relief supplies and shelter materials to sub-warehouses throughout Sudan, including El Fasher, Nyala, and El Geneina, and the transportation and distribution of emergency relief supplies to cooperating partners. UNJLC also reported that relief supply assessments and distributions for the upcoming rainy season remain ongoing, with distributions nearly complete.

On June 17, leaders from Zam Zam IDP camp, North Darfur, met with U.N. agencies and agreed to distribution of emergency relief supplies to the most vulnerable newly arrived camp residents based on a physical headcount conducted by an inter-agency

team. Camp leaders initially objected to the targeted distribution of rainy season supplies, requesting supplies for all recently-arrived IDPs.

### ***Population Movements and Returns***

During a USAID field visit to West Darfur in late June, staff assessed the returns situation in several locations and discussed returns with local officials. According to the local officials, in April and May 2009, approximately 5,000 persons, primarily of the Iringa ethnic group, successfully returned to Seraf Jidad village in West Darfur from Armankul village and Abu Zar IDP camp. Initially, the GNU provided food assistance. Following inter-agency assessments in May, an international NGO plans to conduct shelter interventions for returnees, and WFP plans to provide food rations for two to three months.

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

During 2009, Southern Sudan has experienced a significant increase in conflict, including inter-ethnic fighting in Jonglei and Lakes states and continued Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks resulting in widespread displacement. In addition, LRA attacks in the DRC have continued to cause refugee movements into Southern Sudan.

Since January 2009, fighting has displaced more than 214,000 people in Southern Sudan, in addition to 19,000 Congolese refugees displaced by LRA attacks, according to the U.N. Violence and displacement have hindered the integration of returnees and limited development activities in Southern Sudan, according to the U.N.

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

On June 12, armed assailants attacked a 31-boat convoy on the Sobat River near Nassir, Upper Nile State, resulting in Sudanese People's Liberation Army convoy escort and civilian casualties. The boats were transporting WFP sorghum and other food commodities south to Akobo town, Jonglei State, for distribution to IDPs who had fled earlier inter-ethnic fighting. On June 25, OCHA indicated that security in Nassir County attacks has significantly deteriorated following the barge and caused new unverified displacement of 3,000 to 5,000 IDPs. The river remains closed to boat traffic and access for humanitarian agencies remains restricted, particularly in the area where the attack occurred. The loss of the river as a humanitarian access route poses a significant problem for humanitarian agencies, because the onset of the rainy season will likely soon render the Akobo airstrip unusable.

On June 25, OCHA reported that humanitarian organizations confirmed at least three LRA attacks in Ezo County, Western Equatoria State, during the week of June 15. According to OCHA, no new IDP or refugee movements have been reported as a result of

the most recent attacks. The U.N. reported approximately 19,000 Congolese refugees have fled LRA attacks in the DRC since September 2008 and are currently residing in Western and Central Equatoria States.

On June 25, OCHA reported concern regarding ongoing inter-ethnic clashes affecting three counties in Lakes State and neighboring Mvolo County in Western Equatoria State. In late June and early July, the U.N. verified that more than 13,000 IDPs were recently displaced to Agangrial, Abirieu, and Pacong towns in Lakes State due to the ongoing conflict. According to OCHA, WFP has begun food distribution to the displaced population in the towns, and humanitarian organizations are working to coordinate possible distributions of emergency relief supplies. In addition, on June 30, a U.N. verification team visited Wullu town in Lakes State and identified 1,300 IDPs who recently fled inter-ethnic violence in the region.

### ***Agriculture and Food Security***

Following the June 12 attack on food assistance shipments on the Sobat River, WFP commenced food assistance airlifts, but the current air capacity is significantly less than barge convoy delivery capacity. On June 25, WFP noted elevated sorghum prices and decreased livestock prices in the Akobo area, indicating distress livestock sales. In a June 25 coordination meeting, humanitarian agencies reported serious concerns regarding malnutrition in Akobo and noted that the multiple displacements and the influx of returnees were exacerbating the nutrition situation. In addition, OCHA reported that IDPs continue to reside with host populations that also suffer from the food insecurity caused by the displacement and insecurity.

According to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), LRA attacks during May affected cultivation, rendering food-insecure some of the displaced populations residing in surplus crop producing areas, including Ezo, Maridi, and Mundri, and Yambio, Western Equatoria State, and Yei, Central Equatoria State. FEWS NET also noted that in Southern Sudan, the majority of food insecure populations reside in the east and northwest parts of the region and include conflict-affected households, returnees, refugees, and the chronically food insecure.

### ***Nutrition***

On June 25, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) reported that the organization is finalizing the results of a rapid nutrition survey conducted over the last two weeks in Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. Preliminary analysis of the data suggests global acute malnutrition rates as high as 30 percent, nearly twice the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent. The organization plans to increase response activities to address the emergency nutrition situation.

### ***Health***

In early June, health partners conducted a national polio immunization campaign in all northern Sudan states, including Darfur. During the campaign, the SMOH, WHO, and UNICEF vaccinated more than 6 million children under five years of age.

During June, health partners responded to hemorrhagic fever and wild polio in Sudan. On June 25, OCHA reported that health workers in a town near Abyei, have diagnosed seven people with hemorrhagic fever, of which four have died. WHO has sent samples to Khartoum for laboratory testing.

<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</b>			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,500,000
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$529,638
GOAL	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$2,700,000
Humedica International	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,482,195
IMC	Health and Nutrition	Darfur-wide	\$4,650,000
Millennium Relief and Development (MRD)	Health	North Darfur	\$899,919
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Shelter and Settlements	South Darfur	\$382,926
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, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$9,000,000
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	\$7,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$2,132,026
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$42,261,623</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	196,291 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$221,302,100
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$221,302,100</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$8,850,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$10,400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$19,250,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$263,563,723</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$282,813,723</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>			
ACF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Dar Sila	\$500,000
Air Serv International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Service	Abéché	\$747,939
Mentor	Health	Ouaddai	\$399,999
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$325,000

OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$650,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$900,000
USAID	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$5,409
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$116,125
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems	Eastern Chad	\$705,054
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$4,349,526</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	52,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$74,225,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$74,225,400</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
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
Internews		Eastern Chad	\$800,000
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>\$36,885,003</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$78,574,926</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$115,459,929</b>
<b>FY 2009 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
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
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$1,999,959
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,200,000
German Agro Action (GAA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan, Unity	\$1,249,876
GOAL	Health	Warab, Southern Blue Nile, Abyei	\$3,300,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Jonglei, Southern Kordofan, Western Equatoria	\$5,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$800,000
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$1,494,996
Save the Children/US (SC/US)	Health, Economy and Market Systems, Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Jonglei, Southern Kordofan	\$6,000,000
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$535,500

UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
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	Upper Nile, Warab	\$786,000
	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$513,486
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$28,617,631</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	61,309 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Three Areas, Eastern Sudan	\$69,120,600
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$84,242,800</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
SC/US	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>\$112,860,431</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$132,740,805</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$531,014,457</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of July 2, 2009.

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

<sup>3</sup> State/PRM funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 2, 2009.