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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 #8, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

May 4, 2009

*Note: The last situation report was dated April 3, 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., violence has displaced approximately 317,000 individuals within Darfur and to eastern Chad since January 2008. 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 former Government of Sudan 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 displaced during the conflict 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, the area remains underdeveloped and has experienced slow recovery following decades of conflict.

Since March 2009, humanitarian agencies have experienced 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. The expulsions have resulted in a significant reduction in humanitarian capacity in Darfur and have threatened key peace dividends in the north–south border region.

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 In Darfur: 2.7 million In Eastern Sudan: 168,000	UNHCR <sup>1</sup> – October 2008 OCHA <sup>2</sup> – December 2008 U.N. – September 2007
<b>Sudanese Refugees</b>	From Darfur: 250,000 From Southern Sudan: 138,270 Returnees to Southern Sudan: 313,190	UNHCR – June 2008 UNHCR – February 2009 UNHCR – April 2009
<b>Refugees in Sudan</b>	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and other nations: 257,980	UNHCR – December 2008

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

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....</b>	<b>\$39,249,584</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....</b>	<b>\$373,896,500</b>
<b>State/PRM<sup>4</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....</b>	<b>\$36,995,375</b>
<b>Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....</b>	<b>\$450,141,459</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**

A steady decline in the operational environment in Darfur has characterized the first quarter of 2009, according to U.N. reports. The U.N. noted that intense military confrontations resulting in the displacement of more than 42,000 people from South Darfur to North Darfur, followed by the expulsion and dissolution of 16 international and national humanitarian relief organizations significantly impeded humanitarian operations. Subsequently, a joint U.N.–GNU assessment determined that humanitarian agencies could address existing short-term service disruptions, but highlighted the need for measures to ensure the bridging of service gaps in a sustainable manner. The U.N. and the GNU plan to jointly monitor the situation until the end of May.

In early April, U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan Major General J. Scott Gration (Ret.) traveled to Darfur, Abyei, Juba, and Khartoum to assess the ongoing conflict in Darfur, the situation in Abyei, the implementation of the CPA, and the impact of the NGO expulsions on provision of humanitarian services throughout Sudan. The Special Envoy met with local officials and representatives from the U.N.–African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), opposition groups, the GNU, NGO representatives, and international donors, and continues his efforts to enlist multilateral support to address gaps caused by the expulsions.

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

According to a late March OCHA report, the high levels of violence and banditry that characterized the early part of the year have continued since the early March expulsions. Assaults, carjackings, and humanitarian staff abductions have impeded humanitarian service delivery in all three Darfur states. According to the U.N., armed groups have abducted nine relief workers in Darfur since March 11, including recent abductions of four international staff that were later released unharmed. As a result of intensified insecurity, some NGOs have relocated staff, and the GNU has increased security presence in high-risk areas. Remaining NGO staff have expressed concern that continuing insecurity and abductions could result in additional staff departures or reduced programming.

On April 19, the U.N. reported that, following negotiations, IDP leaders in Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur have agreed to permit three NGOs access to the camp to provide humanitarian services, ending a nearly two-month interruption in the provision of non-food humanitarian assistance. From early March to mid-April, Kalma camp leaders denied humanitarian agencies access to the camp, protesting the NGO expulsions. Camp leaders permitted food distributions on April 7 but continued to deny access for additional humanitarian services. As of late April, humanitarian agencies continued to experience difficulties accessing

the camp and to promote liaison efforts with IDP leaders to improve humanitarian access and service provision.

### ***Population Movement***

During the week of April 20, Sudanese government authorities initiated IDP returns to West Darfur from several areas, including Armankul and Tendalti villages and Riyadh and Abu Zar IDP camps. IDPs had fled from Seraf Jidad due to SAF aerial bombardments and ground offensives during January and February 2008. On April 23, a U.N. interagency mission in Armankul village reported the presence of armed SAF personnel and GNU Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) officials encouraging IDPs to dismantle shelters and load belongings onto GNU HAC-provided trucks. According to OCHA, the GNU HAC planned to distribute food and emergency relief supplies to IDPs at the returns site in West Darfur. Humanitarian agencies are currently working to verify the voluntary and appropriate nature of the returns and confirm returnee numbers.

### ***Food Security and Nutrition***

Humanitarian agencies note that the early March expulsions continue to negatively affect food security and livelihood support in Darfur. According to an April U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report, more than 32,000 households in Darfur are not expected to receive previously planned diversified food security and livelihood support as a result of the NGO expulsions.

In April, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) commenced a blanket supplementary feeding program for 15,000 children located in North Darfur. Between April and August, WFP plans to target a total of 300,000 children in Darfur for supplemental feeding in order to prevent seasonal increases in malnutrition rates associated with the annual May/June to September hunger season.

On April 30, the U.N. reported that WFP is preparing to launch a special operation in Darfur to provide continued food assistance to beneficiaries previously served by expelled NGOs through June. WFP plans to provide operational support to partner NGOs expanding into gap areas, and establish an office and facilities for WFP and partner organizations in remote locations with limited or no NGO services. The special operation also contains contingency plans in the event that some areas remain without NGO coverage. The operation plans to To date in FY 2009, USAID/FFP has supported the provision of nearly 201,000 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to vulnerable individuals in Darfur through WFP.

### ***Health***

On April 22, the U.N. estimated that approximately 460,000 people in Darfur remained unable to access

health services, reduced from nearly 1 million individuals immediately following the expulsions. However, the U.N. also highlighted the need to recruit up to 800 health care workers in order to resume pre-March 4 health care coverage levels.

On April 27, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported that only one-third of health staff in West Darfur and three-quarters of health staff in South Darfur were working as a result of the expulsions. In addition, WHO reported that the Darfur State Ministries of Health (SMOH) had assumed management of less than half of the total number of primary health care centers previously operated by expelled NGOs as of April 26.

According to WHO, the sudden interruption of community health care has seriously reduced immunization coverage, disease control efforts, emergency obstetric services, and laboratory services in some areas, as well as disrupted disease surveillance and early warning systems. Humanitarian agencies note that critical health gaps ahead of the rainy season could potentially increase the spread of disease.

In April, health staff noted ongoing concerns regarding high levels of meningitis in South Darfur. According to WHO, health partners had reported 182 suspected cases of meningitis in South Darfur as of April 19. Health partners performed meningitis vaccination campaigns in Al Salam, El Sereif, Al Geer, and Bielel IDP camps, immunizing more than 120,000 people in South Darfur against meningitis as of April 19.

USAID/OFDA continues to provide support to humanitarian agencies implementing health programs throughout Darfur, including more than \$4 million to the International Medical Corps (IMC) to support health care programs for conflict-affected populations in Darfur in FY 2009.

#### ***Emergency Relief Supplies and Emergency Shelter***

As of April 27, the U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) had assumed control of four out of five formerly CARE-managed Non-Food Item (NFI) Common Pipeline warehouse locations in El Geneina, West Darfur; Nyala, South Darfur; El Obeid, Northern Kordofan State; and Khartoum. The resumption of warehouse operations represents a significant improvement in the capacity of humanitarian partners to prepare for the upcoming May/June rainy season and respond to new and ongoing needs of displaced populations. However, critical relief commodity distributions in response to displacement in North Darfur, including significant population movements to overcrowded Zam Zam IDP camp in North Darfur, remain pending due to the continued delay of GNU hand-over of the NFI Common Pipeline warehouse in El Fasher, North Darfur, to UNJLC.

To date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$10 million for logistics and relief commodities to multiple implementing partners and nearly \$900,000 to Samaritan's Purse and Terre Des Hommes to provide shelter and settlements assistance to conflict-affected populations in West and South Darfur.

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

On April 22, the U.N. reported that significant water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) gaps remain in rural areas of Darfur. In addition, the U.N. noted that local NGOs lack the capacity to assume full responsibility for the provision of safe drinking water, maintenance of sanitation services, and promotion of proper hygiene practices before the onset of the May/June rainy season. As a temporary measure, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) continues to supply potable water to 18 locations and promote sanitation in four locations in Darfur.

On April 21, the South Darfur SMOH and the GNU Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation announced a new coverage plan to ensure that all IDP camps in South Darfur receive WASH services. The plan delegates responsibility for all three components of the WASH sector to one organization in each location, with SMOH oversight of all activities. Relief agencies continue to closely monitor delivery of WASH services as the onset of the rainy season approaches in May/June.

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

On April 19, OCHA reported deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Southern Sudan due to increased inter-ethnic clashes, reduced humanitarian access, and potential flooding as the rainy season approaches. In addition, OCHA highlighted concerns that the disruption of humanitarian, recovery, and development services to communities in the Three Areas due to the early March NGO expulsions has negatively affected efforts to deliver peace dividends and activities supporting peace and stability.

On April 30, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1879 (2009) extending the mandate of UNMIS and the U.N. peacekeeping mission, which includes 10,000 military personnel and police, until April 30, 2010. The Security Council established UNMIS in 2005 to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement. The Security Council stressed the importance of full and expeditious implementation of the peace agreement and noted that key issues such as the north-south boundary remain unresolved.

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

On April 22, local officials reported that inter-ethnic clashes in Akobo County, Jonglei State, killed at least 250 people, resulted in the abduction of approximately

33 children, and displaced approximately 15,300 individuals. The mid-April violence followed clashes in early March between the same two ethnic groups that killed as many as 750 people and displaced more than 5,000 others in Pibor County, Jonglei State. To date, WFP has provided emergency food assistance to more than 5,000 conflict-affected individuals in Jonglei State, and the U.N. has initiated needs assessments in affected areas.

In late March and early April, suspected Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks displaced more than 11,500 people in Ezo town and Ezo County, Western Equatoria State, according to U.N. reports. An April 16 OCHA-led rapid needs assessment determined that nearly 1,100 individuals required immediate humanitarian assistance as a result of the attacks. The assessment report noted critical food conditions, with IDPs relying on already strained food stocks within host communities. USAID partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) distributed 800 emergency relief supply kits to affected populations concurrently with WFP food distributions in mid-April. Although the LRA has reportedly withdrawn from the area, the affected population remains displaced particularly in Ezo and Tambura counties. Intermittent LRA-related violence has affected populations in Southern Sudan for nearly 25 years.

Humanitarian agencies highlight that insecurity, heavy rains, and poor roads in Western Equatoria State are hampering delivery of humanitarian assistance to local populations, including IDPs affected by suspected LRA attacks and refugees from DRC. In addition, concerns regarding potential insecurity and LRA attacks impeded humanitarian efforts to pre-position supplies prior to seasonal rains that started in the area in late March and early April.

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

Despite a forecasted improved harvest and recent decline in global agriculture commodity prices, current staple crop prices in Sudan have increased or remained at high levels, according to a March FAO report. FAO noted that cereal prices reached record highs during January and February 2009 in all selected major markets, despite higher than average production increases. FAO cautioned that prices may further increase during the upcoming hunger gap season, associated with the May to August rainy season. FAO also warned that additional cereal price increases could increase the number of people at risk of food shortages in conflict-affected, subsistence farming, and pastoral areas of the country that typically rely on the market to meet food needs and are currently affected by poor livestock terms of trade.

In early April, USAID field staff visited Lagawa locality, Southern Kordofan State, to assess humanitarian conditions following the early March expulsions of five aid organizations operating in the

area. According to a USAID implementing partner, food security represents a major concern in the area, due to significant price increases during the last three months. A 90 kg bag of millet currently costs approximately \$64, compared to approximately \$51 during the same time last year, according to USAID.

According to WFP, heavy rainfall on April 11 in Abu Gebeha town, Southern Kordofan State, marked the beginning of the 2009 rainy season in central Sudan. In anticipation of the rainy season, WFP continues to pre-position more than 37,000 MTs of food assistance in several parts of Southern Sudan and the Three Areas and plans to conclude pre-positioning by early May.

### ***Health***

On April 22, UNICEF reported that the Government of Southern Sudan had launched emergency measures to address a polio outbreak originating in Southern Sudan and currently spreading to western Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and northern Sudan. UNICEF estimates that at least 30 percent of children in Southern Sudan are not immunized, contributing to the intensification and spread of the outbreak. Since health officials confirmed the outbreak in June 2008, health workers have reported 46 polio cases in Southern Sudan. The recent spread into northern Sudan, including Khartoum and Port Sudan, is of particular concern because the 2004 to 2006 outbreak also originated from the same area and subsequently spread to Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Yemen, and Indonesia, resulting in more than 1,200 reported cases. USAID supports three relief agencies responding to the outbreak in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, Southern Sudan.

In mid-March, health workers responded to a cholera outbreak that had affected approximately 150 people in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warab states. Although health staff contained the outbreak in several areas, OCHA continues to report sporadic cases of acute watery diarrhea, including a case in Pibor County, Jonglei State in late April. Humanitarian agencies highlight the unusual nature of a cholera outbreak during the dry season and plan to continue to monitor the situation through the onset of the rainy season in April/May.

From January to March, relief agencies reported three outbreaks of meningitis in three counties in Southern Sudan. Health partners recorded a total of 152 meningitis cases resulting in 10 deaths during the three months. In response, health partners organized mass immunization campaigns in affected counties.

### ***Floods***

As the rainy season approaches, relief agencies continue to prepare for potential flooding in Southern Sudan. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Climate Prediction Center, Southern Sudan received rainfall levels 20 to 80 percent above normal levels in 2007, while in 2008,

rainfall in the region occurred at near normal levels. However, both the 2007 and 2008 rainy seasons led to severe flooding in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, and Jonglei states. From April 20 to April 26, a USAID team traveled to Juba and Aweil in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State to assess flood mitigation efforts in preparation for the upcoming rainy season. The team visited flood-affected communities, road and bridge construction sites, and recently constructed levies. Assessment findings highlighted the significant contribution of the area's topography and land degradation to the impact of flooding.

***Returns***

Between January 1 and April 23, UNHCR reported that nearly 20,500 people had returned to Southern Sudan, compared to 17,000 in 2007 and approximately 42,000 in 2008. A steady increase in the number of refugees returning to Southern Sudan has brought the total number of assisted returns of refugees since the signing of the CPA in 2005 to approximately 150,000 individuals with an additional estimated 160,000 spontaneous returns. Total refugee returns to Southern Sudan surpassed 310,000 out of more than 418,000 refugees registered in neighboring countries in December 2004. In addition, humanitarian agencies project that between 500,000 to 1 million IDPs currently residing in northern Sudan are expected to return to areas of origin in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas during the next two years.

<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>			
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$529,638
IMC	Health and Nutrition	Darfur-wide	\$4,650,000
Samaritan's Purse	Shelter and Settlements	South Darfur	\$382,926
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,203,043
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$1,996,587
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$19,462,194</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
WFP	200,711 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$224,437,300
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$224,437,300</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup></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	\$4,600,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$13,450,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$243,899,494</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$257,349,494</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
Air Serv International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Service	Abéché	\$747,939
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$325,000
Mentor	Health	Ouaddaï	\$399,999
USAID	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$5,409
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$116,125
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$2,094,472</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	45,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$64,569,900
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$64,569,900</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Conflict Victims	Eastern Chad	\$2,750,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection	Eastern Chad	\$1,375,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$8,850,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$12,975,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$66,664,372</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$79,639,372</b>
<b>FY 2009 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>			

<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
American Refugee Committee	Health	Eastern Equatoria	\$999,550
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,200,000
German Agro Action	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan, Unity	\$1,249,876
GOAL	Health	Warab, Southern Blue Nile, Abyei	\$3,300,000
International Rescue Committee	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$800,000
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$1,494,996
Save the Children/U.S.	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
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$312,996
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei	\$800,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$17,692,918</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
Catholic Relief Services	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	62,689 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Three Areas, Eastern Sudan	\$70,099,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$84,889,300</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
International Relief and Development	Livelihoods	Upper Nile	\$499,750
Relief International	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	\$1,700,000
UNHCR	Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration	Southern Sudan	\$7,450,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$10,570,375</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$102,582,218</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$113,152,593</b>

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

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

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