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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 #6, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

March 10, 2009

Note: The last situation report was dated February 6, 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, fighting among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), militias, and ethnic groups continues. According to the U.N., clashes have displaced more than 315,000 individuals within Darfur and to eastern Chad since January 2008. At the same time, 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 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 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 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.

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: 138,270 Returnees to Southern Sudan: 308,248	UNHCR – June 2008 UNHCR – February 2009 UNHCR – March 2009
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and others: 257,980	UNHCR – December 2008

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

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$161,273,257
USAID/FFP³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$944,395,500
State/PRM⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$140,487,456
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$1,246,156,213

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

On March 4, the GNU Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) ordered 12 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and one international development firm to terminate programs in northern

Sudan and cancelled the organizations’ registrations after the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir. In addition, the GNU HAC dissolved ordered three local NGOs to cease programs. According to the U.N.,

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 Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

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

the donor community, and humanitarian agencies, program closure will significantly reduce the provision of life-saving assistance to the more than 4.7 million affected individuals in Darfur.

Prior to the expulsions, NGOs experienced increased bureaucratic impediments to program implementation, limiting organizations' ability to provide assistance to conflict-affected individuals, particularly in South Darfur. Despite increased constraints on programs, humanitarian agencies continue to work to respond to new displacement and ongoing humanitarian needs throughout Darfur.

Security and Humanitarian Access

On March 4, the ICC issued an arrest warrant for Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir on five counts of war crimes and two counts of crimes against humanity, including charges of murder, forcible displacement, intentional targeting of civilians, and other crimes. Subsequently, the GNU HAC ordered 12 international NGOs and one development firm, including Action Contre la Faim (ACF), CARE, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Norwegian Refugee Council, CHF International, Médecins Sans Frontières/Netherlands (MSF/H), MSF/France (MSF/F), Mercy Corps, Oxfam, Solidarités, Save the Children/United Kingdom (SC/UK), SC/US, and PADCO-AECOM, to cease programs in Darfur and depart the country, while also seizing some project assets. USAID/OFDA funds ACF, CARE, CHF International, IRC, Mercy Corps, Solidarités, and SC/US to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to displaced populations and host communities throughout Sudan. In addition to suspending international NGOs, the GNU HAC ordered three local NGOs to cease programs.

According to the U.N. Secretary General, program suspensions will place hundreds of thousands of vulnerable individuals at risk and threaten U.N. operations in Darfur. The expulsions limit the provision of food aid to 1.1 million individuals, health care to 1.5 million individuals, and safe drinking water to more than 1 million others in Darfur, according to U.N. agencies.

On March 6, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR, the U.N. Joint Logistics Center, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), and OCHA issued a joint statement on the situation, expressing concern regarding the expulsions, ongoing asset seizure, and remaining organizations' ability to fill crucial gaps caused by the suspensions. According to the statement, the NGO suspension removes 6,500 humanitarian staff—or 40 percent of the total humanitarian workforce—from programs in Darfur. While U.N. agencies reaffirmed a commitment to cover gaps in assistance, the statement highlighted that the remaining humanitarian capacity in Sudan is

insufficient to meet the significant needs of affected populations. In addition, beginning or expanding humanitarian operations in Sudan is a cumbersome process that takes months due to Sudanese regulations, further limiting the ability of agencies to fill the gaps created by the expulsions.

Following the ICC's issuance of the arrest warrant, the U.N. reported increased tensions in Khartoum and Darfur, as thousands of protesters gathered in the capital. In Darfur, Sudanese soldiers drove through settlements in El Fasher, North Darfur, and flew planes over Darfur settlements, according to international media. Between March 4 and 5, the African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) conducted 19 confidence building patrols, 8 escort patrols, and 3 night patrols covering 28 villages and IDP camps throughout Darfur. According to UNAMID, the security situation remains calm in IDP camps. However, humanitarian agencies expressed concern regarding a possible escalation in violence and further attacks on humanitarian staff, as well as additional restrictions on humanitarian access throughout Sudan in the coming weeks.

In addition to the recent NGO expulsions, U.N. agencies and NGOs experienced decreased access to conflict-affected individuals in South Darfur in February. Conflict during mid-January to early February between SAF and armed opposition groups and aerial bombings in and around Muhajeria and Shearia towns, South Darfur, affected more than 100,000 individuals and led to the displacement of more than 30,000 people, according to U.N. agencies. In mid-February, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, OCHA, and NGO partners conducted two joint missions to Muhajeria, Labado, and Shearia towns, Shearia locality, to assess humanitarian needs resulting from the conflict. According to the assessments, affected individuals in Muhajeria and Shearia require food, medicine, and safe drinking water. However, U.N. agencies and NGOs remain constrained by limited access to conflict-affected individuals in South Darfur due to ongoing insecurity and government suspension of humanitarian flights to the area. Due to limited humanitarian access and increased insecurity, WFP expressed concern that approximately 115,000 vulnerable individuals in Shearia locality may not receive February food rations.

Population Movements

Due to conflict in Muhajeria and Shearia towns, more than 30,000 individuals fled to rural areas of Shearia locality, as well as Nyala and El Fasher towns and IDP camps, according to OCHA. On March 5, OCHA estimated that 25,000 IDPs had arrived at Zam Zam camp in North Darfur since late January, straining the camp's limited capacity. Built to accommodate 30,000 individuals, Zam Zam camp currently hosts up to 55,000 IDPs. While OCHA reported no urgent gaps in humanitarian assistance in late February, relief

agencies remain concerned regarding the availability of adequate shelter and health care for the camp population in the coming weeks, as recent NGO expulsions included organizations providing shelter and health services in Zam Zam camp. As of February 25, WFP had provided a one-month food ration for 15,000 IDPs in the camp and UNICEF was supporting water, sanitation, and hygiene activities, including drilling seven new boreholes in Zam Zam camp.

Food Security and Nutrition

On February 23, the GNU HAC, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WFP released the results of the 2008 Darfur Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (DFSLA). Conducted between October 26 and November 11 throughout Darfur, the DFSLA indicated that approximately 45 percent of Darfur households were food insecure at the beginning of the 2008 harvest season. According to the assessment, the food security situation varied significantly across the three Darfur states, with food insecurity levels totaling 56 percent of the population in North Darfur, 50 percent in West Darfur, and 26 percent in South Darfur. Although DFSLA crop harvest estimates for 2009 indicate sufficient cereal production for adequate food supplies in the coming months, achievement of durable food security in Darfur requires additional monitoring systems, continued food aid, expansion of livelihood and income-generating projects, and cessation of conflict and banditry.

Despite continuing violence and insecurity throughout Sudan, WFP reached 88 percent of targeted beneficiaries throughout the country in January. In Darfur, WFP distributed food aid to approximately 2.4 million beneficiaries during the month of January, with insecurity preventing access to 30,500 others. On January 1, 2009, WFP began the 2009 emergency operation for Sudan, aiming to save lives, reduce food insecurity, and restore livelihoods for conflict-affected individuals. WFP plans to reach an estimated 5.9 million people throughout Sudan with more than 630,000 metric tons (MT) of food aid in 2009, including more than 4 million people in Darfur.

Humanitarian agencies expect recent NGO expulsions to create significant gaps in food aid delivery, particularly in West Darfur. On March 6, WFP estimated that approximately 1.1 million individuals in Darfur will not receive the general food distribution and more than 5,000 others will not have access to critical supplementary feeding programs due to the suspensions, as expelled NGOs implemented approximately 40 percent of WFP's monthly general food distribution caseload and 50 percent of WFP's supplementary feeding programs. In addition, approximately 550 children enrolled in therapeutic feeding programs in Darfur may be left without services, according to OCHA. Humanitarian agencies expressed concern regarding the nutrition situation in

the coming weeks, as malnutrition typically increases in March and April due to diminished food stocks.

Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Humanitarian agencies have also expressed concern regarding gaps in the provision of safe drinking water in Darfur IDP camps. In Kalma camp in South Darfur—the largest IDP camp in Darfur—the suspensions affected the camp's two primary water providers. Although UNICEF continues to support the GNU Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) in Kalma camp to provide services for IDPs, WES may not have sufficient capacity to respond to the water needs of the camp's 92,000 residents.

According to the U.N., the absence of humanitarian staff is exacerbating health crises in several IDP camps in South and West Darfur. On March 2, the Darfur Ministry of Health (MOH) declared a meningitis outbreak in Kalma camp near Nyala, South Darfur. As of March 4, MSF/H had reported 32 meningitis cases in the camp, including four fatalities. Prior to the expulsions, MSF/F had also planned a vaccination campaign for 40,000 individuals in West Darfur, particularly near Nertiti town and Thur camp, where MSF/F staff registered 17 meningitis cases since early February. Meningitis is highly contagious, particularly in overcrowded IDP camps during the January to April dry season. In response to meningitis concerns in South Darfur, MSF/H had planned to conduct a vaccination campaign targeting 130,000 individuals in and around Nyala town. On March 6, UNICEF reported that the State MOH plans to implement the meningitis campaign in South Darfur with collaboration from WHO and UNICEF.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

In addition to affecting humanitarian programs in Darfur, the GNU HAC expulsions also significantly limit the provision of assistance in the Three Areas. However, the decision does not appear to have had a significant impact on humanitarian programs in Southern Sudan. In February, ongoing conflict between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and SAF members of the Joint Integrated Unit (JIU) also contributed to deteriorating security conditions in Upper Nile State, Southern Sudan. While health conditions followed typical seasonal trends, reports of new polio cases in northern and Southern Sudan led to increased vaccination efforts throughout the country.

Security and Population Movements

Humanitarian organizations expect the NGO expulsions to negatively affect the humanitarian and security situation in the Three Areas, located in Sudan's north-south border zone. According to humanitarian agencies, program closures will likely have widespread repercussions and increase tensions in the fragile zone, which has experienced bouts of conflict during the past 18 months.

On February 24, SPLA and SAF members of the JIU clashed in Malakal, Upper Nile State. According to OCHA, the conflict killed 31 civilians and injured 66 others. As of March 2, preliminary reports from local NGOs and the Jonglei U.N. Resident Coordinator's Support Office estimated that approximately 850 Malakal IDPs had arrived in Khorfulus County and 700 others had arrived in Baliet town, Jonglei State. Following the conflict, the U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) established a buffer zone between SAF and SPLA forces and temporarily relocated more than 100 U.N. and NGO staff to Juba and Khartoum. As of March 2, OCHA reported relatively calm security conditions in Malakal, with UNMIS and JIU troops patrolling the town and buffer zone.

In February, suspected Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks on DRC towns and Sudan–DRC border areas continued to cause displacement and result in civilian casualties. In early February, UNHCR reported that suspected LRA attacks on Aba town in northeast DRC displaced between 4,000 and 7,000 people from DRC to Central Equatoria State, Southern Sudan. Since mid-2008, UNHCR estimates that suspected LRA attacks on DRC towns have displaced approximately 16,000 DRC refugees to Central and Western Equatoria states in Southern Sudan.

On February 12, OCHA reported that related attacks along the Sudan–DRC border have resulted in the localized displacement of nearly 29,000 people in 10 Southern Sudanese counties since the attacks commenced in mid-2008. According to USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) predictions, continued LRA attacks could result in deteriorating food security conditions in Southern Sudan as the typical hunger gap period commences in April or May. In response, U.N. agencies, NGOs, and government agencies have distributed emergency food aid, relief supplies, and shelter materials to refugees and IDPs. In January and February, UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR, and NGO partners distributed emergency shelter materials to more than 4,000 households and WFP distributed 181 MT of emergency food aid to nearly 12,000 refugees and IDPs in Western and Central Equatoria states.

Food Security and Agriculture

On February 16, FAO and WFP released the results of the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to Southern Sudan. According to the survey, adequate rain, decreased disease and pests, and increased land planted by returnees resulted in an above-average cereal harvest of 1.25 million MT in 2008, compared with 860,000 MT during 2007. Using the projected population of 9.7 million people in Southern Sudan in 2009, the survey estimated that Southern Sudan will experience a cereal surplus of 47,000 MT until the 2009 harvest. Despite the

reasonable harvest, the survey indicated that poor road infrastructure, weak market systems, conflict-related displacement, and the arrival of returnees too late in the season to plant crops will strain local food access in the coming months. The CFSAM projects that approximately 1.3 million food-insecure individuals in Southern Sudan will require 96,000 MT of food aid by June 2009.

On February 27, FEWS NET reported variable food security conditions in Southern Sudan, with significant food insecurity in Mabaan County, Upper Nile State, and pockets of moderate food insecurity in Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states. According to FEWS NET, food insecurity in Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states resulted primarily from conflict, floods, and unseasonable rains in 2008. Under the most likely scenario, FEWS NET expects food insecurity to persist in moderately and severely food insecure areas until the subsequent harvest, typically occurring between August and October. In FY 2008 and to date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$9.7 million to support agriculture and food security programs in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, supporting returnee and host community populations.

Health

On March 2, WHO reported two confirmed polio cases in Khartoum and Port Sudan. According to WHO, the spread of polio to the port and northern areas of the country poses a significant risk to neighboring countries. From 2004 to 2006, polio spread from Port Sudan to several countries, resulting in more than 1,200 polio cases. In addition, the Unity State MOH and WHO reported one suspected polio case in Mayendit County, Unity State, increasing the number of suspected polio cases in the state to 13 during 2008 and 2009. In response, WHO, state MOHs, U.N. agencies, and NGOs have launched supplementary immunization campaigns. Between February 16 and 18, health agencies conducted Polio National Immunization Day campaigns targeting children up to five years of age in all 15 northern Sudan states, including Darfur. Coordinated by UNICEF, WHO, and state MOHs, the campaigns vaccinated more than 6 million children. In mid-February, health partners initiated further polio vaccination campaigns in Southern Sudan, targeting 3 million children.

Returns

In February, organized and spontaneous IDP and refugee returns continued to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, with relatively low numbers of returns occurring in the Abyei area. As of March 7, UNHCR had assisted more than 12,000 Sudanese refugees return to areas of origin in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas since January 1, 2009, increasing the total number of returns to more than 308,000 individuals since 2005, according to UNHCR.

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			
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$529,638
Samaritan's Purse	Shelter and Settlements	South Darfur	\$382,926
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$1,000,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$1,317,863
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$10,930,427
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	200,711 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$225,359,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$225,359,300
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	IDP Protection and Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$4,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$4,600,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009			\$236,289,727
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009			\$240,889,727
FY 2009 EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
USAID	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$5,409
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$116,125
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$621,534
FY 2009 USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	45,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$64,105,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$64,105,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$8,850,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection	Eastern Chad	\$1,375,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$10,225,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009			\$64,726,534
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009			\$74,951,534
FY 2009 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
German Agro Action (GAA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$1,249,876
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$1,494,996
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$535,500
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$273,433
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)	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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$5,353,805

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	5,050 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$8,205,600
NPA	2,860 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$6,167,100
WFP	62,689 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Three Areas, Eastern Sudan	\$70,387,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$84,760,500
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$1,700,000
UNHCR	Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration	Southern Sudan	\$7,450,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$9,150,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009			\$90,114,305
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009			\$99,264,305
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			
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
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
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
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
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			
International Committee of the Red Cross (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
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Conflict Victims	Eastern Chad	\$4,600,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies/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
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
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
VSF	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	\$994,700
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	\$9,795,800
WFP	90,871 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Three Areas	\$113,821,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$131,860,600
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			\$176,068,061
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2008			\$210,456,535
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD in FY 2008			\$831,050,647

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of March 10, 2009.

² Estimated value of food assistance.