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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 #5, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

February 6, 2009

*Note: The last situation report was dated January 9, 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.

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

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

<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: 299,268	UNHCR – June 2008 UNHCR – February 2009 UNHCR – February 2009
<b>Refugees in Sudan</b>	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, and others: 257,980	UNHCR – December 2008

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

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....</b>	<b>\$148,149,305</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....</b>	<b>\$809,026,100</b>
<b>State/PRM<sup>4</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....</b>	<b>\$136,212,456</b>
<b>Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....</b>	<b>\$1,174,387,861</b>

### **CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR**

Humanitarian staff in Darfur continue to provide essential services for conflict-affected populations despite continuing insecurity and attacks against aid workers. Although security and access deteriorated significantly during 2008 relative to years prior, the

security situation in Darfur continued to deteriorate further during January 2009 with a marked increase in attacks against humanitarian staff and assets, as well as increased incidents of insecurity and armed clashes

<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)

which have fueled the displacement of thousands of civilians.

On January 14, the U.S. Air Force commenced airlifts of heavy machinery to support the African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID). According to the U.S. Africa Command, the airlifts were scheduled to transport nine vehicles on five flights, including 20,000-pound trucks equipped with cranes to enable peacekeepers to repair vehicles along patrol routes. Following the initial U.S. military airlift, a civilian contractor plans to airlift 240 containers filled with water purification systems, water trailers, tents, and spare parts for vehicles from Kigali, Rwanda, to West Darfur. U.S. officials noted that the four-month airlift operation will support UNAMID efforts to protect civilians and improve humanitarian aid delivery to inaccessible areas of West Darfur.

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

In January, attacks against aid workers and ongoing clashes continued to limit humanitarian access to affected populations throughout Darfur, particularly in Muhajeria, South Darfur. U.N. Security Phase IV remains in place in all Darfur states, with high levels of banditry, carjacking, military engagement, and attacks on UNAMID forces.

Throughout January, attacks against humanitarian staff and assets continued to increase, particularly in urban centers, including Nyala, South Darfur, and El Fasher, North Darfur. Although bandits frequently commandeer humanitarian vehicles from relief agency facilities, the recent incidents also include late-night attacks on humanitarian compounds during which assailants detained staff and looted personal items, cell phones, radios, and office equipment.

The recent increase in attacks and insecurity has forced nearly 10 humanitarian agencies to suspend vital assistance and services in many areas of North and South Darfur. In addition, in South Darfur, the GNU Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) banned the transport and delivery of food aid and emergency relief supplies to areas under control of the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) armed opposition group.

Since mid-January, recurrent clashes among government soldiers and armed opposition forces, including JEM, have occurred in Muhajeria and Shearia areas in South Darfur. According to the U.N. and relief agencies, the violence has killed at least 30 people and displaced the majority of the estimated 30,000 residents of Muhajeria, including approximately 10,000 people sheltering outside the UNAMID site in the town, as of February 6. UNAMID also reported SAF aerial bombing campaigns on January 31 and February 1 through 4, including one bomb that landed within 200 meters of the UNAMID site. As of February 6, a UNAMID protection force remains in the town despite a January

31 request from local Sudanese authorities that UNAMID forces depart Muhajeria in anticipation of an imminent SAF attack.

On February 6, the U.N. and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) accessed Muhajeria to assess the humanitarian conditions. The rapid assessment found the remaining population in urgent need of food, medicine, and water, and humanitarian agencies are working to restart relief programs immediately. Sudanese officials in El Fasher prohibited a U.N. and NGO assessment team from traveling to Muhajeria on February 3 and 4, citing security concerns.

On January 26, U.N. and USAID staff reported aerial bombings south of El Fasher. The extent of the resulting damage and displacement remains unknown. The SAF bombed areas 20 to 21 km south of El Fasher, in the proximity of Zam Zam IDP camp, although humanitarian agencies noted that the camp was unaffected. On January 27, UNAMID reported that SAF ground and aerial bombings continued approximately 9 km from El Fasher, reportedly targeting JEM members sheltering in Zam Zam camp. U.N. and humanitarian agencies met on January 27 to discuss the needs of newly displaced populations and continue to monitor the situation.

### ***Population Movements***

Throughout January, humanitarian agencies reported increased population displacement, particularly near the urban areas of Nyala and El Fasher, and other places subject to recurrent violence and clashes.

Following the aerial bombings of the El Fasher and Muhajeria areas, humanitarian staff noted large numbers of trucks driving north towards El Fasher town carrying IDPs fleeing attacks on North Darfur's southern villages, as well as individuals arriving at Zam Zam camp after fleeing Muhajeria town. According to several local reports, government officials prevented newly displaced populations from entering some El Fasher-area IDP camps, including Al Salaam and Zam Zam camps. On January 24, OCHA and UNAMID reported the arrival of at least 200 people at Al Salaam IDP camp from Shearia locality. As of January 30, the GNU HAC had not admitted the newly arrived families into the IDP camp, declaring that Al Salaam camp had reached capacity and is closed to new registrations.

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

Despite ongoing violence and banditry throughout Darfur, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reached 100 percent of targeted beneficiaries in Darfur during December, for the first time in 2008. Following a seasonal decline in food aid needs, humanitarian staff attribute the success to WFP and NGOs' capacity to work despite insecurity, as well as the low number of target locations for December. During 2008, bandits hijacked a total of 110 WFP trucks, killed two drivers,

and looted more than 2,000 metric tons (MT) of food aid. To date, four contracted truck drivers and 69 commercial trucks remain missing.

On January 21, OCHA reported that the North Darfur State Ministry of Agriculture presented preliminary findings of the interagency 2008 Post-Harvest Assessment. According to assessment results, 80 percent of North Darfur nomads reported agricultural production as a primary livelihood, compared with 20 percent of the population engaging primarily in pastoralist activities. Results indicate that increasing numbers of the area's nomadic populations practice agricultural production. Humanitarian agencies await the final report, pending GNU approval.

### **Health**

During the week of January 1, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed that health partners in the village of Hajar, located southeast of Nyala, have responded to 17 cases of visceral leishmaniasis since late November. Visceral leishmaniasis, also referred to as black fever or kala-azar, is caused by protozoan parasites transmitted through a sandfly's bite. According to USAID staff, the area is a known endemic zone for visceral leishmaniasis; however, the current number of cases is above the annual average. In response, WHO has increased surveillance and awareness campaigns and provided additional support for prevention activities. In order to decrease incidences of sandfly bites, USAID's implementing partners Merlin and Samaritan's Purse recently distributed mosquito nets to at-risk households in the affected area.

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

Increased levels of attacks by suspected Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) members and clashes between ethnic groups occurred in Southern Sudan during January. The violence displaced thousands of civilians. Humanitarian agencies continue to work to address the needs of the affected populations.

### **Security and Population Movements**

During the week of January 13, U.N. and local officials reported that suspected LRA combatants attacked several areas of Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria states, resulting in civilian casualties and displacement. During mid-January, Western Equatoria State (WES) officials reported that state authorities had registered approximately 8,000 Congolese refugees and 6,000 Sudanese IDPs since December 2008. The WES governor noted a strain on local coping mechanisms and a need for additional humanitarian assistance, including medical supplies and facilities, food aid, and shelter, for affected populations. Although casualty numbers remain undetermined, the governor estimated that since December 2008, suspected LRA members have killed more than 120 people in Southern Sudan. In addition,

local sources report that suspected LRA members abducted children, looted property, and burned food stocks.

On January 15, the U.N. and local partners conducted a joint assessment of Wulu and Domaloto areas, located southwest of Rumbek town, Lakes State, to assess humanitarian needs following recent clashes between the Jur and Dinka ethnic groups. As a result of the clashes, 1,085 individuals fled to Domoloto area and 4,365 individuals fled to Mapuordit area, Lakes State, according to the U.N. Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). On January 20, members of the Jur and Dinka ethnic groups resumed fighting outside of Rumbek town, killing two local civil service officers. The U.N. continues to monitor the situation.

According to the U.N. RCO, clashes between the Dinka and Shilluk ethnic groups in Nagdiar, Sobat County, and Malakal, Upper Nile State, displaced 6,246 people during the week of January 13. As of January 19, the U.N. RCO reported that U.N. and humanitarian partners had provided food and emergency relief items for displaced populations taking shelter in a primary school in Malakal. Humanitarian agencies reviewed stock levels and were developing plans to support additional IDPs. According to the U.N., additional fighting in Abanima, Fashoda County, Upper Nile State, between the two ethnic groups also displaced 150 households. On January 18, clashes between the same two ethnic groups in the Digirishup area of Malakal wounded three people.

On February 2, the U.N. RCO reported that approximately 25,000 IDPs remained south of the Kiir River, 10 km south of Abyei town, after fleeing violence in Abyei during May 2008. Following the development of greater security in Abyei, some IDPs returned to Abyei town, but fled a second time following violence in late 2008. According to the U.N. RCO, the Abyei IDPs have limited or no access to water, livelihoods, education, and adequate shelter. Many of the individuals reported unwillingness to return to Abyei town due to an ongoing lack of stability in the area.

### **Food Security and Agriculture**

During the month of December, WFP reached 280,000 beneficiaries with 2,700 MT of food assistance in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. Beneficiaries included 30,000 flood-affected people in various parts of the region and more than 130,000 students in school feeding activities. As of the end of December, WFP provided food assistance to 7,000 IDPs and refugees affected by LRA violence. Furthermore, WFP delivered 32 MT of food, a one-month ration for 2,000 people, to Yambio, Western Equatoria State, as a contingency stock for an anticipated influx of additional refugees.

On January 29, USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) presented a 2009 food security forecast for East Africa. According to FEWS NET, the number of food-insecure individuals in Southern Sudan totals between 250,000 and 400,000 people and could total as many as 900,000 by April to June 2009. The anticipated doubling of food-insecure individuals stems from multiple factors, including the seasonal hunger gap period throughout Sudan; escalating inter-ethnic clashes, cattle raids, dry-like conditions, and flooding in eastern Sudan; and reduced crop harvests resulting from floods in northwest Sudan. USAID staff continue to monitor the ongoing situation and plan for the seasonal hunger gap period.

### **Returns**

On January 27, USAID staff met with International Organization for Migration (IOM) staff in Kadugli, Southern Kordofan State, to discuss the current returns season. IOM noted that local sources have reported a recent surge in spontaneous returns to areas east of Abu Gebeha, and IOM teams are currently investigating and tracking reported cases. During early 2008, Talawdi and Abu Gebeha were not significant return destinations, but as of late 2008, IOM had tracked 13,000 new returnees to the area. According to IOM, the area is underserved and food-insecure and lacks basic services, including water, health services, and education. Since the signing of the CPA,

USAID/OFDA partner Save the Children/U.S. has been the only humanitarian agency working in Talodi. In coming weeks, IOM plans to implement water projects. Humanitarian agencies are developing additional programming options in response to the needs of the recent returnees.

According to recent IOM projections, approximately 420,000 IDPs may return from areas of displacement, primarily in northern Sudan, to areas of origin during 2009. At present, humanitarian and government agencies have not planned for organized north-south return operations in 2009. As a result, relief agencies and local officials closed all but one previously used way station and one departure center. Based on a recent IOM survey, only 250,000 of the 420,000 anticipated returnees have expressed interest in returning. However, state governments may strongly encourage returns in anticipation of the 2009 election. USAID staff note the importance of coordination with state authorities and U.N. agencies to ensure that all spontaneous returnees receive timely return packages of food, emergency relief commodities, and seeds and tools upon arrival. Although working without official tracking systems, IOM estimates that up to 30 percent of all organized returnees have relocated a second time from areas of origin to areas of displacement, particularly Khartoum, due to the lack of basic services and livelihood opportunities in areas of origin.

<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>			
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$1,317,863
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$1,317,863</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	168,387 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$194,881,700
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$194,881,700</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
UNHCR	IDP Protection and Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$4,600,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$4,600,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$196,199,563</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$200,799,563</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 (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$621,534</b>
<b>FY 2009 USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	45,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$64,105,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$64,105,000</b>

<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$8,850,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$8,850,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$64,726,534</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$73,576,534</b>
<b>FY 2009 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
German Agro Action (GAA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$1,249,876
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$535,500
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$57,041
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$1,842,417</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	52,593 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Three Areas, Eastern Sudan	\$60,868,600
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$60,868,600</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration	Southern Sudan	\$6,250,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$6,250,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$62,711,017</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009</b>			<b>\$68,961,017</b>
<b>USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD</b>			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>FY 2008 DARFUR, SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
ACF	Nutrition	South Darfur	\$3,950,000
ACF	Risk Reduction	North Darfur	\$60,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$3,999,984
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$6,485,210
CHF International	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	North Darfur	\$256,034
CHF International	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	North Darfur, South Darfur	\$5,499,763
Concern Worldwide	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,719,193
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,500,009
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
GOAL	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	North Darfur	\$1,200,000
Humedica	Health	South Darfur	\$704,913
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	South Darfur, West Darfur	\$4,450,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$500,598
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
Medair	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,838,315

Merlin	Health	South Darfur	\$1,395,811
Mercy Corps	Economy and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Supplies, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$4,499,966
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,500,000
Samaritan's Purse	Food Security and Agriculture, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$2,548,971
Save the Children/US (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$5,500,000
Solidarités	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,000,000
Solidarités	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$1,275,000
Tearfund	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,800,000
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$750,000
The United Methodist Committee on Relief	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$1,750,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
UNHCR	Protection	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,250,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$5,108,529
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$2,200,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
World Relief	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$656,227
World Vision/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$2,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$93,098,523</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	304,219 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$381,054,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$381,054,400</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$24,000,000
UNHCR	Protection of IDPs and Chadian Refugees	Darfur-wide	\$10,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$34,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2008</b>			<b>\$474,152,923</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2008</b>			<b>\$508,152,923</b>
<b>USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD FY 2008</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
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$7,061,507</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	46,960 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$57,255,700
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$57,255,700</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,898,324
Africare	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$700,000
CARE	Education	Eastern Chad	\$603,103
Christian Children's Fund	Psychosocial, Protection	Eastern Chad	\$399,999
CRS	Community Services, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$517,696
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Psychosocial Services	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	Protection and Assistance to Conflict Victims	Eastern Chad	\$4,600,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies/Chad (IFRC/Chad)	Health, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$1,100,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihoods, Animal Husbandry	Eastern Chad	\$75,000
InterNews	Humanitarian Information Service	Eastern Chad	\$800,000
IRC	Multi-sectoral Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$2,350,000
Refugee Education Trust	Secondary and Vocational Education	Eastern Chad	\$850,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$2,100,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$3,480,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$21,700,000
UNICEF	Health, Education, and Child Protection	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
U.N. Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)	Protection and Police Activities	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
WCDO	Environmental Conservation	Eastern Chad	\$449,860
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$48,123,982</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2008</b>			<b>\$64,317,207</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2008</b>			<b>\$112,441,189</b>
<b>FY 2008 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			

ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,000,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, White Nile, Jonglei	\$2,064,658
ARC	Health	Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria	\$1,086,066
CARE	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$815,315
CHF International	Economy and Market Systems and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria	\$1,602,681
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,200,553
Concern Worldwide	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$1,007,586
CRS	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$2,564,023
Christian Mission Aid	Health	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$716,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Kassala, Red Sea	\$500,000
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Upper Nile	\$793,055
GOAL	Health	Warab, Blue Nile	\$3,000,000
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	\$2,000,250
IOM	Health; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Northern Sudan, Southern Kordofan, Bahr el Ghazal, Abyei, Equatoria	\$1,993,929
IRC	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$621,723
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan, Unity, Blue Nile, Abyei	\$2,999,990
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,497,755
NPA	Economy and Market Systems	Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Jonglei	\$500,000
Pact	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity	\$1,000,000
Pact	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warab, Southern Kordofan, Unity	\$1,500,000
SC/US	Health	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,000,000
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan, Abyei	\$3,499,384
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$3,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Economy and Market Systems	Southern Kordofan	\$250,000
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$401,644
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei	\$250,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$1,296,789
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warab, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei	\$849,898
World Relief	Health	Unity, Jonglei	\$716,710
World Vision/US	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Warab, Jonglei	\$1,349,453
World Vision/US	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Blue Nile	\$1,000,000
ZOA Refugee Care	Health	Central Equatoria	\$129,999
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$44,207,461</b>

<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
ADRA	730 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile	\$994,800
CARE	1,500 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Northern Sudan	\$1,466,700
CRS	3,950 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$5,781,900
NPA	7,140 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$9,795,900
WFP	90,871 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Three Areas	\$113,821,400
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$131,860,700</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$34,388,474</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2008</b>			<b>\$176,068,161</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2008</b>			<b>\$210,456,635</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD in FY 2008</b>			<b>\$831,050,747</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of February 6, 2009.

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