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

East and Central Africa Region

Situation Report #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

September 30, 2009

Note: The last situation report was dated May 28, 2009.

BACKGROUND

Chronic conflict, cyclical drought, floods, disease outbreaks, environmental degradation, rapid population growth, and limited government capacity present significant challenges to vulnerable populations in east and central Africa (ECA). The ECA region encompasses the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region, including Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda, as well as Sudan, Chad, and Egypt. In FY 2009, the U.S. Government (USG) provided humanitarian assistance in response to ongoing complex emergencies in DRC, Somalia, Sudan, Chad, and CAR, as well as regional food insecurity in Kenya, Djibouti, Uganda, and Ethiopia.

In response to emergency needs in the region in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$285 million in nutrition, protection, economic recovery and market systems, coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, risk reduction, shelter and settlements, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions. In addition, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided more than \$1.4 billion in food aid in FY 2009. The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) also provided more than \$252 million for refugee and internally displaced person (IDP) assistance in affected countries in FY 2009. In addition to D.C.-based staff and a regional office in Nairobi, Kenya, USAID/OFDA maintains permanent program staff in Ethiopia, Sudan, and the DRC to monitor humanitarian conditions, oversee and manage existing programs, and facilitate coordination and information sharing with implementing partners, local governments, and U.N. agencies.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Chad: Total IDP Population	171,001	OCHA ¹ – June 2009
DRC: Total IDP Population	2.2 million	OCHA – September 2009
Ethiopia: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance	6.2 million	FEWS NET ² – August 2009
Kenya: Total Population Requiring Emergency Food Assistance	3.8 million	KFSSG ³ – August 2009
Sudan – Darfur: Total IDP Population	2.7 million	OCHA – January 2009
Sudan – Non-Darfur: Total IDP Population	2.9 million	U.N. – October 2008
Somalia: Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance	3.8 million	FSNAU ⁴ – August 2009
Uganda: Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance in Karamoja Region	1.2 million	FEWS NET – August 2009

FY 2009 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

USAID/OFDA Assistance to ECA.....	\$285,241,216
USAID/FFP Assistance to ECA.....	\$1,416,800,300
State/PRM Assistance to ECA.....	\$252,159,339
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to ECA	\$1,954,200,855

CURRENT SITUATION

Chad

Despite the signing of a bilateral agreement on May 3, continuing tensions along the Chad–Sudan border have resulted in increased insecurity and frequent suspension of humanitarian programs. Escalating attacks on aid organizations and tensions among IDPs, refugees, and the Chadian host population due to competition over scarce resources continue to hamper humanitarian operations in eastern Chad.

In June, UNHCR reported an estimated 342,000 refugees from Sudan and CAR resided in camps in eastern and southern Chad, taxing limited local resources. In addition, approximately 171,000 Chadian IDPs remain displaced, taking shelter in Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira, and Salamat regions, in close proximity to Darfuri refugee camps.

¹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

² USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

³ Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)

⁴ U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)

On September 22, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that the Government of Chad agreed to a U.N. request to relocate the Oure Cassoni refugee camp further from the border with Sudan to provide additional protection and improve humanitarian access to the camp's population. In the coming months, UNHCR plans to relocate the camp's 28,000 residents to a new site located 45 km north of Bahaï town, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti Region, or to several smaller camps in the area.

On October 1, 2008, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Robert E. Gribbin redeclared a disaster in Chad due to ongoing insecurity and humanitarian needs. In FY 2009, the USG provided nearly \$195 million for humanitarian programs in Chad, including nearly \$10 million in USAID/OFDA funding for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, logistics and relief commodities, humanitarian coordination and information management, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Ongoing violence in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Orientale provinces, poor road infrastructure, and targeted attacks on humanitarian staff continue to result in population displacement, protection concerns, and decreased humanitarian access in eastern DRC. Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks on civilian populations in Orientale Province and renewed conflict between the Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and joint Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and U.N. Mission in the DRC (MONUC) operations in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces continue to result in insecurity and impediments to humanitarian response.

Military operations and FDLR attacks in North Kivu Province have led to increased insecurity and hindered humanitarian access to affected populations. OCHA reports a 26 percent increase in security incidents and attacks on humanitarian staff in North Kivu Province since January 2009, compared to the same time period in 2008. As of September 3, OCHA reported an estimated 1.1 million IDPs remained in North Kivu Province.

On September 18, UNHCR reported an increase in IDP returns from Goma IDP camps to areas of origin in Masisi and Rutshuru territories, North Kivu Province. As a result of increased returns, UNHCR reports that the population of the six Goma IDP camps decreased from approximately 140,000 people in November 2008 to 65,000 individuals in mid-August. U.N. agencies and partners are implementing a plan to provide returnees with a return package including a three-month food ration and an emergency relief supply kit containing plastic sheeting, water containers, soap, kitchen supplies, sleeping mats, and blankets.

According to OCHA, joint FARDC and MONUC military operations against FDLR forces in South Kivu Province displaced an additional 167,000 individuals in August and September, increasing the total number of IDPs in the province to approximately 704,000 people. OCHA also reported a 30 percent increase in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in South Kivu between January and mid-August 2009, compared to the same period in 2008.

LRA activities in Orientale Province continue to contribute to insecurity in Haut-Uélé and Bas-Uélé districts, resulting in further displacement. As of September 18, OCHA estimated that conflict had displaced more than 448,000 individuals in Orientale Province, including more than 184,000 long-term and newly displaced IDPs in Ituri District.

On October 15, 2008, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Samuel V. Brock redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in the DRC. In FY 2009, the USG provided more than \$191 million for humanitarian programs in DRC, including nearly \$34 million in USAID/OFDA funding for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, humanitarian coordination and information management, health, logistics and relief commodities, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs.

Ethiopia

Consecutive seasons of below-normal crop production and high food prices continue to contribute to nutrition and food security concerns throughout Ethiopia. According to the joint Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE), non-governmental organization (NGO), and U.N. agency 2009 *belg* rains assessment, an estimated 6.2 million individuals require emergency food assistance from July to December 2009, an increase of 1.3 million people from the previous January to June projected total. In addition, an estimated 7.5 million chronically food insecure beneficiaries currently receive assistance from the GFDRE-managed Productive Safety Net Program through employment opportunities or food assistance and cash transfers.

Poor rainfall across Ethiopia in 2009 has hindered agricultural and pastoral production. Delayed and erratic March to May *belg* rains resulted in a below-normal harvest in *belg*-crop producing areas of Oromiya, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples regions, reducing food stocks and contributing to increased food insecurity and malnutrition in affected areas. In addition, poor April to July *gu* rains caused critical water shortages in Somali Region, according to OCHA. As of August 25, FEWS NET reported below-normal June to September *kiremt* rains in Tigray, Afar, Amhara, and Oromiya regions, increasing the likelihood of a significantly reduced *meher* harvest, the source of more than 90

percent of Ethiopia's annual crop production. In addition, FEWS NET forecasts above-average October to December rains as the result of an El Niño effect, noting that improvements in food security from an adequate harvest are likely to be short-term.

On October 6, 2008, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Deborah R. Malac reissued a disaster declaration in response to humanitarian conditions in Ethiopia. In FY 2009, the USG provided more than \$406 million for humanitarian programs in Ethiopia, including more than \$61 million in USAID/OFDA-funded programs. USAID/OFDA-supported programs included initiatives funded through the USAID/OFDA Horn Food Price Crisis Response strategy, designed to protect, build, and diversify productive household assets as a means of strengthening resilience to shocks that negatively affect food security, such as below-normal crop production or food price increases.

Kenya

Consecutive seasons of below-normal rains, high food prices, and the poor performance of the March to June portion of the long rains continue to cause widespread food insecurity in Kenya. Following the August 20 long rains assessment, the KFSSG reported that an estimated 3.8 million people require emergency food assistance as a result of the collective impact of drought, increased commodity prices, livestock disease, displacement resulting from post-election-related violence, and chronic under-development. The revised figure represents an increase of 1.3 million individuals from January assessments.

According to FEWS NET, the failure of February to September long rains in southeastern agricultural lowlands and southern and eastern pastoral areas has caused a substantial decline in crop and livestock production. As a result of poor growing conditions, FEWS NET reports maize and bean prices are up to 70 percent higher than normal. In addition, above-average rains forecast for October to December may result in flooding and further crop losses, as farmers require dry conditions for harvesting.

Persistent drought in Garissa, Wajir, and Mandera districts in North Eastern Province, Marsabit and Moyale districts in Eastern Province, Samburu District in Rift Valley Province, and Tana River District in Coast Province has decreased available grazing land, causing overcrowded conditions and strain on available water and pasture. Competition for scarce resources due to drought exacerbates continuing inter-ethnic tensions in northwestern Kenya.

On October 29, 2008, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger reissued a disaster declaration due to food insecurity in Kenya. In FY 2009, the USG provided nearly \$200 million for humanitarian programs in Kenya, including more than \$24 million in USAID/OFDA assistance. USAID/OFDA-funded

activities included nearly \$15 million to support implementing partner Food for the Hungry (FH) as part of the Horn Food Price Crisis Regional strategy. The program is designed to strengthen livelihood opportunities, protect and diversify household assets, and increase agricultural productivity among more than 663,000 vulnerable pastoralists and subsistence farmers throughout the northern and eastern regions of Kenya.

Somalia

Consecutive seasons of below-normal crop production, drought, civil insecurity, high food prices, rising malnutrition rates, disease outbreaks, and population displacement continue to exacerbate food insecurity and livelihood conditions throughout Somalia. According to a September 8 FSNAU post-*gu* season analysis, Somalia is currently experiencing the country's most significant humanitarian crisis in nearly two decades, with nearly 3.8 million people requiring humanitarian assistance through December 2009. Approximately 75 percent of the population in need resides in conflict-affected areas in south and central Somalia.

According to FEWS NET, the 2009 April to July *gu* rains failed in 70 percent of the country, intensifying drought conditions in northern and central pastoral regions. Despite FSNAU reports of an above-average *gu* harvest season in Bay, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Juba regions, continuing conflict remains likely to impede trade and prevent cereal outflows from surplus to deficit areas. FAO forecasts normal to above-normal October to December *deyr* rains, increasing the likelihood of flooding in south and central regions.

Ongoing fighting between Somalia Transitional Federal Government forces and armed militia groups in Mogadishu and surrounding areas continued to increase population displacement within Somalia and to surrounding countries. As of September 18, UNHCR estimated that approximately 102,000 people had been displaced within Somalia since July 1. As of early September, UNHCR reported that nearly 313,000 Somalis had sought shelter in Kenya, including more than 45,000 individuals who fled to the Dadaab refugee complex in the North Eastern Province of Kenya between January and September 2009. In addition, attacks targeting U.N. agencies and NGOs in Bakool and Bay regions have forced humanitarian organizations to suspend operations and relocate international staff.

On October 31, 2008, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Michael E. Ranneberger redeclared a disaster in Somalia due to the complex emergency. In FY 2009, the USG provided more than \$150 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia, including more than \$9 million in USAID/OFDA funding to support agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions, as well as

logistics and relief commodities. USAID/OFDA programs in Somalia are focused on flexible response to allow implementing partners to adjust to fluid security conditions and continue to reach beneficiaries.

Sudan

In 2009, Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, and insecurity countrywide. Following the Sudanese government's expulsion of 13 international organizations in early March, remaining humanitarian organizations have continued to meet immediate needs of IDPs and other affected populations throughout northern Sudan. Currently, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is providing food assistance to more than 3.6 million beneficiaries in Darfur, including 1.1 million beneficiaries in areas affected by the March NGO expulsions. Ongoing clashes between government forces and armed groups near the Sudan–Chad border in Darfur and attacks and kidnappings targeting humanitarian workers contribute to insecurity and hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur.

According to the U.N., inter-ethnic conflict continues to increase in Southern Sudan, particularly in Twic East and Akobo counties in Jonglei State. The U.N. estimates that inter-ethnic fighting in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Lakes states has killed an estimated 2,000 people and displaced approximately 250,000 others since January 2009.

LRA attacks in Southern Sudan, particularly in Western Equatoria State near the Sudan–DRC border continue to cause displacement and contribute to local insecurity. The U.N. estimates that the LRA has killed at least 200 individuals in Southern Sudan since late 2008 and has abducted approximately 137 individuals since January 2009. On September 11, the U.N. reported that LRA attacks had displaced approximately 68,000 people within Southern Sudan since December 2008, as well as 18,000 refugees arriving from CAR and DRC.

In late August, heavy rains in Khartoum State resulted in widespread flooding affecting more than 22,000 households. On September 23, U.S. Chargé d' Affaires

Robert E. Whitehead declared a disaster due to the effects of the flooding. In response, USAID/OFDA provided \$50,000 through USAID/Sudan to implementing partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to support water, sanitation, and hygiene activities in affected areas of Khartoum.

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 USG is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$4.5 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan and eastern Chad since FY 2004, including nearly \$937 million in FY 2009. In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$140 million in funding for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, protection, risk reduction, and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs in Darfur and areas throughout southern and eastern Sudan.

Uganda

Since 2003, frequent drought, civil insecurity, and animal disease outbreaks have resulted in significantly deteriorated food security in Karamoja Region in northeastern Uganda. Continued drought has damaged vegetation and ground water sources, impeding agricultural and pastoral productivity. According to FEWS NET, cereal prices have increased to levels 40 percent higher than five-year averages. As of August, FEWS NET expects an estimated 1.2 million people in Karamoja Region, more than 95 percent of the population, to require humanitarian assistance through the end of 2009.

On November 3, U.S. Ambassador Steven A. Browning declared a disaster due to the effects of food insecurity. In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided \$5 million for implementing partner Mercy Corps programs targeting more than 376,000 beneficiaries in the Karamoja sub-region. The programs, focused on improved agriculture, food security, and economic productivity, include the distribution of fast maturing and drought-resistant seeds, work programs to improve market access, and improved animal health services.

FY 2009

<i>Country</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Central African Republic	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	International Medical Corps (IMC), Merlin	\$292,410
Chad	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Air Service, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	ACTED, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Air Serv International (ASI), CRS, FAO, IMC, Mentor, OCHA, U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	\$9,784,344

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Nutrition, Health, Humanitarian Air Service, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Action Against Hunger USA (AAH/USA), Concern, CRS, Handicap International, IMC, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, Merlin, Première Urgence, OCHA, Samaritan's Purse, Solidarités, Tearfund, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHAS, WFP, Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	\$33,910,244
Djibouti	Nutrition	UNICEF	\$1,298,980
Ethiopia	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Air Service, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Local and Regional Food Procurement, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CHF, CRS, FH, GOAL, IMC, International Committee for the Development of Peoples (CISP), IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, OCHA, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children/US (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), UNHAS, UNICEF, WFP, WHH	\$61,276,990
Kenya	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Local and Regional Food Procurement, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	AAH/USA, ACTED, Concern, FH, IMC, Merlin, Mercy USA, Solidarités, UNICEF, WASDA, WHH, WFP	\$24,253,180
Somalia	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Local and Regional Food Procurement and Distribution, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	FAO, Horn Relief, IRC, Medair Swiss, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, WFP	\$9,170,450
Sudan - Darfur	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Air Service, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	ACTED, American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Concern, CRS, FAO, GOAL, Humedica, IMC, IOM, Medair, Merlin, Millennium Relief and Development (MDR), OCHA, Relief International, Samaritan's Purse, Tearfund, Terre Des Hommes, UNDSS, UNHAS, UNICEF, United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), WFP, WHO, World Relief International (WRI)	\$93,635,846
Sudan - Non-Darfur	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	ACTED, ADRA, ARC, CHF, Christian Mission Aid (CMA), Concern Worldwide, CRS, GOAL, International Organization for Migration (IOM), IRC, Mercy Corps, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), OCHA, PACT, Samaritan's Purse, SC/US, Tearfund, UNICEF, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF), WFP, WHH, World Vision, WRI	\$46,568,772
Tanzania	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS)	\$50,000
Uganda	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Mercy Corps	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009			\$285,241,216

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
Central African Republic	3,430 Metric Tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$5,431,400
Chad	100,950 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$138,432,200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	72,080 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$111,654,100
Ethiopia	504,780 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	CRS, CARE, SC/US, SC/UK, WFP	\$328,034,700
Kenya	126,610 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$133,722,800
Somalia	156,900 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$123,935,700
Sudan - Darfur	362,986 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$405,538,200
Sudan - Non-Darfur	121,284 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	ADRA, CRS, NPA, WFP	\$141,786,400
Tanzania	9,480 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$9,718,700
Uganda	18,900 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	WFP	\$18,546,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009			\$1,416,800,300
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Central African Republic	Refugee and IDP Protection and Assistance, Refugee Health, Refugee Feeding	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), IMC, UNHCR, WFP	\$5,700,000
Chad	Refugee and IDP Protection and Assistance, Education, Health, Humanitarian Air Services, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	ASI, Comité d'Aide Médicale (CAM), Christian Outreach Relief and Development (CORD), Emergency Architects (EA), Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), ICRC, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IMC, Internews, IRC, Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), Mentor Initiative, U.N. Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), Refugee Education Trust (RET), UNHAS, UNHCR	\$46,551,516
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Refugee and IDP Protection and Assistance, Refugee Return and Reintegration, Agriculture and Food Security, Mental Health, SGBV Response, Education, Emergency Food Assistance for Refugee Repatriation Programs, Livelihoods, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	ACTED, CRS, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), FH, ICRC, IMC, JRS, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Search for Common Ground (SFCG), Tearfund, UNHCR, WFP, Women for Women International (WFW)	\$45,489,242
Djibouti	Refugee Protection and Assistance, Refugee Feeding	UNHCR, WFP	\$870,000
Ethiopia	Refugee Assistance and Protection, Psychosocial Services, SGBV Prevention and Response, Refugee Feeding Operations, Livelihoods for Somali Refugees	IMC, International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), IRC, UNHCR, WFP, ZOA	\$16,987,951

Kenya	IDP Assistance and Protection, Refugee Assistance and Protection, Food, Water, Sanitation, Shelter, Health, Mental Health, SGBV Prevention and Response, Education, Community Services	CARE, Film Aid, Handicap International, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), Heshima Kenya, IMC, IRC, JRS, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), SC, UNHCR, WFP	\$41,941,978
Somalia	Health, Protection, Refugee Assistance, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	ICRC, UNHCR	\$17,000,000
Sudan - Darfur	IDP Assistance and Protection	ICRC, UNHCR	\$29,800,000
Sudan - Non-Darfur	Refugee Assistance and Protection, IDP Assistance and Protection, Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration, Health, SGBV Prevention and Response, Education, Livelihoods, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	ADRA, ARC, CHF, FH, IMC, International Relief and Development (IRD), IOM, JRS, PACT, Relief International (RI), SC, UMCOR, UNHCR, World Vision	\$30,615,235
Tanzania	Refugee Assistance, Protection, and Local Integration	American Red Cross, IRC, IOM, UNHCR, WFP	\$9,741,045
Uganda	Refugee and IDP Protection and Assistance	IMC, Medical Teams International (MTI), SC, UNHCR, WFP	\$7,462,372
TOTAL STATE/PRM HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009			\$252,159,339
FY 2009 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA			
TOTAL USAID/OFDA HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009			\$285,241,216
TOTAL USAID/FFP HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009			\$1,416,800,300
TOTAL STATE/PRM HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ECA IN FY 2009			\$252,159,339
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2009			\$1,702,041,516
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2009			\$1,954,200,855

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2009.

² USAID/FFP funding represents the estimated value of food assistance as of September 30, 2009.