

HUMANITARIAN Overview

JULY – SEPTEMBER 2009



Internally Displaced Persons collecting water at a distribution point in an IDP camp in Darfur. *Orla Clinton/OCHA/2009*

DARFUR: WAITING FOR RAIN

The onset of the rainy season, ongoing conflict and insecurity, and constraints on access to people in need presented persistent challenges to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Darfur between July and September. Filling gaps in delivery of services created by the March expulsion of 13 international NGOs and dissolution of three national NGOs remained a priority. While the initial Government–United Nations joint assessment in four life-saving sectors enabled gaps to be addressed and averted an immediate crisis, the sustainability of these actions remained a critical issue.

Vulnerability continued to deepen as Darfur faced a relatively longer “hunger season” as a result of late rains. At the same time, the security situation remained tense and unpredictable. Kidnapping incidents targeting international organizations, unknown before 2009, heightened the level of threat towards humanitarian workers in Darfur.

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Welcome to the third issue of the Sudan Humanitarian Overview (SHO) for 2009. The SHO aims to provide an overview of humanitarian trends and activities in Sudan, along with a focus on particular issues of interest.

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The inaccessibility of some areas as a result of insecurity and gaps left by expelled organizations continued to hamper the progress of activities. The number of international staff working for UN agencies and NGOs in Darfur in mid-August was about 435 – partially restoring some of the capacity lost following the March decision, but still far below pre-expulsion levels. Moreover, the geographical shift of staff towards the main town centres had a significant impact on the ability of humanitarian organizations to reach people in need of assistance. In outlying and remote locations, international humanitarian presence was roughly half the pre-March figure – affecting monitoring and evaluation capabilities as well as the ability to implement programming, and creating increased reliance on road missions amid an uncertain security environment. United Nations and NGO staff also continued to experience ad hoc restrictions on movement as a result of bureaucratic obstacles, although the issue of travel restrictions appeared to have reduced in some areas.

On 3 July, two expatriate staff members of Irish NGO GOAL were kidnapped in Kutum, North Darfur, along with a Sudanese national employed as a guard. The guard was released shortly thereafter, but the two women remained held for more than 100 days. The NGO withdrew its remaining staff from Kutum, forcing the closure of a health clinic and other programmes. On 28 August, the kidnapping in Zalingei, West Darfur, of two international staff members of UNAMID marked the first such incident against the United Nations in Darfur. The security implications of these events led to the suspension of some activities and programmes, as well as at least one report of cancellation of contract by newly recruited NGO staff.

In Kalma IDP camp, South Darfur, two NGOs awaiting permission to operate in the camp received Government authorization. They provided needed assistance in the health sector and in water and sanitation, where critical gaps in delivery had remained since the March NGO expulsions. One NGO took over operations of a clinic, a cholera treatment center, and two nutrition centres, all left behind by expelled NGOs. The other NGO assumed operations at a former NGO clinic. Targeted distribution of non-food items to 12,500 households in Kalma camp was nearly abandoned as a result of controversy over vulnerability assessment and distribution methods, but agencies and camp leaders came to a

resolution. The Common Pipeline, managed by the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre in support of partner organizations, distributed rainy season non-food items and emergency shelter to 100,781 households in July, 38,986 households in August, and 12,054 households in September – mainly to IDPs requiring replenishment, but also to a small number of disaster affected and newly displaced households.

As in years past, the rainy season brought numerous reports of displaced people returning to their areas of origin, but definitive assessment of their motives was frequently unattainable. Seasonal cultivation remains a vital activity for residents of camps for displaced people, while threats of insecurity continue to prevent permanent returns. Assessment teams that succeeded in reaching areas of reported returns were not always able to conduct their activities freely. An assessment in Mulia village, South Darfur, found about 5,000 people reportedly returned since early 2009, with the expulsion of SLA/MM from Gereida; many women and children remained in Gereida camp to continue receiving aid. An uncertain security situation was seen as not conducive for sustainable settlement. A mission to Donkey Dereisa, South Darfur, identified displaced people from Alsalam camp in Nyala who reportedly decided to settle in the area, but their reasons for moving could not be established.

On 28 July, a newly constructed dam in Krenek, West Darfur, flooded after heavy rains, forcing the relocation of 356 households residing in the camp for displaced people. Aid agencies responded with assistance, but landowners demanded compensation for use of the land where families had settled, causing a temporary dispute with local authorities.

On 28 and 29 July, the High Level Committee (HLC) visited South Darfur with a delegation comprising various Government Ministries, Embassies and the United Nations. The delegation travelled to Shattaia, Gereida and Donkey Dereisa and was provided with a humanitarian update on South Darfur.

Malnutrition levels were generally comparable to levels reported at the same time in 2008, but significantly higher in some areas. Even where rates were below the emergency threshold in particular areas, elevated mortality levels indicated the persistence of unmet needs.

Of an estimated 800,000 households left without humanitarian support in the food security and livelihoods sector, more than 40 percent had not received vital seeds and tools. Livestock vaccination remained below 20 percent of the planned target, while environmental/natural resource protection coverage was insignificant due to limited funding, despite continued natural resource degradation.

In the education sector, expulsions of NGOs left a significant gap. Some 9,100 new teachers were needed and 27 localities either partially covered or not at all covered, potentially eroding positive gains achieved during the past years.

UNITED NATIONS SUDAN INFORMATION GATEWAY

The OCHA Information Management Unit (IMU) provides a range of services to the humanitarian community. More than 1,000 maps of Sudan are available free of charge to Government, donors, and humanitarian organizations. The IMU is located in the basement of the OCHA Office, House 23, Block 11, Riyadh, Khartoum and is open Sunday – Thursday from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Maps are also available online at www.unsudanig.org, as are a full range of information products and a contact database.

Please direct any inquiries to: ochasudan@un.org



ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIVERSITIES ENHANCE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN DARFUR

July 2009 – More than 100 students and faculty members from the Peace and Development Centers (PDCs) at Nyala, El Fasher and Zalingei Universities met in July for the first regional PDC conference to promote peace in Darfur. The conference was initiated and planned by staff of the centres after a networking event held May.

The two-day event, sponsored by the Academy for Educational Development (AED), as part of its Darfur Community Strengthening Program, provided participants with practical exercises in peace building, as well as the opportunity to network and learn from peers in the Darfur region. Each centre conducted interactive workshops and lectures on peace-related topics such as mediation and negotiation, environmental degradation, and *Al Judia*, a traditional mechanism often employed to resolve disputes and conflicts. The session on mediation and negotiation was particularly successful, as the Nyala University faculty transformed the auditorium into a mock negotiation session, with participants assuming the roles of mediators, keen observers and conflict parties who had a stake in the simulated conflict.



Students and faculty members from Darfur universities work together to promote peace and development in the region. AED/2009

Poorly maintained roads in Darfur make it difficult for partners across the region to coordinate and learn from one another. The conference provided a useful opportunity for Peace and Development Center staff and students to share lessons learned and ways to overcome challenges. Inspired by their interactions at the conference and motivated to continue them, students from Nyala University initiated an alumni e-mail network, utilizing the internet in newly-equipped libraries at each PDC.

As part of the Darfur Community Strengthening Program, AED has supported Peace and Development Centers based at the Nyala, El Fasher and Zalingei Universities in Darfur since March 2008. Support to each university center has included capacity building and material support, such as generators, photocopiers, library resources, training materials, and books. The program is building community relationships and encouraging dialogue to facilitate local-level peace building and enable Darfuris to participate actively in the decision-making processes affecting peace and stability in their communities.

The USAID-funded Darfur Community Strengthening Program supports action planning and networking in Darfur, with a focus on education and youth development.

Contact: Laura Chinn, Program Manager, Ichinn@usaid.gov



THREE AREAS AND EASTERN SUDAN

Abyei

Reducing conflict resulting from migration and returns remains a priority in Abyei. On 1 July, UNMIS-Civil Affairs and UNDP organized a conference on peace and reconciliation in Abyei for approximately 75 leaders of the Misseriya and Dinka tribes. The groups agreed on 12 resolutions in support of peace in the area. Another issue of concern is the tension caused by access to water points during the migration season. As a preventive step, Government, UN agencies and partners are working to improve water points. The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) supported construction of 15 boreholes as well as sanitation and hygiene activities in the area. UNICEF has led efforts to provide non-permanent water sources (*hafirs*) along migratory routes.

In anticipation of possible repercussions following the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in The Hague on 22 July, the United Nations and partners strengthened humanitarian contingency planning in Abyei, Agok and Muglad. Joint efforts were made by tribal leaders, local Government agencies, and the international community in engaging stakeholders to communicate various aspects of the decision. The initiative contributed to creating an open dialogue and helped prevent an outbreak of violence. Further actions to produce visible peace dividends and political commitment (for example, through patrols of Joint Integrated Police Units in critical rural areas) are considered essential to future development.

South Kordofan

Heavy rains in early September caused damage in Abu Jubeiha, Kadugli and Lagawa in South Kordofan. A State Flood Task Force combined efforts of the Government, the United Nations and the NGO community and responded to the situation with food and non-food assistance. A total of 1,699 households were reportedly affected by the floods, of which 818 houses were partially damaged and 335 destroyed.

On 27 September, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Ameerah Haq led a delegation of UNCT, bilateral donors (Canada, European Commission, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States) and NGOs during a state meeting organized by the Governor A.M. Haroun in Kadugli, South Kordofan. A new United Nations office in Muglad was approved by the Governor, and measures on improving collaboration between the Government and programming partners in addressing peace and stability were discussed. A representative of the RCSO arrives in Muglad on 5 November.

Blue Nile State

Blue Nile State has made significant progress from relief to recovery. Government actions, supported by UN and NGOs, helped mitigate the negative impact of this year's rainy season. The consequences of uneven rainfall and lower overall precipitation during the third quarter for agricultural production, however, need to be observed further.

Lead agencies and Government partners continued to identify and coordinate responses to key issues through monthly

coordination meetings. Basic infrastructure remains a top priority for increasing access to basic services, agricultural production areas, and markets, and to lay the foundation for (re-) settlement programmes for IDPs. Shelter and drainage system programmes are a priority in flood prone areas such as Kurmuk County as well as Damazin, Roseires and surrounding areas often inhabited by urban poor.

Education priorities for 2010 are to increase the number of schoolchildren and to reduce illiteracy and gender and geographic disparities among the target groups. Out of 554,376 children (including IDPs, returnees, at-risk street children and refugee children, especially girls) in the Northern States of Sudan, 20,000 are targeted in Blue Nile State. Furthermore, vocational and livelihood skill training is being given to 20,350 beneficiaries.

Remaining humanitarian challenges as health issues and food insecurity in Kurmuk and pressure on basic services through expected increased returns are presently integrated into the 2010 UN and Partners Humanitarian Work Plan.

SOUTHERN SUDAN



Crops under moisture stress in Southern Sudan. FAO/2009

The humanitarian situation in Southern Sudan deteriorated sharply during the third quarter of 2009.

In August, the UN Deputy Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Lise Grande, characterised the situation as a humanitarian perfect storm, with three factors intensifying vulnerability in southern Sudan: the spiralling inter-tribal and LRA-related violence, an unexpected and massive food gap and continuing budgetary pressures on the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS). By early November, 350,000 people had been newly displaced in Southern Sudan since January. At least 1.5 million people were food insecure, dependent on emergency assistance from WFP and its partners, and the global acute malnutrition rate had reached 16.9 percent, well above the emergency threshold of 15 percent.



IDPs from Ezo, Western Equatoria, after fleeing to Yambio.

Timothy McKulka/UNMIS/2009

Inter-tribal and LRA-related violence

Inter-tribal violence has been far more intense and of a different nature than in previous years. Inter-tribal conflicts have increased in both number and intensity. Beginning in March, a series of brutal massacres occurred in Upper Nile and Jonglei States causing hundreds of deaths, mostly women and children. Between July and September, twelve major inter-tribal clashes were reported in six states, with Jonglei state the worst affected. On 2 August 2009, 185 people were killed in Mareng, where IDPs from nearby Akobo were searching for food. Another major attack took place in on 28 August, leaving 42 people dead in Liith Payam, Twic East County, in Jonglei State. Conflict in Gemmaiza, Central Equatoria State on 28 September killed 37 people.

One attack has led to another, resulting in a spiral of reprisals. Although major efforts have been made by the GoSS, Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), State Governments, churches, elders and civil society organizations, there are insufficient resources to handle the situation. Traditional methods for dealing with tribal conflicts have proven inadequate. Inter-tribal ceasefire committees and peace commissions have been trying to break the spiral of violence and address root causes, but the pace of retribution has outstripped resources. The Southern Sudan Police Services (SSPS), which are responsible for ensuring public order, are under-trained, under-equipped, and insufficient in number. The SPLA has intervened where possible.

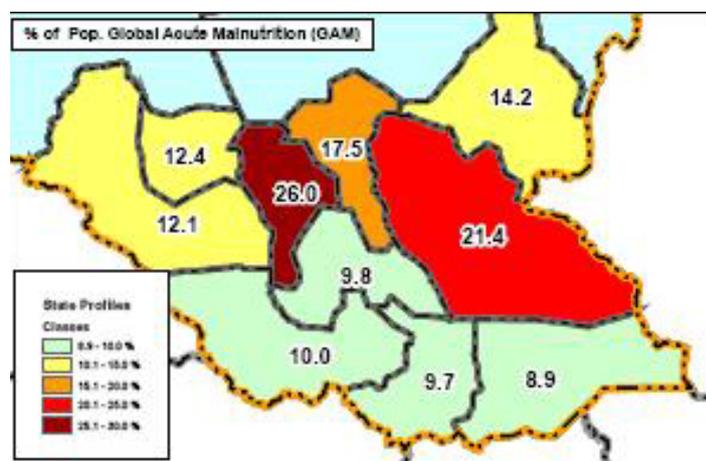
LRA attacks have continued in Western and Central Equatoria, displacing thousands and creating serious instability along the DRC border. In Western Equatoria, which borders the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) has continued to wreak havoc. Since late 2008, more than 85,000 people have been internally displaced because of the LRA, close to 200 have been killed, and more than 18,000 people have entered Southern Sudan as refugees. More than 90 percent of the affected population is based around Yambio, the capital of Western Equatoria State. Attacks, mostly led by small bands of fighters, have been concentrated. In mid-September, for example, seven separate attacks occurred in one week, culminating in an attack on a village on the outskirts of the state capital, Yambio. On 13 August, the LRA launched a night-time attack on

Ezo, which followed a food distribution earlier in the day. All humanitarian personnel were evacuated from the town. Unable to return to Ezo for more than a month, humanitarian agencies continued to assist the population through local authorities and church networks. The humanitarian community has mounted a major operation in LRA-affected areas involving six UN agencies and a large number of NGOs, targeting more than 190,000 people in Western and Central Equatoria. LRA violence is continuing in the DRC and Central African Republic, raising the probability of future displacements and refugee movements.

Food Crisis

Southern Sudan has been facing a massive food deficit caused by a combination of late rains, insecurity, disruption of trade and high food prices. WFP originally estimated that 1.2 million people in the south would need 96,000 MTs of food aid during 2009. By mid-year, however, food security in five states had deteriorated sharply: Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria. Data collected during the second quarter of 2009 showed that in hard-hit areas such as Aweil, severe acute malnutrition rates were twice the emergency threshold. A rapid crop assessment carried out in August by the Government of Southern Sudan, in conjunction with FAO, estimated that cereal production for 2009 would be 100,00 MT less than the average annual yield since the signing of the CPA. In response to the deteriorating situation, partners conducted a mid-year review of the Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment. The review confirmed that as many as 1.5 million people, an increase of 300,000 over original projections, would face severe food insecurity during the fourth quarter of 2009. The review showed that the south's first harvest (there are three during the calendar year) failed throughout the five worst-affected states, extending the "hunger gap" for an additional three months, until October-November, when the main harvest is reaped. From mid-September, families have been consuming only one meal every two days, and from October, one every three days. The map below shows the current global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates for all ten states.

Current global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates the ten states of Southern Sudan.



Source: OCHA Southern Sudan



Budgetary Pressures

In mid-August, partners launched an Emergency Action Plan to address the food crisis, appealing for US\$ 57 million for three UN Agencies. The Action Plan, which was launched by GoSS Vice President Riek Machar, focused on meeting immediate food and nutrition needs while also addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. In an effort to reach at-risk populations in remote areas, WFP appealed for funds to restart airdrops. By October, \$24 million had been received including \$8 million more from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) leaving a funding gap of \$33 million.

As a result of the global budget crisis, the GoSS, which lost a staggering 40 percent of expected revenues, has been unable to take over the delivery of health and other services as originally planned. Humanitarian organizations continue to provide more than 85 percent of all health services in the south and deliver virtually all other key elements of the safety-net, including education and water services. The GoSS budget crisis has put agencies under enormous pressure, particularly since many had planned to handover key services to the GoSS. As a result, key parts of the south's safety-net, for example in Eastern and Western Equatoria, have been in jeopardy. The lack of available funding to flexibly address emergent and unforeseen needs has already resulted in the premature termination of activities and projects in some crucial areas.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE ANNUAL NEEDS AND LIVELIHOODS ASSESSMENT (ANLA) MID-YEAR REVIEW

Projecting the Food Security and Nutrition situation in Southern Sudan August - December 2009

The first half of 2009 has been a poor year due to high levels of insecurity, high cereal prices and low livestock prices, and poor rainfall. Events related to insecurity have resulted in:

- 60,000 people still displaced around Pibor
- 75,000 displaced including some 25,000 refugees in Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria, both areas being affected by LRA activities
- 25,000 displaced in Warrap as a result of tribal conflicts

Subsequent effects from insecurity in 2009 have also affected the following:

- 250,000 people had their livelihoods completely disrupted due to displacement
- Additional burden for host communities
- Severe disruption in commercial trade
- Households prevented from moving or using life-saving coping mechanisms such as fishing, hunting and gathering of wild foods.

Sorghum prices were the highest recorded since 2006, and livestock prices were very low. As a result, there was an oversupply of cattle in the market, resulting in depressed livestock prices. This scenario has adversely affected the terms of trade; at times of stress the sale of livestock for sorghum has been a key coping mechanism. During the first six months of 2009, the terms of trade of one adult bull for decreased 67 percent; evidence that households were now

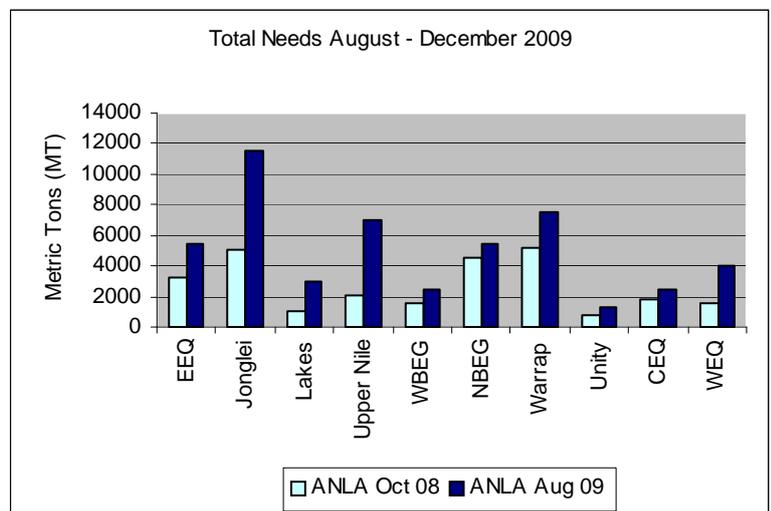
facing abnormal stress. The health and nutrition data also pointed to severe food insecurity in addition to other factors with an overall GAM rate of 16.9 percent, which is above the emergency threshold.

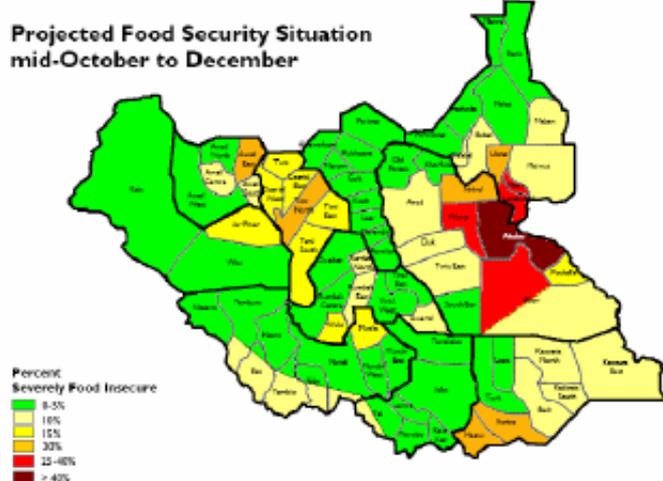
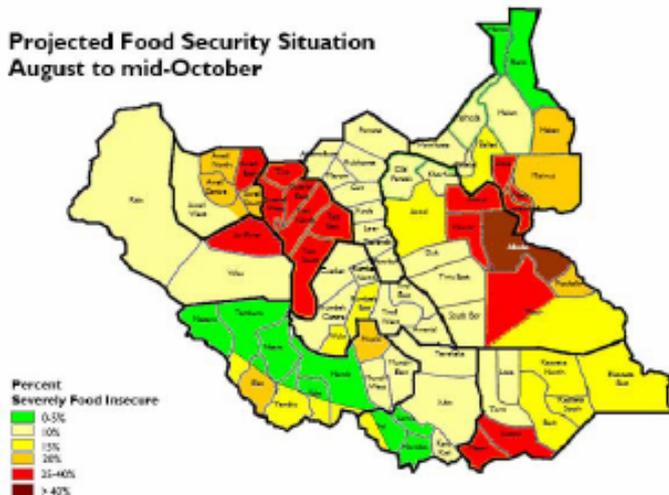
Secondary data of precipitation indicated that, as of May 2009 there has been almost a complete dry spell, with rains amounting to only 20 percent of normal levels. As a result of poor rains in the first half of the year, there was a reduction in the August harvest and livestock have also been negatively affected. This indicated that the hunger season would most likely last until the main harvest, as expected in October or November. If the rains resumed and were normal for August and September, and if security were improved, the main harvest would be average or moderately below.

Areas where up to 40 percent of the population faced severe insecurity between August and mid-October 2009 include: Jonglei and Southern Upper Nile, Warrap and some parts of Northern and Western Bar el Ghazal, and Eastern Equatoria. It was believed that if the overall situation improves, the food security will return to normal in the period from mid-October to December 2009. Areas of concern, however, continue to be the same as those from August to mid-October, with particular emphasis on Jonglei and Southern Upper Nile.

As a result, all States have needs, which have increased since the 2008 ANLA, with the areas of highest need being Jonglei, followed by Warrap, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, some parts of Northern and Western Bar el Ghazal.

NOTE: The ANLA is a collaborative undertaking carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the South Sudan Commission for Census, statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE), and the southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC).





SOURCE: ANLA Mid-year review, August 2009

SAMARITAN'S PURSE

Donkey Restocking - Supporting the recovery of Asha's Household



Asha with her kids and the donkey in the back.
 Micheal Yemane /Samaritan's Purse/2008

Asha is a 45-year-old resident of Yassin (south Sheria locality, South Darfur). She is mother to five sons and one daughter. In the tribal conflicts of 2004, Asha's husband was killed and she was displaced to Muhajeriya along with her children. With the death of her husband, Asha had to support her six children. After a year in Muhajeriya, Asha returned to her village, where she found that all her assets and home had been lost. Local community leaders helped her access support from Samaritan's Purse to rebuild her life and livelihood.

Samaritan's Purse assisted Asha with agricultural tools and a donkey. The donkey is used to assist in day-to-day activities such as transportation, farming and fetching water. Asha's older son also uses the donkey to bring water to Yassin town to sell. Asha's family has been able to make 300 SDG (approximately US\$ 120) which was used to support the family.

Finding that water selling was profitable, Asha decided to buy a donkey cart to expand their water selling, and increase their income. Currently they are making an average of 10-20 SDG (approximately \$4-8) a day. Asha is now able to buy food and clothes as well as pay school fees for her children.

Samaritan's Purse Agriculture Programme also provided Asha with seeds and tools, which have enabled her to plant her two hectares of land with millet, sorghum, and ground nut. The harvest from the land is expected to feed her family for seven months. In the farm, Asha is assisted by her children, four of whom attend school (the remaining two are underage).

With the support of Samaritan's Purse, Asha has been able to improve her livelihood and slowly begins to recover her old life back.

Source: Samaritan's Purse



2009 UN & PARTNERS MONTHLY WORK PLAN FUNDING OVERVIEW

WORK PLAN FUNDING OVERVIEW ASSISTANCE CATEGORY – AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

Priority	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	Percent Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$						
Early Recovery	787,416,186	771,095,446	361,713,282	47%	409,382,164	1,358,235
Humanitarian	1,401,752,856	1,340,156,332	988,328,052	74%	351,828,280	1,000,000
Not specified	-	-	61,184,225	0%	-61,184,225	688,576
GRAND TOTAL	2,189,169,042	2,111,251,778	1,411,225,559	67%	700,026,219	3,046,811

WORK PLAN FUNDING OVERVIEW BY REGION – AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

Category	Original Requirements US\$	Revised Requirements US\$	Funding USD	Percent Covered	Unmet Requirements US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Abyei	31,100,233	34,237,605	20,892,680	61%	13,344,925	-
Blue Nile	44,652,066	35,033,549	22,320,031	64%	12,713,518	-
Darfur	328,473,881	354,323,413	209,809,533	59%	144,513,880	1,655,000
Eastern States	39,755,575	39,843,130	14,567,835	37%	25,275,295	-
Khartoum & Northern States	44,017,766	36,443,252	7,531,387	21%	28,911,865	-
Multiple Regions	1,179,287,849	1,048,609,224	856,312,105	82%	192,297,119	703,235
National Programmes	36,394,037	30,283,504	14,771,432	49%	15,512,072	-
Southern Kordofan	51,941,927	53,385,558	12,957,806	24%	40,427,752	-
Southern Sudan	433,545,708	479,092,543	190,878,525	40%	288,214,018	-
Not Specified	-	-	61,184,225	0%	-61,184,225	688,576
GRAND TOTAL	2,189,169,042	2,111,251,778	1,411,225,559	67%	700,026,219	3,046,811

WORK PLAN FUNDING OVERVIEW BY SECTOR – AS OF AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

Category	Original Requirements US\$	Revised Requirements US\$	Funding USD	Percent Covered	Unmet Requirements US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Basic Infrastructure & Settlement Development	130,074,290	138,623,818	59,805,746	43%	78,818,072	-
Common Services & Coordination	128,714,905	124,295,700	88,324,193	71%	35,971,507	1,000,000
Cross-Sector Support for Returns	63,657,160	42,924,474	19,780,325	46%	23,144,149	-
Education and Culture	208,896,818	205,667,419	81,635,124	40%	124,032,295	-
Food Security & Livelihoods	978,817,878	878,287,866	731,369,234	83%	146,918,632	-
Health & Nutrition	267,218,903	287,776,450	134,635,513	47%	153,140,937	-
Mine Action	92,379,833	86,272,674	66,625,596	77%	19,647,078	703,235
NFIs & Emergency Shelter	52,296,761	61,917,909	38,439,770	62%	23,478,139	-
Protection & Human Rights	107,122,127	112,060,775	44,857,370	40%	67,203,405	655,000
Water & Sanitation	159,990,367	173,424,693	84,568,463	49%	88,856,230	-
Unspecified	-	-	61,184,225	0%	-61,184,225	688,576
GRAND TOTAL	2,189,169,042	2,111,251,778	1,411,225,559	67%	700,026,219	3,046,811

NOTE: "Funding" means contributions + commitments + carry-over. The table above is a snapshot as of 30 September 2009. Source: www.reliefweb.int/fts