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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 #9, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

July 13, 2010

Note: The last situation report was dated June 8, 2010.

BACKGROUND

In 2010, Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, and insecurity. 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). Periodic conflict continues in Darfur among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), militias, and various ethnic groups.

Despite reports of isolated incidents of violence, the boycott of major opposition parties, and reports of voting irregularities, Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir won the first multi-party presidential election in more than 24 years and was sworn in to another five-year term on May 27, according to international media sources. The National Congress Party and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement continue to implement the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) through the Government of National Unity (GNU). The formation of the GNU officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict. During the conflict, famine, fighting, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 500,000 Sudanese to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced an additional 4 million individuals within Sudan. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that since 2005, approximately 2 million people have returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei, straining 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, humanitarian needs persist in the area, which has experienced slow recovery following decades of conflict. Humanitarian access to the east remains limited due to Sudanese government-imposed travel restrictions.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Chargé d’ Affaires, a.i., Mark L. Asquino renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2010. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987. USAID continues to work with other U.S. Government (USG) agencies, the U.N., and humanitarian agencies to closely monitor the humanitarian situation in advance of the January 2011 referenda and popular consultations.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	In Darfur: 2.7 million ¹ In Southern Sudan: 391,379 In Eastern Sudan: 168,000
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 268,000 From Southern Sudan: 138,270 Returnees to Southern Sudan: 330,382
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and other countries: 220,790

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan	\$53,276,691
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan	\$272,575,100
State/PRM⁵ Assistance to Sudan	\$48,632,377
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan	\$374,484,168

¹ This figure represents calculations from U.N. and non-governmental organization (NGO) reports and does not represent registered persons.

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

³ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁴ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁵ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Banditry, abductions, and carjackings targeting relief workers, as well as attacks on peacekeepers, continue to hinder provision of humanitarian assistance to populations in Darfur. As of July 13, three humanitarian aid workers abducted in May and June remained in captivity. In June, inter-ethnic conflict and clashes between SAF and armed opposition forces also remained ongoing, limiting humanitarian access throughout Darfur. On July 11, the African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) reported that violence during June had killed 221 people in Darfur, including nearly 140 individuals involved in clashes between the Rizeigat and Misseriya ethnic groups. In contrast, UNAMID had reported that violence in Darfur had killed 16 people in June 2009, according to international media sources. The continued deterioration of security has forced aid agencies to reduce or suspend relief programs, particularly in South Darfur, according to U.N. agencies. However, humanitarian organizations continue to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations in accessible areas.

Security and Humanitarian Access

On June 28, the Nouaiba and Misseriya ethnic groups signed a comprehensive peace deal, ending periodic clashes between the two groups, according to OCHA. The U.N. reported that key resolutions of the peace deal include disarming armed factions and dismantling roadblocks from Nyala town in South Darfur to El Geneina town in West Darfur. In addition, the peace deal aims to establish a security task force comprising Sudanese government security officials and SAF representatives to provide law and order in Zalingei town in West Darfur and surrounding areas, according to the U.N. As of July 5, the peace deal had improved security in the Zalingei corridor and reduced the amount of illegal roadblocks along the Zalingei–Garsila, Zalingei–Nyala, and Zalingei–El Geneina roads, according to OCHA.

On June 21, unidentified armed assailants killed three UNAMID peacekeepers and injured one other peacekeeper in Nertiti rural council, West Darfur, according to U.N. reports. According to OCHA, the peacekeepers were protecting engineers constructing an IDP camp in Nertiti at the time of the attack. Between January 2008 and June 21, 2010, assailants killed 27 UNAMID forces in Darfur, according to a June 21 statement by the U.N. Secretary-General.

On June 22, unidentified assailants kidnapped two German nationals working for the relief organization Technisches Hilfswerk (THW), from the THW compound in Nyala, according to OCHA. As of July 13, the two staff members remained kidnapped and authorities continued to investigate the incident. In addition, a Samaritan's Purse international staff member kidnapped outside Nyala on May 18 remains in captivity. USAID/OFDA continues to closely monitor the situation and supports the humanitarian community in seeking improved security throughout Darfur.

Relief agencies continue to experience restricted humanitarian access to the eastern Jebel Marra region of Darfur, limiting humanitarian assessments of the area. As of June 14, OCHA reported that humanitarian agencies had recorded 37 failed attempts to travel to the region by road and air, including seven attempts to access Jawa village in northern South Darfur in order to respond to reports of suspected measles cases.

In addition, U.N. staff and UNAMID personnel continue to experience access constraints throughout Darfur. On June 10, the Sudan Liberation Army/Unity (SLA/U) prevented a joint UNAMID–IOM team from conducting a verification exercise in Anka village, 75 km northeast of Kutum locality in North Darfur, according to OCHA. UNAMID continues to negotiate with the Sudanese government to open routes in areas where fighting is not occurring, according to OCHA.

On June 24, U.N. and humanitarian agencies issued a joint statement expressing concern regarding the continued deterioration of security in Darfur and urged the Sudanese government and other stakeholders to engage with the humanitarian community to rapidly improve security in the region. The statement noted that insecurity has significantly impeded humanitarian access and could result in the further reduction or suspension of humanitarian assistance unless authorities take concrete action, including arresting and prosecuting the perpetrators of crimes against humanitarian workers.

Population Movements and Returns

On June 17, a team comprising U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) representatives visited Mussei IDP camp in South Darfur. The team assessed the needs of 144 households recently displaced from Gardod village following May 24 clashes between the Sa'ada and Rizeigat ethnic groups. According to the assessment team, IDPs identified health, food, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) as primary needs. The team also noted significant distance between the camp and the nearest health center, as the closest health services are located approximately 2 km from Mussei camp. As of June 23, WHO and the South Darfur State Ministry of Health (SMoH) continued to seek a partner to provide health services in Mussei camp.

According to OCHA, approximately 5,000 of the 10,625 individuals displaced in March to Kass town, South Darfur, have returned to various locations north of Kass, including Limo town and Dibis, Ghanama, and Kidada villages in South Darfur, as well as Um Hashaba village in North Darfur, as of July 5. The GNU Humanitarian Aid Commission identified improved farming conditions and security as the primary factors for return. However, during late June, increased tension between Misseriya and Rizeigat ethnic groups south of Kass, particularly in the Buronga area, led to the displacement of

approximately 6,000 individuals to Kass. As of July 5, approximately 12,000 IDPs resided in Kass, according to OCHA.

Health

According to a June 21 OCHA report, the North Darfur SMOH reported limited capacity to operate three health clinics in North Darfur, including clinics in Galab village and Tibit and Wada`ah towns. An international NGO handed over operations at the three clinics to the SMOH at the end of June. UNICEF and UNFPA plan to continue providing supplies to the health clinics, according to OCHA.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$12 million, including \$1.5 million for WHO, to support health interventions in the three Darfur states.

Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance

According to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the lean season—which typically commences in May or June—began in January and February in northern Sudan, increasing food insecurity throughout Darfur and other areas. FEWS NET expects the lean season to peak during August, as food stocks are depleted and market dependence for food purchases increases, and end by the beginning of September. Insecurity in Darfur continued to restrict populations' access to normal hunger season coping strategies, including seasonal labor migration within Darfur and wild food collection. Deteriorating security in conflict-affected areas may continue to reduce populations' access to agricultural areas and assets, such as livestock, as well as interrupt seasonal livestock migration, according to FEWS NET.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided \$1.5 million to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for agriculture and food security activities in the three Darfur states. In addition, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$131.7 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to implementing partners for Darfur to date in FY 2010.

Nutrition

On June 1, participants at a North Darfur nutrition coordination meeting reported that nutritional conditions among IDPs in North Darfur are currently in line with seasonal trends for the beginning of the hunger season. As of June 1, participants highlighted limited increases in admission rates to malnutrition centers in Abu Shouk, Al Salaam, and Zam Zam IDP camps in El Fasher locality and Saraf Omra IDP camp in Kabkabiya locality, North Darfur.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.1 million to support nutrition programs in Darfur, including support to UNICEF for emergency and preventative programs.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

During June, food insecurity, banditry, cattle raids, inter-ethnic conflict, and Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks resulting in displacement, particularly in Western Equatoria State, continued to affect humanitarian conditions in Southern Sudan.

Security and Humanitarian Access

During the first week of June, the U.N. reported that intermittent attacks by suspected LRA members in Western Equatoria State had resulted in the displacement of an unknown number of people. Humanitarian partners estimated that LRA attacks displaced up to 5,000 people throughout Western Equatoria State in April and May. In response to LRA attacks and increased displacement, relief agencies have distributed emergency food assistance to newly arrived IDPs in Tambura County. In addition, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has prepositioned emergency food supplies in Yambio County for distribution following the completion of new IDP registrations.

On June 30, the U.N. and an NGO conducted a security assessment in Kasia village near Yambio following an increase in suspected LRA attacks. The assessment team reported that the attacks had killed one individual and caused an unconfirmed number of people to flee from Kasia to Rimenze village along the Yambio–Maridi road. The team also noted an increasing number of arrow boys, a local defense militia, responding to attacks in the Kasia area.

Population Movements and Returns

During the week of June 21, an interagency assessment team comprising WFP, WHO, and NGO partners reported population movements south along the river from Wanding village, Upper Nile State, toward Akobo town, Jonglei State. The assessment team estimated that 4,660 people had temporarily settled along the river near Akobo town as of July 2. The population movement followed an agreement between the commissioners of Nasir and Akobo counties to replace the SPLM forces in Wanding from the Lou Nuer ethnic group with a contingent from the Jikany Nuer ethnic group, according to the assessment team. The Lou Nuer population voluntarily fled Wanding in late June due to the change in SPLM contingents and the perceived threat of renewed violence. Currently, the interagency team, including WFP, continues to assess the situation to determine appropriate responses.

WASH

From May 29 to June 1, an interagency team conducted an assessment in Ezo County, Western Equatoria State, in response to a suspected cholera outbreak. The team attributed the increase in seasonal diarrhea cases to the onset of the rainy season and associated poor hygiene conditions. As of June 1, WHO had reported 223 acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases in Ezo, of which 14

resulted in death. In response to the increased incidence of AWD, humanitarian agencies have established a cholera treatment center and distributed water containers and soap to households in the affected area. In addition, a USAID/OFDA implementing partner distributed water purification tablets and collaborated with UNICEF, the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) Ministry of Health, and other health partners to provide training for hygiene promoters. The GOSS Ministry of Rural Water Development repaired three boreholes and chlorinated 11 others, and WHO donated medicine and medical supplies to the Ezo County health department.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$1.6 million for WASH interventions in non-Darfur areas of Sudan, including support to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) for ongoing activities to increase access to safe drinking water sources and sanitation facilities for populations in Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states.

Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance

In Southern Sudan, FEWS NET reported that the most food-insecure areas in June included Jonglei, Warab, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Eastern Equatoria states. In addition, FEWS NET reported that high levels of food insecurity persist in the eastern flood plains zone, especially in Akobo town, as well as Wuror and Nyirol counties in Jonglei State.

According to FEWS NET, increased LRA attacks in the greenbelt zone of Western Equatoria State and subsequent displacements in Ezo, Maridi, Mundri, Tambura, and Yambio counties have resulted in increased food insecurity since April. A late-May interagency assessment indicated high food prices in LRA-affected areas of Western Equatoria State. According to the assessment, the reluctance of suppliers to transport food to markets has resulted in increased food prices in LRA-affected areas.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$4.7 million for agriculture and food security interventions in non-Darfur areas of Sudan.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The USG is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$4.3 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan since FY 2004. In FY 2009 and to date in FY 2010, the USG has provided more than \$1.1 billion to support humanitarian activities in Sudan, including nearly \$193.3 million from USAID/OFDA, more than \$820 million from USAID/FFP, and nearly \$110.2 million from State/PRM.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2010

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2010 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	WASH	West Darfur	\$1,500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition	South and West Darfur	\$4,995,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	North and South Darfur	\$1,000,000
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
Medair	WASH	West Darfur	\$2,823,319
Mercy Corps	WASH	South Darfur	\$1,499,993
Millennium Relief and Development Services (MRDS)	Health	North Darfur	\$978,930
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
Tearfund	Health, Nutrition, WASH	West Darfur	\$1,818,369
Terre Des Hommes (TDH)	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$959,250
UNFPA	Protection	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$5,000,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000

World Vision	Health, Protection, WASH	South Darfur	\$1,999,964
	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$2,104,465
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$32,179,290
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	125,019 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$131,721,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$131,721,600
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2010			\$163,900,890
FY 2010 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$1,123,421
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Health	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria	\$699,980
CRS	Health, WASH	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$1,799,108
CHF International	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Central Equatoria	\$680,330
Christian Mission Aid (CMA)	Health	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$700,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Kordofan	\$797,106
GOAL	Health	Warab, Southern Blue Nile, Abyei	\$2,800,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	\$3,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,200,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Logistics	Southern Sudan-wide	\$200,000
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$2,460,349
Save the Children (SC)	Health, Nutrition	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,200,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)	Agriculture and Food Security	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, Warab, Unity, Jonglei	\$1,187,323
World Relief (WR)	Health, Nutrition	Unity	\$421,925
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Health	Upper Nile, Warab	\$799,559
	Administrative Support and Travel	Southern Sudan-wide	\$528,300
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$21,097,401
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
NPA	4,260 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan-wide	\$6,500,000
WFP	148,041 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Non-Darfur	\$134,353,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$140,853,500
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ARC	Livelihood Activities	Eastern Equatoria	\$510,400

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Emergency Appeal	Sudan-wide	\$15,000,000
Jesuit Refugee Service	Education	Eastern Equatoria	\$421,977
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihood and Health Activities	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
World Vision	Health, Education	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
SC	Health, Education	Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Contribution to Annual Budget	Sudan-wide	\$29,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$48,632,377
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2010			\$161,950,901
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2010			\$210,583,278
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2010			\$325,851,791
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN FY 2010			\$374,484,168

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 13, 2010.

² Estimated value of food assistance.



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