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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 #8, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

June 8, 2010

*Note: The last situation report was dated May 14, 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 ethnic groups.

Despite reports of isolated incidents of violence, the boycott of major opposition parties, and 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 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 during the post-election period and in advance of the January 2011 referenda and popular consultations.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE
<b>IDPs in Sudan</b>	In Darfur: 2.7 million <sup>1</sup> In Southern Sudan: 391,379 In Eastern Sudan: 168,000
<b>Sudanese Refugees</b>	From Darfur: 268,000 From Southern Sudan: 138,270 Returnees to Southern Sudan: 327,984
<b>Refugees in Sudan</b>	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and other countries: 220,790

### **FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE**

<b>USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan .....</b>	<b>\$43,719,703</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>4</sup> Assistance to Sudan .....</b>	<b>\$259,069,600</b>
<b>State/PRM<sup>5</sup> Assistance to Sudan .....</b>	<b>\$17,932,377</b>
<b>Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan .....</b>	<b>\$320,721,680</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

<sup>3</sup> Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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

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

## **CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR**

Kidnappings, inter-ethnic conflict, and clashes between SAF and armed opposition forces continued to limit humanitarian access throughout Darfur during May. Despite ongoing fighting and new displacements, humanitarian organizations continue to respond to evolving needs in accessible areas.

On May 18, eight unidentified armed men kidnapped three employees—two male nationals and one female expatriate—of USAID/OFDA implementing partner Samaritan’s Purse. The armed men kidnapped the aid workers while traveling in a convoy approximately 25 miles southwest of Nyala town, South Darfur, according to U.N. and international media sources. As of May 26, the unidentified group had released the two male workers; however, the female worker remains missing, according to OCHA. Sudanese government and U.N. authorities continue to investigate the incident. The recent kidnapping and general insecurity throughout South Darfur continue to affect the humanitarian situation and have caused at least one NGO to temporarily suspend activities, according to OCHA.

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

During May, periodic clashes between the Misseriya and Nouaiba ethnic groups—as well as between the Misseriya and Rizeigat ethnic groups—resulted in the displacement of conflict-affected populations throughout South and West Darfur, according to OCHA. On May 24, OCHA representatives reported that persons displaced to Kass town, South Darfur, following inter-ethnic conflict in late April to early May were taking shelter in schools, near government facilities, and with relatives due to overcrowding at formal IDP camps. Humanitarian agencies continue to monitor ongoing fighting between SAF and armed opposition groups in the Jebel Marra region, in addition to fighting between SAF and Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) forces near Um Sauna area, northeast of Ed Daein town, South Darfur.

Clashes from January to March 2010 between SAF and JEM forces in Jebel Moon, West Darfur, resulted in significant displacement and hindered humanitarian access to affected areas. As of May 17, OCHA reported that JEM forces had dispersed throughout Darfur and surrounding areas.

On May 20, an interagency monitoring team traveled to Jebel Moon to assess humanitarian needs, according to OCHA. Residents of Aro Shorou and Hijllija villages cited water shortages and requested education and health services, provision of which had ceased due to fighting between SAF and JEM forces. The SAF denied access for the team to Kalgo, Falako, and Alona villages, stating that the populations had evacuated and traveled to Aro Shorou and cautioning team members about unexploded ordnance (UXO). The team recommended a subsequent security assessment to the area and clearing of UXO

before the U.N. can conduct a follow-up humanitarian assessment.

On May 19 and 20, the U.N. reported that clashes between SAF and JEM forces near Um Sauna, South Darfur, resulted in an unspecified number of soldier and civilian deaths. Renewed clashes from May 21 to 23 resulted in the displacement of 108 households, or 518 individuals, to El Neem IDP camp in Ed Daein town, according to OCHA. Clashes between SAF and JEM forces occurred in various locations throughout North and South Darfur between June 1 and 7; however, the effects on civilian populations could not be ascertained, according to OCHA.

By the end of May, the U.N. had confirmed the arrival of nearly 1,650 households to Zam Zam IDP camp, North Darfur, 200 others to Tawila town, North Darfur, and nearly 140 families to Shangil Tobayi village, North Darfur, due to fighting between SAF and the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid armed opposition group in the Jebel Marra region. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has provided emergency food rations to new arrivals at Zam Zam camp, although humanitarian agencies expect the number of new IDPs to increase in the coming weeks. Humanitarian organizations recently recommended that North Darfur Humanitarian Aid Commission officials expand Zam Zam camp due to overcrowding and severe water shortages.

### ***Health***

From May 15 to 21, humanitarian agencies reported eight suspected measles cases from Dera and Jawa villages in eastern Jebel Marra, increasing the total number of suspected measles cases to 50, according to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO). As of June 7, OCHA reported 660 suspected cases of meningitis in West Darfur with three deaths in Mornei, Sisi, and Um Shallaya IDP camps. WHO, the State Ministry of Health, and health partners planned to continue mass meningitis vaccination campaigns, case management, and surveillance in Mornei, Sisi, and Um Shallaya IDP camps as of June 7, according to OCHA. In North Darfur, health authorities reported eight suspected meningitis cases between May 15 and 21, according to WHO.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$9.3 million to support health interventions in the three Darfur states.

### ***Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance***

On May 11, the South Darfur State Ministry of Agriculture (SMoA) reported cereal deficits in eight localities, including Shearia, Kass, Nyala, eastern Jebel Marra, Tulus, Rahad el Berdi, and Buram. Three locations, including Ed al-Fursan locality and Bielel village in Nyala locality, registered grain surpluses, although insufficient data prevented the inclusion of four localities, including Ed Daein, Asalaya, and Adila, in the

analysis. On May 17, OCHA reported that the SMOA, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and partners have sufficient seed quantities for the upcoming planting season in South Darfur, if efficiently distributed.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided \$1.5 million to implementing partner FAO for agriculture and food security activities in the three Darfur states. In addition, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$124.1 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to implementing partners for Darfur to date in FY 2010.

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

During May, the humanitarian community continued to monitor food security, post-election violence, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks, and inter-ethnic conflict resulting in displacement throughout Southern Sudan.

From May 16 to 17, USAID Administrator Dr. Rajiv Shah and USAID/DCHA Acting Assistant Administrator Susan Reichle traveled to Sudan. The delegation met with IDP leaders, Sudanese government officials, African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) representatives, and NGO officials. The delegation visited USAID-funded health clinics and attended the launch of USAID's five-year Food, Agribusiness, and Rural Markets (FARM) program, an agricultural initiative designed to increase farm productivity and trade in Southern Sudan.

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

On May 16, suspected LRA members attacked an area near Tambura town, Western Equatoria State, according to the U.N. On May 17, suspected LRA members also attacked Mabilia village, 9 miles south of Tambura town. Local authorities confirmed that three employees of the State Ministry of Education were killed in the attacks. The U.N. reported additional attacks on May 22 and 26 and continues to closely monitor the situation.

U.N. agencies completed humanitarian assessments in Doleib Hill, Unity State, and in Khorfulus, Jonglei State, on May 27, according to OCHA. Assessment findings indicated humanitarian needs for water, emergency relief supplies, health services, and food due to post-election insecurity. U.N. agencies have recommended further assessments in Kuernyang, Unity State, and Atar, Jonglei State, among other affected areas.

#### ***Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance***

As of late February, OCHA reported that 3.3 million people are food insecure throughout Southern Sudan, including 1.5 million severely food insecure and 1.8 million moderately food insecure. As of May 23, WFP continued the Emergency Food Distribution (EFD) in Lakes State, providing assistance to nearly 195,000 food insecure individuals identified by the joint U.N.–Government of Southern Sudan Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessments released in February. WFP has

commenced the distribution of double rations in areas expected to become inaccessible due to the onset of the rainy season and plans to complete the EFD by the end of July, prior to the first harvest.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$3.8 million for agriculture and food security interventions in non-Darfur areas of Sudan.

#### ***Nutrition***

During the week of May 24, the Southern Sudan Ministry of Health and nutrition sector leads, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Action Contre la Faim released a summary of all nutrition surveys completed in 2010 in Southern Sudan. Counties with the highest global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates, in order of severity, include Akobo, Jonglei State; Aweil South, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State; Twic, Warab State; Uror, Jonglei State; Gogrial, Warab State; and Kapoeta North, Eastern Equatoria State.

On May 19, a USAID/OFDA implementing partner reported that more than 2,000 children under the age of five had been screened in Akobo as of the end of April, with 1,210 children identified as malnourished. USAID/OFDA implementing partners have opened a second outpatient treatment program at a USAID/OFDA-supported primary health care clinic that admitted 15 patients in the first half of the first day of operations. On May 20, a USAID/OFDA implementing partner collaborated with WFP to commence a three-month blanket supplementary feeding program for pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five, including children with moderate acute malnutrition. The blanket supplementary feeding program complements WFP's general food distributions in Akobo.

#### **USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

The USG is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed nearly \$4.3 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan since FY 2004. In FY 2009 and to date in FY 2010, the USG has provided nearly \$1.1 billion to support humanitarian activities in Sudan, including nearly \$184 million from USAID/OFDA, more than \$806.5 million from USAID/FFP, and nearly \$79.5 million from State/PRM.

<b>USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2010</b>			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>FY 2010 DARFUR, SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
International Medical Corps	Health, Nutrition	South and West Darfur	\$5,000,000
Mercy Corps	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$1,499,993
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
Tearfund	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,818,369
Terre Des Hommes (TDH)	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$959,250
U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)	Protection	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$5,000,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
World Vision	Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	South Darfur	\$1,999,964
	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$2,067,508
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$26,345,084</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
WFP	149,990 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$124,133,700
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$124,133,700</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2010</b>			<b>\$150,478,784</b>
<b>FY 2010 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Health	Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria	\$699,980
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$1,799,108
GOAL	Health	Warab, Southern Blue Nile, Abyei	\$2,800,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan	\$3,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,200,000
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$2,460,349
Save the Children	Health, Nutrition	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,200,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab, Unity, Jonglei	\$1,187,323
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Health	Upper Nile, Warab	\$799,559
	Administrative Support and Travel	Southern Sudan-wide	\$528,300

NOAA	Logistics	Southern Sudan-wide	\$200,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$17,374,619</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	4,260 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$6,500,000
WFP	35,793 MT of P.L 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Non-Darfur	\$128,435,900
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$134,935,900</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
ARC	Livelihood Activities	Eastern Equatoria	\$510,400
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 and Education	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$17,932,377</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2010</b>			<b>\$152,310,519</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2010</b>			<b>\$170,242,896</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2010</b>			<b>\$302,789,303</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2010</b>			<b>\$320,721,680</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 8, 2010.

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




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