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

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #5, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

March 8, 2010

Note: The last situation report was dated February 5, 2010.

BACKGROUND

In 2010, Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, and insecurity countrywide. Since 2003, a complex emergency in Sudan’s western region of Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including nearly 2.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). In Darfur, conflict continues among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), militias, and ethnic groups.

The National Congress Party and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement continue to implement the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) through the joint 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 U.N. estimates that since 2005, more than 2.2 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. Access to the east remains restricted due to GNU control on travel.

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.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	From Southern Sudan: 2.7 million In Darfur: 2.7 million In Eastern Sudan: 168,000	UNHCR ¹ – October 2008 OCHA ² – January 2009 U.N. – September 2007
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 268,000 From Southern Sudan: 138,270 Returnees to Southern Sudan: 327,984	OCHA – June 2009 UNHCR – February 2009 UNHCR – August 2009
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and other countries: 220,790	UNHCR – December 2009

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan	\$8,749,134
USAID/FFP³ Assistance to Sudan	\$167,759,600
Total USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan	\$176,508,734

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

On February 23, the GNU and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) opposition group signed a ceasefire agreement following the normalization of relations between the GNU and the Government of Chad in January, according to international media. On February 24, Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir freed 57 JEM prisoners—approximately half of JEM forces imprisoned after the 2008 attack on Khartoum—and committed to reaching a final peace agreement by March 15.

Despite the ceasefire between the GNU and JEM, fighting continues in Darfur. Ongoing clashes between the SAF and armed opposition group the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW) in Jebel Marra—a region transecting all three Darfur states—and security incidents targeting humanitarian staff continue to limit access in Darfur. Despite these challenges, relief agencies continue to monitor needs and provide assistance to affected populations in accessible areas throughout the region.

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
³ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

Security and Humanitarian Access

Between early January and the first week of February, armed clashes among SLA/AW factions in the western Jebel Marra region of West Darfur displaced an unknown number of individuals to villages and IDP settlements, primarily in Nertiti and Guldo rural councils in West Darfur, according to U.N. reports. During the week of February 7, a U.N. interagency team conducted an assessment in Nertiti; however, displaced individuals had mixed with the host community, preventing U.N. verification of displacement figures. Following the assessment, the U.N. commenced relief activities for affected populations in Nertiti, including provision of safe drinking water, primary health care services, and emergency shelter kits for approximately 2,000 IDP households. As of March 4, U.N. agencies were unable to access affected populations in the SLA/AW-controlled area of Guldo due to deteriorating security.

From February 10 to 25, fighting between SAF and SLA/AW forces in the eastern Jebel Marra region of North and South Darfur resulted in an unknown number of casualties and displaced persons, according to U.N. agencies. On February 11, four relief agencies, including one USAID/OFDA partner, relocated staff members to Nyala, South Darfur, and temporarily suspended humanitarian operations in the eastern Jebel Marra region due to insecurity, according to the U.N. As of March 4, relief agencies remained unable to access affected areas due to reports of continued attacks.

From January 28 through early February, fighting between JEM and SAF in the Jebel Moon area of West Darfur limited humanitarian access in conflict-affected areas. However, the February 23 agreement between the GNU and JEM has resulted in a cessation of fighting in West Darfur to date, according to U.N. reports. On March 2, the U.N. resumed humanitarian flights to the northern corridor of West Darfur.

On February 6, kidnappers released a French citizen working for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in eastern Chad, following 89 days of captivity, according to international news media. An additional unidentified group continues to hold hostage an ICRC international staff member kidnapped in West Darfur. U.N. agencies note that the threat of kidnapping continues to limit humanitarian access.

On February 16, unidentified assailants ambushed an African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) police unit near El Sereif IDP camp, South Darfur, injuring seven UNAMID peacekeepers and critically wounding four others. According to the U.N., assailants stole UNAMID vehicles, communications equipment, and other items.

Population Movement and Returns

In recent weeks, humanitarian agencies have continued to monitor population displacement resulting from multiple

armed conflicts throughout the three Darfur states. However, lack of access to affected areas due to continued fighting has impeded relief agencies in assessing the extent of displacement and humanitarian needs, particularly in the eastern Jebel Marra region of North and South Darfur.

Health

Humanitarian agencies remain concerned regarding a potential lack of health care supplies and services for recently displaced populations in areas affected by continued armed conflict. According to OCHA, the temporary suspension of four relief agencies in eastern Jebel Marra due to ongoing fighting between SAF and SLA/AW forces has left an estimated 100,000 people without access to health services.

Armed opposition groups involved in fighting in eastern Jebel Marra have also looted health supplies and equipment from humanitarian compounds and health facilities in affected areas, according to OCHA. As of March 4, relief agencies remained unable to access conflict-affected areas in eastern Jebel Marra for health supply replenishment and health service provision.

During February meetings, U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) staff reported that the majority of primary health care facilities affected by the March 2009 non-governmental organization (NGO) expulsions remained operational throughout Darfur. However, many facilities continued to lack basic supplies and trained medical personnel.

In FY 2010 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided \$1.5 million to implementing partner WHO to support health activities for IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Darfur.

Agriculture and Food Security

In February, North Darfur food security and livelihoods partners, including GNU representatives, U.N. agencies, and NGOs, released results from the state's post-harvest assessment. The assessment indicated a shortfall of more than 180,000 metric tons (MT) of grain, affecting more than 1.7 million people in North Darfur. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) noted that cereal prices remained high as of late January and anticipated additional price increases during the coming months.

In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$6.2 million to partners implementing agriculture and food security activities in Darfur. In FY 2010 to date, USAID/FFP has contributed nearly \$123 million in emergency food assistance to U.N. World Food Program (WFP) operations in Darfur.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Humanitarian agencies remain concerned regarding potential lack of access to safe drinking water for

recently displaced populations in Jebel Marra. In eastern Jebel Marra, the temporary suspension of four relief agencies has created gaps in the provision of WASH services, according to OCHA.

In February meetings with USAID/OFDA field staff, FAO and U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) representatives noted concern regarding access to safe drinking water in all three Darfur states due to insufficient rains during the 2009 rainy season. On February 15, relief agencies expressed concern regarding safe drinking water access and sanitation and hygiene services at Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur. As of March 4, only one NGO provided WASH services in Kalma camp.

During FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$13.7 million to implementing partners for WASH activities throughout Darfur. The majority of these programs remain ongoing in FY 2010.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

Food security remains a primary concern for many populations in Southern Sudan. On February 2, WFP announced that an estimated 4.3 million people in Southern Sudan would require food assistance in 2010.

In late February, USAID/OFDA staff traveled to Kassala State in eastern Sudan to assess humanitarian conditions and review ongoing WASH programs. According to the U.N., an estimated 36 percent of people in eastern Sudan have access to safe drinking water, compared to approximately 44 percent of people in the three Darfur states. Access to health care facilities in the region remains poor, and eastern Sudan continues to experience disease outbreaks such as malaria, dengue fever, meningitis, cholera, and tuberculosis.

Security and Humanitarian Access

From mid-November 2009 to mid-February 2010, humanitarian agencies reported no Lord's Resistance Army activity in Western Equatoria State. On February 20, violence between members of the Rek Dinka and Gok Dinka ethnic groups killed seven people in Lakes State, according to international media reports. According to the U.N., the Gok Dinka ethnic group also attacked a Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) base in Cuebert town. Fighting resulted in the death of seven SPLA members and at least 17 civilians, according to U.N. reports.

Population Movements and Returns

In late January, an NGO assessed the needs of displaced individuals in Gameiza Payam, Central Equatoria State. According to the assessment, October 2009 clashes between Mundari and Dinka ethnic groups destroyed 11 of 19 villages in Gameiza Payam and displaced approximately 7,000 individuals. The displaced

individuals have settled on several islands in the Nile River and continue to lack access to WASH services.

Food Security

On February 22, the GNU Ministry of International Cooperation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the U.S. Government (USG) signed an agreement to reestablish the USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) in fifteen states in northern Sudan. With USAID support, FEWS NET will monitor food insecurity and assess hazards and changes in vulnerability at both the state and national levels.

According to a February 2010 FEWS NET report, food security conditions are expected to deteriorate from February to March in eastern Jonglei, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr El Gazal and Warab States as food stocks are depleted due to poor rains in 2009, increased conflict marked by cattle raiding and displacement, and unseasonably high prices of staple foods. FEWS NET also reported high food insecurity in Eastern Equatoria State since August 2009. FEWS NET anticipates an earlier peak hunger season in 2010 and continued food insecurity in these areas until the July and September harvests.

During the week of February 24, U.N. agencies and Government of Southern Sudan ministries released the Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessments (ANLA) for Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, and Warab states. The ANLA for Jonglei State indicated that approximately 30 percent of households in the state are severely food-insecure, while an additional 28 percent of households are moderately food-insecure. Factors contributing to food insecurity in the assessed states include below-average rainfall, conflict, and displacement.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$3.6 million to partners implementing agriculture and food security activities in non-Darfur areas of Sudan. USAID/FFP has also provided nearly \$45 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to implementing partners for non-Darfur areas of Sudan to date in FY 2010.

Health and Nutrition

In mid-February, WHO noted concern regarding the disease surveillance system in eastern Sudan due to several recent cases of malaria, dengue fever, meningitis, cholera, and tuberculosis. In response, WHO is working with GNU ministries to improve vector control and response activities.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The USG is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$4.1 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan since FY 2004. In FY 2009 and to date in FY 2010, the USG has provided nearly

\$944.4 million to support humanitarian activities in Sudan, including more than \$148.7 million from USAID/OFDA, nearly \$715.1 million from USAID/FFP,

and more than \$61.5 million from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

USAID 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			
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$1,873,162
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$3,373,162
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	149,990 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$122,879,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$122,879,800
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2010			\$126,252,962
FY 2010 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
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
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab, Unity, Jonglei	\$1,187,323
	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$528,300
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$5,375,972
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
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	\$38,379,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$44,879,800
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2010			\$50,255,772
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2010			\$176,508,734

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 8, 2010

² Estimated value of food assistance.



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