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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 #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

January 8, 2010

*Note: The last situation report was dated December 11, 2009.*

### **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, 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. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

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

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

**USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup> Assistance to Sudan .....\$169,127,000**  
**Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan .....\$169,127,000**

### **CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR**

Insecurity continues to hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations in Darfur. Humanitarian organizations nevertheless continue to monitor food security and population movement throughout Darfur and provide food and non-food assistance to affected populations.

African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) personnel and kidnapped eleven national staff, according to OCHA. Several additional incidents occurred between late September and late December 2009, including attacks killing five UNAMID peacekeepers and the kidnapping of one international humanitarian staff member, bringing the total international staff members kidnapped in Darfur during 2009 to 10. As of January 8, an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) international staff member kidnapped from West Darfur in October

### **Security and Humanitarian Access**

Between January 1 and September 28, 2009, assailants killed seven national humanitarian staff and four

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

remained missing. As a result, ICRC has suspended humanitarian activities in remote areas of Darfur.

On December 13, kidnappers released two UNAMID civilian peacekeepers to Sudanese government security officials following 107 days in captivity. In August, unidentified gunmen had abducted the international staff members from U.N. residences in Zalingei town, West Darfur.

According to international media reports, on December 29, the head of UNAMID forces, Lieutenant General Patrick Nyamvumba, noted that insecurity resulting from violence between armed opposition groups had decreased; however, an increased frequency of kidnapping, carjacking, robbery, and inter-ethnic fighting had resulted in a generally poor security situation in Darfur. Lieutenant General Nyamvumba also announced that UNAMID had deployed 77 percent of the mandated military personnel and 60 percent of the mandated police force as of December 29. UNAMID remains the U.N.'s largest peacekeeping mission with a total of 26,000 soldiers and police expected following complete deployment.

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

In mid-December, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) presented preliminary results of the crop and food supply assessment mission conducted from October to December 2009 in northern Sudan by the Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA). Assessment results indicated that unfavorable growing conditions throughout northern Sudan resulted in crop production levels approximately 30 percent below the five-year average.

In Darfur, assessment findings indicated that cereal production in North Darfur for the 2009/2010 cropping season will likely be 26 percent of 2008/2009 cereal production. In addition, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) indicates that food security among resident communities in West Darfur is deteriorating due to lack of sufficient income earning opportunities. Food security in South Darfur has also recently deteriorated due to reduced household incomes and higher food prices.

In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$6.2 million to seven partners to implement agriculture and food security activities in Darfur, including support to an ongoing Catholic Relief Services program providing seed systems and agricultural inputs to increase agricultural productivity for nearly 49,000 IDPs and conflict-affected individuals in Darfur. In FY 2010 to date, USAID/FFP has contributed approximately \$122 million in emergency food aid to WFP operations in Darfur.

#### ***Population Movement and Returns***

During the week of December 13, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) presented findings from a December 12 returns and reintegration assessment of south Abu Zerega area, North Darfur. The assessment findings indicated a lack of basic services, as well as restricted movement affecting livelihood activities in Abu Kudeldel village, a designated area of return. The assessment team also reported that poor employment opportunities, lack of access to water sources, and frequent land disputes resulted in increased levels of inter-ethnic conflict. Following release of the assessment results, OCHA recommended a follow-up interagency mission to assess progress in humanitarian and early recovery issues in North Darfur. Humanitarian agencies continue to monitor returns throughout Darfur and advocate for voluntary and appropriate returns.

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

Inter-ethnic conflict and Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks throughout Southern Sudan continue to affect local populations resulting in significant population displacement. Relief agencies continue to monitor food security and provide food and non-food assistance to vulnerable populations.

From December 6 to 12, USAID/OFDA staff traveled to Southern Kordofan State to monitor humanitarian conditions and assess returns trends. During the visit, humanitarian partners reported increased food security concerns in the state due to poor seasonal rainfall, and noted high levels of returns to Southern Kordofan during 2009.

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

During December, inter-ethnic fighting continued throughout Southern Sudan, particularly in Lakes, Unity, and Warab states. In addition, humanitarian agencies noted that although LRA violence continued in December, the frequency of attacks and associated displacement had slightly declined.

During the first week of January, inter-ethnic fighting in Tonj County, Warab State, killed 140 people and injured 90 others, according to U.N. reports to international media on January 7. U.N. peacekeepers traveled to the remote location to assess the situation on January 7. In addition, local media outlets reported that early January fighting killed 17 Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) soldiers and seven civilians in Rumbek County, Lakes State. According to the U.N., violence in Southern Sudan has killed at least 2,500 people and displaced more than 350,000 others since January 2009.

According to the U.N., suspected LRA members attacked civilians in Raja County, Western Bahr el Ghazal State on December 15. The group looted shops

and abducted more than 13 individuals to transport stolen goods. U.N. agencies reported that the attack killed two people and injured two others, and SPLA forces freed 10 abductees immediately following the incident. LRA attacks in Southern Sudan killed more than 200 people and resulted in the abduction of approximately 150 others between December 2008 and November 2009, according to U.N. agencies.

In FY 2009, USAID provided more than \$5.4 million in response to increased humanitarian needs in LRA-affected areas of Southern Sudan. In FY 2009, State/PRM provided \$2.8 million to IOM and NGO partners to respond to the humanitarian needs of refugees from DRC and the Central African Republic who fled LRA violence into Southern Sudan. In addition, State/PRM partners UNHCR and ICRC responded in LRA-affected areas with assistance and protection programming. Many USAID programs supporting LRA-affected populations remain ongoing and USAID and State/PRM staff continue to monitor the humanitarian needs of LRA-affected populations in Southern Sudan.

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

Preliminary findings from the WFP annual needs and livelihoods assessment conducted in November identified approximately 4.5 million food insecure people in Southern Sudan. Initial findings also identified Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states as the most-affected states, with 30 percent of assessed households designated as severely food insecure. WFP anticipates that food insecure households in the most-affected states will deplete household food stocks by March 2010.

In mid-December, FAO reported that dry conditions and continuing insecurity had resulted in localized crop failure, reduced pasture for livestock, and increased food prices in Jonglei State. In addition, UNHCR reported that Bor County, Jonglei State, had experienced a significant population influx from food-insecure areas of the state. As of mid-December, WFP continued to pre-position food in Jonglei and planned to verify the status of 7,500 recent arrivals in Bor County.

Below-average June to October rainfall in many parts of Southern Kordofan State has resulted in poor harvest yields, according to GNU and non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives' reports to USAID field staff in early December. Although staple food prices typically decrease during the harvest, agencies report that prices remain stable or have increased in local markets during the current harvest season. WFP's 2009 food security assessment results identified 55 percent of rural households in Southern Kordofan as food insecure, particularly among returnee and female-headed households. WFP continues to provide food assistance to affected

households and plans to conduct an assessment during 2010 to determine the impact of localized drought conditions on household food security in Southern Kordofan. In addition, USAID/OFDA supports four partner organizations in implementing agriculture and food security interventions in the state, including water management activities to enable beneficiaries in Southern Kordofan to maximize use of water resources during periods of low rainfall.

WFP is currently finalizing a revision to the organization's Emergency Operation, which appeals for nearly 100,000 metric tons (MT) of additional food aid to respond to rising needs. WFP intends to use nearly 75 percent of additional food aid for affected populations in Southern Sudan. In addition, WFP is responding to significant food security needs in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas by shifting recovery-oriented programs to emergency-focused and general food distribution activities. Other USAID partners plan to distribute contingency food stocks and modify current program activities to allow for increased emergency food distribution to food insecure households. To date in FY 2010, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$47 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food aid to USAID/FFP implementing partners for non-Darfur Sudan.

#### ***Population Movement and Returns***

In recent weeks, humanitarian agencies continued to monitor spontaneous IDP returns throughout Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. Relief organizations remain concerned regarding the large number of refugees traveling to eastern Sudan—an area that continues to experience poor humanitarian access.

As of December 30, the U.N. estimated that approximately 1,800 newly arrived refugees continued to travel to eastern Sudan refugee camps each month. In total, 66,000 refugees, primarily from Eritrea, with lesser numbers from Ethiopia and Somalia, reside in camps in eastern Sudan. UNHCR and the Sudanese Commission on Refugees estimate that nearly 149,000 Eritrean refugees reside in Sudan in the formal eastern Sudan camps, in urban and rural areas, as well as in former camp sites no longer receiving assistance following camp consolidation in eastern Sudan. According to the U.N., at least 30 areas in eastern Sudan have been designated as no-go areas for humanitarian staff due to insecurity and the prevalence of mines in areas bordering Ethiopia and Eritrea. The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration supports UNHCR to respond to the needs of refugee populations in eastern Sudan.

During a December 6 to 12 visit to Kadugli town and Kauda area, Heiban locality, in Southern Kordofan State, USAID/OFDA staff reported that the March 2009 humanitarian organization expulsions and continued lack of civil service integration have

resulted in difficulties responding to additional humanitarian and recovery needs in the state, particularly in the health, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene sectors. According the U.N. Mission in Sudan Returns, Reintegration, and Recovery (UNMIS RRR) Section, more than 55,000 people returned to the state between January and December 2009. In total, nearly 389,000 IDPs have returned to Southern Kordofan since the 2005 signing of the CPA, according to UNMIS RRR. USAID/OFDA partners continue to provide reintegration assistance to returnees and support to

host communities throughout Southern Kordofan, which remains an area of high IDP returns.

**USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

The U.S. Government (USG) is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$3.9 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan since FY 2004. During FY 2009, USAID provided more than \$687 million to support humanitarian activities in Sudan. During FY 2009, State/PRM provided \$61.5 million in support to refugees and conflict victims throughout Sudan.

<b>USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2010</b>			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
WFP	83,060 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$169,127,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$169,127,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2010</b>			<b>\$169,127,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Value of food assistance is approximate. Some metric tonnage has not yet been procured and is not reflected in the tonnage listed above.