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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 #11, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

August 7, 2009

Note: The last situation report was dated July 2, 2009.

BACKGROUND

In 2009, 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. According to the U.N., between January and mid-May 2009, violence newly displaced approximately 137,000 individuals in Darfur. Simultaneously, humanitarian agencies have experienced reduced access to affected populations since 2006 due to increased insecurity, targeted attacks against aid workers, and bureaucratic impediments to program implementation.

The National Congress Party (NCP) and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) 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 600,000 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.

Since March 2009, humanitarian agencies have encountered reduced access to affected populations in Darfur and the Three Areas following the GNU-mandated expulsion of 13 international organizations and closure of three national humanitarian agencies. Remaining humanitarian organizations, in coordination with the Sudanese government, have initiated numerous short-term measures and expanded existing programs and areas of operation to prevent a rapid deterioration of humanitarian conditions in northern Sudan.

The U.S. Government (USG) is the largest bilateral donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$4 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan and eastern Chad since FY 2004. The USG continues to support the implementation of the CPA and joins the international community in seeking a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Darfur. On October 16, 2008, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Alberto M. Fernandez renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2009.

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: 327,804	OCHA – June 2009 UNHCR – February 2009 UNHCR – June 2009
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and other countries: 280,000	UNHCR – June 2009

FY 2009 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$110,200,828
USAID/FFP³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$379,770,300
State/PRM⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$86,595,377
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$576,566,505

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)

⁴ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Ongoing clashes between government forces and armed groups near the Sudan–Chad border in late July heightened tensions and limited humanitarian access to border areas. In addition, insecurity and targeted attacks against humanitarian workers continue to hinder the provision of emergency assistance to affected populations.

From July 28 to 29, members of the High Level Committee (HLC) comprising GNU, international donor, U.N., non-governmental organization (NGO), and African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) representatives, visited rural and urban areas of South Darfur to discuss security and humanitarian issues relevant to population returns in South Darfur.

From July 17 to 18, the U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan, Major General J. Scott Gration (Ret.), visited South Darfur to meet with local officials, IDP camp leaders, and civil society groups. The Special Envoy visited Kalma and Kass IDP camps and evaluated remaining humanitarian assistance gaps.

Security and Humanitarian Access

On July 3, armed assailants abducted three employees of GOAL, a USAID partner, from the NGO's guesthouse in Kutum, North Darfur. Assailants later released the abducted Sudanese guard, but two female international staff remain missing as of August 7. Following the abduction, GOAL relocated remaining staff and suspended activities. The abduction was the third kidnapping of international humanitarian staff in Darfur since March. In addition, on July 20, armed assailants forcibly entered a compound occupied by USAID partner Medair in El Geneina, West Darfur. The assailants injured one Medair staff member and stole electronic equipment, according to NGO and international media reports. As a result of the recent incidents and general insecurity, NGOs continue to express concern regarding escalation of violence against humanitarian workers and associated reduced access to conflict-affected populations.

Emergency Food Assistance

In July, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) continued to utilize short-term measures to ensure continuity of emergency food assistance for more than 1 million people in areas formerly served by expelled NGOs. WFP conducted food distributions through local food relief committees and existing NGO partners that expanded operations following the March expulsions. WFP has deployed additional international staff to Darfur to enhance food distribution monitoring and accountability. To date in FY 2009, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$221 million in P.L. 480 Title II food assistance to conflict-affected populations in Darfur.

Nutrition

On July 30, USAID staff members visited Zam Zam IDP camp in North Darfur to meet with NGO staff and assess camp conditions. USAID partner Relief International regularly conducts nutrition screenings and immunizations in Zam Zam camp and reported that the overall health situation remains stable for IDPs residing in the old portion of the camp, including a significant decline in the population's malnutrition rates between 2008 and 2009.

However, in the new portion of Zam Zam camp, where approximately 30,000 individuals have settled since January 2009, NGO staff reported a significant increase in the incidence of malnutrition and diarrheal disease. A May 2009 nutrition survey revealed a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 29.9 percent and a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 2.0, exceeding the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency thresholds rates of 15 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively.

To date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$4.9 million to support nutrition activities in Darfur, including funding for the construction of a clinic in the new portion of Zam Zam camp to provide more robust health and nutrition services for camp residents.

Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

During early July, three USAID partners received government approval to commence programs in Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur. On July 7, USAID partner Merlin received a signed technical agreement (TA) to commence the provision of health and nutrition services to populations in Kalma camp, nearly four months after the NGO expulsions reduced humanitarian assistance in the camp. As of July 22, Merlin planned to resume a vaccination campaign in Kalma camp during the week of July 27. Expelled NGO Médecins Sans Frontières–Netherlands (MSF/H) had conducted vaccinations in Kalma camp before the NGO expulsions.

On July 16, following nearly four months of delays, the South Darfur Humanitarian Aid Commission and local officials signed TAs with USAID partners International Medical Corps (IMC) and the American Refugee Committee (ARC), granting the organizations permission to provide health services in Kalma camp. As of July 24, all three organizations had begun providing health services in Kalma camp.

During the July 30 USAID visit to Zam Zam camp, Relief International reported increasing admissions of diarrhea patients in the organization's temporary clinic in the new section of the camp, resulting from overcrowded conditions, poor sanitation, and inadequate access to safe drinking water. Despite the overcrowded conditions, local farmers prohibit camp expansion onto additional farmland. In addition, the

Sudanese government has not acknowledged that the new Zam Zam camp arrivals are IDPs, despite late July verification by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), further delaying assistance delivery.

To date in FY 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$10.7 million to support water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions and more than \$22.3 million for health services for conflict-affected populations in Darfur.

Population Movements and Returns

During July, USAID staff visited several areas of reported population returns in South Darfur. U.N. and USAID field staff noted that current population movements are likely seasonal and linked to agriculture. During the HLC visit to South Darfur, participants discussed the importance verifying the appropriateness and voluntary nature of returns in Darfur. IDP camp leaders informed the HLC that security remained the primary factor influencing IDP decisions to return to areas of origin.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

On July 22, the Abyei Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration announced a decision to revise the Abyei Area boundaries. Following the announcement, representatives from the NCP and SPLM announced intentions to abide by the ruling. USAID observed peaceful reactions from Misseriya and Dinka Ngok groups in the days following the Tribunal's announcement and continues to closely monitor the situation.

On August 2, renewed inter-ethnic fighting between the Murle and Lou Nuer ethnic groups in Mareng village, 40 km southwest of Akobo town in Jonglei State, wounded 29 people and resulted in the death of 161 individuals, including 150 civilians, according to the U.N. Local officials reported that the majority of the civilian deaths were women and children temporarily residing in the area to search for food along the Geni River. On August 5, the Office of the U.N. Secretary-General called on the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) to bring perpetrators of the attack to justice and expressed condolences for bereaved families.

Security and Humanitarian Access

Since the June 12 attacks on a boat convoy transporting emergency food assistance on the Sobat River, humanitarian agencies have been unable to transport emergency food assistance and other necessary supplies to returnees and displaced persons in the Akobo area of Jonglei State. On July 29, OCHA noted that U.N. agencies continue to explore alternatives to riverine transportation. Ongoing inter-ethnic clashes continue to hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected persons.

Continued Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks in DRC and Southern Sudan have periodically disrupted humanitarian assistance, particularly in Western Equatoria State. On July 29, OCHA noted that the LRA conducted 33 attacks in Southern Sudan and adjacent areas of DRC during the first two weeks of July. OCHA further reported that LRA attacks have restricted humanitarian movement in Ezo County, Western Equatoria State. According to the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, LRA violence had displaced more than 55,500 individuals in Southern Sudan as of July 24. In addition, UNHCR reported that more than 16,000 Congolese refugees and more than 600 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) were residing in Southern Sudan as of early August due to LRA attacks in DRC and CAR.

Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition

On July 11, OCHA reported deteriorating food security in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Warab states. According to OCHA, late rains, increased violence, and limited road access have elevated food prices and negatively affected food security. In response, the GoSS and humanitarian organizations plan to conduct a needs and livelihoods assessment in affected areas.

Due to the continued inaccessibility of the Sobat River for humanitarian transport, as of July 30, WFP had airlifted 400 metric tons (MT) of food to Akobo town, Jonglei State, to meet the immediate food needs of approximately 19,000 displaced persons. In addition, WFP has provided 111 MT of food assistance to 6,000 IDPs in Pibor town, Jonglei State. As of July 30, Medair had admitted 347 children to therapeutic and supplementary feeding centers in Akobo town, Jonglei State, according to OCHA. In addition, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided 100 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food for use in nutrition programs in the affected area.

USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2009 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,500,000
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,435,753
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$529,638
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$5,651,409
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
GOAL	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$2,700,000
Humedica International	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,482,195
IMC	Health, Nutrition	Darfur-wide	\$4,650,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,731,372
Medair	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,996,687
Merlin	Health, Nutrition	South Darfur	\$3,949,156
Millennium Relief and Development (MRD)	Health	North Darfur	\$899,919
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$4,000,000
Relief International (RI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$2,910,130
Samaritan's Purse	Shelter and Settlements	South Darfur	\$382,926
Tearfund	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$2,081,876
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Darfur-wide	\$11,000,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,203,043
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene		\$1,920,082
	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$2,324,777
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$68,548,963
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	196,291 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$221,302,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$221,302,100
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE³			

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$19,400,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$10,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$29,800,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2009			\$289,851,063
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2009			\$319,651,063
FY 2009 EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Dar Sila	\$500,000
Air Serv International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$747,939
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security	Ouaddai	\$643,633
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$325,000
IMC	Health	Ouaddai	\$1,000,000
Mentor	Health	Ouaddai	\$399,999
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern Chad	\$650,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$900,000
USAID	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$5,409
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems	Eastern Chad	\$705,054
	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$121,762
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$7,998,796
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	52,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$74,225,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$74,225,400
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,915,013
Christian Outreach Relief and Development	Education	Eastern Chad	\$419,990
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Conflict Victims	Eastern Chad	\$6,000,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Refugee Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$800,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,450,000
Internews	Humanitarian Information Service	Eastern Chad	\$830,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection	Eastern Chad	\$3,100,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$20,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$36,915,003
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009			\$82,224,196
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009			\$119,139,199
FY 2009 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$2,000,000

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile, White Nile	\$1,938,415
ARC	Health	Eastern Equatoria	\$999,550
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,200,000
CRS	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$1,999,959
GOAL	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Abyei, Kassala, Southern Blue Nile, Warab	\$3,800,000
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Jonglei, Southern Kordofan, Western Equatoria	\$5,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$800,000
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$1,494,996
PACT	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$2,000,000
Save the Children/US (SC/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economy and Market Systems, Health	Jonglei, Southern Kordofan, Upper Nile	\$6,000,000
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$535,500
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH) ⁴	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan, Unity	\$1,249,876
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei	\$800,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Health	Unity	\$499,849
World Vision	Health, Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab	\$786,000
	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$1,048,924
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$33,653,069
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile	\$332,700
CRS	5,050 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$8,555,400
NPA	2,860 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$6,234,100
WFP	61,309 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Three Areas, Eastern Sudan	\$69,120,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$84,242,800
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihoods	Upper Nile	\$499,750
Relief International (RI)	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile	\$520,625
Save the Children	Gender Based Violence Prevention and Awareness	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$400,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$3,400,000
UNHCR	Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration	Southern Sudan	\$14,300,000
World Vision	Education and Health for Congolese Refugees	Western Equatoria	\$759,999

TOTAL STATE/PRM	\$19,880,374
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2009	\$117,895,869
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2009	\$137,776,243
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009	\$576,566,505

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of August 7, 2009.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ State/PRM funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 7, 2009.

⁴ Welthungerhilfe was previously known as German Agro Action