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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) 2009

June 5, 2009

Note: The last situation report was dated May 4, 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 among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), militias, and ethnic groups remains ongoing. According to the U.N., violence has displaced approximately 317,000 individuals within Darfur and to eastern Chad since January 2008. Simultaneously, humanitarian agencies have experienced reduced access to affected populations since 2006 due to increased insecurity, attacks on aid workers, and bureaucratic impediments to program implementation.

The former Government of Sudan, led by 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 displaced during the conflict have returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei, taxing 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, the area remains underdeveloped and 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. The expulsions have resulted in a significant reduction in humanitarian capacity in Darfur and have threatened key peace dividends and recovery programs in the Three Areas.

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	UNHCR ¹ – October 2008
	In Darfur: 2.7 million	OCHA ² – December 2008
	In Eastern Sudan: 168,000	U.N. – September 2007
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 250,000	UNHCR – June 2008
	From Southern Sudan: 138,270	UNHCR – February 2009
	Returnees to Southern Sudan: 323,853	UNHCR – May 2009
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and other nations: 257,980	UNHCR – December 2008

FY 2009 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$54,021,963
USAID/FFP³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$379,437,600
State/PRM⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$70,405,378
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$503,864,941

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

International humanitarian organizations continue to address gaps due to the GNU-mandated expulsion of 13 international organizations and closure of three national humanitarian agencies. In addition, ongoing fighting in North Darfur and increasing cross-border tensions with Chad have contributed to continuing insecurity in Darfur.

During May, three U.S. delegations, including the U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan, Major General J. Scott Graton (Ret.); a U.S. congressional delegation, including Senators Johnny Isakson, (R-GA) and Bob Corker, (R-TN); and the USAID/DCHA acting Assistant Administrator, met in Darfur and Khartoum with senior GNU officials, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international donors, and other parties to continue to address the need to maintain an efficient humanitarian operation in Sudan.

Security and Humanitarian Access

From May 14 to 18, following international news reports of increased military activity by armed opposition groups and the Chadian National Army in eastern Chad, the GNU reported three air strikes in West Darfur by the Government of Chad. In addition, violence during the month of May between the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) armed group and SAF resulted in further civilian displacement around Um Baru, North Darfur, near the border with Chad.

Humanitarian agencies are concerned regarding lack of access to camp residents and worsening conditions in Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur. In early May, Kalma camp IDP leaders agreed to permit new organizations to commence health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities to replace the activities of four expelled NGOs. However, the three NGOs remain unable to provide services to the camp until completion of meetings with the office of the *wali*, or governor, which have been delayed for at least two weeks. Relief agencies report that medical clinics lack adequate medicines and camp residents are often required to wait in line for at least two days to obtain clean water.

Agriculture and Food Security

According to the results of the West Darfur post-harvest assessment conducted in February, the cereal harvest has been nearly double the amount harvested in each of the last two years. However, the food balance analysis indicates a continued cereal deficit of approximately 98,000 metric tons (MT), representing 32 percent of the annual consumption requirement in West Darfur. Aid agencies continue to monitor the situation.

In May, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) commenced a special operation in Darfur to provide continued food assistance to beneficiaries previously served by expelled NGOs. According to WFP, four of

the 13 expelled NGOs were WFP partners delivering approximately 35 percent of general food distributions in Darfur. The special operation is scheduled to take place from May 2009 to November 2010 and includes the provision of new satellite offices and accommodation facilities in remote and urban areas. To date in FY 2009, USAID has contributed more than \$225 million to assist vulnerable individuals in Darfur through WFP.

WFP reported postponing the May food aid distributions in Kutum locality and northern areas of North Darfur due to ongoing hostilities in the area affecting an estimated 300,000 food aid beneficiaries. Humanitarian organizations plan to resume food distributions when the security situation stabilizes.

According to USAID field staff, in May, farmers near Zam Zam IDP camp in North Darfur requested to meet with the humanitarian community regarding the loss of farmland and agricultural production due to expansion of the camp in January and February 2009. As planting season approaches, the host community in Zam Zam area seeks compensation for lost land and has proposed plans to force IDPs off the land if the Sudanese government or relief agencies do not provide compensation. Although designed to host 65,000 individuals, Zam Zam IDP camp currently holds more than 90,000 individuals, according to U.N. estimates. USAID continues to monitor the situation.

Nutrition

According to a May WFP report, nutrition assessments in Darfur highlight global acute malnutrition levels beyond the emergency threshold of 15 percent and indicate the continued need for large-scale humanitarian assistance. WFP has worked to address the most urgent needs and guarantee the uninterrupted supply of life-saving food distributions. However, the report stated that WFP lacks capacity to provide essential components of humanitarian programs previously provided by expelled NGOs including independent monitoring and assessment, analysis and targeting activities, and multi-sector approaches sensitive to the local context. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) has provided significant support to nutrition activities in Darfur, including incentives to nutrition workers previously employed by expelled NGOs; however, these short-term gap-filling initiatives are not intended to become long-term solutions. To date in FY 2009, USAID has provided more than \$5 million to support nutrition activities benefitting more than 4.4 million people in Darfur.

Health

On May 27, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported that cases of meningococcal meningitis in South Darfur had recently decreased. To date, medical staff have reported 237 meningitis cases including 13 deaths since relief agencies first began to report cases in February. In Nyala, South Darfur, a

USAID health partner completed three rounds of meningitis vaccination campaigns in Al Salam, Otash, and El Sereif IDP camps. Health officials have not reported any further suspected meningitis cases in the three camps.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

According to USAID field staff, the U.N. continues to assist the Sudanese government in addressing immediate gaps in the provision of water; however, relief organizations note that short-term gap-filling measures are unsustainable. On June 1, UNICEF reported that 18 to 20 motorized water pumps that provided 60 percent of water in Kalma IDP camp were not functioning due to lack of fuel or supplies. UNICEF expressed concern that camp residents may begin using untreated water from the *wadi*, or seasonal riverbed, increasing the potential for disease outbreaks, particularly during the upcoming rainy season.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

During 2009, Southern Sudan has experienced a significant increase in inter-ethnic conflict, including inter-ethnic fighting in Jonglei and Southern Kordofan states and continued Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks resulting in widespread displacement. On June 1, the U.N. Special Representative to Sudan indicated that in recent months, violent conflict in Southern Sudan has killed more individuals than violence in Darfur.

Security and Humanitarian Access

In Southern Kordofan State, relief agencies reported in recent months that competition for scarce water resources and grazing land, as well as the proliferation of small arms, have exacerbated tensions between multiple ethnic groups. To date, local and international efforts to mitigate the conflict through a series of reconciliation conferences have failed to produce lasting results.

In early May, the U.N. reported that authorities deployed a local police force to Abu Junuk, approximately 120 km north of Kadugli, Southern Kordofan State, to prevent further clashes between multiple warring ethnic groups. Subsequently, the warring groups attacked the police force and fighting has continued through the month of May.

On May 25, USAID partners reported that increasing security incidents in April and May occurring as a result of conflict between ethnic groups in the Lagawa locality, Southern Kordofan State, had interrupted water projects. These water projects aim to provide balanced increases in access to safe drinking water for all ethnic groups in the area.

Agriculture and Food Security

According to WFP, a March–April interagency rapid food security assessment of the rural areas of Southern

Kordofan State indicated that up to 70 percent of the rural population in the state was food insecure. The assessment determined that returnee households were less food secure than resident households. In order to mitigate the situation, the assessment team recommended the provision of food assistance to food insecure households, particularly in communities with high returnee populations and during the April–September hunger period.

In May, humanitarian agencies reported areas of food insecurity in Southern Sudan, particularly in Jonglei State, due to food deficits typical during the May–September hunger season and worsening inter-ethnic conflict. In addition, during the week of May 25, the U.N. Resident Coordinator's Office reported that Médecins Sans Frontières/Belgium (MSF/B) expressed concern regarding the food security situation in Pibor County, Jonglei State. MSF/B reported that in addition to the depletion of food stocks in the market, inter-ethnic clashes prevented crop planting in many communities in April. MSF/B continues to monitor the situation.

On May 4, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) estimated that between 450,000 and 550,000 individuals in Southern Sudan remained food-insecure. FEWS NET indicated that the food-insecure population may increase to 1 million individuals by July, typically the midpoint of the annual hunger gap period. WFP, USAID's primary implementing partner for food aid, continues to provide emergency food assistance to affected communities throughout Southern Sudan.

Nutrition

According to the 2008/2009 Annual Needs and Livelihoods and Anthropometric Assessment Survey Report, Warab, Jonglei, and Unity states are currently experiencing global acute malnutrition rates above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. In addition, UNICEF reported that the number of children under five years of age at rehabilitation sites in Pibor County, Jonglei State suffering from acute malnutrition from January to April was nearly two-thirds greater than during the same time period in 2008. Relief agencies continue to monitor the situation.

Health

Humanitarian agencies reported more than 12,000 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Unity, Jonglei, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Warab states between January and May 10. In response, UNICEF provided 30 cholera kits to treat 130,000 cholera cases.

On May 19, USAID implementing partner GOAL reported an outbreak of AWD in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, including 72 cases between April 28 and May 11. GOAL staff conducted an assessment and identified operational constraints, including lack of

cholera beds, chlorine powder for disinfection and water purification, and transport to health centers. In addition, health staff determined that a delay in seeking treatment contributed to at least four patient deaths. On May 19, GOAL noted that health partners had contained the outbreak; however, staff highlighted concern for potential outbreaks during the upcoming rainy season.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

According to a January U.N. report, more than 50 percent of the population of Southern Sudan, compared to a national average of 44 percent, lack access to improved drinking water. During the last six years, USAID has provided nearly \$50 million for WASH activities in Southern Sudan, including improvements to rural water sources such as boreholes and hand pumps and development of town water systems and water catchments for cattle. In 2008/2009, USAID plans to maximize the impact of funding in the water sector through the North–South Water Initiative, which aims to link water investments to local peace and reconciliation initiatives. The North–South Water Initiative also aims to promote a conflict-sensitive approach to water programs by strengthening linkages with local authorities and other initiatives, involving nomadic communities in water programs, and employing a cross-border approach.

UNHCR reports that approximately 35,000 refugees and 160,000 IDPs have arrived in Blue Nile State since the 2005 signing of the CPA. According to UNICEF, only 11 percent of the Blue Nile State population has access to sanitation and hygiene facilities. Access has decreased further following the early March expulsions of two international organizations and dissolution of one national organization, which provided significant WASH services. Between May 25 and 28, USAID field staff traveled to Blue Nile State to assess the humanitarian situation and monitor WASH programs. In response to local needs, USAID partners work with Blue Nile officials to provide hygiene kits, latrines, boreholes, and training to local water committees.

Population Movements

During May, humanitarian organizations expressed serious concern regarding increased inter-ethnic violence in the greater Upper Nile Region, particularly in Jonglei State. According to the U.N., as of May 17, fighting in Jonglei had displaced approximately 22,000 individuals throughout the state. Through USAID support, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing emergency relief supplies to affected families in Jonglei State. USAID expects the current emergency response will remain ongoing for a minimum of two months.

Since September 2008, renewed LRA attacks in Northern DRC and Southern Sudan have forced 17,000 Congolese refugees into Central and Western Equatoria states and displaced 36,000 others within the

two states. Secondary displacements have continued as multiple LRA attacks occur in the same areas. IOM estimates that LRA attacks and the resource strain caused by the influx of IDPs and refugees have severely affected an additional 50,000 people residing in host communities.

During the week of May 25, the U.N. Resident Coordinator's Office reported that renewed LRA attacks triggered secondary and tertiary IDP movements and the continued arrival of refugees. According to the U.N., as of May 11, UNHCR had registered more than 17,000 refugees and continued to verify those refugees already registered. While a majority of refugees now reside in three sites throughout Central and Western Equatoria states, many others remain in areas of original arrival which do not receive regular assistance.

Between May 7 and 14, staff from USAID and State/PRM assessed the situation in LRA-affected areas of Central and Western Equatoria states. The team met with U.N. agencies, local officials, refugee leaders, and NGOs in Lasu, Yei, and Juba, Central Equatoria State, and Makpandu and Yambio, Western Equatoria State, and determined that the refugee and IDP response was gradually improving. The team recommended planning for at least a 12-month response and has mobilized resources to support a rapid increase in the current humanitarian effort.

Returns

According to a May 27 Internal Displacement Monitoring Center report, an estimated 10 percent of all return movements in Southern Sudan have been unsuccessful, and inter-communal violence has caused significant new displacement. In addition, Khartoum continues to host approximately 1.2 million IDPs primarily from Southern Sudan. While a significant number of IDPs have returned from Khartoum to Southern Sudan since the signing of the CPA, a majority of the remaining IDPs do not intend to return to areas of origin.

According to WFP, the joint U.N.–IOM–Government of South Sudan south–south organized repatriation of nearly 2,500 IDPs, commenced in April. The returnees assisted in the operation are a part of the 6,100 total IDPs that IOM has repatriated in 2009.

On May 17, the U.N. reported that returns resulting from May 2008 displacement from Abyei area remain at low levels. Humanitarian agencies report few IDP returns from Agok area, south of Abyei, mostly due to poor livelihood opportunities for potential returnees. However, relief organizations report continuing patterns of temporary return or IDPs sheltering both in areas of displacement and areas of return.

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			
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$529,638
Humedica	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,482,195
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health and Nutrition	Darfur-wide	\$4,650,000
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, WASH	Darfur-wide	\$9,000,000
U.N. Department of Safety and Security	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,203,043
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$2,019,087
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$30,048,765
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	196,291 metric tons (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	\$8,850,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$10,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$19,250,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009			\$251,350,865
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009			\$270,600,865
FY 2009 EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Action Contre la Faim	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Dar Sila	\$500,000
Air Serv International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Service	Abéché	\$747,939
Mentor	Health	Ouadaï	\$399,999
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$325,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$900,000
USAID	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$5,409
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$116,125
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$2,994,472
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	Eastern Chad	\$2,750,000

	Victims		
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,450,000
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			\$32,035,003
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009			\$77,219,872
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009			\$109,254,875
FY 2009 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
American Refugee Committee	Health	Eastern Equatoria	\$999,550
Catholic Relief Services	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$1,999,959
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,200,000
German Agro Action	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan, Unity	\$1,249,876
GOAL	Health	Warab, Southern Blue Nile, Abyei	\$3,300,000
International Rescue Committee	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$800,000
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$1,494,996
Save the Children/U.S.	Health, Economy and Market Systems, Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Jonglei, Southern Kordofan	\$6,000,000
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$535,500
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$312,996
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei	\$800,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
World Relief International	Health	Unity	\$499,849
World Vision	Health, Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab	\$786,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$20,978,726
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
Catholic Relief Services	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			\$83,910,100
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Relief and Development	Livelihoods	Upper Nile	\$499,750
Relief International	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
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$19,120,375
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009			\$104,888,826
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009			\$124,009,201

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of June 5, 2009.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ State/PRM funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 5, 2009.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/.