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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 #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

February 5, 2010

Note: The last situation report was dated January 8, 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. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	From Southern Sudan: 2.7 million In Darfur: 2.7 million In Eastern Sudan: 420,000 ¹	UNHCR ² – October 2008 OCHA ³ – January 2009 OCHA – December 2008
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	\$5,536,177
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan	\$167,759,600
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan	\$173,295,777

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

During January, insecurity continued to hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations in Darfur. Humanitarian organizations nevertheless continued to monitor food security, displacement, and population needs throughout Darfur and provide food and non-food assistance to affected populations.

On February 3, an appeals chamber at the International Criminal Court (ICC) in the Hague, Netherlands, ruled that the ICC wrongly concluded in March 2009 that the court had insufficient evidence to charge Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir with genocide for allegedly attempting to eliminate the Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa ethnic groups in Darfur. Sudanese government officials maintain Bashir’s innocence and note that the

¹ Based on humanitarian planning figures

² Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

³ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

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

decision will not impact the president's plan to run for re-election in April 2010.

Security and Humanitarian Access

During January and early February, several areas in Darfur experienced active conflict and population displacement. According to OCHA, in North and West Darfur, humanitarian access remains significantly limited due to insecurity and regular delays to planned security assessments. In South Darfur, many humanitarian organizations report access to program areas but continue to face challenges due to the threat of banditry and kidnapping.

In early and mid-January, tensions in the Jebel Marra region of South and West Darfur remained high, due to conflicts between competing Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) factions, as well as a clash between SAF troops and SLA forces in the Golo area of West Darfur. Following deteriorating security conditions in East Jebel Marra, one international NGO relocated five staff members from Feina, South Darfur, to Nyala, South Darfur, and a second organization relocated two staff members from Golo.

According to U.N. reports, during late December, SLA factions attacked several areas of South Darfur including Negeha village, burning 70 percent of the village and displacing the local population to Karamje, Jaghara, Shearia, and Khazanjadid areas. According to OCHA, during the week of January 17, humanitarian staff and local authorities provided emergency assistance, including primary health kits, blankets, water containers, and soap to populations displaced to Shearia. In addition, the GNU Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation planned to repair two non-operational hand pumps to serve to needs of the increased populations. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) also planned to provide 15-day rations for affected populations, although local officials indicated plans to distribute food in Negeha, the population's area of origin, rather than in Shearia town. As of January 18, local authorities noted a delay in plans to relocate recently displaced populations from Shearia town to Negeha and surrounding villages, as GNU military forces had redeployed from the Negeha area. Humanitarian staff continue to monitor the situation.

On January 16, 10 unidentified armed men abducted two national staff members of Welthungerhilfe (WHH) as the group returned to Kutum from Ain Siro village in North Darfur. The bandits released the WHH staff on January 18, after interrogating and beating them, according to OCHA. As of February 5, an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) international staff member kidnapped from West Darfur in October remains missing. As a result, ICRC has suspended activities in remote areas of Darfur.

On December 28, the GNU Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) extended the Moratorium on

Restrictions (MOR) for Darfur through January 31, 2011. Established in 2004 and renewed annually, the MOR is designed to remove obstacles to humanitarian work in Darfur, including suspension of visa restrictions for all humanitarian workers; obstacles to freedom of movement for aid workers in Darfur; and suspension of restrictions for the importation and use of all humanitarian aid materials, vehicles, and communications equipment.

Population Movement and Returns

In recent weeks, humanitarian staff have continued to monitor population movements and potential voluntary returns in Darfur, as well as Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)-fueled displacement into South Darfur from Western Bahr el-Ghazal State in Southern Sudan.

During late January, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) confirmed the presence of voluntary returns in Donkey Dereisa village in Al Salam locality, South Darfur, observing 150 returnee households in the area. In coming days, IOM and OCHA plan to convene a meeting of humanitarian staff to clarify agency plans on returnees, methodologies to determine exact returnee numbers, and potential multi-sector needs assessments for the affected area. In addition, USAID/OFDA partner the American Refugee Committee is providing primary health care in the area and coordinating with WHO and the South Darfur State Ministry of Health to assess availability of and access to necessary health services. Humanitarian agencies continue to monitor population movements throughout Darfur and assess the voluntary and appropriate nature of reported returns.

According to OCHA reports, on January 10, approximately 16 households arrived at Bielel and Al Salam IDP camps in South Darfur, after fleeing suspected LRA attacks in Western Bahr el-Ghazal State. Humanitarian staff in Western Bahr el-Ghazal have confirmed LRA presence in the area, and suspected LRA forces attacked Boro Medina IDP camp three times between October and December 2009, looting food stocks and personal belongings and abducting civilians, according to OCHA. The new arrivals possessed WFP ration cards and reported originating from South Darfur before fleeing to Boro Medina camp during the violence in 2004.

Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance

According to the results of the fourth round of the WFP Food Security Monitoring System completed in November, the food security situation in North Darfur remained stable for local residents and has improved for IDPs. In contrast, South Darfur experienced a dramatic shift from food security to moderate food insecurity for all populations due to reduced household incomes and higher food prices. West Darfur IDPs experienced a similar situation to South Darfur, although residents' food security improved. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization has noted that the

current post-harvest period is typically the most food secure, raising concerns regarding the decreased food security status of multiple populations in Darfur.

In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$6.2 million to partners implementing agriculture and food security activities in Darfur, including support to Catholic Relief Services to increase agricultural productivity for nearly 49,000 IDPs and conflict-affected individuals in Darfur. In FY 2010 to date, USAID/FFP has contributed nearly \$123 million in emergency food aid to WFP operations in Darfur.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

In late January, U.N. officials reported that lack of rain in areas of North Darfur has led to a shortage of food and water, and the March 2009 GNU expulsions of 13 international humanitarian organizations also exacerbated issues in one area. According to a joint assessment of Dar Al Salaam and Shangil Tobayi areas, local food and water supplies for IDPs are insufficient. In addition, U.N. staff noted that Oxfam/Great Britain provided water services to the affected area prior to the organization's expulsion in March 2009. Since that time, U.N. staff noted, the gap in water provision has not been properly filled. OCHA reports that conflict over resources, including water, increases tensions between populations in the area. During FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$9.2 million to implementing partners for water, sanitation, and hygiene activities throughout Darfur.

Health

According to WHO reports, health partners in West Darfur have reported several cases of whooping cough among children under five years of age, index cases for measles outbreaks, and neonatal tetanus cases among populations recently crossing the border from Chad into Sudan. As of late January, Geneina Hospital in El Geneina, West Darfur, had reported 2 suspected cases of measles, 2 cases of measles, and 1 case of polio. WHO staff in Sudan plan to coordinate with colleagues in Chad to increase immunization coverage, and USAID staff and implementing health partners continue to monitor the situation in the border area.

In late January, researchers announced that disease, rather than violence, was responsible for up to 80 percent of the U.N.-estimated 300,000 individuals killed in Darfur since 2004. According to the study conducted by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters at Catholic University of Louvain in Brussels, violence killed the largest number of people in Darfur in 2004; however, in subsequent years, diseases including malaria, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections have resulted in the majority of Darfur casualties. The study results estimate 298,271 excess deaths in Darfur with significant reductions in mortality rates from early 2004 to the end of 2008. Researchers also noted increased mortality rates during periods of reduced humanitarian aid workers in the

region. Due to recent decreases in humanitarian access and NGO presence throughout Darfur, relief staff and international donors have noted concerns of potential increased disease rates and lack of population access to humanitarian and health services.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

During January and early February, inter-ethnic conflict throughout Southern Sudan continued to affect local populations and resulted in subsequent population displacement. Relief agencies continue to monitor food security and provide food and non-food assistance to vulnerable populations.

On January 21, the GNU annulled the registrations of 26 local and international NGOs and issued a 30-day warning notice to an additional 13 international NGOs. U.N. officials in Khartoum noted that the notice represented a purging exercise for the GNU, removing groups that generally do not have active programs in Sudan, and warning groups that have not followed Sudanese regulations to conform within one month or face expulsion. USAID staff continue to liaise with NGO and U.N. staff to monitor the situation.

Security and Humanitarian Access

During January, significant inter-ethnic fighting continued in areas of Southern Sudan, particularly in Jonglei and Warab states. According to OCHA reports released on February 5, Southern Sudan experienced 23 security clashes killing 445 individuals between late December and late January. In addition, humanitarian agencies noted that limited LRA violence continued in January, although the frequency of attacks and associated displacement had significantly declined.

On February 5, OCHA announced that violence displaced more than 391,000 individuals in Southern Sudan during 2009. In addition, OCHA reported the displacement of 29,000 individuals during January 2010. In recent weeks, OCHA also reported humanitarian staff expectations that local insecurity and large-scale population displacement will continue in Southern Sudan, particularly in advance of April 2010 presidential elections. In anticipation of increased humanitarian needs, relief partners in Southern Sudan agreed to prioritize core essential pipeline resources, including food aid, nutrition items, vaccines, seeds, and emergency relief commodities; delivery of essential emergency assistance to vulnerable and displaced populations; maintenance or expansion of current resources for NGOs and agencies providing front-line services; maintenance or expansion of school feeding programs; and plans to introduce cash transfer activities to the area.

On January 5 and 6, the U.N. conducted an assessment of Akot town, Lakes State, following fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the civilian population from December 28 to January 1.

According to the U.N., clashes killed at least 27 individuals and displaced 3,000 people from Akot and Makur Agar towns and nearby areas. In addition, the U.N. team advised the immediate relocation of SPLA soldiers from the area and provision of protection activities, potable water, and emergency relief supplies to the affected population. Noting the impact of the recent violence on local pre-existing vulnerabilities, aid staff reported concern that the recent displacement could exacerbate food insecurity. USAID staff continue to monitor the situation.

According to U.N. and Partners 2010 Humanitarian Work Plan for Sudan, released in January, LRA violence has resulted in the displacement of 85,000 individuals in Sudan since late 2008. In addition, LRA incidents in neighboring countries have resulted in approximately 18,000 refugee arrivals in Southern Sudan.

Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance

In late December, WFP released the preliminary results of the joint Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) and WFP annual needs and livelihoods assessment conducted in November 2009, identifying approximately 4.3 million food insecure people in Southern Sudan. This figure is comprised of 2.7 million moderately and 1.5 million severely food insecure people, approximately the same amount of severely food insecure people as calculated during the second half of 2009 following poor harvests and increased conflict in several areas. The assessment 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. Currently, WFP is pre-positioning 50,000 metric tons (MT) of sorghum, pulses, and vegetable oil for populations with diminished access during the upcoming rainy season. WFP plans to provide food assistance to more than 3 million people during the height of the hunger season.

In late January, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) issued a food security alert reporting that the food insecure population in the south had significantly increased since early 2009 due to the heightened conflicts and poor rainfall and crop performance throughout the year. The alert identifies Jonglei state and the border area between Warab and Unity states as areas of greatest concern due to the number of ongoing conflict incidents. With the dry season beginning in January and the next harvest not expected until September, humanitarian staff expect that additional food assistance may be needed through the end of the summer. During FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$2.5 million to partner Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to conduct food security and

agriculture activities in Jonglei State, and USAID/FFP continues to support NPA's emergency food aid pipeline into Jonglei State and other areas as needed.

Following significant levels of displacement and violence in 2009 as well as insufficient harvests, WFP continues to respond 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, including late 2009 food aid air drops to otherwise inaccessible areas. In addition, WFP is planning to increase blanket supplementary feeding coverage from the pilot phase in Northern Bahr El-Ghazal for increased nutrition needs in Jonglei, Warab, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, and possibly Eastern Equatoria states. To date in FY 2010, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$48 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food aid to implementing partners for non-Darfur Sudan.

Population Movement and Returns

In recent weeks, humanitarian agencies continued to monitor spontaneous population movements throughout Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. Relief organizations continue to follow up on Sudanese government plans for organized returns to Abyei area, and remain concerned regarding ongoing incidents of violence.

During the week of January 24, the GNU HAC and Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) announced plans to assist up to 60,000 IDPs to return to Abyei from northern Sudan, according to the U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) Returns, Reintegration, and Recovery Section (RRR). The current plans include organized population movement aimed at returning displaced individuals to Abyei before the planned April presidential elections and 2011 referendum. UNMIS RRR continues to monitor the situation and follow up with local community leaders to confirm the number of IDPs targeted.

On January 27, an interagency assessment team visited Fangak County, Jonglei State, to assess population needs following violent clashes between the Dinka and Nuer ethnic groups. The team recommended a one-month food ration for 3,200 affected households, or 15,000 individuals. In addition, the U.N. Children's Fund plans to provide medical supplies, and additional international NGOs plan to access and service the area. On February 2, the SSRRC reported that ongoing violence in Fangak had displaced approximately 10,000 individuals who lacked shelter and humanitarian assistance. Relief staff continue to follow up on the report.

Health

Between January 23 and 29, health partners in Red Sea State in eastern Sudan reported 27 suspected cases of dengue fever from Port Sudan locality. According to WHO, health partners have recorded 57 suspected

cases of dengue fever in the state since January 1, with 15 of 24 samples taken and rapid tested showing positive results, as well as 2 patient deaths and a case fatality rate (CFR) of 3.5 percent. WHO reported ongoing vector control campaigns in the affected area as of January 29. Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne infection, endemic to Sudan. Although the disease remains without a specific curative treatment, WHO reports that utilizing appropriate intensive supportive therapy can reduce dengue fever mortality levels to below 1 percent.

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.

USAID AND STATE 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 ASSISTANCE¹			
	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$1,347,528
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,347,528
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
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			\$124,227,328
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2010			\$124,227,328
FY 2010 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
International Rescue Committee	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,200,000
NPA	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$2,460,349
	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$528,300
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$4,188,649
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			\$49,068,449
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2010			\$173,295,777

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of February 5, 2010.

² Estimated value of food assistance.