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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 #7, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

May 14, 2010

Note: The last situation report was dated April 2, 2010.

BACKGROUND

In 2010, Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, and insecurity. 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). Despite the February 23 ceasefire agreement between the Sudanese Government of National Unity (GNU) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) opposition group, periodic conflict continues in Darfur 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 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 International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that since 2005, approximately 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. USAID continues to work with other U.S. Government (USG) agencies, the U.N., and humanitarian agencies to closely monitor the humanitarian situation during the post-election period and in advance of the January 2011 referenda.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	In Darfur: 2.7 million ¹ In Southern Sudan: 391,379 In Eastern Sudan: 168,000	OCHA ² – January 2010 OCHA – December 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 ³ – 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	\$26,601,967
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan	\$167,759,600
State/PRM⁵ Assistance to Sudan	\$1,510,400
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan	\$195,871,967

¹ Figure represents calculations from U.N. and non-governmental organization (NGO) reports and does not represent registered persons.

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

³ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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

⁵ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

During April, insecurity and lack of humanitarian access continued to hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations in Darfur, particularly in the Jebel Marra region of the three Darfur states. Conflict between Arab ethnic groups in areas of South Darfur continued to result in population displacement and insecurity, hampering efforts to deliver humanitarian aid to conflict-affected populations throughout the area. Despite periodic unrest, humanitarian organizations continued to monitor food security, displacement, and humanitarian needs, as well as provide food and non-food assistance to affected populations in accessible areas of Darfur.

From April 11 to 15, Sudan held the first multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections in more than 24 years. Despite isolated incidents of violence and voting irregularities, the overall security situation throughout Darfur remained calm as polls closed on April 15 and officials released elections results in late April, according to U.N. agencies.

Security and Humanitarian Access

As of May 14, humanitarian agencies continued to monitor recent unconfirmed reports of increased SAF and JEM presence near Shangil Tobayi town, approximately 65 km south of El Fasher in North Darfur and associated population movement from the area. Recent African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID) patrols to the area have reported that as much as 70 percent of the IDP population in Shangil Tobayi IDP camp have fled the area, according to the U.N. News Service. USAID/OFDA field staff continue to monitor the evolving situation.

On May 7, approximately 20 unidentified armed men ambushed a team of 21 UNAMID peacekeepers near Katayla village, 85 kilometers south of Ed al Fursan town in South Darfur, killing two Egyptian peacekeepers and injuring three others, according to U.N. agencies. The Sudanese government arrested two suspects on May 4 and continues to search for other persons involved in the incident.

On April 11, unidentified individuals kidnapped four UNAMID personnel traveling during daylight hours from the UNAMID base to the El Matar area of Nyala town, South Darfur. On April 26, assailants released the four peacekeepers unharmed, according to U.N. agencies.

During April, conflict between Arab ethnic groups continued, particularly in the Unity locality of South Darfur. Ongoing conflict in the area impeded the planned April 22 and 23 delivery of emergency relief supplies to conflict-affected populations in Dulda and Deribat towns in South Darfur. According to the U.N., armed clashes between Arab ethnic groups in Darfur have killed more than 100 people and displaced more than 10,000 others since March.

On April 25, a U.N. interagency mission concluded a preliminary assessment of humanitarian conditions in Guldo and Thur villages in West Darfur. The team verified approximately 275 people that remained displaced as a result of December 2009 through February 2010 fighting among Sudan Liberation Army factions in western Jebel Marra. A separate U.N. interagency mission conducted on May 1, verified an additional 4,000 people displaced by the same fighting residing in Gosdor, a lowland village in eastern Jebel Marra, North Darfur.

As of May 14, the humanitarian community remained unable to access and deliver assistance to the highland areas of eastern Jebel Marra where populations affected by January to March fighting between SAF and the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid armed opposition group may remain displaced. As a result, many affected households have traveled to IDP camps in North and South Darfur, increasing the strain on resources in the camps. The U.N. is currently evaluating two potential land routes as a part of an ongoing effort to establish a permanent humanitarian corridor in eastern Jebel Marra.

Population Movements and Returns

As of April 30, IOM had verified 1,008 households or approximately 5,200 newly arrived individuals in Zam Zam IDP camp in North Darfur from eastern Jebel Marra villages, according to U.N. agencies. In light of the continuing influx of new IDPs to the camp, community leaders expressed concern regarding lack of space, increased pressure on services, and flood and disease risks. In response, humanitarian agencies are exploring possible expansion of humanitarian services at U.N.-identified locations that may have the capacity to receive additional IDPs, including Shangil Tobayi, Shadad, and Dali IDP camps in North Darfur. During the week of April 18, relief agencies reported that 60 new IDP households had already arrived in Shadad IDP camp from eastern Jebel Marra, according to U.N. agencies. IOM plans to conduct a verification exercise of newly arrived IDPs to the camp in the coming weeks.

As of May 10, humanitarian organizations had verified more than 10,200 IDPs residing in Kass town, South Darfur as a result of March and April clashes between Arab ethnic groups in Kass locality. During the first week of April, humanitarian agencies, including three USAID/OFDA partners, commenced delivery of emergency relief supplies, as well as provided health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to IDPs residing in Kass town. Humanitarian access to affected individuals residing in areas outside Kass town remains difficult due to insecurity.

According to the U.N., approximately 199 households, or more than 1,000 individuals, arrived in Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur from conflict-affected areas of eastern Jebel Marra and Kass locality between April 26

and May 3. Relief agencies continue to verify new arrivals and identify humanitarian needs. As of May 10, relief agencies had verified the arrival of 2,148 households, or more than 11,000 people, to Taibaa, Kadagara, Hassa Hisa, and Hamidiya IDP camps in West Darfur from conflict-affected areas of Zalingei, West Darfur. Humanitarian organizations continue to distribute emergency relief supplies to newly arrived individuals.

Health

Health partners continue to monitor reports of meningitis throughout the three Darfur states. As of April 30, health partners had reported a total of 251 suspected meningitis cases in West Darfur, according to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO). On April 30, health partners concluded a meningitis vaccination campaign that successfully covered more than 188,000 people between the ages of 2 and 30 in West Darfur. In order to contain a meningitis outbreak in Gereida town, South Darfur, WHO and the State Ministry of Health conducted a meningitis vaccination campaign in Gereida that concluded on May 2 and reached more than 64,400 individuals, or 69 percent of the population, according to OCHA.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$6.5 million to support the health sector, including \$1.5 million to WHO for health interventions in the three Darfur states.

Nutrition

According to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), between October 2009 and January 2010, overall admissions to therapeutic feeding centers (TFCs) and outpatient treatment programs (OTPs) had increased in the three Darfur states, with North Darfur exhibiting the greatest increase, at 50 percent. In 2010, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) plans to support 433,000 children through blanket supplementary feeding programs (BSFP) throughout the three Darfur states, an increase from the 360,000 children assisted in 2009. BSFP is implemented as a preventative measure for malnutrition that aims to reduce future TFC and OTP admissions and targets children under five years of age. As of May 10, nutrition partners continued to verify and register eligible children under five years of age for BSFP in Kalma, Al Salam, Otash, Bilel, Kass, Selehah, Yassin, and Muhajeria towns, South Darfur, according to U.N. agencies.

During FY 2009 and FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$6.6 million to support U.N. agencies and NGOs in implementing ongoing nutrition activities in the three Darfur states.

Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance

On May 3, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported that Darfur continues to experience moderate levels of food insecurity due to a combination of conflict, insufficient

rainfall, poor 2009/2010 harvests, high food prices, environmental degradation, poor water quality, and reduced cash-crop production. FEWS NET anticipates food security conditions to deteriorate among IDP populations in Darfur, noting that IDPs continue to lack access to land for cultivation. Food security partners expect the current lean season to peak between July and September. In response to poor harvests in Darfur, WFP commenced seasonal support to drought-affected populations in January/February rather than April/May as in previous years, according to FEWS NET.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$1.5 million to partners implementing agriculture and food security activities in the three Darfur states. In addition, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$122 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to implementing partners for Darfur to date in FY 2010.

WASH

Relief organizations have expressed concern regarding significant water shortages around Zam Zam IDP camp, noting that the camp's population recently expanded with the arrival of IDPs from eastern Jebel Marra, according to U.N. agencies. Humanitarian organizations continue to explore options to reduce pressure on the camp by increasing humanitarian services at other North Darfur IDP camps.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$2 million for WASH activities in Darfur.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

During April, the humanitarian community continued to monitor inter-ethnic conflict, including small-scale elections-related violence, particularly in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Central Equatoria, and Western Equatoria states. Relief agencies continue to monitor food security throughout the region, as poor 2009 rainfall may lead to an early onset and extended hunger season.

On April 29, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1919 (2010) extending the U.N.'s presence in Sudan until April 30, 2011. The Security Council established UNMIS in 2005 to support the implementation of the CPA between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement. The Security Council stressed UNMIS' role in utilizing lessons learned from the April 2010 elections to take the lead in preparations for next year's referenda and popular consultation processes as well as facilitating post-referenda issues.

From April 21 to 23, USAID/OFDA field staff visited Akobo County, Jonglei State, to observe ongoing USAID/OFDA supported WASH and nutrition programs and to obtain additional information regarding the recently reported malnutrition crisis in the area.

Security and Humanitarian Access

During March, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) reportedly resumed attacks on civilians in Western Equatoria State, according to U.N. agencies. Prior to March, relief agencies had not reported LRA attacks in the area since November 2009. Since the March attacks, the U.N. has reported only small-scale isolated incidents. However, relief agencies indicate that local populations are fleeing towns in anticipation of a possible attack. Subsequently, the demand for food in Yambio town, Western Equatoria, has increased significantly due to the arrival of residents from neighboring villages, according to U.N. agencies.

Population Movements and Returns

Between January 1 and April 27, conflict in Southern Sudan had displaced approximately 72,400 people, according to OCHA. As of April 2, inter-ethnic conflict in the Kuoc Amoul area of Twic County, Warab State, had displaced 453 households, according to humanitarian organizations. In response to identified humanitarian needs, WFP provided food rations; UNICEF contributed health kits and ready-to-use therapeutic food Plumpy'nut to nutrition partners for distribution to affected households; relief organizations distributed 200 emergency relief kits; and IOM plans to provide an additional 253 kits to remaining displaced households.

Health

WHO continues to monitor increasing reports of dengue fever cases in eastern Sudan. Dengue fever is endemic to eastern Sudan and cases typically increase during the rainy season. As of April 30, health officials had confirmed more than 2,600 dengue fever cases and 14 dengue fever-related deaths in Red Sea and Kassala states, according to WHO. WHO continues to provide technical support, including disease surveillance and case management to the respective state ministries of health. In addition, WHO, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health, conducted training sessions for more than 200 medical doctors, medical assistants, and environmental health officers on dengue fever surveillance, case management, and vector control.

In FY 2010 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$7.5 million for health activities throughout Southern Sudan.

Nutrition

Between April 21 and 23, USAID/OFDA field staff visited Akobo County, where approximately 20,000 IDPs continue to reside following June 2009 inter-ethnic violence and subsequent displacement. The team met with partners and observed activities at program sites, including health and nutrition centers, to evaluate malnutrition conditions. In late February, nutrition partner surveys conducted in Akobo County indicated global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates significantly above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent.

The USAID/OFDA assessment team reported that WFP warehouses had received food stocks and implementing partners planned to commence BSFP for children under five years of age on May 15. The USAID/OFDA team confirmed that malnutrition remains a concern in Akobo, likely due to multiple factors, including the effects of conflict and displacement on resources and living conditions, as well as hygiene practices and availability of safe drinking water. USAID/OFDA will continue to coordinate with WASH and nutrition partners operating in the area and plans to conduct an additional assessment in the future.

Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance

According to FEWS NET, approximately 1.8 million people are currently moderately or highly food insecure in Southern Sudan, particularly in Akobo, Wuror, and Nyirol counties in Jonglei State and the eastern flood plains zone in Upper Nile State. In Akobo, Wuror, and Nyirol counties, FEWS NET estimates that 120,000 to 160,000 households—between 30 and 40 percent of the population of the three counties—will experience a 25 to 30 percent deficit of necessary food stocks between April and August. In response to increased food security concerns, WFP has pre-positioned nearly 60,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance and has distributed food to 1.9 million people in Southern Sudan during March. WFP plans to provide general food distributions to IDPs, returnees, and refugees while vulnerable residents will receive a 50 percent ration until the first harvest in August. WFP and food security partners plan to monitor the food security of 2.4 million people during the peak of the hunger season between May and June.

During the week of May 2, WFP completed general food distributions and prepositioned additional food stocks in villages in Abyei that frequently become inaccessible during the rainy season.

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. In addition, USAID/FFP has 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.

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 \$964 million to support humanitarian activities in Sudan, including more than \$166 million from USAID/OFDA, more than \$715 million from USAID/FFP, and more than \$63 million from State/PRM.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2010¹			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2010 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
ACTED	WASH	West Darfur	\$1,500,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition	South Darfur, West Darfur	\$5,000,000
Terre Des Hommes (TDH)	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$959,250
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
World Vision	Health, Protection, WASH	South Darfur	\$1,999,964
	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$2,067,242
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$14,526,456
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			\$137,406,256
FY 2010 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Health	Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria	\$699,980
GOAL	Health		\$2,800,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,200,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Disaster Risk Reduction	Southern Sudan	\$200,000
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$2,460,349
Save the Children	Health, Nutrition	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,200,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab, Unity, Jonglei	\$1,187,323
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Health	Upper Nile, Warab	\$799,559
	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$528,300
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$12,075,511
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
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ARC	Livelihood Activities	Eastern Equatoria	\$510,400

International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihood and Health Activities	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$1,510,400
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2010			\$56,955,311
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2010			\$58,465,711
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2010			\$194,361,567
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2010			\$195,871,967

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 14, 2010

² Estimated value of food assistance.



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