BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 December 28, 2010

Note: The last fact sheet was dated September 30, 2010.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Thousands of individuals continue to return by road, rail, barge, and plane from northern Sudan to their homelands in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei. As of December 28, relief agencies had verified the return of 105,334 people in government-organized and spontaneous movements since October 30.
- The humanitarian community continues to prepare for and respond to humanitarian needs associated with population movements. U.N. agencies, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in close collaboration with government authorities, have procured and pre-positioned relief supplies, including food and emergency nutrition supplements, emergency health kits, essential non-food items, and emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies.
- During a December visit to Sudan, USAID Assistant Administrator for DCHA Nancy Lindborg met with Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) authorities to discuss strategies to manage the influx of significant numbers of returnees to Southern Sudan. USAID is coordinating with the U.N. to support the development of a GoSS policy to manage returns in an orderly and safe manner and to update and utilize a returns and reintegration framework that can be adjusted at the local level to accommodate specific humanitarian needs.
- On December 27, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minawi armed opposition group had displaced approximately 19,400 individuals in South Darfur since December 10. In addition, as of December 27, fighting between the SAF and armed opposition groups in Dar al-Salaam and Shangil Tobayi, North Darfur had displaced 25,000 people since December 19, according to OCHA.
- As of December 27, the U.N.-African Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) continued to work closely with the humanitarian community to ensure protection for civilians affected by the recent hostilities in Darfur and to assist thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) gathered outside UNAMID sites in Khor Abeche and Shearia town in South Darfur and Shangil Tobayi in North Darfur. USAID/OFDA field staff continue to coordinate with U.N. agencies and NGOs to monitor the situation.
- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided more than $23.4 million through ten grantees to support emergency response, return, and reintegration efforts in Southern Sudan, northern Sudan, and the Three Areas. In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided more than $92.9 million to support humanitarian assistance activities in Sudan, the majority of which remain ongoing in 2011. USAID/OFDA programs address humanitarian needs including health, food security, and WASH, targeting approximately 6.2 million beneficiaries country-wide.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		**SOURCE**
IDPs in Sudan	In Darfur: 1.9 to 2.7 million[1] In Southern Sudan: 391,379 In Northern Sudan: 1.7 million[2] **Total: 3.99 to 4.79 million**	U.N. – July 2010 OCHA – December 2009 UNHCR[3] – December 2009
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 275,000 From Southern Sudan: 138,270 **Total[4]: 413,270**	UNHCR – January 2010 UNHCR – February 2009
Refugees in Sudan	**Total: 184,800**	UNHCR – December 2010
North-South and Three Areas Returns since October 30, 2010[5]	**Total: 105,334**	OCHA/RCSO[6] – December 28, 2010

[1]Range includes figures reported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the U.N., and NGOs.
[2]Figure includes approximately 400,000 IDPs living in four sites recognized by Sudanese authorities. Most IDPs in northern Sudan live in informal settlements in and around Khartoum.
[3]Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
[4]According to UNHCR, as of December 18, 106 Sudanese refugees had returned to Southern Sudan since Oct. 30.
[5]Represents IOM-verified returns at point of arrival; does not include 7,665 registered but unverified returns to the Three Areas.
[6]U.N. Resident Coordinator's Support Office (RCSO)

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan $23,357,074
USAID/FFP[7] Assistance to Sudan $85,504,800
USAID/OCR[8] Assistance to Sudan..... $648,675
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan in FY 2011 ..... $109,510,549

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

Total FY 2010 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan $92,906,838
Total FY 2010 USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan $278,933,000
Total FY 2010 State/PRM[9] Assistance to Sudan $58,849,371
Total FY 2010 USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan in FY 2010 ..... $430,689,209

CONTEXT

- On October 13, 2010, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Dennis B. Hankins renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2011. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.
- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the National Congress Party and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others. The CPA gave legitimacy to the two major parties—now sharing power in a Government of National Unity (GNU)—and contained a proviso for Southern Sudan to conduct a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011. Since the signing of the peace agreement, more than 2 million IDPs and 330,000 refugees have returned to their communities in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, according to IOM and UNHCR.
- Despite the 2005 peace agreement, the region remains unstable. In 2010, Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict and displacement, all the while struggling against perennial shocks, such as flooding and drought, which further compound vulnerabilities. In addition, Sudan is challenged with hosting more than 184,000 refugees from neighboring countries, including Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- Chronic poverty and development needs persist throughout eastern Sudan, which has experienced slow recovery following decades of conflict. In 2010, the humanitarian community continued to experience difficulties accessing program sites and affected populations in eastern Sudan due to bureaucratic restrictions on travel.
- Since 2003, a complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including as many as 2.7 million IDPs, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among armed opposition factions, the SAF, militias, and ethnic groups. Insecurity, kidnappings, targeted attacks against humanitarian workers, and bureaucratic impediments continue to compromise the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian needs.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

Population Movements

- In late October, the GoSS launched an accelerated returns program to assist individuals wishing to return to Southern Sudan. During November and December, Sudan experienced an upsurge in both government-assisted and spontaneous returns. As of December 28, relief agencies had verified the arrival of 105,334 individuals to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. Of total verified returns to date, 37,869 arrived through government-organized programs, while 47,756 returned without government assistance; for 19,709 verified returns, the type of return—organized or spontaneous remains unknown. Relief agencies have also registered the return of approximately 7,665 additional individuals to the Three Areas; verification of these returns is forthcoming.
- In mid-December, unconfirmed reports suggested that thousands of Southern Sudanese remained stranded in and around Khartoum awaiting onward transport to the south. On December 23 and 27, USAID/OFDA field staff assessed the situation in multiple sites throughout the greater-Khartoum area and reported no signs of a deteriorating humanitarian situation.
- On December 22 and 23, a team from USAID/OFDA and the U.S. Department of State's Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization traveled to Kuajok, Warab State, and Malakal, Upper Nile State, to assess the ongoing response to the arrival of increasing numbers of returnees. In general, operations in Malakal are running smoothly, with returnees at transit sites having access to essential services and the state providing timely onward transport to destination counties.
- In Warab, key issues include limited onward transport and land allocation resulting in congestion of returnees in the capital of Kuajok. USAID/OFDA grantee IOM is working to secure transport for stranded migrants and the U.N. is preparing to provide government authorities with urban planners to help facilitate land allocation. The U.N.

[7]USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)
[8]USAID's Office of Civilian Response (OCR)
[9]U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) are collaborating with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) to provide health services to returnees. As of December 22, UNICEF had provided 10 primary healthcare kits for use by the SMoH at transit sites and had assisted in immunizing 530 children; WHO had deployed a team to train county disease surveillance officers to monitor health conditions in areas of return. In addition, UNICEF is implementing activities to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene. As of December 22, the agency had drilled five boreholes at a reintegration site where state authorities had allocated 84 plots of land to returnees.

- On December 17, the GoSS approved an additional 30 million Sudanese pounds (SDG)—approximately $12.6 million—to support continued government-organized returns, according to local media sources. The funds, when released, will augment the 30 million SDG previously approved, of which 15 million SDG has been released to the GoSS Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Relief for ongoing organized returns activities.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided more than $19.3 million through eight grantees to prepare for and respond to humanitarian needs during the referendum period—particularly those arising from the increase in returns to Southern Sudan—targeting an estimated 4.4 million people. USAID/OFDA-funded interventions include rehabilitating airstrips and way stations, prepositioning emergency health kits in transit centers and along main return routes, and providing assistance to returnees stranded at transit points. As of December 24, USAID/OFDA grantee IOM had assisted more than 1,300 stranded returnees to secure onward transport to final destination points in 11 counties throughout Southern Sudan since November 1. In areas of destination, relief agencies, including USAID/OFDA grantees, are working with government authorities to register and verify returns and provide humanitarian assistance when needed.

Security and Humanitarian Access

- Within the ten states of Southern Sudan, the humanitarian community, including USAID/OFDA grantees, is experiencing relatively unhindered access to most returnee populations. Due to insecurity, however, access remains limited within certain pockets of Southern Sudan, including in Koch County, Unity State—due to armed conflict—and in border areas along South Darfur and Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr El Ghazal—due to recent SAF air attacks.
- In late November and early December, SAF conducted attacks along the disputed north–south border between South Darfur and Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. As of December 6, U.N. agencies confirmed that approximately 5,300 people, primarily from South Darfur, had fled to Gok Machar and Jaac villages in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. The humanitarian community is closely monitoring the situation and providing emergency assistance to displaced populations as needed.
- According to OCHA, six Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks between July and September resulted in the displacement of approximately 4,000 individuals in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. On December 21—following reports of additional LRA attacks in November—suspected LRA members reportedly attacked Jumara village in Western Equatoria State, killing two people, wounding two individuals, and abducting two others, according to OCHA. With FY 2010 funding, USAID/OFDA grantee World Vision continues to implement activities to improve access to health care, improve food security, and promote increased protection measures, benefiting nearly 130,000 LRA-affected individuals in Western Equatoria State.
- In FY 2011, despite ongoing security constraints and limited access to some areas of Sudan, USAID/OFDA continues to monitor the humanitarian situation while working with grantees to provide affected populations with appropriate and timely relief assistance.

Health

- In early December, USAID/OFDA grantee WHO reported that health workers had confirmed 8,324 cases of visceral leishmaniasis—a parasitic disease known locally as kala-azar—in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, and Eastern Equatoria states in 2010. The 2010 case rate represents a four-fold increase from 2009. During November, IOM provided 1,000 blankets and 120 plastic sheets for kala-azar patients in Old Fangak clinic, Jonglei State. In December, IOM is working to provide mosquito nets and additional blankets to clinics treating kala-azar patients in Old Fangak, Ayod, and Jiech clinics in Jonglei State.
- In October, WHO reported the success of immunization-awareness campaigns in Southern Sudan, announcing that since the beginning of 2010, the agency had helped to vaccinate more than three million children against polio.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately $2.8 million through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), UNICEF, and WHO to improve access to health services in northern Sudan and Southern Sudan.

Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance

- Preliminary results from a joint U.N. World Food Program (WFP)–U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) annual Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM), released on December 10, suggest that 2010 cereal production in Sudan will exceed that of 2009 by 30 percent. Nonetheless, WFP and FAO expect production to remain 284,000 metric tons (MT) below the country's 2011 consumption needs. CFSAM results also suggest that reduced trade flows from northern Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya, in addition to hoarding anticipated during the referendum period, could negatively impact market prices and food availability.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/FFP has provided $85.5 million through WFP for 95,000 MT in emergency food assistance, benefiting populations throughout Sudan. In FY 2010, USAID/FFP provided Sudan with more than $278 million in emergency food assistance and food vouchers, including $272 million through WFP. WFP used $90 million to preposition more than 102,000 MT of food in key areas before the January referendum.
- USAID/OFDA interventions focus on providing vulnerable populations with skills and tools needed to achieve and maintain food security. For example, in Abyei area and Southern Kordofan, USAID/OFDA grantee Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is working to improve the livelihoods of 32,919 individuals—including 1,702 IDPs and 4,447 returnees—through activities that include distributing high-quality seeds and providing technical guidance in sustainable cultivation techniques.

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Security and Humanitarian Access

- Since February, Sudanese authorities have restricted access to the Jebel Marra region of Darfur due to ongoing clashes between the SAF and Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid armed opposition group. Beginning in mid-September, however, with GNU Humanitarian Aid Commission permission, WHO and UNICEF delivered health and nutritional services to limited areas of eastern Jebel Marra. On December 9, the U.N Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Georg Charpentier noted that ongoing insecurity continues to limit humanitarian access to Jebel Marra. During the week of December 19, a USAID/OFDA grantee helped implement an immunization campaign in Fanga Suk and Gosdor villages in the eastern Jebel Marra region. The organization reported increased market activity in Fanga Suk and overall calm throughout the villages.
- As of December 27, approximately 10,000 displaced individuals continued to gather at the UNAMID team site in Khor Abeche village, South Darfur, following recent fighting between the SAF and the Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minawi armed opposition group. According to UNAMID, as of December 27, Government of Sudan (GoS) authorities were facilitating humanitarian access to Khor Abeche and Shearia town; UNAMID and WFP have begun planning the delivery of food and relief supplies to affected populations. In preparation for future access restrictions, UNAMID continues to pre-position emergency relief supplies in locations where access remains uninhibited, including at the UNAMID Gereida team site.
- Following recent conflict between SAF and armed opposition groups in North Darfur, OCHA is collaborating with other U.N. agencies and local and international NGOs to conduct a humanitarian assessment in Shangil Tobayi, North Darfur and deliver emergency relief commodities and shelter to affected populations. However, as of December 28, Sudanese authorities had restricted all land and air movement in the area. The U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator, UNAMID, and humanitarian agencies continue to advocate for the GoS to facilitate humanitarian access to affected areas.
- On November 4, three Latvian helicopter pilots working for the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service were taken hostage in Nyala, South Darfur. According to the U.N. and international media sources, abductors freed the three pilots following 35 days of captivity. In a separate incident on October 7, unidentified armed men abducted a UNAMID staff member from his residence in El Fasher, North Darfur; U.N. and Sudanese government authorities continue to seek his release.
- Despite ongoing insecurity in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA continues to work with grantees and government authorities to increase access to Darfuri populations in need of humanitarian assistance.

Population Movement

- In early December, the GNU and humanitarian agencies helped facilitate the voluntary return of more than 1,500 individuals from Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur to homelands in West Darfur, according to OCHA. The movements represent the first organized-returns initiative in Darfur since the conflict began in 2003.
- In Darfur, USAID/OFDA grantees UNICEF and WFP provide humanitarian assistance to individuals in transit from IDP camps and help returnees reintegrate into their communities.

FY 2011 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Implementing Partner	***Activity***	***Location***	***Amount***
ADRA	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	White Nile	$582,411
Concern	WASH	Southern Kordofan, Abyei	$958,638
IFRC	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	$500,000
IFRC	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Sudan	$500,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	$6,000,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection	Northern Sudan	$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Northern Sudan	$4,225,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Southern Sudan-wide	$1,500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Northern Sudan , Southern Sudan	$3,000,000
UNOPS	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	$1,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Sudan-wide	$1,000,000
WHH	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH,	Southern Kordofan, Abyei	$1,478,038
WHO	Health	Southern Sudan-wide	$1,000,000
WHO	Health	Northern Sudan	$500,000
	Administrative Support and Travel	Southern Sudan-wide	$112,987
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			**$23,357,074**
FY 2011 SUDAN			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	95,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Sudan-wide	$85,504,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP			**$85,504,800**
FY 2011 SUDAN			
USAID/OCR ASSISTANCE			
Civilian Response Corps Personnel	Referendum Monitoring and Fly-Away Teams	Northern Sudan, Southern Sudan	$648,675
TOTAL USAID/OCR			**$648,675**
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2011			**$109,510,549**
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2011			**$109,510,549**

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Sudan may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
    - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
    - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
    - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int