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BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2008

February 7, 2008

Note: The last situation report was dated December 20, 2007.

BACKGROUND

In 2007, Sudan continued to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, and insecurity countrywide. In Sudan’s western region of Darfur, fighting among armed opposition factions, Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), militias, and ethnic groups persisted in 2007, displacing approximately 280,000 people, according to the U.N. Since 2003, the Darfur complex emergency has affected 4.2 million people, including 2.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The former Government of Sudan (GOS) and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) continue to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) through the joint Government of National Unity (GNU). The GNU was formed in 2005, when the parties signed the CPA and officially ended more than two decades of conflict between the North and the South. During the conflict, fighting, famine, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 600,000 to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced 4 million others within Sudan. The U.N. estimates that approximately 1.6 million people displaced during the conflict have returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei since 2005, taxing scarce resources and weak infrastructure. In eastern Sudan, the GNU and the Eastern Front coalition signed a peace agreement in 2006.

The U.S. Government (USG) is the leading international donor to Sudan and has contributed nearly \$3 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 11, 2007, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Alberto M. Fernandez renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2008.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	From Southern Sudan: 2.7 million	UNHCR ¹ – November 2007
	In Darfur: 2.4 million	OCHA ² – October 2007
	In Eastern Sudan: 168,000	U.N. – September 2007
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 240,000	UNHCR – February 2008
	From Southern Sudan: 255,000	UNHCR – December 2007
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, and Others: 215,630	UNHCR – December 2007

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE (FY 2007 AND FY 2008)

USAID/OFDA³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$175,563,812
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$721,240,200
State/PRM⁵ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$93,131,084
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$989,935,096

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

In January, insecurity continued to displace civilians and inhibit the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Darfur. Clashes in West Darfur limited humanitarian access for aid workers and displaced thousands of people to IDP camps.

On January 23, the GNU announced the extension of the Moratorium on Restrictions until January 31, 2009. The year-long extension enables the humanitarian

community to continue relief operations and facilitates administrative procedures for aid organizations.

Security and Humanitarian Access

Carjackings and attacks targeting aid workers have continued in January. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reported that in January, bandits seized 24 WFP-contracted trucks in Darfur and abducted the drivers. Several of WFP’s transportation contractors have now refused to send other vehicles to Darfur

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

³ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

⁴ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace

⁵ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

because of the attacks. WFP relies on contracted trucks to deliver 40,000 metric tons (MT) of food aid to Darfur each month. According to WFP, the recent attacks on trucks carrying WFP supplies threaten delivery of food aid to more than 2 million conflict-affected people in Darfur, including 106,000 people who did not receive food assistance in December due to insecurity.

On January 20, the U.N. reported that clashes north of El Geneina, West Darfur, had prevented relief organizations from conducting humanitarian assessments and aid operations in the area. Three USAID partners have suspended operations and evacuated staff from the affected regions.

Population Movements

In West Darfur, clashes between the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) beginning in December 2007 have affected an estimated 100,000 people in eight locations, according to OCHA. On January 24, Arab militias attacked the village of Seraf Jidad, killing 20 civilians and causing the entire village population of 16,000 to flee, according to field reports. The attack and subsequent fighting in the Kulbus corridor, north of El Geneina, has displaced 4,000 people to Abu Surug village in the Kulbus corridor and nearly 600 people to Riyadh camp in El Geneina since January 27, according to USAID partner organizations.

U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have coordinated a sectoral response plan to provide health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene services for the new arrivals at Riyadh camp. Terres des Hommes (TDH) and UNHCR plan to distribute to each new arrival household a reduced non-food item package, including two water containers, two sleeping mats, two blankets, and sanitary materials.

Between December 17 and January 26, interethnic fighting in Buram and Tulus areas in South Darfur displaced approximately 9,250 people to Al Salam camp, near Nyala. USAID partner Action Contre la Faim (ACF) reported that malnutrition levels are a concern among the new arrivals and has conducted preliminary nutrition screening. USAID funds humanitarian assistance interventions in Al Salam camp in several sectors, including health, nutrition, food aid, and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Health

During the week of January 14, Medair-supported clinics in Kondobe, north of El Geneina, reported two cases of whooping cough. At the end of January, the number of cases in Kondobe had risen to 147, and a clinic in Bir Dagig, 10 km north of Kondobe, reported 11 cases. According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), whooping cough, or pertussis, is a highly communicable airborne disease of the

respiratory tract that is a significant cause of infant mortality worldwide. The risk of the bacteria spreading among groups of IDPs and other vulnerable groups is heightened by inadequate shelter and overcrowding. Medair reported that many of the whooping cough cases in Kondobe and Bir Dagig are among adults and children over the age of five. Medair has dispatched additional medical supplies to the GNU Ministry of Health clinic in Kondobe. Persistent insecurity north of El Geneina has limited further humanitarian response to the disease.

During the reporting period, WHO reported 101 cases of acute jaundice syndrome in South Darfur, including 31 in Kass, located in northern South Darfur. In comparison to the 2007 disease trend for acute jaundice syndrome in Darfur, the current reported cases remain significantly lower. According to USAID field staff, health organizations have effectively contained and responded to the reported cases. WHO and GNU health officials are working closely with NGOs to implement water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions and disease surveillance activities in South and West Darfur.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

In Southern Sudan, heightened tensions and sporadic fighting along the Northern Bahr el Ghazal–Southern Kordofan border have impacted humanitarian access and the organized returns program. Despite the increased insecurity, the 2008 joint GNU, Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), and U.N. organized returns program resumed operations in January.

Security and Humanitarian Access

Between December 21 and January 18, fighting between Dinka members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and nomadic Misseriya armed groups along the Northern Bahr el Ghazal–Southern Kordofan border resulted in displacement and temporarily prevented relief agencies from operating in the area. On January 18, the U.N. restricted travel for humanitarian agencies west and north of the Warawar and Malualkon areas in the northern part of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State due to insecurity. On January 24, U.N. agencies reported that road blockages in the northern part of the state are impacting delivery of humanitarian supplies and the organized returns program.

The Southern Sudan Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Commission (SSRRC) and media reports indicated that the fighting and insecurity displaced an estimated 16,000 people in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, many of whom are recent returnees. In response, the U.N. and NGOs distributed food and non-food items to approximately 9,000 people in Wanyjok, Malualkon, and Yargot.

Returns

In January, USAID partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) assisted approximately 1,500 IDPs to return from Khartoum to Southern Sudan under the joint GNU, GOSS, and U.N. organized returns plan. According to IOM, return destinations included Bentiu in Unity State, Turalei and Wunrock in Warab State, and Malakal in Upper Nile State. Prior to departure, IOM medically screened the returnees and provided routine vaccinations to the travelers. At the departure center in Khartoum, the U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) distributed to the returnees a relief commodity package that included mosquito nets, blankets, plastic sheeting, soap, sleeping mats, and water containers. WFP also provided the returnees with a 15-day food ration prior to departure and a three-month ration upon arrival at the final return destination.

On January 24, UNHCR resumed refugee repatriation activities to Jonglei State in Southern Sudan from Kakuma camp in northwest Kenya as the security situation in Jonglei State improved. In December, interethnic clashes in Bor and the surrounding areas in Jonglei State temporarily suspended returns operations. UNHCR plans to conduct approximately four flights each week to repatriate refugees from Kakuma, Kenya, to Southern Sudan.

Health

According to WHO, human cases of Rift Valley fever (RVF) steadily decreased in Sudan in January. Since the beginning of the outbreak in October 2007, RVF has affected Gezira, Kassala, Khartoum, River Nile, Sinnar, and White Nile states. As of January 21, health organizations in the six affected states reported a total of 703 cases, including 222 deaths, since October 2007. Health organizations continue to

monitor the outbreak and conduct disease surveillance activities in the affected areas.

In Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, health conditions remained stable in January. USAID partners continued to provide health services in more than 300 health facilities.

Food Security and Nutrition

On January 21, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP released findings from a crop and food security assessment conducted between October 21 and November 7 in Southern Sudan. The report stated that the May to December 2007 flooding in parts of Southern Sudan affected approximately 56,000 hectares of cereal crops and nearly 90,000 households. The report noted that the flooding most severely affected Upper Nile, Unity, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, and Warab states. The multiple effects of flooding, localized insecurity, price increases, and chronic poverty increased food insecurity in Southern Sudan, with the highest proportion of food insecure families residing in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warab, and Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. With a 2008 projected population of 10.2 million people in Southern Sudan, including returnees, FAO and WFP project a 93,000 MT food deficit until the next harvest in late 2008.

In FY 2007, USAID provided 92,000 MT of P.L 480 Title II emergency food assistance in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. In addition, USAID partners Action Against Hunger, Catholic Relief Services, CHF International, Concern, FAO, Food for the Hungry International, Mercy Corps, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Veterinaires Sans Frontières/Belgium, and World Vision implement agriculture and food security programs in ten states throughout Southern Sudan.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2008 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA¹ ASSISTANCE			
CHF International	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	North Darfur	\$256,034
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$1,003,732
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,259,766
USAID/FFP² ASSISTANCE			
WFP	188,458 Metric Tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$205,317,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$205,317,200
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$206,576,966
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$206,976,965
FY 2008 EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$140,200
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$140,200
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	46,960 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$51,691,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$51,691,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Christian Children's Fund (CCF)	Psychosocial, Protection	Eastern Chad	\$399,999
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$399,999
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$51,831,200
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$52,231,199
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD			\$259,208,164
FY 2008 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$850,214
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$850,214
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	56,293 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Three Areas	\$61,328,500
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	7,140 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$8,878,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$70,207,100
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihoods, Conflict Prevention	Upper Nile State	\$499,968
Relief International (RI)	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile State	\$500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$999,968
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$71,057,314
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$72,057,282

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of February 1, 2008.²Estimated value of food assistance.



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