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

## ***Sudan – Complex Emergency***

Situation Report #5, Fiscal Year (FY) 2008

April 4, 2008

*Note: The last situation report was dated March 7, 2008.*

### **BACKGROUND**

In 2008, Sudan continues 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 is ongoing, displacing more than 80,000 people within Darfur and to Eastern Chad since January, according to the U.N. Since 2003, the Darfur complex emergency has affected 4.2 million people, including more than 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, famine, fighting, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 600,000 Sudanese to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced 4 million others within Sudan. The U.N. estimates that nearly 2 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 opposition coalition signed a peace agreement in 2006.

The U.S. Government (USG) is the leading international donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$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.

| <b>NUMBERS AT A GLANCE</b> |  | <b>SOURCE</b>   |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| <b>IDPs in Sudan</b>       | From Southern Sudan: 2.7 million<br>In Darfur: 2.45 million<br>In Eastern Sudan: 168,000 | UNHCR <sup>1</sup> – November 2007<br>OCHA <sup>2</sup> – January 2008<br>U.N. – September 2007 |
| <b>Sudanese Refugees</b>   | From Darfur: 240,000<br>From Southern Sudan: 255,000                                     | UNHCR – February 2008<br>UNHCR – December 2007  |
| <b>Refugees in Sudan</b>   | From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, and Others: 215,630  | UNHCR – December 2007   |

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

**USAID/OFDA<sup>3</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....\$188,772,610**  
**USAID/FFP<sup>4</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....\$830,881,800**  
**State/PRM<sup>5</sup> Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....\$124,129,132**  
**Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....\$1,019,654,410**

### **CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR**

In March, continued attacks in Darfur resulted in new displacement and further limited humanitarian access. Banditry and hijacking of relief vehicles and supplies throughout Darfur hampered humanitarian operations in the area. Relief agencies are also responding to localized food insecurity in South Darfur.

the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) opposition group in northern West Darfur have limited humanitarian access in the area. The clashes were ongoing as of March 18, according to OCHA.

According to humanitarian agencies working in northern West Darfur, the SAF and armed militias continue to attack and harass residents in and near Silea town, causing displacement. On March 18, the SAF reportedly opened fire on IDPs living in a

### ***Security and Humanitarian Access***

Since December, armed clashes between the SAF and

<sup>1</sup> Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

<sup>2</sup> U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

<sup>3</sup> USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

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

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

makeshift camp near an SAF base, killing three, after accusing the IDPs of supporting JEM. The IDPs had fled militia attacks and harassment in Silea town. The U.N. has also reported incidents of SAF sexual harassment of civilians in the makeshift camp. As a result of the worsening security situation, the U.N. and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) reported that IDPs have moved from the makeshift camp to one of three areas: Manjura village, approximately 10 km northwest of Silea town; Silea town; or the Chadian border area. On March 23, relief workers reported that the makeshift camp near the SAF base was empty. Despite limited access, USAID partners are providing food assistance and relief commodities in the Silea area and other affected communities in northern West Darfur. USAID partners travel daily by helicopter to the area, returning to El Geneina the same afternoon, in order to provide basic humanitarian services.

Bandits and other armed assailants continue to target humanitarian workers throughout Darfur. On March 19, OCHA reported that, since January, 3 humanitarian staff have been killed, 3 have been injured, and 55 have been kidnapped. Since January, relief agencies have reported 61 hijackings of humanitarian vehicles and 3 attacks on relief convoys. According to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), 36 WFP-contracted trucks and 24 drivers remain missing. On March 24, unidentified gunmen killed a WFP-contracted driver and seriously injured the driver's assistant on the road to Nyala, South Darfur. On April 1, WFP-contracted drivers blocked a main road north of Nyala to protest the deteriorating security situation and demand additional security measures for contracted humanitarian vehicles.

On March 20, unidentified assailants attacked a GNU Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) team of engineers in North Darfur. The bandits abducted nine GNU WES team members, hijacked four vehicles, and stole a drilling rig used to construct boreholes that provide safe drinking water for area residents. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), which provides support for GNU WES water, sanitation, and hygiene programs in Darfur, strongly condemned the attacks. The bandits released the GNU WES staff, but the drilling equipment, valued at \$1 million, remains missing, delaying work on 110 water points in Darfur.

### ***Population Movements***

According to a March 19 OCHA report, SAF bombardment of villages, clashes between armed groups, and interethnic fighting have displaced nearly 80,000 Darfuris since January 1, bringing the total number of individuals displaced during the Darfur conflict to more than 2.4 million.

IDPs have begun returning to Abu Surug and Sirba villages in West Darfur, where the SAF conducted ground and aerial attacks in January and February.

According to the U.N., approximately 80 percent of displaced individuals have returned to Abu Surug, and 90 percent have returned to Sirba, but only 20 percent have returned to Silea, due to continued insecurity and harassment of civilians. Ongoing population displacement in West Darfur has caused humanitarian agencies to establish the new Abu Zar II IDP camp near El Geneina. USAID partners are providing shelter and water for IDPs in Abu Zar II.

Interethnic fighting also displaced Darfuris during the month of March. Fighting in the Buram area in South Darfur displaced more than 500 households, according to OCHA. New displacements continue near Saraf Omra, North Darfur, despite improved security conditions after interethnic fighting in the area. Since February, nearly 2,800 IDPs have arrived in Saraf Omra and El Sireaf.

### ***Health***

Since March 3, bloody diarrhea has killed six new arrivals in Al Salam IDP camp in South Darfur, including two small children. Relief agencies are concerned that the lack of adequate sanitation facilities in the new arrivals area of the camp may be leading to increased cases of bloody diarrhea. Humedica International and USAID partner International Medical Corps are planning a humanitarian response.

### ***Food Security***

On March 9, the South Darfur State Government released the final report from a post-harvest assessment conducted between December 2007 and February 2008 by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), South Darfur state ministries, the GNU Humanitarian Aid Commission, the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA), and NGOs. According to the report, an unusually poor harvest in South Darfur resulted from several factors, including the September 2007 rainfall shortage, the impact of insecurity on residents' ability to cultivate and harvest, damage from pests, and insufficient plant protection. In addition, the report cites a significant cereal deficit of 425,000 metric tons (MT) throughout South Darfur. USAID staff note that the 425,000 MT gap excludes WFP's food assistance for an estimated 1.1 million beneficiaries during the peak of the hunger gap and any distributions from the government's strategic reserves. USAID field staff continue to monitor the situation.

## **CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR**

In Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, humanitarian organizations continue to provide basic services, assist returning refugees and IDPs, and rebuild community infrastructure and capacity. In March, insecurity in Warab and Central Equatoria states caused displacement and increased humanitarian needs, according to OCHA.

### ***Security and Humanitarian Access***

On March 22, six unidentified assailants killed two WFP truck drivers in Unity State, Southern Sudan. The drivers were transporting food aid to Abyei town. According to WFP, the recent attack in Southern Sudan was the first on food aid trucks outside Darfur in 2008.

Localized insecurity has negatively affected civilians in regions of Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. On March 20 and 21, an interagency team conducted an assessment of security and humanitarian needs in Tonj County, Warab State, following interethnic clashes in the area on March 9 and 10. The assessment team reported that attacks on villagers in Luac Jang payam, Tonj County, killed 67 individuals, injured 117 others, displaced 2,600 people, and resulted in the loss of approximately 42,000 head of cattle. The assessment team recommended the provision of food aid and medical assistance to the affected individuals. On March 19, clashes near the border between Unity and Southern Kordofan states displaced an undetermined number of individuals, according to U.N. and media reports. On March 22, OCHA reported continued armed attacks in Kajo Keji, Yei, and Juba counties in Central Equatoria State. Since January 2008, more than 5,200 households have been looted or displaced in Central Equatoria State.

### ***Returns***

On March 27, the U.N. Mission in Sudan Returns, Reintegration, and Recovery unit (UNMIS RRR) presented an overview of trends in returns from 2004 to 2007. As of the end of December 2007, nearly 2 million IDPs and refugees had returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, 90 percent of whom were spontaneous returnees. Of this total, an estimated 19 percent, or nearly 390,000 IDPs, returned to the Three Areas, with 290,000 going to Southern Kordofan State, 60,000 to Abyei Area, and 32,800 to Blue Nile State. In Southern Sudan, 1.6 million people returned to the region, with Northern Bahr el Ghazal State recording the highest total returns.

Organized and spontaneous returns of IDPs to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas continued in March 2008. The UNMIS RRR unit reported that 1,755 returnees were transported from Khartoum to Unity, Lakes, Western Equatoria, and Eastern Equatoria states in Southern Sudan, 3,978 were transported from South Darfur to Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, and 649 were transported within

Southern Sudan in March. Since January 2008, a total of 12,076 IDPs have returned under the joint U.N.–Government of Southern Sudan–GNU returns program.

As of March 22, repatriation of Sudanese refugees to Southern Sudan and Blue Nile State from Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia reached a cumulative total of 251,427 since 2005, according to UNHCR. Of this number, approximately 100,000 returned under the organized and assisted self-repatriation programs. UNHCR is assisting the return of approximately 4,500 refugees per week to Southern Sudan, up from 3,000 per week at the beginning of March. The pace of organized return convoys has increased in order to enable refugees to return home before the national census from April 5 to 30 and before the rainy season begins in May.

USAID-funded programs assist the return of IDPs and refugees to Southern Sudan through constructing and rehabilitating water points, improving access to sanitation facilities, assisting health clinics, and providing seeds and veterinary services to support returnee livelihoods.

### ***Health***

On March 20, health workers in Yei, Central Equatoria State, reported 43 known cases of acute watery diarrhea and 2 associated fatalities. The U.N. Resident Coordinator's Office, UNICEF, and OCHA are coordinating a humanitarian response. Norwegian People's Aid is providing case management, and the U.N. World Health Organization plans to deploy an epidemiologist and provide essential medicines.

### ***Food Security and Livelihoods***

On March 19, FAO released a final report on the USAID-funded assistance program for livestock-owning communities in Southern Sudan implemented from March 2006 to June 2007. Through the project, FAO procured and delivered 12,600 units of veterinary drugs and vaccines to protect and treat 300,000 cattle, 200,000 sheep and goats, and 24,000 dogs against livestock diseases. In addition, FAO distributed 15 kerosene-powered refrigeration units to facilitate the flow of viable vaccines from Lokichoggio, Kenya, to communities in Southern Sudan. FAO trained 35 animal health auxiliaries and community animal health workers to provide basic animal health services and supplied essential equipment for veterinary health programs.

| <b>USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD</b>        |   |                                      |                      |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Implementing Partner</i>   | <i>Activity</i>   | <i>Location</i>                      | <i>Amount</i>        |
| <b>FY 2008 DARFUR, SUDAN</b>  |   |                                      |                      |
| <b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>  |   |                                      |                      |
| Action Contre la Faim (ACF)   | Risk Reduction  | North Darfur                         | \$60,000             |
| ACF   | Nutrition   | South Darfur                         | \$450,000            |
| CARE  | Logistics and Relief Commodities  | Darfur-wide                          | \$3,994,193          |
| CHF International   | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management                    | North Darfur                         | \$256,034            |
| Terre Des Hommes  | Protection, Shelter and Settlements                                     | West Darfur                          | \$750,000            |
| USAID   | Administrative Support and Travel                                       | Darfur-wide                          | \$1,196,964          |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>   |   |                                      | <b>\$6,707,191</b>   |
| <b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>   |   |                                      |                      |
| WFP   | 243,528 Metric Tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Darfur-wide                          | \$296,869,400        |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>  |   |                                      | <b>\$296,869,400</b> |
| <b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>   |   |                                      |                      |
| UNHCR   | Protection of Chadian IDPs and Refugees                                 | Darfur-wide                          | \$4,830,000          |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>  |   |                                      | <b>\$4,830,000</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>                            |   |                                      | <b>\$308,406,591</b> |
| <b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>                  |   |                                      | <b>\$308,806,590</b> |
| <b>FY 2008 EASTERN CHAD</b>   |   |                                      |                      |
| <b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>  |   |                                      |                      |
| ACTED   | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene  | Eastern Chad                         | \$31,980             |
| AirServ International   | Humanitarian Air Service  | Eastern Chad                         | \$36,483             |
| USAID Stockpile   | Relief Commodities  | Eastern Chad                         | \$78,900             |
| USAID   | Administrative Support and Travel                                       | Eastern Chad                         | \$97,880             |
| World Concern   | Agriculture and Food Security   | Eastern Chad                         | \$409,676            |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>   |   |                                      | <b>\$654,919</b>     |
| <b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>   |   |                                      |                      |
| WFP   | 46,960 of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance                   | Eastern Chad                         | \$57,255,700         |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>  |   |                                      | <b>\$57,255,700</b>  |
| <b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>   |   |                                      |                      |
| Christian Children's Fund (CCF)   | Psychosocial, Protection  | Eastern Chad                         | \$399,999            |
| UNHCR   | Refugee Protection and Assistance                                       | Eastern Chad                         | \$13,090,000         |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>  |   |                                      | <b>\$13,489,999</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>                      |   |                                      | <b>\$57,910,619</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>            |   |                                      | <b>\$71,400,618</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD</b> |   |                                      | <b>\$380,207,208</b> |
| <b>FY 2008 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>   |   |                                      |                      |
| <b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>  |   |                                      |                      |
| American Refugee Committee (ARC)  | Health  | Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria | \$786,316            |
| Food for the Hungry International (FHI)   | Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities         | Upper Nile                           | \$793,055            |

|  |  |  |                      |
|--|--|--|----------------------|
| Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)   | Agriculture and Food Security                            | Upper Nile, Jonglei  | \$2,497,755          |
| Save the Children / US (SC/US)   | Health   | Upper Nile, Jonglei  | \$2,000,000          |
| USAID  | Administrative Support and Travel                        | Sudan-wide   | \$1,039,845          |
| Veterinaires Sans Frontieres / Belgium   | Agriculture and Food Security                            | Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warab, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei | \$849,898            |
| ZOA Refugee Care (ZOA)   | Health   | Central Equatoria  | \$129,999            |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>  |  |  | <b>\$8,096,868</b>   |
| <b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>  |  |  |                      |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS)   | 3,950 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance  | Southern Sudan   | \$5,783,700          |
| NPA  | 7,140 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance  | Southern Sudan   | \$9,795,800          |
| WFP  | 72,742 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Southern Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Three Areas   | \$88,675,300         |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>   |  |  | <b>\$104,254,800</b> |
| <b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>  |  |  |                      |
| FHI  | Education, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene                | Upper Nile State, Jonglei State  | \$508,048            |
| 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            |
| UNHCR  | Repatriation and Integration Assistance                  | Southern Sudan   | \$16,000,000         |
| UNHCR  | Refugee Protection and Assistance                        | Sudan-wide   | \$1,400,000          |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>   |  |  | <b>\$18,908,016</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>           |  |  | <b>\$112,351,668</b> |
| <b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b> |  |  | <b>\$131,259,684</b> |

<sup>1</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of April 4, 2008.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated value of food assistance.



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Ky Luu  
Director  
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance