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

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #8, Fiscal Year (FY) 2008

July 3, 2008

Note: The last situation report was dated June 6, 2008.

BACKGROUND

In 2008, 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 4.2 million people, including more than 2.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). In Darfur, fighting among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), militias, and ethnic groups is ongoing. According to the U.N., the clashes have displaced more than 180,000 people within Darfur and to Eastern Chad since January 2008.

The former Government of Sudan 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 approximately 2.1 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 the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in 2006, but the area remains underdeveloped and slow to recover from the decades of conflict.

The U.S. Government (USG) is the largest bilateral 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.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	From Southern Sudan: 2.7 million In Darfur: 2.45 million In Eastern Sudan: 168,000	UNHCR ¹ – November 2007 OCHA ² – January 2008 U.N. – September 2007
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 250,000 From Southern Sudan: 260,000	UNHCR – June 2008 UNHCR – March 2008
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia, and others: 215,630	UNHCR – December 2007

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE (FY 2008)

USAID/OFDA³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$58,386,408
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$458,494,800
State/PRM⁵ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$83,359,302
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$600,240,510

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

In June, banditry and hijacking of relief vehicles continued throughout Darfur, negatively affecting humanitarian operations. Relief agencies reported a deteriorating humanitarian situation in Darfur due to increased violence and food insecurity. Cross-border clashes in West Darfur further suspended humanitarian operations and limited access for aid workers.

Security and Humanitarian Access

In June, insecurity along the Chad-Sudan border led to a substantial reduction of humanitarian access to border areas in West Darfur. On June 13, the U.N. supported a precautionary evacuation of humanitarian agencies from Beida town, West Darfur, and designated the area as “no-go” due to movement of armed opposition groups from West Darfur into Chad beginning June 12. According to field reports, NGOs

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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

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

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)

and USAID partner organizations have suspended programs or are operating at minimum levels in the southwest border areas of Beida, Ararah, and Kongo Haraza in West Darfur. On June 24, the U.N. conducted a security assessment of Beida and recommended that the area be reopened. Ararah and Kongo Haraza, West Darfur, remain closed due to continuing insecurity.

During the month of June, carjacking and attacks targeting aid workers continued to impede humanitarian relief efforts and access throughout Darfur. On June 22, U.N. agencies and other international organizations reported that bandits and armed groups had hijacked 160 vehicles and killed eight humanitarian workers since January 2008. According to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), bandits have hijacked 81 WFP-contracted trucks and killed two drivers since January. To date, 55 trucks and 41 drivers remain missing.

On June 10, the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) announced reduced operations in Sudan due to insufficient funding. The reductions decreased the monthly operating cost from \$6.2 million to \$5.2 million, reduced the frequency of scheduled flights to Darfur and Southern Sudan, and increased nominal passenger fees. Approximately 14,000 humanitarian staff use UNHAS flights for travel to Darfur and other parts of Sudan. On June 24, USAID provided an additional \$4 million to UNHAS in Sudan, bringing the total USG contributions to UNHAS in Sudan to \$7.2 million in FY 2008. In response to increased contributions, on June 30, UNHAS announced that flights are planned to continue until the end of September.

Population Movements

On June 22, OCHA reported that approximately 180,000 individuals have been displaced in Darfur since the beginning of 2008. Interethnic clashes near Sania Afandu, South Darfur, that began in early April continue to cause displacement. In June, humanitarian agencies expressed concern about new arrivals to South Darfur IDP camps, including Al Salam camp, where overcrowding was already straining insufficient water sources and sanitation facilities. According to WFP, newly displaced IDPs from the Sania Afandu area arrived in Al Salam, Kalma, and Beleil IDP camps during the week of June 23. In June, partners completed the verification of approximately 12,900 newly arrived IDPs in Al Salam camp. As of June 25, World Vision International had verified more than 63,000 IDPs in Al Salam camp with the assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In FY 2008, USAID has funded emergency programs in Al Salam camp in several humanitarian sectors, including health, nutrition, food aid, and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Food Security

On June 23, WFP reported that approximately 2.7 million beneficiaries in Darfur will face a third month of reduced rations due to continued banditry on transport routes in Darfur. U.N. agencies reported that communities in Darfur will require a significant expansion of food aid support in August and September following the WFP reductions, low cereal harvests, and rising food prices. WFP expects the number of beneficiaries in Darfur to increase to approximately 3.6 million people between June and October.

To offset the nutritional impact of reduced food rations in June, WFP continues to target specific high-risk areas with blanket supplementary feeding programs. In South Darfur, WFP is targeting 11,000 IDP children under the age of five for blanket supplementary rations in the coming months. In West Darfur, USAID partner Save the Children/US (SC/US) is distributing food commodities to more than 30,000 children. To prepare for the July to September rainy season, WFP is also currently conducting verification exercises to determine the number of people requiring food assistance in West Darfur. On June 12, WFP and NGO partners completed a population count in Bendisi town, West Darfur. In coming weeks, WFP and NGOs plan to conduct additional population and needs assessments in Deleig town and Garsila and Mukjar localities, West Darfur.

Health

According to Humedica International and International Medical Corps (IMC), the number of cases of acute jaundice syndrome—caused primarily by contaminated water—in South Darfur increased in June. During the week of June 14, health partners identified approximately 92 new cases of the syndrome in South Darfur, including 44 cases in Al Salam camp. Results of a June 22 joint assessment mission in Al Salam camp by the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), GNU Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES), and Humedica International revealed a lack of sanitation facilities and insufficient safe drinking water in new arrival areas. The South Darfur Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and WHO are working with health partners to strengthen health care services and enhance the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation services to populations in high risk areas, including Al Salam and Kalma camps. WES, CARE, and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) are providing critical water, sanitation, and health services to Al Salam camp, including by conducting regular chlorination, water quality surveillance, and hygiene promotion activities.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

In June, humanitarian agencies continued to respond to mass displacement from Abyei and surrounding areas that began in mid-May. On June 19, USAID staff visited Twic County in Warab State and Agok in

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State to monitor humanitarian activities.

Security and Humanitarian Access

On June 27, unidentified gunmen attacked and shot a WFP truck driver returning from the agency's warehouse in Juba. According to WFP, assailants have killed five WFP-contracted drivers and assistants in southern Sudan since January.

In mid May, fighting between the SAF and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Abyei caused significant damage to Abyei town infrastructure and resulted in the evacuation of U.N. and NGO staff members. According to OCHA, the conflict displaced approximately 50,000 people and affected a further 40,000 people in surrounding communities. The majority of Abyei town residents fled southwards to Abatok, Awal, Wunpeth, Malual Alio, and Agok villages in the border areas and into Twic County in Warab State, and smaller numbers of people fled into Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Unity states.

On June 8, the SPLM and the National Congress Party signed an agreement to resolve the conflict in Abyei. According to OCHA, the agreement includes provisions for increased security, including free movement of U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) troops in the Abyei area and the deployment of a new Joint Integrated Unit. OCHA and other humanitarian agencies anticipate that the security measures will facilitate greater humanitarian access and IDP returns. According to OCHA, as of June 27, the security situation around Abyei is calm and stable in the majority of the areas where IDPs have settled. On June 12, OCHA reported that the U.N. had started a planning process to assist IDP returns and support IDPs remaining in Abyei South and Twic County.

Food Security and Nutrition

Humanitarian agencies continue to assist people displaced from Abyei to areas throughout Southern Sudan. On June 20 and 21, a USAID team visited Agok in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State to assess the situation of an estimated 27,000 Abyei IDPs in Agok. The team reported an improvement in the living conditions for the majority of the Abyei IDPs due to the provision of emergency relief commodities, but noted continuing reports of malnutrition. NGOs operating in and around Agok observed increasing malnutrition rates among the population, a trend that was not present before the arrival of the IDPs.

IOM is working with WFP to conduct food distributions in areas south of Abyei, including Agok, Abatok, Malual Alio, Awal, and Wunpeth. As of June 25, WFP had assisted 72,300 people, including IDPs and host communities from Abyei, Warab, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity states affected by the IDP influx.

Returns

UNMIS Return, Reintegration, and Recovery Unit (UNMIS RRR) and USAID partner IOM continue to assist IDP returns to Kharasana, located between Heglig and Kadugli towns in Southern Kordofan State. In April, local ethnic conflict in Kharasana displaced approximately 5,000 people to areas throughout Unity State. Between June 8 and 14, IOM and UNMIS RRR assisted approximately 219 IDPs to return to places of origin in Kharasana. To date, 544 Kharasana IDPs have returned to Kharasana.

In addition, IOM is implementing projects to increase local capacity to absorb returnees and support the reintegration of returnees in areas including Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warab, Unity, and Southern Kordofan states. To date, IOM has completed drilling and repair of approximately 100 boreholes and construction of public latrines and small water distribution systems to improve water and sanitation.

On June 19, USAID staff visited Twic County, Warab State, to assess the situation of returnees in the area. During the past 18 months, approximately 44,000 people have voluntarily returned to Twic County. According to USAID staff, returnees in Twic County struggle with barriers to resettlement, including food shortages and limited access to services.

In response to these challenges, USAID partners in Twic County provide services and livelihoods support to assist with local resettlement. Projects implemented by Mercy Corps in Molbang, Mrial, Aweng, Turalei, and Wunrock areas in Twic County focus on livelihoods and economic recovery for returnees, including cash-for-work programs, youth block-making groups, and clinic and school construction. In Twic County, Mercy Corps cash-for-work programs are benefiting approximately 1,700 vulnerable returnee and host community families.

Health

On June 14, WHO and other U.N. agencies conducted a mission in Abyei to plan for the reconstruction of health facilities and infrastructure in the area. According to WHO, the main health risks facing the displaced population are malnutrition and lack of access to safe drinking water. WHO, WFP, UNICEF, the Ministry of Health, and NGOs are providing health relief to IDPs in camps in and around Abyei. As of June 13, WHO had distributed medical supplies to 8,000 people and planned a further distribution to 20,000 affected persons.

In June, humanitarian organizations reported an increase in water-borne diseases in Central and Eastern Equatoria states. According to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), as of June 11, health workers had reported 640 cases of acute watery diarrhea and 45 deaths in Central and Eastern Equatoria states. According to IFRC,

cholera caused some of the recent cases of acute watery diarrhea. In June, OCHA reported a suspected cholera outbreak in Juba County, Central Equatoria State, and Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State. As of June 5, OCHA reported 241 cases of cholera at the Juba Teaching Hospital.

On June 11, IFRC allocated approximately \$240,000 from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

to support the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). Working with IFRC, SRCS is planning an operation to mitigate acute watery diarrhea and prevent the spread of water-borne diseases to other areas. IFRC plans to provide water purification tablets and soap to approximately 360,000 people in Central and Eastern Equatoria states.

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/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACF	Nutrition	South Darfur	\$450,000
ACF	Risk Reduction	North Darfur	\$60,000
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$3,994,193
CHF International	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	North Darfur	\$256,034
GOAL	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	North Darfur	\$1,200,000
IMC	Health	South Darfur, West Darfur	\$4,450,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
Tearfund	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,400,000
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$750,000
UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
UNHCR	Protection	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$1,498,160
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$4,461,479
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$29,019,866
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	243,882 Metric Tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$296,193,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$296,193,400
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$19,200,000
UNHCR	Protection of IDPs and Chadian Refugees	Darfur-wide	\$10,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$29,200,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$325,213,266
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$354,413,266
FY 2008 EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ACF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
ACTED	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$31,980
Air Serv International (ASI)	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$729,975
Mentor	Health	Eastern Chad	\$300,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$322,083
USAID Stockpile	Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$78,900

USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$171,015
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$409,676
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$250,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$2,793,629
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	46,960 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$57,255,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$57,255,700
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ASI	Humanitarian Air Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,898,324
CARE	Education	Eastern Chad	\$603,103
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Water/Sanitation, Capacity Building	Eastern Chad	\$520,000
Christian Children's Fund	Psychosocial, Protection	Eastern Chad	\$399,999
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Conflict Victims	Eastern Chad	\$4,600,000
IFRC/Chad	Health, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$1,100,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$1,580,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$18,700,000
U.N. Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)	Protection and Police Activities	Eastern Chad	\$2,000,000
WCDO	Environmental Conservation	Eastern Chad	\$449,860
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$33,851,286
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$60,049,329
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$93,900,615
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD			\$448,313,881
FY 2008 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, White Nile, Jonglei	\$2,064,658
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Health	Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria	\$786,316
Concern Worldwide	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,200,553
CRS	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$2,200,000
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Upper Nile	\$793,055
GOAL	Health	Warab, Blue Nile	\$3,000,000
IOM	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Sudan-wide	\$2,000,250
International Rescue Committee	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$621,723
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,497,755
Pact	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity	\$1,000,000
SC/US	Health	Upper Nile, Jonglei	\$2,000,000
SC/US	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Protection, Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Southern Kordofan, Abyei	\$3,499,384
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$401,644

UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei	\$250,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$1,211,515
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Belgium	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warab, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei	\$849,898
World Relief	Health	Unity, Jonglei	\$716,710
World Vision/US	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab, Jonglei	\$1,349,453
ZOA Refugee Care	Health	Central Equatoria	\$129,999
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$26,572,913
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	730 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile	\$994,700
CRS	3,950 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$5,781,900
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	\$88,473,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$105,045,700
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
FHI	Education, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Upper Nile State, Jonglei State	\$508,048
International Relief and Development	Livelihoods, Conflict Prevention	Upper Nile State	\$499,968
Relief International	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	\$2,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$20,308,016
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$131,618,613
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$151,926,629

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of July 3, 2008.

²Estimated value of food assistance.



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

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/.