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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #14, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

May 9, 2007

Note: The last situation report was dated March 30, 2007.

BACKGROUND

In 2007, Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, and insecurity countrywide. During more than two decades of conflict between the former Government of Sudan (GOS) and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), fighting, famine, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 600,000 people to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced 4 million people within Sudan—the largest internally displaced person (IDP) population in the world. The former GOS and the SPLM signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and formed the joint Government of National Unity (GNU) in 2005, officially ending the North-South conflict. The U.N. estimated that hundreds of thousands of displaced persons returned to Southern Sudan during 2005 and 2006, taxing scarce resources and weak infrastructure.

Conflict in the western region of Darfur has entered its fourth year, despite a peace agreement between the GNU and one faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA), signed in May 2006. Fighting among armed opposition group factions, Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), and militias persisted throughout 2006, displacing hundreds of thousands of civilians. The complex emergency in Darfur is affecting approximately 3.8 million people.

The U.S. Government (USG) is the leading international donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$2 billion for humanitarian programs in Sudan and eastern Chad since FY 2004. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency on an annual basis since 1987. On October 16, 2006, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Cameron R. Hume renewed the Sudan disaster declaration for FY 2007. The USG continues to lead the international effort to support implementation of the CPA, while providing for the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations throughout the country.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	From Southern Sudan: 3.7 million	OCHA ¹ —November 2006
	In Darfur: 2 million	OCHA—January 2007
	In Eastern Sudan: 70,000	U.N.—December 2006
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 234,000	UNHCR ² —April 2007
	From Non-Darfur Sudan: 280,000	
Refugees in Sudan	From Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, DRC, and others: 150,000	UNHCR—January 2007

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE (FY 2006 AND FY 2007)

USAID/OFDA³ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$219,694,574
USAID/FFP⁴ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$837,235,800
USAID/OTI⁵ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$42,836,717
State/PRM⁶ Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad	\$172,657,341
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad.....	\$1,272,424,432

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Humanitarian agencies in Darfur continue to respond to newly displaced populations, particularly in South Darfur, and provide basic services for the conflict-affected population. On April 14, Deputy Secretary of State John D. Negroponte, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Jendayi E. Frazer, Special Assistant to the President for African Affairs at the National Security Council Bobby Pittman, Jr., and USAID/DCHA Deputy Assistant Administrator William J. Garvelink visited El Fasher, North Darfur.

The group met with IDP leaders in As Salaam camp and USAID partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC), and U.N. officials briefed the delegation on humanitarian challenges. USAID/OFDA Director Ky Luu and USAID/OTI Director Robert Jenkins also traveled to Sudan in April to review USAID programs. In addition, State/PRM Africa Director Margaret McKelvey visited Darfur in April to review State/PRM-funded programs.

¹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

² Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

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

⁴ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace

⁵ USAID’s Office of Transition Initiatives

⁶ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

Security and Humanitarian Access

Insecurity remained a major impediment to humanitarian work in April. Bandits and armed opposition groups continue to target USAID partners and humanitarian staff. The U.N. reported at least 24 security incidents involving humanitarian personnel in April, including carjackings, thefts, compound attacks, and physical assaults. However, in Kutum, North Darfur, improved security conditions enabled USAID partner GOAL to redeploy international staff to the area after a five-month absence.

OCHA estimates that humanitarian access in South Darfur has declined by 40 percent since April 2006 as a result of increased banditry, inter-ethnic clashes, and fighting between SLA factions. During the past year, 6 of 12 USAID partners in South Darfur have suspended or reduced programs as a result of insecurity. USAID is particularly concerned about the impact of the five-month suspension of programs in Gereida, South Darfur, where 128,000 IDPs reside. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the American Refugee Committee (ARC) are currently the only humanitarian agencies working in Gereida.

On March 28, the GNU and the U.N. signed a Joint Communiqué on the facilitation of humanitarian activities in Darfur. In the agreement, the GNU agreed to extend stay visas for humanitarian staff until January 2008 and issue visas within 48 hours of application. For several years, USAID partners have experienced difficulties in obtaining visas, travel permits, and other paperwork necessary to conduct humanitarian work in Darfur. The Joint Communiqué established a high-level committee with donor, U.N., and GNU representation to discuss issues related to humanitarian operations in Darfur.

Displacement

In an April 21 meeting with the USAID/OFDA Director, OCHA reported that conflict has displaced more than 100,000 people in Darfur since January 2007. OCHA attributed the displacement to a combination of inter-ethnic fighting and attacks by the Sudanese government, Arab militias, and armed opposition groups. Of the 100,000 newly displaced persons, approximately one-third were displaced for the first time since the conflict began, including 16,000 new IDPs in South Darfur in March. USAID partners are providing assistance to IDPs, including newly displaced populations, throughout Darfur.

From April 22 to 24, Humedica International conducted an assessment to Kass, South Darfur, and reported that Kass currently hosts an estimated 100,000 IDPs. Between January and March 2007, approximately, 29,000 people arrived in Kass and are now dispersed in public areas and buildings. According to the assessment team, 61,000 IDPs in Kass currently have access to NGO-provided services. Humedica International started free primary health care

services in Kass hospital on April 8 and is planning to strengthen epidemic preparedness for diarrheal diseases in anticipation of the upcoming rainy season. USAID partners IRC and CHF International provide emergency relief commodities, and health care and shelter assistance to displaced populations in Kass.

Health

The health situation remained generally stable in Darfur in April. However, South Darfur experienced a meningitis outbreak, with 85 suspected meningitis cases reported as of April 27. In response, from May 7 to 10, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) conducted a vaccination campaign targeting an estimated 55,000 people, including IDPs, in the village of Seleah, southeast of Nyala. The USAID-supported WHO Early Warning and Alert Surveillance System has also identified Ed Daein as an alert area for a possible meningitis vaccination campaign. With support from WHO, a FMOH rapid response team is conducting an epidemiological investigation in Ed Daein to determine if a mass vaccination campaign is needed. According to WHO, acute respiratory infection and diarrhea were the leading causes of morbidity in North and South Darfur during April. In North Darfur, aid agencies reported gaps in the health sector in the remote areas of Dar Zaghawa, Um-Keddada, and northern Kutum locality as a result of insecurity.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Conflict-affected populations in Darfur continue to request improved water, sanitation, and hygiene services. According to USAID staff, water, sanitation, and hygiene coverage in South Darfur IDP camps ranges from moderate to inadequate, particularly in Otash camp, where the strain of new arrivals on existing services contributed to an outbreak of acute jaundice syndrome in February and March. In North Darfur, heavy concentrations of populations at IDP gatherings and the use of water for income-generating activities, such as brick making, may deter humanitarian agencies from increasing water services in the camps. In Abu Shouk and As Salaam camps near El Fasher, IDPs use more water for brick making than for human consumption.

In FY 2006, USAID provided more than \$26 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene programs in Darfur, including a study of the region's water resources to be utilized by humanitarian agencies to improve planning.

Protection

At the end of April, the U.N. deployed a high-level team to Darfur to develop new strategies to improve civilian protection in Darfur, including improved strategies for addressing gender-based violence in the region. The team recommended improving reporting and analysis of protection trends, clearly defining protection sector roles and responsibilities, and developing community-based protection programs.

USAID is implementing a \$15 million initiative to address the causes and consequences of violence against women in Darfur, in addition to programs addressing broader protection concerns. However, the Sudanese government continues to harass both local and international organizations engaged in protection-related work, hindering intervention efforts.

Shelter

USAID staff have observed a significant lack of adequate shelter in Darfur, particularly in IDP camps that have recently received thousands of new arrivals. Harsh conditions and the use of temporary shelter materials for several years have also contributed to current shelter deficiencies. In addition, USAID staff note that newly displaced populations experience long delays in receiving shelter materials.

During the USAID/OFDA Director's visit to Otash Camp in South Darfur in April, USAID staff reported the urgent need for shelter provisions for 35,000 new arrivals, as the rainy season has already begun. Many shelters are constructed from cardboard boxes, grain sacks, and other materials. USAID partner CHF plans to conduct a camp-wide assessment in mid-May to determine the quantity of plastic sheeting required to meet current shelter needs. USAID provides new shelter construction materials and shelter improvement kits in Darfur through partners CHF and Catholic Relief Services.

On April 24, a fire in Rwanda IDP camp in Tawila, North Darfur, destroyed 728 shelters, leaving 3,664 IDPs without shelter, according to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society. USAID partner the U.N. Joint Logistics Center is providing emergency relief supplies and shelter material for affected families.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR

In Southern Sudan, humanitarian organizations continue to provide basic services, assist returning refugees and IDPs, and rebuild community infrastructure and capacity. In April, USAID staff visited Southern Kordofan, Central Equatoria, and Blue Nile states to monitor USAID-funded activities and evaluate the current humanitarian situation.

Returns

Throughout Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, humanitarian agencies continue to prioritize assistance to thousands of returning refugees and IDPs. While some returnees are receiving transportation assistance from humanitarian agencies, the majority are returning without international assistance, making verified return figures impossible to calculate. The countrywide census planned for 2008 is expected to provide more information on formerly displaced populations. According to humanitarian field staff, IDPs have approximately until early June to return to Southern

Sudan and the Three Areas before seasonal rains make roads impassable.

To date in 2007, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has facilitated more than 26,000 IDP returns, and IOM is scheduled to airlift 7,000 IDPs from Khartoum to Equatoria beginning in June.

Although assisted returns have encountered delays, spontaneous returns continue and have increasingly surpassed the numbers of organized returns. In Gogrial East County in Warab State, the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission reports that IOM has facilitated the return of 719 people, while an additional 8,000 people are estimated to have returned to the area spontaneously. In addition, USAID staff report that Abyei continues to receive thousands of spontaneous returns, predominantly from Khartoum and other northern urban centers. Facilitated by improved road networks, most returnees travel by bus without international assistance.

The number of Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries has decreased from 350,000 in November 2006 to 280,000 in April 2007, according to UNHCR. On April 11, voluntary repatriation from the Central African Republic (CAR) concluded with a flight from Bangui, CAR, to Western Equatoria State in Southern Sudan. In Kenya, UNHCR estimated that nearly 12,000 refugees spontaneously returned to Sudan in 2005 and 2006. Since the signing of the CPA in 2005, more than 138,000 former refugees have returned to Sudan. The U.N. provided transportation for more than 55,000 returning refugees, while more than 82,000 refugees returned on their own. State/PRM continues to support refugee return and reintegration through multiple partners, including UNHCR and ICRC.

The ability of host communities and humanitarian agencies to accommodate returnees varies. In some communities returnees are straining existing resources and public services. State/PRM and USAID-funded programs aim to assist the return of IDPs and refugees by rehabilitating and constructing water points, improving access to sanitation facilities, supporting health clinics, and providing seeds and livelihood support.

Health

Responding to the meningitis outbreak in Sudan continues to be a priority for humanitarian agencies. From January 1 to May 4, the GNU FMOH reported 1,484 suspected cases of meningitis in northern Sudan, including 72 deaths. More than 170,000 people from the affected areas have been vaccinated as of May 4. In Southern Sudan, WHO reported the spread of meningitis is beginning to slow with the onset of the rainy season. Nearly 12,000 people had contracted meningitis in Southern Sudan since January 1, leading to 666 deaths as of April 29, according to WHO. Health agencies conducted vaccination campaigns in

five states in Southern Sudan, reaching more than 425,000 people out of a target population of 780,000 individuals. WHO attributes the low coverage rate of the vaccination campaign to overestimated target population figures. USAID health partners continue to respond to the outbreak by providing primary health care services in hundreds of facilities countrywide. Sudan is located in the African meningitis belt that stretches across the continent and annually experiences outbreaks of the disease.

Food Security

According to USAID's Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), population returns, conflict, and delayed rains threaten food security in Southern Sudan, particularly in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. With the onset of the May to August hunger season, food security conditions are expected to deteriorate, particularly for poor and recent returnee populations. In addition, significant population returns in some areas are increasing competition for scarce resources and income-generating opportunities. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) continues to preposition food supplies in key locations to ensure continued assistance throughout the upcoming rainy season.

In April, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported the allocation of \$8.2 million to the food security and livelihoods sector under the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) for Sudan, 46 percent of which targets non-Darfur programs. The CHF allocation represents 23 food security and livelihoods projects to be implemented by USAID partners WFP and FAO, as well as other agencies. In addition, USAID partners are implementing activities to improve household and community food security throughout Sudan, including providing seeds and agricultural tools, training farmers, vaccinating livestock, and training veterinarians.

Peacebuilding

The slow progress in CPA implementation in the Three Areas continues to fuel frustrations and undermine confidence that the CPA will be fully implemented. USAID programs in the Three Areas aim to facilitate more rapid CPA implementation by providing support for the Southern Kordofan State integration committee, community development centers that promote local-level government decision making and civic awareness, and equipment that improves the capacity of local government to provide decentralized services.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2007 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA¹ ASSISTANCE			
GOAL	Health; Nutrition; Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	North Darfur	\$1,467,677
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	West Darfur	\$2,500,000
Tearfund	Health; Nutrition; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	West Darfur	\$1,599,970
USAID	Administrative Support	Darfur-wide	\$859,153
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$6,426,800
USAID/FFP² ASSISTANCE			
U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	262,624 Metric Tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$261,574,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$261,574,600
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)	Small Grants Program	Darfur-wide	\$730,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$730,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection of IDPs and Chadian Refugees	West Darfur	\$4,950,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$11,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$16,650,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$262,304,600
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$278,954,600

FY 2006 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA			\$104,133,400
USAID/FFP			\$307,746,700
USAID/OTI			\$9,284,011
STATE/PRM			\$30,860,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$421,164,111
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$452,024,111
FY 2007 EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Emergency Relief Supplies	Eastern Chad	\$573,529
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$10,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$583,529
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	27,400 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$27,542,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$27,542,400
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Internews	Humanitarian Radio Service	Eastern Chad	\$118,188
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$118,188
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Africare	Food Security, Income Generation, Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$691,645
AirServ International	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,808,562
CARE	Psychosocial Support, Education, Reproductive Health	Eastern Chad	\$649,969
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Refugees	Eastern Chad	\$2,800,000
IMC	Health	Eastern Chad	\$2,171,280
Internews	Humanitarian Radio Service	Eastern Chad	\$464,440
UNHCR	Refugee and IDP Protection, Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$20,050,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern Chad	\$1,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$30,035,896
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$28,244,117
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$58,280,013
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD			\$337,234,613
FY 2006 EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/OFDA			\$3,893,032
USAID/FFP			\$22,198,200
USAID/OTI			\$610,947
STATE/PRM			\$43,248,866
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$26,702,179
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$69,951,045
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR AND EASTERN CHAD			\$521,975,156
FY 2007 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			

Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA)	Nutrition	Jonglei, Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warab	\$350,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bahr el Ghazal	\$600,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Health; Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile, White Nile	\$3,137,267
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria	\$924,612
Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI)	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,172,110
Concern	Food Security and Agriculture; Relief Commodities	Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,575,255
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Food Security and Agriculture; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei	\$2,798,658
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Food Security and Agriculture; Relief Commodities	Upper Nile	\$1,371,609
GOAL	Health	Abyei, Blue Nile, Kassala, Upper Nile, Warab	\$3,400,000
IRC	Health; Protection; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bahr el Ghazal, Kassala	\$3,499,474
Merlin	Health	Jonglei	\$399,322
PACT	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Equatoria	\$3,000,000
Save the Children(SC)/US	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,199,733
SC/US	Food Security and Agriculture; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Abyei, Southern Kordofan	\$3,800,000
Tearfund	Health	Bahr el Ghazal	\$568,183
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Food Security and Agriculture	Red Sea	\$500,000
World Relief	Health	Jonglei, Unity, Warab	\$1,751,132
World Vision	Food Security and Agriculture; Health; Relief Commodities; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Warab	\$1,610,537
World Vision	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Blue Nile	\$499,990
ZOA Refugee Care	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Equatoria	\$399,993
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel, Preparedness	Sudan-wide	\$955,880
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$35,513,755
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	9,230 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$13,746,600
WFP	78,446 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Three Areas	\$78,132,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$91,879,300
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			

DAI	Small Grants Program	Non-Darfur Sudan	\$9,850,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$9,850,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
CHF International	Refugee Reintegration and GBV Prevention	Central Equatoria	\$866,948
UNHCR	2007 Supplemental Budget	Southern Sudan	\$13,750,000
UNHCR	2007 Annual Budget	Sudan-wide	\$2,050,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$16,666,948
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$137,243,055
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$153,910,003
FY 2006 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA			\$69,144,058
USAID/FFP			\$127,806,800
USAID/OTI			\$22,243,571
STATE/PRM			\$35,195,631
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$219,194,429
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$254,390,060

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 9, 2006.

²Estimated value of food assistance



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