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

Sudan – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

February 18, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated December 28, 2010.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nearly 99 percent of the 3.8 million people who voted in the January 9 to 15 referendum on self-determination for Southern Sudan voted for independence, according to the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission. On February 7, the Government of Sudan (GoS) accepted the results by presidential decree. According to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), Southern Sudan will become independent on July 9, 2011.
- Thousands of individuals continue to return by road, rail, barge, and plane from northern Sudan to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei Area. As of February 8, relief agencies had reported the return of nearly 256,000 people since October 30, 2010. Many returnees have chosen to remain in urban and peri-urban areas due to increased availability of services, among other reasons. The Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) and the international humanitarian community are working to identify and meet the reintegration needs of returnees.
- Since the beginning of 2011, USAID/OFDA staff members have conducted more than 15 visits to returnee sites in Abyei Area, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Upper Nile, and Central Equatoria states, among others, to assess the returnee situation and monitor USAID/OFDA programs.
- Between January 25 and February 8, USAID/OFDA staff visited seven departure sites where returnees are gathering in the greater Khartoum area and observed no immediate, unmet humanitarian needs. As of February 17, humanitarian agencies reported that approximately 22,000 individuals had registered to return south; however, only a small number of individuals remained physically present at the departure sites to guard personal belongings.
- In recent weeks, increased fighting between the GoS and armed opposition groups displaced approximately 43,000 individuals throughout Darfur, according to African Union-U.N. Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID). U.N. representatives have appealed to all parties involved in the conflict to cease fighting and allow humanitarian agencies access to affected areas. USAID/OFDA is closely monitoring the situation and remains in contact with partners regarding humanitarian needs resulting from increased fighting; however, ongoing insecurity has limited access to conflict-affected individuals.
- USAID/OFDA continues to fund programs that address the needs of conflict-affected communities and help build the foundation for recovery and reintegration. To date in FY 2011, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$36 million through 17 grantees to address the humanitarian needs of individuals through emergency response, return, recovery, and reintegration interventions in Southern Sudan, northern Sudan, the Three Areas, and Darfur. In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$93 million in humanitarian assistance in Sudan; the majority of these programs remain ongoing in FY 2011. USAID/OFDA supports agriculture, health, food security, nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs, and economic recovery and markets systems, targeting approximately 4.2 million beneficiaries country-wide in FY 2011.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs¹ in Sudan	In Darfur: 1.9 million In Southern Sudan: 612,452 In Northern Sudan: 1.7 million ² In Eastern Sudan: 68,000 Total: 4.28 million	U.N. – November 2010 OCHA ³ – November 2010 UNHCR ⁴ – December 2009 OCHA – October 2010
Sudanese Refugees	From Darfur: 275,000 From Southern Sudan: 138,270 Total: 413,270⁵	UNHCR – January 2010 UNHCR – February 2009
Refugees in Sudan	Total: 184,800	UNHCR – December 2010

¹Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

²Figure 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.

³U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

⁴Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁵According to UNHCR, as of February 13, 248 Sudanese refugees had returned to Southern Sudan since October 30, 2010.

North–South and Three Areas Returns January 2005 to November 2010	IDPs: 2 million Refugees: 330,000	UNHCR – November 2010
October 30, 2010 to February 8, 2011 ⁶	255,623	OCHA/RCSO ⁷ – February 8, 2010

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan.....	\$36,474,154
USAID/FFP ⁸ Assistance to Sudan.....	\$85,504,800
Total USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan in FY 2011.....	\$121,978,954

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SUDAN

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 CPA between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) 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. The referendum occurred between January 9 and 15, 2011, resulting in a vote for independence, which will officially take place on July 9, 2011. Between the signing of the peace agreement in 2005 and November 2010, more than 2 million IDPs and 330,000 refugees had returned to their communities in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas, according to the IOM and UNHCR.
- 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 Sudanese Armed Forces (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.
- In 2011, Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, returnee reintegration needs, and displacement, while also 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 2011, the humanitarian community continues to experience difficulties accessing program sites and affected populations in eastern Sudan due to bureaucratic restrictions on travel.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR***Population Movements***

- Following a significant increase in the rate of returns to Southern Sudan between November 2010 and early January 2011, the return rate has decreased since mid-January. Of nearly 256,000 verified returnees to the ten southern states and the Three Areas, more than 55 percent arrived through government-organized programs, while approximately 35 percent returned spontaneously without government assistance. The type of return—organized or spontaneous—remains unknown for approximately 10 percent of verified returnees. As of February 8, the border states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, and Upper Nile, as well as the Abyei Area, had received the highest number of returnees.
- During a February 5 and 6 visit to Abyei Area, U.S. Government officials assessed the situation of recent returnees. Between January 21 and 30, nearly 12,000 individuals returned during the fourth stage of the Abyei Area return process, bringing the total number of returnees to approximately 38,000—a nearly 50 percent increase in the Abyei Area population—since November 2010. A USAID/FFP grantee provided food rations for up to three months to

⁶Represents International Organization for Migration (IOM)-verified returns at point of arrival; does not include 7,665 registered but unverified returns to the Three Areas.

⁷U.N. Resident Coordinator’s Support Office (RCSO)

⁸USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁹U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

verified returnees. In addition, USAID/OFDA grantees provided returnees with health and WASH services, as well as relief items, such as blankets, water containers, and plastic sheeting.

- As of February 16, nearly 5,500 individuals remained at the Kosti transit center in White Nile State awaiting transport to Southern Sudan, according to the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). As of February 10, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) had provided one-month food rations to more than 6,000 individuals at the transit center. USAID/OFDA grantee ADRA continues to support returnee needs through the construction of additional latrines, showers, and temporary shelters.
- To help prepare for the referendum and needs arising from increased returns to Southern Sudan, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$18 million in FY 2011 to eight grantees, targeting an estimated 3.1 million beneficiaries. This included support to the U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to rehabilitate four critical airstrips and 200 km of roads to facilitate the flow of humanitarian assistance in potential flashpoint areas of Southern Sudan. USAID/OFDA funding also allowed the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) to pre-position drugs and essential supplies for 20,000 people at health facilities in the Abyei Area, as well as throughout Southern Sudan. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided funding to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) to pre-position emergency nutrition and WASH supplies in areas of northern Sudan, the Three Areas, and Southern Sudan.

Reintegration Efforts

- The international humanitarian community and the GoSS continue to plan for and respond to the reintegration needs of individuals returning to and already residing in Southern Sudan. In early January, the GoSS and U.N. representatives held a meeting with Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) state directors, state ministry representatives, and key partners to coordinate state-sponsored reintegration efforts. Based on the GoSS's "Procedures of Return, Reinsertion, and Early Reintegration," states, in cooperation with SSRRC and relief agencies, have assessed the humanitarian needs of returnees and communities in areas of return. Following compilation of data, authorities will commit state- and national-level funding to address identified needs.
- The U.N. Development Program (UNDP) has organized a Sustainable Reintegration Group (SRG) to coordinate humanitarian agencies' reintegration programs in support of GoSS efforts, which will operate on two tracks. The SRG has requested support for U.N. agencies to implement track one activities, which include rapid interventions to address the immediate needs of recent and future returnees. Track two activities will reflect longer-term needs identified in the state-level reintegration assessments, the results of which are currently being compiled.
- Land allocation to returnees remains a priority in areas of high return. While representing a small portion of the thousands of plots needed, recent increases in plot allocations indicate that allocation processes are moving forward. UNDP has deployed land surveyors to southern states to help expedite land allocation. As of February 10, Warrap State authorities had allocated 1,200 plots of land to returnees—a 71 percent increase from land allocations reported on February 3, according to OCHA. OCHA also reported the allocation of 4,000 plots of land in Western Bahr el Ghazal State as of February 10.
- To help recent and future returnees integrate into the destinations of their choice with the skills and tools needed to establish and maintain livelihoods, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$6.7 million in FY 2011 funding to five grantees, with plans to provide additional funding based on identified reintegration needs. USAID/OFDA reintegration support also includes ongoing FY 2010 funding to Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF) Belgium to improve the livelihoods of returnees and host community members through trainings of meat- and milk-vendors in hygienic food-handling practices. USAID/OFDA grantee CHF International is providing basic education and vocational training services to over 8,000 adult IDPs, returnees, and host community members to increase livelihood opportunities.

Security and Humanitarian Access

- The humanitarian community is experiencing relatively unhindered access to most returnee populations in Southern Sudan. Due to insecurity, however, access remains limited in certain pockets, including Koch County, Unity State—due to armed conflict—and in border areas between Jonglei and Upper Nile states—due to recent clashes between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the armed group associated with George Athor—a former SPLA general. In addition, several returnee convoys faced insecurity along main transit routes through Southern Kordofan State in January.
- The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continues to attack civilians in areas of Western Equatoria State. The U.N. reported attacks between January 27 and February 4 near Yambio, the capital of Western Equatoria State, resulting in the death of at least three people, the displacement of approximately 500 individuals, and a three day U.N.-suspension of road movement. With ongoing 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 response to increased measles cases, area health officials and humanitarian agencies, including USAID/OFDA grantees, launched a measles vaccination campaign targeting 11,700 children under the age of five in Abyei Area. In addition, as of February 10, health officials continued to implement a measles vaccination campaign in Unity State and had completed vaccination campaigns in Upper Nile and Warrap states.
- WHO health workers remain concerned about cases of visceral leishmaniasis—a parasitic disease known locally as kala-azar—in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states. Although OCHA reported a slight decrease in admissions during late January and early February, the caseload remained high. As of February 3, treatment centers were handling nearly 1,700 cases, including over 600 new cases in recent weeks. On January 1, USAID/OFDA provided funds through a Rapid Response Fund to support emergency WASH services at *kala-azar* treatment centers in Jonglei and Upper Nile states. USAID/OFDA grantee Christian Mission Aid continues to diagnose and treat *kala-azar* patients at health care centers in Jonglei State.

Food Security and Emergency Food Assistance

- Prices for basic commodities such as sugar, rice, flour, soap, and cooking oil have increased by at least 25 percent in the early weeks of January, according to OCHA. The price increases primarily affect states along the border between northern and Southern Sudan and stem from levies charged along supply routes, GoS measures to reduce the deficit, security conditions along transport routes, and depleted grain stocks in these areas. Concerns that rising prices may increase food insecurity and inter-communal tensions in southern states may be partially ameliorated by the favorable 2010 growing season, with cereal harvests recorded at more than 28 percent above 2009 levels. USAID/FFP grantee WFP is following trends in traders' behavior and conducting weekly market-price assessments in Southern Sudan.
- To date in FY 2011, USAID/FFP has provided \$85.5 million through WFP for more than 95,000 metric tons (MT) in emergency food assistance, benefiting an estimated 6.7 million individuals throughout Sudan. In FY 2010, USAID/FFP provided more than \$278 million in emergency food assistance and food vouchers, including \$272 million through WFP. WFP used \$90 million to pre-position more than 102,000 MT of food in key areas prior to the January referendum and is utilizing unused pre-positioned stocks as food assistance to recent returnees in areas of high return.

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Security and Humanitarian Access

- Limited access to pockets of Darfur and security concerns—including frequent armed attacks and sporadic fighting since December 2010 between armed opposition groups and the SAF near Khor Abeche town and Shearia IDP camp in South Darfur and Shangil Tobayi town in North Darfur—continue to hinder humanitarian access to Darfuri populations.
- On January 13, unidentified armed men abducted three WFP–U.N. Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) crew members in Um Shallaya, West Darfur, according to U.N. agencies. Following the kidnapping, WFP–UNHAS has temporarily suspended flights to 21 out of 59 locations in Darfur, as of January 27. WFP–UNHAS continues to collaborate with GoS officials and UNAMID to secure adequate protection at the remaining sites and ensure the resumption of flights. U.N. and GoS authorities continue to seek the release of the pilots.
- On January 5, Sudanese authorities facilitated the release of a UNAMID civilian staff member abducted on October 7, 2010 in North Darfur.
- As of February 7, approximately 10,000 individuals remained temporarily displaced and gathered at the UNAMID team site in Khor Abeche village, South Darfur, following December fighting between the SAF and the Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minawi (SLA/MM) armed opposition group, according to OCHA. In early February, UNAMID and UNICEF installed a water pump and repaired two water bladders at the site to meet the humanitarian needs of IDPs. USAID/OFDA grantee World Vision continues to coordinate with UNAMID to provide basic health services to displaced populations at the site.
- On January 13, U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan Major General J. Scott Gration visited the Jebel Marra region of South Darfur to assess the security situation and advocate for increased non-governmental organization (NGO) access to the area. As of February 2011, Sudanese authorities continued to severely restrict access to the Jebel Marra region of Darfur due to ongoing clashes between the SAF and the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid (SLA/SW) armed opposition group. However, on January 15, UNICEF reported collaborating with UNAMID, OCHA, WHO, the GNU Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation, and community members to drill boreholes in 13 villages throughout the eastern Jebel Marra region, providing thousands of conflict-affected individuals with safe drinking water.

- On January 7, unidentified armed men attacked and killed a national CARE staff member in South Darfur. In a separate incident on January 9, armed attackers kidnapped two civilians in West Darfur. The individuals were later released. On January 14, armed gunmen abducted and later freed two NGO staff members in South Darfur, according to OCHA.
- Despite ongoing insecurity in Darfur, USAID/OFDA continues to work with grantees, UNAMID, and government authorities to increase access to Darfuri populations in need of humanitarian assistance. In the past two weeks, USAID/OFDA has granted over \$6 million to four organizations to support agriculture, food security, health, nutrition, and WASH activities that target more than 800,000 conflict-affected individuals, IDPs, and host community members, as well assist with humanitarian coordination and information management throughout Darfur.

Population Movements

- At the January 26 High Level Committee (HLC) meeting in Khartoum, GoS officials introduced a five-year plan for Darfur that targets the return, resettlement, and reintegration of approximately 270,000 individuals in 2011, according to OCHA.
- On February 1, UNICEF reactivated the Returns and Reintegration Working Group (RRWG) in West Darfur to address returns in 2011.
- In Darfur, USAID/FFP grantee WFP provided a three and a half month supply of food aid to nearly 180 returnee households in West Darfur. The returnees participated in the first GoS-organized program to return to West Darfur from Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur, following clashes in the camp in late July and August 2010.

Food Security and Health

- In an effort to address food insecurity in North Darfur and Northern Kordofan states, WFP began a food voucher program in December 2010 that provides beneficiaries with vouchers to purchase local food from select traders in the local market. To date, the voucher program has reached an estimated 213,000 beneficiaries in the two states. WFP plans to expand the program significantly throughout other areas of Darfur and recently completed an assessment on transferring 600,000 food distribution beneficiaries to food commodity vouchers.
- With ongoing USAID/OFDA FY 2010 funding, 11 grantees continue to meet the emergency health needs of populations throughout Darfur. In January, USAID/OFDA grantee WHO responded to urgent health needs by providing rapid response kits to three health facilities in South Darfur, supporting the needs of 9,000 patients for three months.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2011			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2011 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
ADRA	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	White Nile	\$582,411
CRS	Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Northern Sudan	\$531,062
Concern	WASH	Abyei, Southern Kordofan	\$958,638
International Federation of the Red Cross (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
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$2,509,915
Solidarites	WASH	Unity	\$920,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, 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
WHO	Health	Southern Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health	Northern Sudan	\$500,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Abyei, Southern Kordofan	\$1,478,038
World Vision	WASH	Blue Nile	\$799,990
	Program Support	Southern Sudan-wide	\$631,493
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$28,636,547
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	37,280 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$33,346,872
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$33,346,872
FY 2011 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	West Darfur	\$2,335,066
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,500,000
UNDP/U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,082,228
World Relief International	Health, Nutrition, WASH	West Darfur	\$1,400,000
	Program Support	Darfur-wide	\$1,520,313
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$7,837,607
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	58,310 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$52,157,928
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$52,157,928
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR IN FY 2011			\$59,995,535
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR IN FY 2011			\$61,983,419
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ALL OF SUDAN IN FY 2011			\$121,978,954

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 18, 2011.

²Estimated value of food assistance as of February 18, 2011.

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