



SUDAN HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

2nd Quarter 2011

Civilians seek refuge at UNMIS base, Kadugli, June 2011 (Photo: Paul Banks/UNMIS)

COUNTDOWN TO 9 JULY

Preparations for the separation of southern Sudan on 9 July were the focus of the second quarter of 2011. 9 July also marks the end of the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). Meanwhile, the UN Security Council has established new missions in South Sudan and in Abyei.

Independence of South Sudan

Following the referendum on the status of southern Sudan in January, in which 99 per cent of the 3.7 million voters chose independence, the second quarter of 2011 focused intensively on preparations for the independence of South Sudan on 9 July. The Government of National Unity (GoNU), established as part of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), has been dissolved and thousands of southern Sudanese employed as civil servants across all levels of government in the North have been dismissed and provided compensation packages. Southern Sudanese Ministers vacated their posts at the end of June.

9 July also marked the expiration of the interim period for the implementation of the CPA, even though there are several aspects of the agreement still to be resolved. The referendum on the status of Abyei, required by the CPA, as well as popular consultations in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, were not completed during the second quarter. The referendum in Abyei was postponed due to disagreements between the parties to the CPA over voter eligibility. The popular consultations in South Kordofan were postponed primarily due to the scheduling of gubernatorial and legislative elections in April. The subsequent fighting in these areas in May and June places further doubt on when they will take place.

Other areas where the two parties have not reached consensus include water and grazing rights for nomadic communities

HIGHLIGHTS IN THE 2ND QUARTER

- Separation of southern Sudan on 9 July marks the end of the CPA interim period, but some aspects of the CPA are yet to be resolved.
- The number of returns from northern to southern Sudan since October 2010 reached 315,000 people by early July 2011.
- Violence escalated in the months leading up to the secession of southern Sudan, resulting in large-scale displacement and many civilian casualties.

IN THE NORTH

>1 m

Southerners still residing in northern Sudan

IN THE SOUTH

80,000

Northerners still residing in southern Sudan

along the border area post 9 July. The future division of oil assets also remains a contentious issue without agreement. After 9 July, approximately 75 per cent of oil production will be in South Sudan, while the only viable export route will be through Sudan. In addition, ownership of Sudan's external debt and currency arrangements are still outstanding.

By 9 July, most humanitarian organisations in South Sudan, including OCHA, will have fully independent country offices based in Juba.

Citizenship

With the division of Sudan into two states, key questions remain about who will become citizens of the new Republic of South Sudan and who will remain citizens of the Republic of the Sudan, as well as how nationality will be retained or newly acquired in both states. If individuals lose citizenship of the Republic of the Sudan without obtaining citizenship of South Sudan, they would become stateless (unless they already have the nationality of a third state). Negotiations on citizenship have continued sporadically since July 2010.

Citizenship arrangements are likely to affect the estimated 1 to 1.5 million Southerners in the North and around 80,000 Northerners believed to reside in the South. They will also have significant consequences for people in the Abyei area.

- Following an outbreak of violence in Abyei in May, a comprehensive response effort was launched to meet the needs of 110,000 people who fled the Abyei area.
- The conflict that erupted in South Kordofan had displaced at least 73,000 people by the end of June. Restrictions on access severely limited humanitarian organisations' response.
- Some 52,000 refugee and IDP returns reported in Darfur.

Following discussions in Addis Ababa, the parties have agreed that there will be no bilateral agreement on citizenship between the two new states. Each country will apply its own laws and regulations on the issue of nationality. The parties also agreed to respect the “four freedoms” of each other’s nationals – namely to travel, reside, work and own property. Though the parties agreed in Addis Ababa on a transitional period of nine months to allow new citizenship arrangements to take effect, no formal announcement has yet been made to this effect.

New UN mission in South Sudan

On 8 July, the UN Security Council resolved that as of 9 July 2011 the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) will be established for an initial period of one year, with the option to renew for further periods as may be required. The Security Council decided that UNMISS will consist of up to 7,000 military personnel, up to 900 civilian police personnel, and an appropriate civilian component. At the end of June, Ms. Hilde Johnson was nominated as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the head of UNMISS.

The mandate of UNMISS shall be to consolidate peace and security, and to help establish the conditions for development in the Republic of South Sudan, with a view to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to govern effectively and democratically and establish good relations with its neighbours.

UNMISS is also mandated to:

- Advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, including military and police at national and local levels as appropriate, in fulfilling its responsibility to protect civilians, in compliance with international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law;
- Provide security for United Nations and humanitarian personnel, installations and equipment necessary for implementation of mandated tasks, bearing in mind the importance of mission mobility, and contributing to the creation of security conditions conducive to safe, timely, and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.

NORTH-SOUTH MOVEMENT

Returns from northern to southern Sudan continued throughout the second quarter of 2011. Organised returns have been affected by lack of funding, fighting and insecurity in the Abyei area and South Kordofan.

As of 30 June 2011, some 315,000 people had returned to southern Sudan, since the launch of the Government of South-

Returns to the South
Arrivals between Oct 2010 and 30 June 2011

	Return status	People	%
1	Gov't assisted	147,779	47
2	Spontaneous	141,231	45
3	Unspecified	26,147	8
	Total	315,157	100



Source: IOM (2011)



Southern returnees at the Kosti way station (Photo: IOM)

ern Sudan’s accelerated repatriation initiative in late October 2010. Government-organised transportation of returnees to the South resumed in April, after security problems along the North-South border and funding gaps had caused the government to halt assisted transportation from January 2011. In total, approximately 16,000 Southerners arrived in the South in April with figures dropping to an average of 1,000 new arrivals per week in June. The number of returnees travelling spontaneously to the south was minimal. This is a stark decrease compared to December 2010 when some 116,600 people returned to southern Sudan in that month alone, according to IOM.

Road closures along major returns routes and fighting between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People’s Libera-

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN KOSTI

At the end of June, an estimated 18,000 people were waiting at the Kosti way station (designed for 1,000 people). About 80 per cent of returnees are camped outside in low-lying areas, prone to flooding. This has had serious health repercussions, with 250 patients per day treated at FAR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) clinics. The most common ailments are diarrhoea, eye infections and malaria.

The water system has been problematic, as the pumping station inside the way station was not working to capacity, and no water pumping infrastructure exists outside the way station. Families began collecting water directly from the Nile, increasing the prevalence of water-borne illnesses. Water trucking to the outlying areas was scaled up, and ADRA began a mass distribution of jerrycans and chlorine tablets. UNICEF, WES and Plan have been working to improve the pumping facility.

Food and non-food items (NFIs) distributions continued by WFP, ADRA and FAR. The child-friendly space managed by WCH, Plan and FAR continued to provide quality services for children. By June, 600 children were using the centre daily.

Protection concerns related to the lack of lighting outside the way station, as well as the absence of a functioning registration system, which make it difficult to identify vulnerable cases and provide support, are being addressed by newly-deployed UNHCR protection teams with support from UNFPA.



Southern returnees arriving by train in Aweil (Photo: UNHCR)

tion Army (SPLA) in the Abyei area in May and clashes between SAF and combatants from the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in South Kordofan in June have affected the North-South returns.

Meanwhile, the number of returnees at the Kosti way station waiting for transport assistance to continue their journey to southern Sudan increased rapidly in the run-up to 9 July, largely fuelled by the lack of clarity regarding the status of Southerners post 9 July. This has put enormous pressure on existing services at the way station.

An allocation of US\$2.8 million from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) Emergency Reserve was made to IOM and UNHCR for the onward transportation and assistance to returnees stranded at the Kosti way station on 19 June. This will fund the movement of some 7,000 returnees from Kosti to their final destinations in the South. IOM will organise transportation while UNHCR will focus on protection issues. IOM and the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC), along with partners, will ensure onward transportation and basic services.

Funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has also been secured to support the movement of some 18,000 Southerners who remain stranded at departure points in Khartoum as of the end of June, awaiting transport assistance to travel to various destinations in southern Sudan.

While most returnees have settled in border areas, the majority of returnees arriving in April-June went to the Greater Equatoria area, Upper Nile and, to a lesser extent, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, travelling by barge and by train. However, new arrivals have increasingly concentrated in Renk County in Upper Nile, the only fully open corridor by June.

Humanitarian partners have stepped up efforts to manage potential population build-ups in Upper Nile over coming

Returns to southern Sudan by state (as of 30 June 2011)

State	Returns	State	Returns
Unity	77,931	C. Equatoria	82,843
N.B.G	64,329	Jonglei	19,144
Upper Nile	48,096	W.B.G	16,788
Warrap	31,364	Lakes	14,740

Source: IOM (2011)

ARRIVALS IN THE SOUTH

315,000

arrived from the North
(Oct 2010 - 30 June 2011)

ARRIVALS IN Q2 2011

27,300

arrived in the South
(6 April - 30 June 2011)

weeks and months, including the establishment or expansion of four way stations in the state, provision of onward transport and temporary accommodation support. Partners are also planning for a potential surge in new returnees in the weeks following South Sudan’s secession, when uncertainty among Southerners remaining in the North over citizenship rights may cause more people to start the journey southwards.

THREE PROTOCOL AREAS

Armed conflict in the Abyei area in May displaced at least 110,000 people. The displaced from Abyei fled to southern Sudan. In South Kordofan, the conflict that erupted on 5 June resulted in many civilian casualties and led to the displacement of at least 73,000 people, however the actual figure may be much higher than this.

Abyei

Fighting broke out in the Abyei area around 19 May and SAF entered Abyei town on 21 May and subsequently took control of most of the area up to the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River. The fighting displaced tens of thousands of Abyei area residents who fled to neighbouring states of southern Sudan, mainly to Warrap. As of late June it was estimated that the number displaced by the Abyei crisis was more than 110,000 people. Following the fighting, many houses were set on fire and there was heavy looting by local Misseriya. Offices and warehouses of humanitarian agencies in Abyei were also ransacked.

On 27 June, the UN Security Council established, for six months, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), to comprise a maximum of 4,200 military personnel, 50 police personnel and appropriate civilian support. The Council resolution followed a 20 June agreement on temporary arrangements for the administration and security of the Abyei Area signed in Addis Ababa between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM. According to the agreement, the Abyei area should be demilitarised and SAF troops should leave the area, transferring control to UNISFA peacekeepers.

The Security Council called on all parties involved to provide humanitarian personnel with full and unimpeded access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, in accordance with international humanitarian law, and urged all parties to facilitate the rapid return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

While the decision to demilitarise the Abyei area and the deployment of Ethiopian peacekeepers is expected to help stabilise the situation in the area and facilitate the return of IDPs, the ultimate solution - the referendum on the status of the Abyei area or any other solution that is mutually acceptable to CPA parties and Abyei residents - is still pending.

South Kordofan

The gubernatorial and legislative elections were held peacefully in South Kordofan State in early May. On 15 May, the National Election Commission announced preliminary results for the elections, in which the National Congress Party won the gubernatorial elections and 22 seats for the State Legislative Assembly. The SPLM-N won 10 seats. The SPLM-N refused to recognise the results.

After the Government demanded that the SPLA units in South Kordofan either re-deploy to the South or disarm, heavy fighting between SAF and SPLM-N combatants erupted on 5 June, sparked off by an attack on a police station in Kadugli. The fighting continued in different parts of the state throughout June, with numerous reports of aerial bombardments and artillery shelling, and with many civilian casualties being reported.

The fighting affected at least 11 out of 19 localities in the State. Soon after the fighting began, more than 7,000 civilians took refuge outside the UNMIS compound near Kadugli. However, all of these people had left the area by 21 June, following instructions from local authorities as well as what humanitarian partners on the ground described as a combination of threats and incentives.

By the end of June, at least 73,000 people had been displaced by the fighting, according to UN agencies and the national Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). While the actual number of those displaced by the conflict may be much higher, restrictions on access outside of Kadugli town have severely limited the ability of humanitarian agencies to access vulnerable populations, conduct need assessments and esti-

DISPLACEMENT

73₀₀₀

people displaced in South Kordofan (June-July 2011)

FOOD AID

48₀₀₀

people received food aid in South Kordofan by 30 June

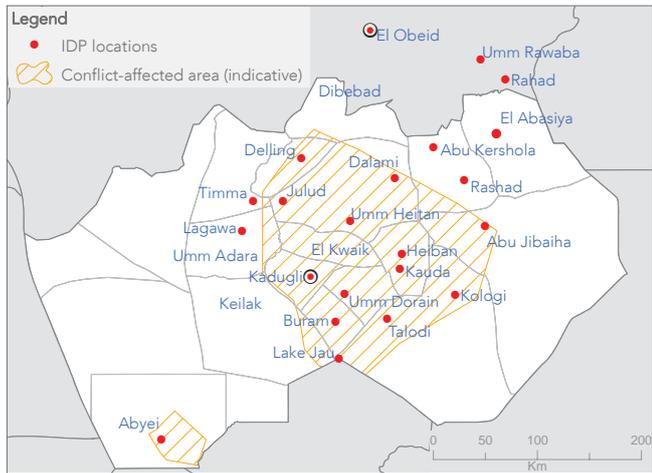
mate the exact number of the displaced and affected. While humanitarian organisations have expressed serious concerns about reported human rights violations, restrictions on access have made it extremely difficult to assess and address protection needs. Humanitarian actors have also expressed serious concern about the use of landmines resulting in more civilian casualties, and about the looting and destruction of humanitarian assets and premises.

In areas outside government control, humanitarian activities were conducted mainly through the limited number of national and international staff who were present before the fighting began. In the weeks that followed the outbreak of fighting, vulnerable civilian populations were able to benefit from the distribution of stocks that had been pre-positioned in the state as part of humanitarian contingency planning efforts.

Replenishment of stocks has not been possible in most areas affected by the fighting due to continued movements restrictions. Commercial traffic is no longer able to get into many parts of the State and the agricultural cycle has been severely disrupted as a result of the fighting. Humanitarian agencies are concerned that the humanitarian situation may deteriorate rapidly if access restrictions are not lifted.

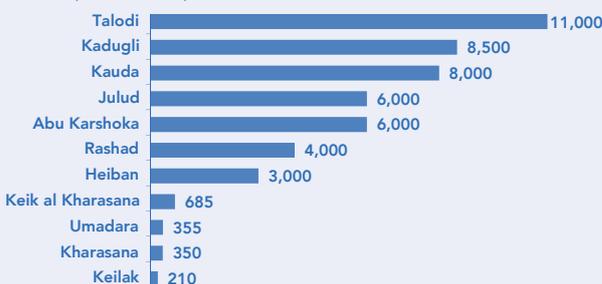
As of 30 June, WFP had distributed food through local partners to some 48,100 people in South Kordofan. During the last week of June the Government granted access to areas of Kadugli for UN agencies to inspect their offices and to conduct assessments of the affected population in the town. Health, WASH, nutrition, protection and other partners provided assistance to vulnerable populations wherever possible mainly through national organisations, such as the local NGO Mubad-iroon and the SRCs. However, the limited capacity of national organisations remains a concern.

On 28 June, representatives of the Government and the SPLM-N reached agreement on the political partnership between the parties, and on political and security arrangements in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. The agree-

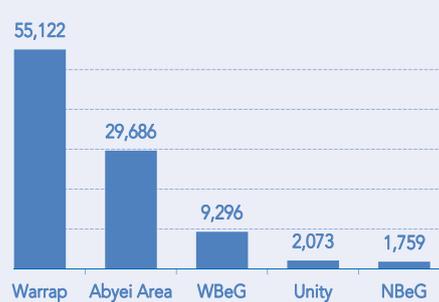


THREE PROTOCOL AREAS

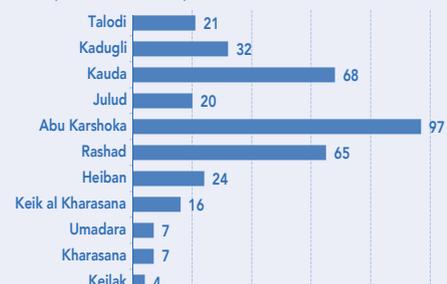
South Kordofan WFP food distributions* (beneficiaries)



Abyei Displacements (as of 30 June 2011)**



South Kordofan WFP food distributions* (amounts in MT)



*Source: WFP Food Security Monitoring System Reports

**Source: IOM Weekly Updates

*Source: WFP Food Security Monitoring System Reports

ment signed in Ethiopia stated that SPLM-N forces would be integrated, over an unspecified timeframe, into the SAF, other security institutions, the civil service, or demobilised. The parties also agreed that the issues of governance in South Kordofan shall be discussed and resolved amicably within 30 days. Despite this agreement, by the end of June there was still no agreement on cessation of hostilities and fighting has continued.

SOUTHERN SUDAN

Escalating violence impacted heavily on the humanitarian situation in southern Sudan during the second quarter of 2011 with humanitarian partners responding to critical needs among newly displaced people. Assistance to returnees, food security risks and a further deterioration in humanitarian access were other key concerns during the reporting period.

A sharp rise in insecurity had a significant impact on the humanitarian situation, driving up displacement, disrupting livelihoods and agricultural production, and generating new protection risks. Following the military takeover of Abyei by SAF in May, a comprehensive emergency operation was launched to respond to needs among the 110,000 displaced people fleeing Abyei. The relief effort – concentrated in Twic County in Warrap State – was aided significantly by preparedness planning and pre-positioning of emergency supplies done in late 2010.

In June, bombing of a disputed area on the South Kordofan border displaced some 7,000 people into Unity State. Rebel militia activity also persisted, with communities in Unity, northern Jonglei and Upper Nile particularly affected by ensuing clashes with the SPLA. Inter-communal violence also continued to plague the South, with seasonal and large-scale retribution attacks increasing in multiple locations, particularly in Jonglei and along the Lakes/Western Equatoria border. By the end of June, close to 273,000 people had been displaced by inter-communal and militia-related violence and more than 2,300 people had been killed, according to reports by local authorities and assessment teams.

Humanitarian access

Increased violence has been accompanied by a further deterioration in the humanitarian operating environment. Between January and mid-June, relief partners recorded 57 incidents in which state actors interfered with relief operations or restricted the movement of humanitarian personnel, assets or supplies.



More than 110,000 Abyei area residents were displaced by armed clashes in May and fled into southern Sudan (Photo: Dan DeLorenzo/OCHA)

Most grievously, one aid worker was killed in an attack by armed assailants and another remains missing, feared dead, after his vehicle was commandeered by SPLA troops and driven to a conflict zone in April. Re-mining along transport routes and active military hostilities also had serious implications for the ability of humanitarians to access communities, particularly in Unity and northern Jonglei.

Responding to needs among new returnees

Humanitarian partners continued to support new arrivals with onward transport to final destinations, provision of critical supplies and services en route, and with early reintegration assistance. As the rainy season has intensified, the pace of land allocation has become a more urgent priority due to risks that access to new land becomes cut off and the reintegration of returnees into new communities is seriously delayed. In Kwajok in Warrap, virtually all returnees were allocated land by the time rains commenced around April. However, in Aweil in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, allocation delays continued to impede progress. Distribution of seeds and tools was another core priority, with humanitarian partners reaching 165,000 households throughout the South, including returnees.

Food security

Despite a relatively good 2010 agricultural season, initial assessments show that an improvement in 2011 food security has been undermined by a combination of increased insecurity, high food prices and a rise in demand resulting from the influx of returnees. The findings of a food security monitoring system assessment that the Food Security and Livelihoods cluster conducted in February across the South's 10 states

FOOD DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS (SOUTHERN SUDAN)

Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries planned vs actually reached (in thousands)



Insecurity

Beneficiaries not reached due to insecurity



Food

MT distributed planned vs actual (in thousands)



Source: WFP Monthly Statistics for General Food Distributions

and released in May, indicated that 48 per cent of households were either severely or moderately food insecure, with Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Upper Nile particularly negatively affected. The situation is likely to result in an extension of the hunger period in affected areas, while the cluster estimates that an additional 400,000 people will require food assistance this season.

Food prices also rose substantially in border areas in May and June, as blockages on commercial traffic coming into the South saw markets empty and available food prices increase sharply. In mid-May, a snap survey conducted in Malakal in Upper Nile found that the price of goods rose by 100 per cent, seriously affecting communities' access to food and basic commodities.

Response to kala-azar

Health partners stepped up efforts to combat the kala-azar disease in the second quarter of 2011. Over 6,000 new cases were recorded in the first six months of 2011, the majority concentrated in northern Jonglei where active fighting and military operations created serious humanitarian access constraints. Without medical care, the clinical disease carries a 90 per cent fatality rate, making access to treatment particularly urgent. The case fatality rate was reduced from 5 per cent during the first quarter last year to 2 per cent in the first quarter of 2011, an improvement attributed to timely treatment, better access to treatment services, new treatment protocols, an intensive health education campaign, and a multi-sectoral approach. Concerns exist over a potential rise in cases in the coming months following the high transmission season. The arrival of new returnees to the area, increased insecurity, and population displacements could also complicate access to treatment.

DARFUR

Sporadic fighting and cases of civilian displacement continued in parts of Darfur during the second quarter. At the same time, refugee and IDP returns have risen sharply over the first half of 2011. Access in South Darfur was limited for a few weeks starting from mid-May due to security operations in the area.

Fighting and displacement

Inter-tribal fighting between Habania and Salamat tribes in Buram locality in South Darfur resulted in 70 people killed and an estimated 7,500 people displaced in June. Reconciliation efforts between these two groups are ongoing. Also in June, fighting between members of an armed movement



A mother and her son receive treatment at a therapeutic feeding centre in Turalei, Warrap State (Photo: Dan DeLorenzo/OCHA)

and government paramilitary forces were reported in Shangil Tobaya and Abu Zerega in North Darfur. At least 15 people were injured in the fighting and close to 1,000 people sought shelter at the UNAMID compound in the area. After the hostilities ceased, all the displaced returned to their homes or moved to IDP camps in the area.

Zamzam IDP camp

The number of displaced people in Zamzam, the largest IDP camp in Darfur, has swelled to approximately 130,000 people, according to humanitarian partners. This is mainly due to some 50,000 newly and secondary displaced people who arrived in the camp following intense fighting between SAF and armed movements in parts of Darfur in late 2010 and early 2011. The total number of IDPs in Zamzam is still being verified. The influx of new arrivals has put enormous pressure on existing services in the camp and humanitarian organisations have mobilised available resources to meet the needs of newly displaced people.

Access

Humanitarian actors have access to many parts of Darfur, although Eastern Jebel Marra still remains inaccessible due to lack of security clearance. Organisations continue to experience difficulties with movement due to restrictions imposed by government authorities. This included a three-week movement restriction to within a 15km radius of Nyala town in South Darfur, which the government announced was due to security threats. During this period, some exceptions were made for humanitarian missions, which had to be approved on a case by case

FOOD DISTRIBUTION (DARFUR)

Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries planned vs actually reached (in millions)



Actual beneficiaries

North, South, West Darfur (in millions)



Food Distributed

Tons planned vs actually reached (in thousands)



Source: WFP Food Security Monitoring System Reports

basis by government authorities. Other events which resulted in reduced humanitarian access include an NGO which pulled out of North Darfur after experiencing a spate of security incidents, while another temporarily suspended its operations in West Darfur for one week due to similar circumstances.

UNHAS pilots released

On 6 June, three Bulgarian air crew, working for WFP's United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Darfur, were released after 145 days in captivity. The three men were abducted by armed men on 13 January at a landing strip in Um Shalaya, 60km southeast of El Geneina, West Darfur. The crew was flown to Khartoum before travelling to Bulgaria.

IDP and refugee returns

From January to the end of June, IDP returns and seasonal movements in almost all localities in West Darfur, as well as in a few localities in South and North Darfur, were reported. Most of these were spontaneous returns. Over 40,000 IDP returns were verified by UNHCR.

UNHCR has assisted returnees in various locations, providing NFIs and mobilising support from different humanitarian partners. In North Darfur, UNHCR is supporting the transportation of some 650 people to return to Sehjanna village and is coordinating support from other agencies at the return site.

In the case of refugee returns, reports from various sources indicate that some 18,000 refugees may have returned to West Darfur from border areas in Chad between January and June 2011. UNHCR has so far verified some 12,000 refugee returns.



In addition to these returns, some 11,000 people are reported to have returned to Jebel Moon locality, but these have not yet been verified. Moreover, some 7,500 returnees are expected to arrive soon in Anjimi. UNHCR projects that in July-September there may be fewer returns due to poor road conditions.

Meningitis and measles outbreaks

Between January and June 2011, the total number of suspected measles cases reported from the three states of Darfur reached 674. A follow-up measles vaccination campaign was conducted on 14-17 May targeting 405,466 children under 5 years old in North Darfur, 707,758 children in South Darfur and 354,759 children in West Darfur. Immunisation coverage rates were 102 per cent for North Darfur, 97 per cent for South Darfur, and 101 per cent for West Darfur.

Al Radom in South Darfur was the only sector which reached epidemic threshold with 73 suspected meningitis cases. A 5-day reactive mass vaccination campaign was conducted from 25 to 29 May and 20,921 people were vaccinated.

According to the WHO, from 1 January to 3 June, the total number of suspected meningitis cases reported from all northern Sudan states was 633 with 19 deaths; 64 per cent lower than the same period last year. The decrease can be attributed to vaccination campaigns and increased awareness of populations on the prevention of meningitis.

Darfur International Water Conference

The Darfur International Conference on Water for Sustainable Peace was held on 27-28 June in Khartoum. The UN and the Sudan Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources launched an appeal of some \$1 billion to fund 65 inter-related water projects for six years to meet the rapidly increasing demand for water across Darfur. Access to clean water is one of the major factors contributing to the ongoing conflict that claimed thousands of lives and is threatening the livelihoods of many Darfuris. More than half of the appeal was met with pledges and the Government of Sudan pledged to contribute \$216 million. Several Arab League member states indicated they would contribute more than \$100 million.



Returnees rebuild their home in Andi village, West Darfur. (Photo: OCHA)

HEALTH (DARFUR)

Malaria cases

(per 10,000) Jan-June 2011



Bloody Diarrhoea cases

(per 10,000) Jan-June 2011



Acute Respiratory Infection cases

(per 10,000) Jan-June 2011



Source: WHO Sudan Emergency Preparedness and Humanitarian Action (EHA) Weekly Highlights

FUNDING

While requirements continue to outpace contributions to humanitarian efforts in Sudan, humanitarian financing tools such as the Common Humanitarian Fund and the Central Emergency Response Fund are increasingly being used in an effort to close this gap.

Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP) Funding

The Sudan Humanitarian Work Plan funding stood at \$839 million, or 48 per cent of the \$1.7 billion requirement on 30 June 2011. Reported funding increases varied across sectors in the second quarter. While the food security and livelihoods sector continued to be the highest funded, the increase in contributions it received was minor – only 2 per cent. However, the next three highest funded sectors made significant gains in the second quarter. The education and common services and coordination sectors each received over 50 per cent more funding from the first to the second quarter. Funding to the health sector increased by over 100 per cent and reached \$46 million.

Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)

To date, the CHF has allocated \$154.2 million in 2011. In the second round of CHF allocations, a total of \$33.7 million was allocated to fund nearly 90 projects. Northern Sudan received \$16 million from CHF which included a special \$4 million allocation for the response related to conflict in the Three Protocol areas. Southern Sudan received \$17.7 million, including \$2.5 million to replenish the Emergency Response Fund for southern Sudan.

During the second quarter, the CHF Emergency Reserve allocated more than \$4 million to projects addressing unforeseen humanitarian needs. Over \$2.8 million was provided to support returnees on their way to South Sudan stranded at the Kosti way station. In addition, critical mine action activities in the eastern states were supported with a \$1.2 million emergency grant.

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

The Humanitarian Coordinator made a CERF Rapid Response request in July to fund agencies providing life-saving response to south-bound returnees living in the open in various departure points across Khartoum. Stranded people faced decreasing access to basic services while living for a long period under harsh conditions. The CERF contributed \$10.5 million for IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO to provide health, nutrition, reintegration and WASH support to stranded returnees. UN agencies are currently developing a second CERF request to support their response in South Kordofan.

HWP CONTRIBUTIONS

\$839m

contributed by 30 June 2011

CHF ALLOCATIONS

\$154m

allocated by 30 June 2011

2011 Contributions to the Humanitarian Work Plan Amounts allocated (in US\$)

	Amounts	Share
1 Direct Funding	\$666,000,000	79%
2 CHF received	\$154,200,000	18%
3 CERF received	\$18,300,000	3%
Total	\$838,500,000	100%



Source: OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section (2011)

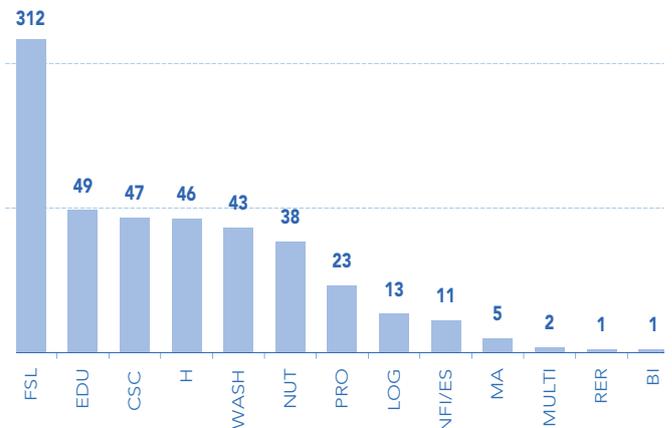
2011 CHF Second Round Allocations by region Amounts allocated (in US\$)

	Amounts	Share
1 Northern Sudan	\$16,000,000	47%
2 Southern Sudan	\$17,700,000	53%
Total	\$33,700,000	100%



Source: OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section (2011)

2011 Contributions to the Sectors Amounts (in US\$ million)



Source: Financial Tracking System (2011)

ONLINE RESOURCES FOR SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

Sudan Humanitarian Work Plan: <http://workplan.unsudanig.org>

CERF: <http://cerf.un.org>

Financial Tracking System: <http://fts.unocha.org>

CHF: <http://www.unsudanig.org/finance/chf/index.php>