



SUDAN HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

3rd Quarter 2011

Southerners leaving Sudan by barge to return to South Sudan, July 2011 (Photo: IOM)

AFTER THE SECESSION

The secession of South Sudan took place peacefully on 9 July. Nevertheless, outstanding issues related to the secession continued to fuel tensions in Sudan throughout the 3rd Quarter of 2011. The status of Abyei and border demarcation as well as sharing of oil wealth remained unresolved and contributed to the deterioration of the situation with significant humanitarian consequences. Ongoing fighting in South Kordofan between Government forces and forces of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement - North (SPLM-N) spread in September to Blue Nile State where thousands fled their homes. Access to these areas by international organizations has been severely restricted by the Government, greatly limiting their ability to assist those in need.

Post 9 July challenges

The independence of South Sudan on 9 July marked the end of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) period. The outbreak of fighting in the border areas during this period is linked to outstanding CPA issues. The referendum on the final status of Abyei, as well as completion of the popular consultation processes in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states were not completed by 9 July. Other issues such as the official demarcation of the Sudan and South Sudan border, water and grazing rights for nomadic groups and future oil sharing arrangements also need to be resolved, but instability in the border areas makes this problematic.

Economic Challenges

Sudan has experienced significant economic challenges in the post-secession period. The country lost approximately 75 per cent of its oil reserves following the secession of South Sudan,

ESTIMATED

700000

People of South Sudan origin remaining in Sudan

ESTIMATED

31000

People of South Sudan origin returned in Q3

and oil revenues that amounted to approximately 36.5 per cent of total government revenues. In response, the Government passed an emergency budget in August which removed subsidies on key food items and fuel and reduced fiscal transfers from the federal to the state level. As a net importer of food, Sudan has experienced the steady depreciation of its currency. Adding to this problem is an overall reduction in domestic food production due to the poor harvest season and this has kept food prices high. These factors have increased vulnerability among the population in both urban and rural areas.

Nationality Act

In July, Sudan amended its Nationality Act. One of the consequences of this is a change in the citizenship and residency status of people of South Sudanese origin. The amended law states that those persons will automatically lose Sudanese citizenship once they have acquired citizenship in South Sudan. Given South Sudan has been liberal in extending citizenship to persons with ties to South Sudan, considerable confusion and fear as to how the Nationality Act will be implemented and what recourse is available has been recognised as an issue by the Government. The Government has delayed the implementation of the law for nine months to allow people to either return to South Sudan or to regularize their status as foreigners in Sudan.

HIGHLIGHTS IN THE 3RD QUARTER

- On 9 July, following the referendum in January, South Sudan seceded from Sudan to become the independent Republic of South Sudan.
- People of South Sudanese origin will have to either return to South Sudan or regularise their status as foreigners in Sudan by April 2012.
- Over one million people are affected by fighting in South Kordofan, including some 200,000 either internally displaced or severely affected.
- Some 39,000 refugees flee from South Kordofan and Blue Nile to Ethiopia and South Sudan.
- Over 200,000 people are affected by fighting in Blue Nile, including some 60,000 either internally displaced or severely affected.
- IDP and refugee returns in Darfur continue with some 45,000 IDP and 15,000 refugee returns reported.
- In Darfur, fighting between SAF and armed groups displaces some 11,000 people from Shangil Tobaya.

SOUTH KORDOFAN

Fighting and lack of access

The fighting in South Kordofan between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and SPLM-N combatants which started on 5 June 2011 continued throughout the third quarter of 2011 with severe consequences for the civilian population in these areas.

The fighting affected 11 of 19 localities in South Kordofan. Despite advocacy efforts, international humanitarian organisations faced severe access difficulties due to insecurity and Government-imposed movement restrictions. Although some national staff of UN agencies and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOS) have been allowed to remain in South Kordofan, there have been severe restrictions on the movement of international staff. By the end of September, there was only one United Nations staff member based in South Kordofan. The Government required that all INGOs suspend their activities in Kadugli throughout the third quarter.

The fighting prevented planting of seasonal crops in many parts of the State, disrupting the agricultural cycle and leaving many people highly food insecure. Food insecurity has been exacerbated by restrictions on access to markets and difficulties in transporting food. Many of the people in South Kordofan reported to be in need of life-saving assistance are in SPLM-N areas. Some of these people have been assisted by humanitarian staff that were in these areas prior to hostilities, using relief supplies that had previously been pre-positioned. By the end of September, most of these stocks were exhausted.

Population movements

The UN estimates that over one million civilians have been affected by the fighting in South Kordofan, including at least 200,000 internally displaced or severely affected people. Access restrictions outside Kadugli town have limited humanitarian agencies ability to assess needs and assist vulnerable populations, as well as to verify the numbers of displaced and affected.

By mid-September, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) estimated that 10,000 people from South Kordofan had fled to Unity State in South Sudan. In late September, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) reported that there were up to 75,000 displaced people from the Kadugli area. The SRCS also advised that it had completed the registration of over 35,000 persons in Khartoum who had been displaced

SOUTH KORDOFAN

200000

Internally displaced or
severely affected by conflict

BLUE NILE

60000

Internally displaced or
severely affected by conflict

from South Kordofan State. A joint SRCS and Government assessment in Rashad and Abu Gebeiha localities registered 13,340 IDPs from Talodi locality.

Humanitarian response

By 18 August, WFP reported that together with its partners it had assisted some 135,000 conflict affected people in South Kordofan with approximately 1,400 MT of emergency food rations. About half was distributed in SPLM-N areas (mostly from pre-positioned stocks) and the other half in Government-controlled areas. The Government informed the UN that it has also delivered relief supplies through its line ministries, while national NGOs, such as SRCS, have also delivered relief supplies. UNICEF continued with child protection activities, including monitoring child-friendly spaces, and has supported the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) with essential drugs supplies. Although no communicable disease outbreaks have occurred, WHO has maintained surveillance to ensure any outbreaks are quickly identified.

Initially, no movements of humanitarian supplies were permitted across front-lines from Government-controlled areas to SPLM-N-controlled areas. However, on 30 August for the first time since early June, local authorities authorized the transport of a limited quantity of UNICEF emergency health supplies, vaccines and nutrition assistance by UNMIS helicopters into Kauda. International humanitarian actors continued to advocate strongly for access to conflict-affected populations in both Government-controlled areas and SPLM-N areas, but no other cross-line access to SPLM-N areas has been permitted.

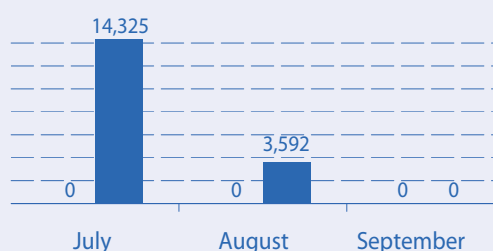
BLUE NILE STATE

Conflict erupts

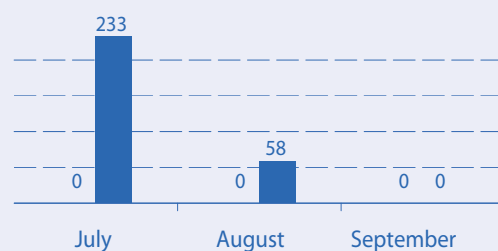
On 1 September 2011, heavy fighting broke out between the SAF and the SPLM-N in the capital of Blue Nile State, Ed Damazine. Within days, the conflict spread to other parts of Blue Nile – especially into the southern part of the State. All

WFP FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS (SOUTH KORDOFAN)

South Kordofan
Beneficiaries (Actual vs planned)



South Kordofan
Metric tons distributed (actual vs planned)



international and relocatable UN and NGO staff were evacuated on 2 September, including nine staff who were evacuated from Kurmuk to Ethiopia prior to being relocated by air to Khartoum.

The fighting continued in Blue Nile State throughout the third quarter. While there were some improvements in the security in Ed Damazine, the situation remained tense. Daily curfews were in place from 7pm to 5am and the Government restricted all movements outside of the town.

According to a 2008 census, the six localities of Blue Nile State had a population of 832,000 people, including 212,000 people in Ed Damazine locality and 110,000 people in Kurmuk locality. Kurmuk town, the administrative centre of Kurmuk locality and an SPLM-N stronghold before the fighting began, had an estimated population of 15,000 people prior to the hostilities.

Population movements

Early in the conflict, over 100,000 people were reported to have been displaced from Ed Damazine town with reports of property destruction and looting of houses. However, according to the Government, approximately 90 per cent of the population of Ed Damazine town and surrounding areas had returned by the end of September. Further, displaced people from other parts of the State were also reportedly sheltered in the town and surrounding villages.

According to SRCS, by late September, the highest concentration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Government-controlled areas was in the south-west of the state – in Tadamon and Baw localities – where 25,000 IDPs were reported. Due to restricted access, these numbers have not been verified. In SPLM-N-controlled areas, it was reported that some 11,000 people from the western part of Kurmuk locality were displaced to the southern part of the state near the border of South Sudan.

According to UNHCR, by 27 September, an estimated 25,000 refugees from Blue Nile State had fled to Ethiopia. Additionally, UNHCR estimated that 4,000 people from Blue Nile State had arrived in Upper Nile State in South Sudan by this time.

Humanitarian response

On 5 September, the Government of Sudan announced that the humanitarian response in Blue Nile State would be coordinated by State authorities and all humanitarian assistance would be provided through national partners such as SRCS. The



Refugees from Blue Nile cross into Western Ethiopia © UNHCR/K.G. Egzibher

governmental Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) informed international humanitarian organisations that their activities in Blue Nile State may resume, security permitting, but only through national staff. SRCS advised that it conducted limited needs assessments in eight displacement sites and distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 18,000 people in Ed Damazine and surrounding areas at the end of September.

ABYEI

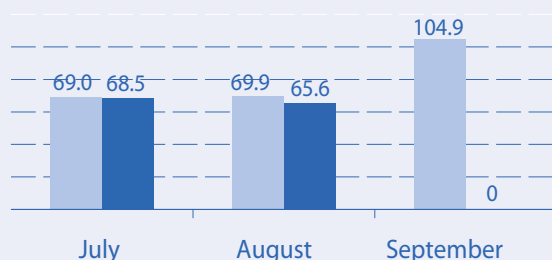
The conflict between SAF and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Abyei that began on 19 May 2011 led to SAF control of Abyei town and areas up to the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River. As a result of the fighting, some 110,000 people fled south to Agok (on the southern perimeter of the Abyei Administrative Area) and also into South Sudan. After its residents fled, the majority of Abyei town was razed and significant looting occurred. Those displaced from Abyei received humanitarian assistance via South Sudan. No returns to the Abyei region occurred during the third quarter of 2011.

Following this fighting, the UN Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), with a planned total of 4,200 Ethiopian troops. The aim is for UNISFA to ensure security once the SAF and SPLA troops withdraw from the area, as stipulated in the Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan

WFP FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS (BLUE NILE)

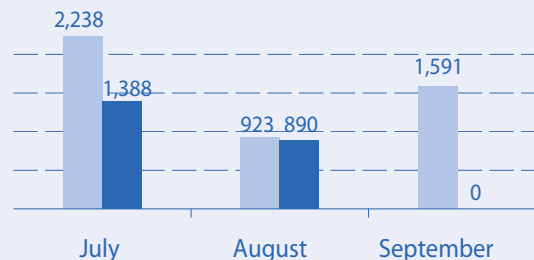
Blue Nile

Beneficiaries (in thousands, actual vs planned)



Blue Nile

Metric tons distributed (actual vs planned)

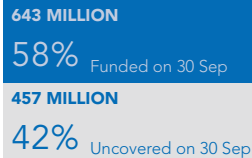


HUMANITARIAN SNAPSHOT (as of 30 Sep 2011)

Fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile has resulted in large-scale population displacements. In Darfur, while there have been several outbreaks of localized fighting, an increasing number of returns of refugees and IDPs to more stable areas has been witnessed. Meanwhile, a large-scale movement of people of South Sudanese origin from Sudan to South Sudan continues.

2011 Humanitarian Work Plan Funding Requirements:

USD 1.1 billion



Darfur

IDPs

An estimated 1.9 million people currently live in IDP camps in Darfur. A re-verification exercise in the camps is underway.

Displacement

Some 80,000 people have been newly displaced due to fighting during 2011.

Returns

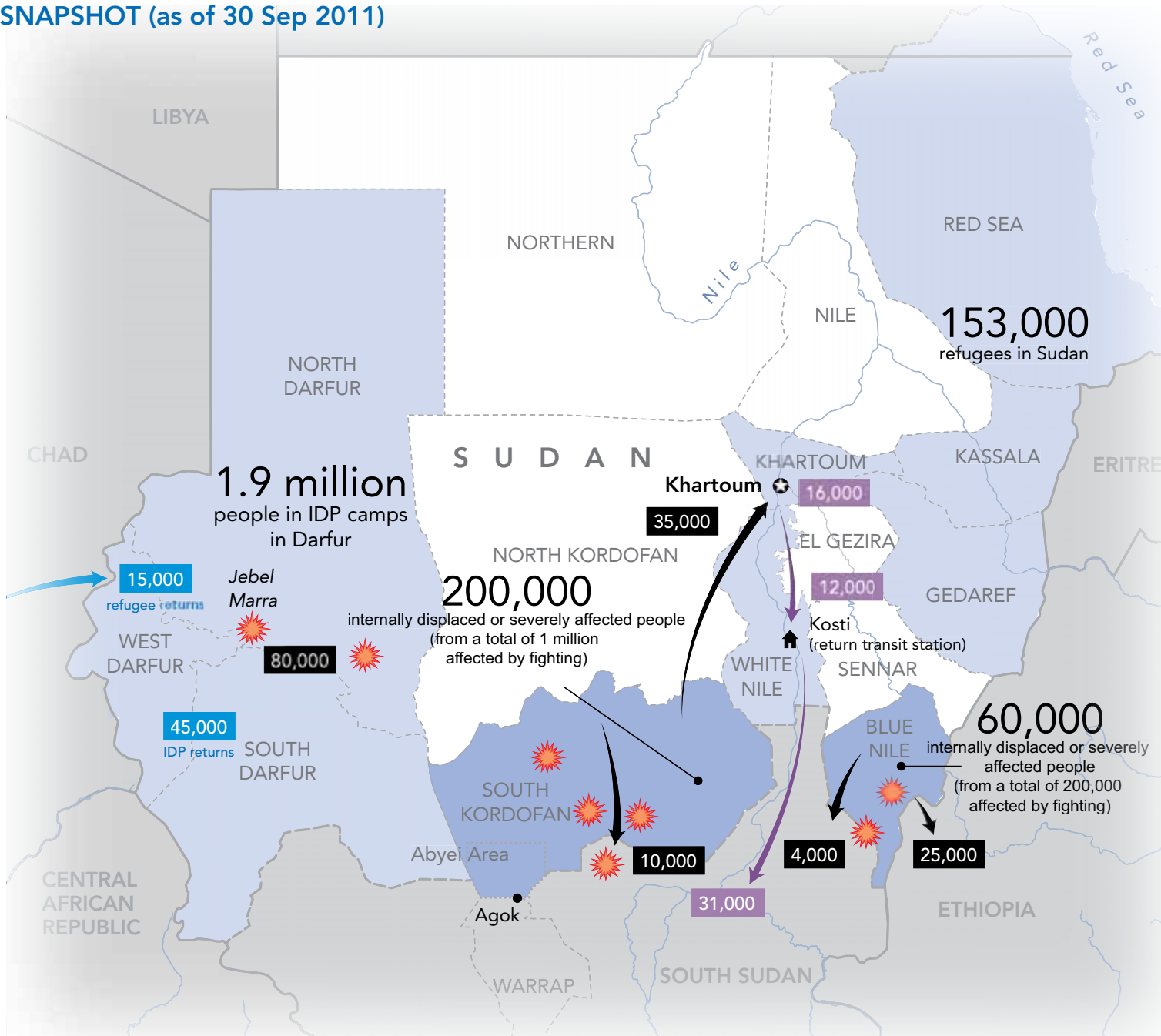
The UN has verified 45,000 IDP returns and 15,000 refugee returns in 2011. However, the actual number is likely to be higher.

North-South Returns

Since October 2010, some 31,000 people of South Sudanese origin have returned to South Sudan from Sudan.

A further 16,000 are currently waiting to return in Khartoum and 12,000 are in a transit camp at the **Kosti** way station.

Source: OCHA, UNHCR, Natural Earth, USGS



Population (2011)

- IDP and refugee returns
- People newly displaced in 2011
- Number of people waiting to return or who have returned to South Sudan
- Return paths

Humanitarian Access

- Access extremely restricted/denied
- Access possible but within restrictions
- Non priority area for humanitarian response

Legend

- International boundary
- Undetermined boundary
- State boundary
- Abyei administrative area
- Fighting in 2011

Abyei Area

After fighting in Abyei in May, an estimated 110,000 people fled to Agok and to South Sudan (mainly Warrap State). Returns to Abyei are slowly starting.

South Kordofan

Some 1 million people have been affected by fighting including 200,000 people either internally displaced or severely affected. 10,000 people have fled to South Sudan. 35,000 have fled to Khartoum.

Blue Nile

Some 200,000 people have been affected by fighting including 60,000 people either internally displaced or severely affected. Some 25,000 Sudanese refugees have crossed the border into Ethiopia and 4,000 persons have crossed into South Sudan.

OCT 2010 - SEP 2011

343000

people returned from
Sudan to South Sudan

END OF SEPTEMBER 2011

16000

Southerners remain
stranded in Khartoum

on interim security arrangements for the Abyei region signed in Addis Ababa on 20 June 2011. By the end of September, some 1,800 UNISFA personnel had been deployed. SAF stated that it will not complete the withdrawal of its troops from the region until UNISFA reaches its full troop strength.

NORTH-SOUTH RETURNS

Between October 2010 and the end of September 2011, approximately 343,000 people moved from Sudan to South Sudan, with 31,000 people returning during the reporting period.

Assisted returns

Although the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan have both committed to support returns, IOM and UNHCR have continued to play a major role in assisting Southerners stranded in transit sites or in departure points in Khartoum. Returns by train and Nile river barges have continued, albeit with some difficulties. Rail returns were hampered by damaged railway lines and a train was attacked whilst travelling through South Kordofan en route to Northern Bahr el Ghazal, South Sudan, in early July.

Returns from Khartoum to Renk in South Sudan continued by bus. However, humanitarian organisations advocated for a reduction in these movements, as facilities in Renk could not cope with the large number of new arrivals. Onward transportation links were also lacking from Renk to other South Sudan destinations.

By the end of September, 12,000 people were estimated to be stranded at Kosti awaiting onward transportation, with significant numbers of people continuing to arrive at the Way Station. Due to over-crowding many of these people were reported to be sleeping out in the open. The UNHCR office in Kosti identified persons with specific needs and vulnerabilities in order to facilitate expedited onward transportation. From

July to September, almost 7,000 people were transported on barges organised by IOM from Kosti to South Sudan.

At the end of September, nearly 16,000 Southerners remained stranded at Khartoum departure points awaiting onward transportation, in part due to the suspension of the Government of South Sudan's organized return programme.

UNHCR estimated that approximately 700,000 people of South Sudanese origin continue to reside in Sudan with unclear citizenship or residency status.

DARFUR

An improved security environment in parts of Darfur has enabled tens of thousands of refugees and IDPs to return to areas of origin. At the same time, periodic fighting between the Government and armed opposition groups has continued, leading to some new displacement. Humanitarian actors continue to face constraints on access, particularly in areas of ongoing conflict.

Returns

A gradual improvement in the security environment, particularly in West Darfur, has enabled people to return to areas of origin. By the end of September, UNHCR confirmed that since

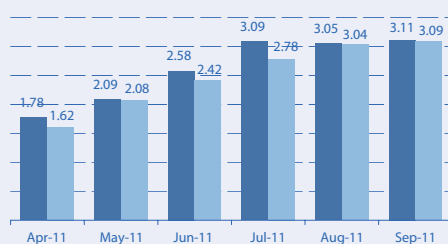


Returns from Aramba to Sehjana North Darfur © Albert Gonzalez/UNAMID

FOOD DISTRIBUTION (DARFUR)

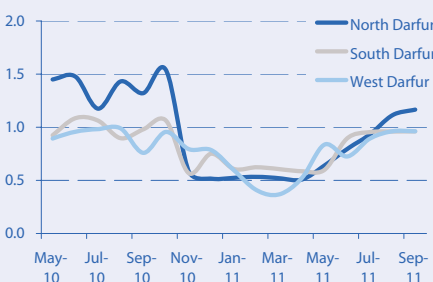
Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries planned vs actually reached (in millions)



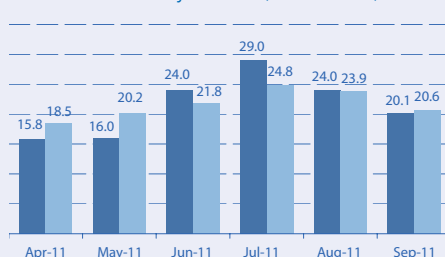
Actual beneficiaries

North, South, West Darfur (in millions)



Food Distributed (Metric tons)

Planned vs actually reached (in thousands)



the beginning of the year approximately 45,000 IDPs, as well as approximately 15,000 refugees from Chad had voluntarily returned to areas of origin, mostly in West Darfur. Although many returnees expected that assistance would be provided and available upon arrival, returnees have experienced challenges since returning, including a lack of access to basic services, livelihoods opportunities, and agricultural support. In addition, UNHCR reported that 834 individuals returned from Libya and settled in North Darfur and are being provided assistance.

Fighting and displacement

Fighting between the SAF and armed movements continued, primarily in the small pockets of North Darfur and South Darfur under the control of armed movements. This has led to new displacement during the reporting period: in North Darfur, approximately 11,000 people were reported to have been displaced from Shangil Tobaya in July as a result of fighting. Meanwhile, in South Darfur, a reported 2,500 people were displaced from the areas of Abu Hamra, Umm Diraisaya and Linda in August.

Insecurity in camps

There have been a number of security incidents in IDP Camps in North Darfur over the reporting period. In Al Salam Camp, community leaders expressed concern over several incidents involving the Central Reserve Police (CRP) in the camp. Similar concerns were also raised by community leaders in Zamzam Camp following a spate of at least six shooting and robberies since the CRP were deployed earlier this year. Other incidents involving the CRP have also been reported in Rwanda Camp as well as in other areas hosting IDPs, such as Tawila and Shangil Tobaya.

Dry spells and flooding

An extended dry spell in North Darfur during July caused delays to planting activities and increased expectations of a poor winter harvest season. The continued dry spell has led to a concentration of livestock in the areas of North Darfur that still have good grazing land, increasing the likelihood of livestock disease outbreak and death of livestock due to lack of water and pasture.

Meanwhile, heavy rains in some places in August and early September led to flooding in the Dar El Salam locality, resulting in the displacement of 3,000 people. In South Darfur, a reported 3,475 people were displaced to higher grounds following the flooding of the Bulbul River in early August.

IDP RETURNS

45000

Verified IDP returns in Darfur (Jan-Sep 2011)

REFUGEE RETURNS

15000

Verified refugee returns in Darfur (Jan-Sep 2011)

Humanitarian partners provided assistance to those affected by the flooding.

Access and security

While humanitarian actors have had some degree of access to the vast majority of Darfur, various constraints on humanitarian access remain. Areas under the control of armed opposition movements, such as eastern and western Jebel Marra, have remained largely inaccessible for humanitarian actors. Meanwhile, humanitarian partners in the health sector have faced difficulties receiving the necessary authorizations to move medical supplies to some areas of ongoing fighting, including Shangil Tobaya. The Humanitarian Aid Commission also issued a directive in August stopping the activities of the national NGO, Peace Platform, who were accused of selling NFIs intended for IDPs in local markets in Nyala. Peace Platform is an implementing partner of the WFP-Logistics Coordination Unit (LCU).

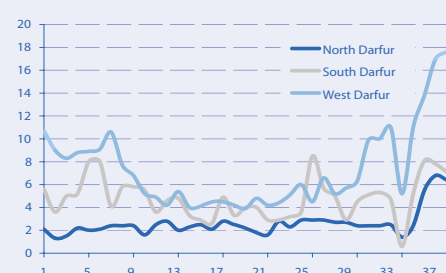
There have also been a number of security incidents, including the murder of an international NGO staff member in Forobara by a group of unknown armed men in August. In addition, an international staff member from the NGO, Emergency, was kidnapped in Nyala, South Darfur on 16 August and, as of the end of September, remained in captivity. Meanwhile, two national staff from the international NGO Médecins du Monde (MDM), arrested in February on charges of collaborating with armed opposition groups, were released in early September.

Doha Agreement

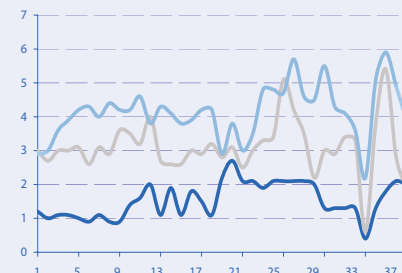
The Government and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) – a consortium of smaller armed groups in Darfur – signed the Doha Agreement in mid-July. A follow-up committee has been established to implement the provisions stated in the Doha Agreement, including the creation of a Darfur Regional Authority as well as a compensation fund for those affected by the conflict.

HEALTH (DARFUR)

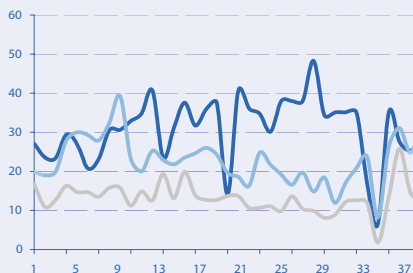
Malaria cases
(per 10,000) Jan-Sep 2011



Bloody Diarrhoea cases
(per 10,000) Jan-Sep 2011



Acute Respiratory Infections cases
(per 10,000) Jan-Sep 2011



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 HWP was revised in July, reflecting the separation of South Sudan. By the end of the third quarter HWP funding for the Republic of Sudan stood at US\$ 642.7 million – 58 per cent of the US\$1.1 billion requirement. This brings funding in 2011 close to the 65 per cent funding reached last year. Funding across sectors varies significantly, with Food Security and Livelihoods funded highest at 57 per cent of requirements met. The Common Services and Coordination sector has also received over half of its needs, with 53 per cent funding. Compared to other consolidated appeals, Sudan is the second highest funded appeal after the Somalia Appeal and ahead of the Japan Tsunami/Earthquake Appeal.

Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)

OCHA conducted two monitoring missions to Darfur to visit CHF-funded projects and verify progress. Three aspects of the project were measured 1) Timeliness and implementation, 2) Progress on Activities and 3) Self-monitoring. The team also inquired on messages and key actions that the partners had for CHF management and stakeholders. In North Darfur, the CHF team visited Plan Sudan, GOAL, Save the Children Sweden, Partners Aid International projects. In South Darfur, the team monitored Care International Switzerland, Mercy Corps Scotland, Tearfund and World Vision International projects.

Overall, CHF-funded partners reported that they have been able to implement their activities on time in the areas visited. This is supported by the on-site confirmation by the monitoring team that activities are complete or underway within the proposed project period.

CHF 2011 allocations reached US\$156.7 million (US\$87.3 million to the Republic of Sudan) and all funds have been allocated.

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

A US\$7.6 million CERF Rapid Response request was made by the Humanitarian Coordinator on 14 August to fund the response to conflict-affected people in Southern Kordofan. Large-scale displacement, disruption of basic services, and exposure of men, women and children to insecurity and violence have resulted from the ongoing conflict.

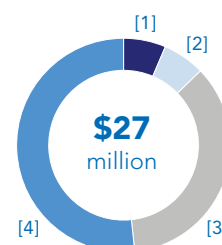
While approval has been provided, requesting UN agencies will first need to confirm that they have reasonable access and capacity to deliver in the affected areas before funds can be disbursed.

Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)

DCPSF is a non-emergency funding mechanism which provides a critical link between humanitarian, recovery and stabilization in the Darfur States. To date the DCPSF has committed \$27.3 million to support the efforts of UN and NGO partners and other humanitarian actors in bridging the gap and building the transition from humanitarian assistance to early recovery and recovery. DCPSF's efforts in Darfur have laid the foundation for sustainable livelihoods, social cohesion, capacity building for community problem solving and small scale infrastructure.

2011 DCPSF Allocation by region (by 30 Sep)
Allocated Amount (in US\$ millions)

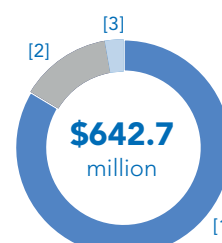
		Amount	Share
1	Darfur Wide	1,737,178	6.4%
2	North Darfur	1,782,000	6.5%
3	South Darfur	9,701,661	35.6%
4	West Darfur	14,068,993	51.6%
	Total	27,289,832	100%



Source: OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section (2011) kersten.jaeger@un.org
[UN DCPSF] kersten.jaeger@un.org | +249912146700

2011 Contributions to the HWP (by 30 Sep)
Received Amount (in US\$ millions)

		Amount	Share
1	Direct funding	537,117,465	83.6%
2	CHF received	87,259,143	13.6%
3	CERF received	18,321,205	2.9%
	Total	642,697,813	100%



Source: OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section (2011) kersten.jaeger@un.org | +249912146700

2011 Contributions to HWP sectors (by 30 Sep)
Amounts (in US\$ millions)

Sector	Amounts	Share
FSL	259.6	58%
EDU	36.5	8.2%
CSC	33.6	7.5%
H	30.1	6.7%
WASH	27.2	6.1%
NUT	24.1	5.4%
PRO	18	4.0%
NFI/ES	7.7	1.7%
RER	6.2	0.6%
MA	2.6	1.4%
BI	1.7	0.4%
MULTI	0.27	0.1%

Source: OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section (2011) kersten.jaeger@un.org | +249912146700