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

Sudan – NGO Expulsions

Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

March 26, 2009

Note: The last fact sheet was dated March 23, 2009

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On March 24, the U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan released a statement on the joint Government of National Unity (GNU)–U.N. assessment of humanitarian needs in Darfur resulting from the early March non-governmental organization (NGO) expulsions. Critical needs identified through the assessment include health care, food aid, nutrition, shelter, and water sanitation and hygiene.
- According to the U.N., the donor community, and humanitarian agencies, program closures are expected to significantly reduce the provision of life-saving assistance to the more than 4.7 million affected individuals in Darfur.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Total Affected Population in Darfur	4.7 million	OCHA ¹ – March 2009
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Darfur	2.7 million	OCHA – March 2009
Population with Reduced Access to Health Care due to Expulsions	1.5 million	OCHA – March 2009
Population with Reduced Access Adequate Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services due to Expulsions	1.16 million	UNICEF ² – March 2009
Population with Reduced Access to Food Aid due to Expulsions	1.1 million	OCHA – March 2009

FY 2009 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan and eastern Chad	\$21,735,341
USAID/FFP³ Assistance to Sudan and eastern Chad	\$372,515,300
State/PRM⁴ Assistance to Sudan and eastern Chad	\$35,575,000
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and eastern Chad.....	\$429,825,641

CURRENT SITUATION

- According to the March 24 U.N. statement on the joint GNU–U.N. assessment, the expulsions resulted in significant short- and long-term gaps in food, shelter, health care, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance. The assessment also identified gaps in managerial and technical capacity, program design and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.
- NGO staff note limited access to several major Darfur IDP camps, particularly Kalma camp in South Darfur. On March 23, the African Union–U.N. Hybrid Operations reported increased tensions in Kalma camp, noting the possibility of a rapid deterioration in the security situation.

Health

- According to the results of the joint GNU–U.N. assessment mission to Darfur, the early March NGO expulsions resulted in a critical need to re-establish health and nutrition services and emergency response capacity in areas that currently have little or no services or that are inaccessible to GNU health staff. Noting incomplete reporting on the current meningitis outbreak in parts of Darfur, the assessment underscored the need to strengthen health and nutrition surveillance as well as early warning systems to avoid further deterioration in the health situation.
- Up to 650,000 people in Darfur currently lack access to adequate health care, according to the joint assessment. Expelled NGOs provided health care to more than 840,000 people. Although the U.N. World Health Organization and the GNU Ministry of Health are working to address health gaps, the assessment team noted that government health staff are unable to access all affected areas. Moreover, medical supplies, staff retention, and salary payment mechanisms are only in place until the end of April. The assessment team further noted that the expulsions

¹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

² U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

³ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁴ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

significantly reduced the number of health staff in Darfur—from 444 to 192 medical staff in West Darfur—and lowered the level of available services, as doctors constituted a significant proportion of the staff reductions.

Logistics

- In a March 23 report, the U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) highlighted concerns regarding recent displacements within South Darfur and into North Darfur, following mid-January violence. Currently, non-food item (NFI) and emergency shelter (ES) sector partners are coordinating with OCHA to assess needs of the recently displaced populations and respond appropriately. On March 19, the GNU Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) transferred control of the Common Pipeline warehouse in Nyala, South Darfur, to UNJLC. According to UNJLC, the GNU seized the Darfur warehouses from the NGO managing the NFI Common Pipeline in early March, resulting in suspension of NFI and ES distributions. On March 22, the GNU HAC in Khartoum confirmed plans to transfer control of the Khartoum, El Geneina, El Fasher, and El Obeid warehouses to UNJLC, although the NFI and ES supplies remain in GNU custody as of March 26.

Nutrition

- According to the joint assessment, re-establishing Darfur's therapeutic feeding centers (TFCs) is critical in the coming weeks. During the annual May to September hunger gap season, admissions to TFCs typically quadruple, with a particular increase in severely malnourished children. Humanitarian agencies also support supplementary feeding centers in order to prevent further deterioration in the nutritional status of affected populations, principally children.
- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has coordinated with local food relief committees to provide a one-time, two-month food ration to fill the humanitarian gap following the NGO expulsions. However, WFP cautions that gaps will remain and 1.1 million individuals will be without food assistance by May 1, typically the beginning of the hunger gap season.

Shelter

- According to the assessment, the expulsions suspended emergency relief supply and shelter distributions for more than 115,000 households—or 692,000 people—in Darfur. The U.N. noted that humanitarian organizations must complete relief supply and shelter needs assessments by late April in order for organizations to conduct distributions in May, prior to the rainy season. However, OCHA reported that the NGO expulsions significantly hindered transport, logistics, assessments, and distributions systems.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

- The joint assessment determined that gaps in sanitation and hygiene pose a significant, immediate threat to populations in Darfur, while the lack of safe drinking water is expected to constitute a challenge in the coming months. Currently, UNICEF and NGOs are providing more than 850,000 individuals with potable water. However, the assessment team anticipates water shortages in the majority of Darfur IDP camps in the next two to four weeks if organizations do not provide fuel and spare parts to run water pumps.
- The expulsions disrupted sanitation and hygiene activities, including waste disposal, latrine maintenance, soap distribution, and hygiene education. As of March 19, the assessment team estimated that nearly 976,000 people had not received adequate sanitation assistance due to the NGO expulsions. Without immediate assistance, acute watery diarrhea and other disease rates are expected to increase in Darfur IDP camps in the coming months, particularly during the June to September rainy season.
- As of March 23, approximately 40,000 individuals had arrived in Zam Zam IDP camp in North Darfur since mid-January, according to the International Organization for Migration. Initial arrivals fled conflict in Muhajeria and Shearia towns, South Darfur, while aid agencies report that recent arrivals are likely coming from other locations to receive humanitarian assistance. Currently, aid agencies report that between 200 and 500 individuals arrive at the camp each day, a decrease from the height of 1,000 individuals per day. Humanitarian agencies are concerned about a lack of expertise to maintain the water distribution system established by expelled NGOs. Moreover, agencies noted that increased demands for water are lowering the local water table and could potentially deplete water sources in nearby El Fasher IDP camps and El Fasher city.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP have provided more than \$709 million in food and non-food humanitarian assistance to Darfur in FY 2008 and to date in FY 2009. In addition, USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) has provided more than \$20 million in assistance to northern Sudan in FY 2008 and FY 2009. The expulsions eliminated approximately 54 percent of USAID/OFDA's humanitarian programs in Darfur, 40 percent of the delivery capacity of USAID/FFP's main partner, WFP, and shut down USAID/OTI's primary implementing partner PADCO-AECOM.

USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN AND EASTERN CHAD IN FY 2009			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2009 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
CARE	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$529,638
Samaritan's Purse	Shelter and Settlements	South Darfur	\$382,926
Terre Des Hommes	Protection, Shelter and Settlements	West Darfur	\$1,000,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Darfur-wide	\$7,000,000
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Darfur-wide	\$1,722,438
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$700,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$11,335,002
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	200,711 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$223,739,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$223,739,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$4,600,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs	Darfur-wide	\$8,850,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$13,450,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009			\$235,074,002
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR in FY 2009			\$248,524,002
FY 2009 EASTERN CHAD			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Action Contre la Faim	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Eastern Chad	\$500,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Agriculture and Food Security	Eastern Chad	\$325,000
USAID	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Eastern Chad	\$5,409
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Eastern Chad	\$116,125
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$946,534
FY 2009 USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	45,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$64,105,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$64,105,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$8,850,000
UNHCR	IDP Protection	Eastern Chad	\$1,375,000
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Conflict Victims	Eastern Chad	\$2,750,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$12,975,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009			\$65,051,534
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD in FY 2009			\$78,026,534
FY 2009 SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
German Agro Action	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Southern Kordofan	\$1,249,876

GOAL	Health	Warab, Southern Blue Nile, Abyei	\$3,300,000
International Rescue Committee	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$800,000
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei	\$1,494,996
Tearfund	Health	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$535,500
USAID	Administrative Support and Travel	Sudan-wide	\$273,433
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	Agriculture and Food Security	Upper Nile, Warab, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei	\$800,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$9,453,805
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
Catholic Relief Services	5,050 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$8,555,400
NPA	2,860 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$6,234,100
WFP	62,689 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan, Three Areas, Eastern Sudan	\$69,881,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$84,671,300
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$1,700,000
UNHCR	Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration	Southern Sudan	\$7,450,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$9,150,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009			\$94,125,105
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR in FY 2009			\$103,275,105

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 26, 2009.

² Estimated value of food assistance.