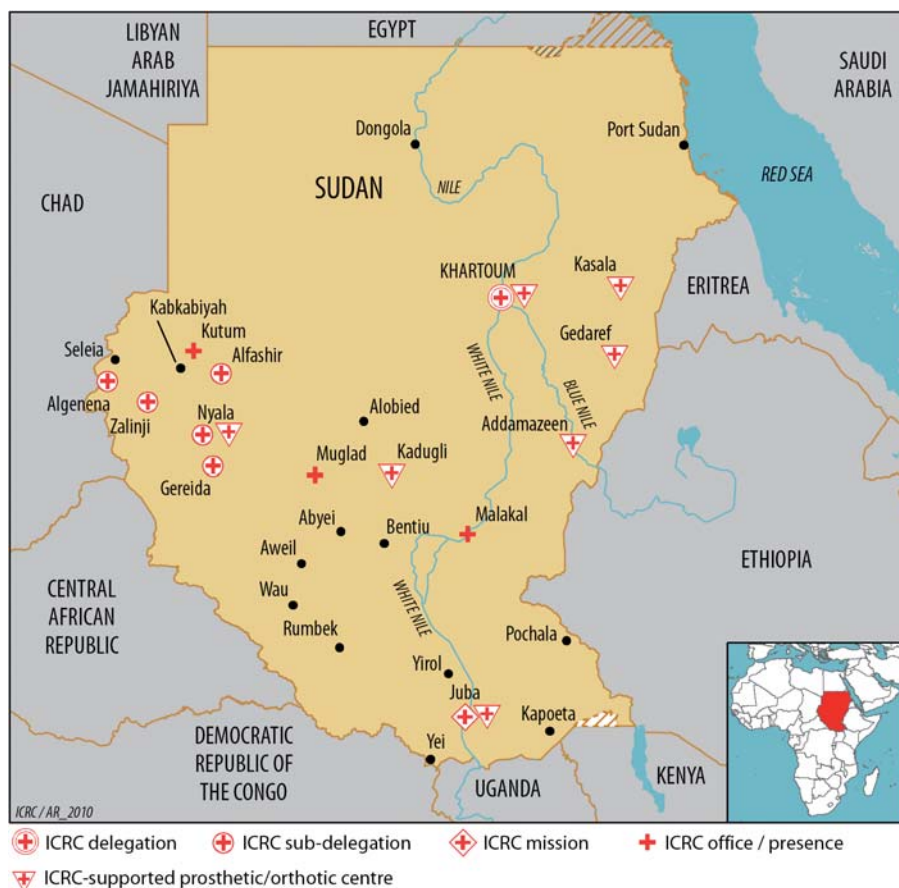


# SUDAN



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	<b>10,216</b>
Assistance	<b>49,353</b>
Prevention	<b>6,403</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>4,408</b>
General	-

▶ **70,379**

of which: Overheads **4,246**

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>92%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>94</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>1,238</b>

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- ▶ faced with security and access constraints in Darfur, delivered assistance to conflict-affected communities by working partly through partners on the ground, while maintaining its presence in Central and South Sudan
- ▶ enabled more than 354,000 struggling farmers to grow and harvest their own crops, and 81,000 pastoralists to protect livestock through vaccination and veterinary training
- ▶ provided 8 health centres, 14 hospitals and 6 physical rehabilitation centres with materials, training, staff incentives and infrastructure improvements
- ▶ acted as a neutral intermediary in the release and handover to the authorities of 123 Sudanese Armed Forces personnel held by an armed group in Darfur
- ▶ to secure greater protection of civilians and improve access of ICRC staff to people in need, briefed thousands of military, security and police personnel, plus members of armed groups, on IHL and the Movement's work
- ▶ supported the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in boosting its emergency preparedness in case of election- or referendum-related violence

The ICRC opened an office in Khartoum in 1978. In 1984, it initiated operations in the context of the armed conflict between government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, later adapting its programmes to the transition to peace. Since 2004, it has responded to needs arising from the hostilities in Darfur. It works to ensure that people directly affected by armed conflict are protected in accordance with IHL, receive emergency aid, medical care and livelihood support, and can re-establish family links. It works with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and provides leadership for other Movement partners active in Sudan.

## CONTEXT

Sudan's first multi-party national elections in 24 years, held in April, passed amid relative calm, with Omar al-Bashir retaining the presidency.

In July, the International Criminal Court issued a second warrant for President al-Bashir's arrest, this one on grounds of genocide in Darfur. The first warrant, issued in 2009, cited war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Darfur remained volatile, despite efforts to resolve its non-international armed conflict during talks in Doha, Qatar, and an easing of political tensions with neighbouring Chad. Thousands more people fled their villages amid fighting between Sudanese government forces and armed groups. Intercommunal violence recurred,

while banditry and kidnapping endangered civilians and aid workers. With thousands of people still displaced in camps, the Sudanese government sought to encourage them to return to their villages.

South, Central and Eastern Sudan witnessed intercommunal and/or political violence, while the alleged activities of a Ugandan armed group in the south destabilized communities.

At year-end, the approaching referendum on South Sudan's secession in January 2011 dominated national politics with thousands of people travelling south to vote in their home regions. Plans for a referendum in Abyei were put on hold.

Two peacekeeping forces, the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), retained their presence.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
<b>Red Cross messages</b>	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	7,745	22	
RCMs distributed	6,267	45	
Phone calls facilitated between family members	80		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>	Total		
People reunited with their families	18		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	279	41	56
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	180		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	32		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	580	79	131
<b>UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>	Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	64	19	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	29	9	
<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	11		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	88	19	
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
<b>ICRC visits</b>	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	153		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	141		
Detainees newly registered	141		
Number of visits carried out	2		
Number of places of detention visited	2		
<b>Restoring family links</b>	Total		
RCMs collected	1		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	1		
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	123		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	41		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	256,155	17%	65%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	163,984		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	61,935	21%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	59,120		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	435,316	25%	45%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	330,117		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	296,038	51%	19%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	179,811		

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
Health		Total	Women	Children
Health centres supported	Structures	8		
Average catchment population		115,167		
Consultations	Patients	80,504		
	<i>of which curative</i>		20,865	39,143
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		3,311	
Immunizations	Doses	115,806		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	113,240		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	2,566		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	289		
Health education	Sessions	267		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	148		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	14		
Admissions	Patients	19		
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	19		
First aid				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	11		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	6		
Wounded patients treated	Patients	344		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	6		
Patients receiving services	Patients	2,982	674	457
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	424	78	26
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,282	281	57
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	129		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	277	61	156
Orthoses delivered	Units	765	176	428
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	1		
Crutches delivered	Units	1,299		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Operating within security constraints in Darfur, the ICRC continued to assist conflict-affected communities there while simultaneously addressing humanitarian needs in violence-prone regions of Central and South Sudan.

ICRC staff movements in Darfur were restricted following the kidnapping, in late 2009, of two delegates on either side of the Sudan-Chad border. They were released in February and March. After reviewing its working methods in order to maximize the impact of humanitarian assistance while minimizing risks to staff, the ICRC resumed movements in rural Darfur from end-May. With the necessary monitoring procedures in place, it delivered assistance to conflict-affected populations, partly through suitable partners on the ground, including the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, national and local authorities and local communities.

In Darfur and Central and South Sudan, the ICRC supplied emergency food and shelter materials to civilians displaced by armed conflict and other situations of violence. Struggling pastoralist communities benefited from ICRC-supported livestock vaccination campaigns, backed by veterinary training to ensure continuity of care for herds. Meanwhile, farming communities received seed and

tools to restart agricultural production, sometimes accompanied by emergency aid to tide them over while crops were growing.

Recipients of seed and tools included, for the first time, people living in Darfur's Gereida IDP camp or leaving it to return to their home villages. Also in Gereida, the ICRC continued, with the Australian and British Red Cross Societies, to run a supplementary feeding programme for malnourished children and helped organize vaccinations against meningitis. As planned, the ICRC reduced its other operations in the camp, handing over management of the health centre to the NGO Merlin in January, and water and sanitation facilities to Care International Switzerland in August. The ICRC scaled down its Gereida sub-delegation to an office, thereafter depending on the Nyala sub-delegation. In August, amid security restrictions, it closed its Kutum office.

Also in Darfur, the ICRC ensured that 8 primary health care centres received medical supplies and staff incentives. It helped reduce health risks by training and equipping community workers in Darfur and Central and South Sudan to repair and maintain water points, and supported the rehabilitation of water yards (storage systems).

To ensure adequate care for weapon-wounded patients, the ICRC provided medical supplies to 14 Sudanese hospitals, training some

staff in war-surgery techniques and rehabilitating infrastructure where needed. In November, the ICRC deployed a two-person mobile surgical team to South Sudan to intervene in case of emergencies. Meanwhile, the organization maintained support to 6 physical rehabilitation centres, including the ICRC-constructed Juba referral facility.

First-hand ICRC monitoring of civilian welfare, particularly in Darfur, was limited by security and access constraints. Meanwhile, the ICRC maintained dialogue with authorities and weapon bearers, reminding them of their responsibilities under IHL and other laws to protect civilians. Complementing these meetings were longstanding initiatives to promote IHL among authorities, weapon bearers and influential civil society sectors, sometimes combined with first-aid training.

People separated from their families while fleeing violence restored and maintained contact using the ICRC-supported family-links service, delivered by the National Society. The welfare of unaccompanied or separated children remained a priority.

By year-end, the government had not yet authorized the ICRC to visit detainees. However, in its role as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the release and handover to the authorities of 123 Sudanese soldiers held by an armed group.

In preparation for potential election- and referendum-related violence, the Sudanese Red Crescent, with ICRC support, strengthened its emergency response, first-aid and communication skills. The ICRC also facilitated coordination within the Movement, staying in contact with UN and other agencies to coordinate and maximize the impact of humanitarian activities.

## CIVILIANS

### Alleged IHL violations monitored

Security and access constraints restricted the ICRC's first-hand monitoring of the situation of the civilian population in Darfur. Monitoring, however, took place throughout the year in violence-prone regions of South and some areas of Central Sudan. Civilians approached the ICRC to report alleged IHL violations, details of which were collected and documented by the organization. Where possible, the ICRC made confidential representations to relevant parties. During briefings, the ICRC reminded authorities, weapon bearers and community leaders of their responsibilities under IHL to protect civilians and improve security for aid workers to allow them to safely reach people in need.

### Struggling communities survive with emergency aid

In Darfur, Eastern and South Sudan, 138,662 violence-affected residents, IDPs and returnees (27,425 households) survived with one-month emergency food rations, delivered by the Sudanese Red Crescent or local community associations and supplied by the ICRC. Some 61,935 people whose lives were disrupted by violence or flooding also received basic shelter and household items essential to maintaining health and hygiene. ICRC stocks of emergency

water were not required. With ICRC support, the National Society trained 120 volunteers from nine branches to assess needs and distribute emergency aid.

### Violence-affected people helped to grow crops and vaccinate livestock

A total of 354,007 people (68,475 households) in Darfur and South Sudan regained some self-sufficiency after growing crops using ICRC-supplied seed and tools. Among them were IDPs in Darfur's Gereida camp, who harvested groundnut, sorghum and okra on rented or borrowed land in the immediate vicinity of the camp or, if they chose to return, on land near to their home villages. Elsewhere in Darfur, seed and tool distributions reached as planned communities most affected by violence, with the exception of Jebel Marra, which remained inaccessible to ICRC staff owing to restricted access and for security reasons. Other communities receiving this assistance included displaced people in Western Equatoria, South Sudan, who eased pressure on host communities' food stocks by producing their own. Deliveries of three-month food rations for 96,828 people accompanied seed and tool distributions to cover any shortfalls until the harvest.

In Darfur and Central and South Sudan, more than 81,000 pastoralists tending herds depleted by intercommunal violence and scarce rains faced a less precarious future following the vaccination of more than 617,000 livestock – mainly cattle – in a project run jointly by Sudan's Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries and the ICRC. To ensure continuity of care in remote areas, around 220 animal health workers/animal health auxiliaries from pastoral communities obtained or refreshed their basic veterinary skills with support from these organizations, along with Vétérinaires Sans Frontières-Germany.

### Vulnerable communities access clean water

Around 70% of Gereida IDP camp's population drew drinking water from ICRC-maintained facilities until August, when Care International Switzerland took over these services. Elsewhere in Darfur, local community representatives underwent training in the maintenance and repair of water points, conducted by local water authorities and the ICRC, which supplied tools and spare parts where needed. With ICRC funding, contractors repaired some water yards.

Other projects included the rehabilitation of two water yards along migration corridors in South Kordofan, Central Sudan, and repairs to hand pumps in Pibor County, South Sudan. In the southern district of Akobo, up to 50,000 people, mostly IDPs fleeing intercommunal violence, were set to benefit from the building of three water yards, begun in 2010 with the drilling of six boreholes.

### Darfuris benefit from health care services

With ICRC support, 104,000 residents in conflict-affected rural Darfur had access throughout 2010 to seven ICRC-supported primary health care centres, where an average of 6,150 consultations/month took place. Centres received monthly medical supplies, plus economic incentives and training for local staff from the ICRC. In more remote areas, women and children rendered vulnerable to disease through a lack of access to health facilities received vaccinations

and curative consultations during visits from Ministry of Health mobile teams, supported by the ICRC. Women also benefited from the services of 57 birth attendants, trained by the ICRC.

An eighth ICRC-supported primary health care centre – in Gereida camp – was handed over as planned to the NGO Merlin at the end of January. Merlin received a three-month supply of medicines, plus equipment and continued maintenance support from the ICRC. Throughout 2010, meanwhile, 20,665 malnourished children in the camp received treatment at a supplementary feeding centre that continued to be run jointly by the Australian and British Red Cross Societies and the ICRC. Children were regularly screened for signs of malnutrition, mothers were offered advice on its detection, and families and traditional healers took part in regular ICRC-run educational sessions on health, nutrition and hygiene. To further reduce health risks within the camp and adjacent town, nearly 50,000 people received vaccinations against meningitis in a campaign supported by the ICRC, which supported a similar campaign in the al-Juneina area. The ICRC also mobilized the camp population to refurbish or build latrines and collect and dispose of solid waste and rubbish.

#### **Contact restored and maintained between dispersed families**

Families separated by conflict or other situations of violence in Sudan continued to restore and maintain contact with relatives via the family-links network run by the National Society/ICRC. While security constraints in Darfur limited ICRC activities in that region, it received permission in December to resume family-links activities in eastern Sudan for the first time in three years. As a priority, children were put in touch with their parents through the tracing and RCM services and, where possible and appropriate, were reunited with them. Some 29 such reunifications took place, sometimes across national borders. Families in Sudan whose relatives were interned in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba or in facilities in Afghanistan and Iraq exchanged family news via telephone calls.

To improve the efficiency of tracing and RCM services in Sudan, the ICRC continued to cover the salaries of 25 Sudanese Red Crescent tracing personnel, based in branches across the country. It also paid staff incentives and running costs. National Society personnel and volunteers enhanced their tracing skills during 11 ICRC-organized workshops.

In a new initiative, members of the National Society's emergency action teams participated in ICRC-led courses, during which they learnt how to handle, transport, record and store human remains so that families could be promptly informed of the deaths. National Society branches received equipment for dealing with such emergencies.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

The ICRC pursued dialogue with the Sudanese authorities with a view to gaining access to all detainees held in their custody (see *Authorities*).

Meanwhile, security and access constraints prevented the ICRC from following up cases of detainees held by armed groups in Darfur.

At the request of the parties concerned, after their registration by the ICRC, 123 government soldiers held by the Darfur-based armed group JEM were released and handed over to the authorities, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary. The Sudanese government also notified the ICRC of the release from custody of 56 alleged JEM members, who were then visited by delegates. All the former detainees received essential items such as clothing, shoes and medicines, if required, and were able to contact their families through the RCM service and using ICRC-supplied phone cards.

Some people held by members of South Sudan armed forces received ICRC visits.

In a new ICRC initiative, Sudanese people who had been released from the Guantanamo Bay internment facility and returned to Sudan were offered psychological support to help them cope with the effects of their incarceration. The ICRC also assisted in the repatriation of one Sudanese ex-detainee released from Iraq.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

#### **Weapon-wounded patients receive emergency care**

A total of 363 fighters and civilians wounded during clashes in Darfur and Central and South Sudan were treated with ICRC medical supplies delivered to 14 hospitals and 11 first-aid posts on an ad hoc basis.

Partly in preparation for the referendum period, the ICRC boosted available medical care in South Sudan and transitional north/south areas. More than 30 staff in hospitals in Juba and Upper Nile State honed their war-surgery skills during two ICRC-run seminars. To improve wounded people's chances of survival, almost 680 people – civilians and combatants – received first-aid training, during which they also learnt more about IHL. Materials and dressing kits were also distributed. In November, a two-person mobile surgical team travelled to South Sudan to intervene in case of emergencies.

#### **Patients with weapon and mine-related injuries assisted with rehabilitation**

Over 2,980 patients underwent treatment at 6 ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres. In the south, patients with mine or weapon-related disabilities were treated at the Physical Rehabilitation Referral Centre in Juba, opened in early 2009 and co-managed by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and the ICRC. Patients at five other rehabilitation centres run by the National Authority for Prosthetics and Orthotics – in Khartoum, Nyala, Addamazeen, Gedaref and Kasala – also benefited from ICRC support, ranging from technical expertise to funding, materials, components and equipment. Another centre, at Kadugli, received ICRC materials and equipment and underwent maintenance work but remained closed owing to a lack of technical staff to run the centre.

To ensure sustainability of rehabilitative care, 14 students enhanced their skills with ICRC support. They were either enrolled in the ICRC's three-year prosthetic/orthotic diploma course in Khartoum or received ICRC sponsorship to study abroad.

## AUTHORITIES

Amid preparations for the election and referendum, the government's focus on IHL implementation was limited. Nevertheless, the authorities and the ICRC discussed humanitarian issues at regular meetings, during which the ICRC sought to enhance understanding of and support for its mandate. The ICRC emphasized the need for access to victims of armed conflict in Darfur, and for improved security in the region for civilians and aid workers. Government representatives, including the Foreign Affairs Ministry and Sudanese Humanitarian Aid Commission, received monthly newsletters on ICRC activities, and more than 100 members of Darfur's local authorities attended IHL information sessions.

The national IHL committee and the ICRC discussed ways to advance the incorporation of IHL into Sudanese law. Committee members dealing with the ICRC's offer to visit detainees received briefings on the organization's standard procedures during such visits.

In June, the Sudanese parliament passed a law giving legal recognition to the Sudanese Red Crescent, paving the way for the National Society to request government support for its activities.

The ICRC also maintained contact with the UN and other international/regional decision-makers to boost support for IHL, the Movement and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

To help the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) integrate IHL into training programmes, more than 100 officers representing military training institutions learnt how to teach IHL to other personnel during six ICRC-run courses. For the first time, Military Intelligence and Republican Guard personnel took part. The same course was held for training officers from the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in the south and for members of the Central Reserve Police (CRP).

Nearly 1,000 officers from SAF military intelligence and military police, the Border Guards and the CRP, almost 5,000 personnel from the SPLA and a further 1,000 from the north/south Joint Integrated Units deepened their knowledge of IHL during ICRC-run courses and briefing sessions. With ICRC sponsorship, three senior officers from the SAF and SPLA attended IHL courses in Europe.

Almost 800 personnel from the UNMIS and UNAMID peace-keeping forces received IHL presentations, while various weapon bearers, including representatives of 190 civil defence forces in Darfur and South Kordofan, attended ICRC briefings.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Opinion-formers such as journalists, traditional leaders and academics remained potentially important relays for promoting respect for IHL in Sudan.

Journalists received regular updates on ICRC activities through newsletters and press releases and gained more insight into ICRC operations in Sudan through an article published in *Al-Insani*, the ICRC's Arabic-language quarterly. Four journalists increased their understanding of IHL at ICRC-run courses abroad. Thirty Sudanese journalists were briefed on IHL, the Fundamental Principles and Movement activities during a one-day workshop in Khartoum co-organized by the national IHL committee and the ICRC.

At grassroots level, local communities and a range of influential civil society groups, including traditional leaders, enhanced their awareness of IHL and the Movement during sessions conducted by Sudanese Red Crescent personnel, often together with ICRC staff. Personnel from the National Society, with Movement support, built up their communication skills. In a project developed jointly by the Sudanese Red Crescent, the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC, 24 National Society staff and volunteers learnt how to use a new handbook, training materials and speaking notes to convey IHL principles effectively in conflict-affected areas. In other initiatives, 18 National Society personnel in Darfur participated in a three-day basic IHL course.

Three law lecturers from universities in Khartoum, Juba and Darfur attended IHL courses abroad with sponsorship from the ICRC, which also supplied educational materials and technical support to 17 higher-education institutions.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With ICRC funds, training, materials and technical support, the Sudanese Red Crescent developed its capacities. Personnel received training in the proper management of human remains and restoring family links (see *Civilians*) and in IHL dissemination (see *Civil society*).

With Movement support, the National Society mobilized over 17,000 volunteers and 67 ambulances to address potential situations of violence during the election. They assisted 50,000 people, mostly for minor injuries, heat stroke and dehydration. Later in the year, with ICRC support, the National Society prepared a contingency plan for the 2011 referendum, focusing on strengthening capacities in 12 branches. The ICRC provided partial funding for operational costs, first-aid kits, stretchers and training for volunteers. The National Society also established six new emergency action teams in the centre and south, and held training/refresher courses for 650 volunteers.

The salaries of 59 National Society posts at headquarters and branch levels were supported financially by the ICRC, while the National Society continued its reform process, reducing headquarters staff from 75 to 55.

Movement partners met regularly through an established coordination mechanism in order to share information and coordinate humanitarian activities.