

SOUTH SUDAN AND SUDAN



ICRC / AR, 2011

+ ICRC delegation
 + ICRC sub-delegation
 + ICRC mission
 + ICRC office / presence
+ ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)	
Protection	7,902
Assistance	42,706
Prevention	5,897
Cooperation with National Societies	4,318
General	-

▶ 60,823
of which: Overheads 3,700

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	73%

PERSONNEL	
Expatriates	97
National staff (daily workers not included)	1,036

KEY POINTS

- In 2011, the ICRC:**
- ▶ provided many thousands of conflict- and violence-affected civilians with emergency food, shelter materials, access to clean water and the means to rebuild or maintain disrupted livelihoods
 - ▶ continued to support 7 health centres in Darfur, while handing over, as planned, the therapeutic feeding programme for children to another organization
 - ▶ acted as a neutral intermediary in the release and handover to the authorities of 53 Sudanese Armed Forces personnel held by armed groups in Darfur
 - ▶ through its four-person mobile surgical team in South Sudan, performed emergency operations, while providing materials and training to staff at hospitals and first-aid posts across Sudan
 - ▶ following the formation of a new State, established a delegation in South Sudan and helped the “South Sudan Red Cross Society” (processing its formal recognition) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to strengthen their capacities
 - ▶ offered technical advice to the authorities of both States in implementing IHL-related legislation

The ICRC opened an office in Khartoum, Sudan, in 1978. In 1984, it initiated operations in response to the armed conflict between government forces and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army, later adapting its programmes to the transition to peace. Since 2003, it has responded to needs arising from the hostilities in Darfur. The ICRC opened a delegation in newly independent South Sudan mid-2011, although it has been present in Juba since 1980.

In both countries the ICRC works to ensure that people affected by armed conflict are protected in accordance with IHL, receive emergency aid, livelihood support, a safe water supply and medical care, and can restore contact with relatives. It seeks to increase knowledge of IHL among the authorities and armed forces. It works with and supports the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and the “South Sudan Red Cross Society”.

CONTEXT

The Republic of South Sudan was founded in July, following the vote for independence in January’s referendum. The authorities then began the challenging process of creating institutions, recognizing international treaties, and passing laws orienting the social, political and economic life of the new State. In Sudan, a new cabinet was sworn in during December.

In border areas, political and intercommunal tensions resulted in fighting and fatalities in Abyei, Blue Nile State and the Nuba Mountains of South Kordofan. Many thousands of civilians were displaced from their homes. In Abyei, a new peacekeeping force, the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), was established.

In Darfur, Sudan, civilians continued to be displaced by the non-international armed conflict. During peace talks in Doha, Qatar, the Sudanese government signed a peace agreement in July 2011 with one coalition of armed groups, but other armed groups remained outside the peace process.

In South Sudan, where a new peacekeeping force – the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) – was established by the UN Security Council, troops from the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) were involved in non-international armed conflict and armed violence with a number of armed opposition groups. The fighting resulted in civilian casualties and displacement, including in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei states. In Western Equatoria and Bahr al-Ghazal, the activities of a Ugandan armed group continued to destabilize communities. Tribal clashes also claimed lives.

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC maintained its operational flexibility in South Sudan and Sudan, focusing its resources on addressing emergency and longer-term humanitarian needs.

With staff movements limited by security in Darfur and access constraints in many areas, the ICRC continued to deliver assistance partly through partners on the ground, including the

Main figures and indicators	PROTECTION	Total		
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Red Cross messages (RCMs)				
RCMs collected		6,154	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed		5,554	86	
Phone calls facilitated between family members		7	95	
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations				
People reunited with their families		30		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	12		
People transferred/repatriated		2		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons				
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		232	Women	Minors
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		156	37	50
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	32		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2011 (people)		539	90	128
UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers				
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		341	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		31	79	15
	<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	13	14	21
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2011		383	80	7
Documents				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		7		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
ICRC visits				
Detainees visited		188	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually		175		2
Detainees newly registered		168		2
Number of visits carried out		20		
Number of places of detention visited		14		
Restoring family links				
RCMs collected		2		
RCMs distributed		4		
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC		54		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		15		

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food	Beneficiaries	814,702	19%	62%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	744,190		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	176,638	21%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	176,632		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	796,315	20%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	570,849		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	807,283	40%	20%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	9,670		
Health				
Health centres supported	Structures	8		
Average catchment population		123,017		
Consultations	Patients	69,309		
	<i>of which curative</i>		15,601	36,102
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		3,917	
Immunizations	Doses	223,273		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	220,260		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	3,013		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	348		
Health education	Sessions	205		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	53		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	22		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	8		
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	50		
Admissions	Patients	842	67	55
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	721	49	25
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	2		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	121		
Operations performed		554		

Main figures and indicators	ASSISTANCE	Total	Women	Children
First aid				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	15		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	2	
Wounded patients treated	Patients	263		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	9		
Patients receiving services	Patients	4,878	1,086	657
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	925	164	46
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,926	397	66
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	195	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	475	102	221
Orthoses delivered	Units	1,209	334	514
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	1	
Crutches delivered	Units	1326		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	98		

Sudanese Red Crescent Society and the new “South Sudan Red Cross Society” – pursuing its formal recognition process – national and local authorities and local communities. In South Sudan, where the ICRC established a delegation, it offered technical advice to the “South Sudan Red Cross” as it worked towards gaining legal recognition as a National Society.

In both States, the ICRC provided emergency supplies of food, shelter and household items to people displaced or otherwise affected by fighting and helped struggling farmers rebuild their livelihoods by providing them with seed, tools, and where necessary additional food rations to tide them over until harvest. Civilians returning to their villages in Darfur undertook community projects such as land ploughing and the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. Nomadic communities benefited from enhanced veterinary services, including the vaccination of more than a million livestock against disease.

More than 807,000 people gained access to clean water supplies, thus reducing health risks, through ICRC-supported projects to rehabilitate and maintain facilities. In Akobo, South Sudan, for example, the construction of three water yards benefited some 55,000 people. Communities and authorities received training to maintain facilities.

Civilians in Darfur, mainly mothers and children, accessed seven ICRC-supported primary health care units, receiving routine immunization and using the services of midwives trained with ICRC assistance. Malnourished children in Darfur’s Gereida IDP camp continued to receive therapeutic feeding provided by the Australian/British Red Cross Societies and the ICRC until November, when services were handed over as planned to the health charity Merlin.

Family members separated by conflict or other situations of violence re-established or maintained contact with relatives through the family-links service run by the ICRC, the “South Sudan Red Cross” and the Sudanese Red Crescent. Several children were reunited with their families, some in cross-border operations.

The ICRC maintained its dialogue with the government of Sudan, and began talks with the authorities in South Sudan, on obtaining permission to visit all detainees within its purview. In its role as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the release and handover to the authorities of 53 Sudanese soldiers held by armed groups in Darfur. In South Sudan, the ICRC visited, on an ad hoc basis, some detainees held by the SPLA.

An ICRC mobile surgical team in South Sudan operated on weapon-wounded patients. Hospitals and first-aid posts in both States received materials as required. To ensure longer-term care for people suffering from conflict-related disabilities, the ICRC provided nine physical rehabilitation centres with funding, materials, components, equipment, and training of local technicians. In Sudan, it renewed an agreement with the authorities to support these services for five more years.

Weapon bearers, including members of the armed forces and peacekeeping personnel, plus civil society representatives including journalists and academics, enhanced their knowledge of IHL and Movement activities through National Society/ICRC-supported briefings. The ICRC provided legal expertise to the South Sudan authorities regarding succession to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and promulgation of the Red Cross Act.

The ICRC provided the “South Sudan Red Cross” and the Sudanese Red Crescent with material, technical and financial assistance. To coordinate activities, contacts were maintained with Movement partners and other organizations.

CIVILIANS

Civilian welfare monitored

Security and access constraints in some areas of Darfur, as well as in Abyei, Blue Nile and South Kordofan, continued to limit the ICRC’s first-hand monitoring of the situation of civilians. In South Sudan, the ICRC followed and documented the situation of people affected by clashes involving the SPLA and armed groups, and of refugees gathered at Yida camp in Unity State after fleeing fighting in the Nuba Mountains, Sudan, and at sites in Maban county in Upper Nile State after fleeing fighting in Blue Nile State, Sudan.

Where possible, throughout South Sudan and Sudan, ICRC delegates raised concerns over alleged IHL violations with the relevant parties, recommending measures to stop such incidents recurring. During briefings, the ICRC reminded authorities, weapon bearers and community leaders of their responsibilities under IHL to protect civilians and medical staff and to improve security and access for aid workers so that they might safely reach people in need.

Communities affected by fighting receive emergency aid

In South Sudan and Sudan, more than 371,000 people – including IDPs and refugees fleeing violence, returnees and host communities – coped with periods of emergency with the aid of ICRC-supplied food rations. Over 176,000 people also received tarpaulins to shelter from the elements, plus items essential to daily living,

including blankets and utensils for carrying water or cooking food. Those receiving assistance included conflict-affected communities in Darfur, and people in South Sudan displaced or otherwise affected by a combination of internal clashes between the SPLA and rebel groups, the activities of a Ugandan armed group, intercommunal clashes and fighting in border areas. Some 35,000 people affected by the clashes along the border with South Sudan received emergency relief from the Sudan Red Crescent supported by the ICRC. The improvement or installation of water facilities meant that some 3,000 IDPs and refugees in areas including Blue Nile State, Sudan, and Unity State, South Sudan, could access clean supplies.

To improve the chances of weapon-wounded people surviving their injuries, several hundred people, including weapon bearers, health staff and civilians in remote communities, received first-aid training from National Society and ICRC staff, together with first-aid kits and IHL briefings. Staff and volunteers from both National Societies were trained to teach first aid to others and to deliver assistance in emergencies.

Farmers increase economic security

More than 570,400 conflict- and violence-affected people (including some 494,000 in Darfur, as well as communities in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Western Equatoria in South Sudan) worked to rebuild their livelihoods with the help of ICRC-supplied seed and tools; over 429,000 also received one-month food rations as a nutritional buffer. A post-harvest assessment in Western Equatoria in South Sudan revealed that families receiving such assistance had increased production by 127% over 2010 and that 65% of them were able to generate an income from the surplus.

With growing numbers of people returning to their villages in Darfur, some 8,743 households (52,450 people) participated in ICRC-supported community projects to strengthen livelihoods, including installing oil presses, digging irrigation systems and ploughing land.

Also in Darfur, and in Western Equatoria, South Sudan, agricultural authorities produced locally adapted seed through ICRC-supported projects to enhance farmers' prospects of a successful harvest. Authorities' staff received training in seed certification.

Herders strengthen livestock

Livestock-dependent herding communities in South Sudan (Jonglei, Warrap State) and Sudan (Darfur, South Kordofan) faced a less precarious future after camels, sheep, goats and cattle were vaccinated against disease in ICRC-supported projects run by the relevant authorities. In Warrap State, livestock belonging to communities dispersed south by clashes in Abyei were among those vaccinated. In total, more than 1.4 million animals were vaccinated (254,000 in South Sudan), benefiting 172,658 people (28,777 households), including 30,489 in South Sudan. To ensure that nomadic communities, often living far from populated centres, could immediately access assistance for weakened livestock, some 358 herders (35 in South Sudan) trained as community animal health workers/animal health auxiliaries. Livestock keepers also received ICRC advice on protecting herds against disease.

Rural communities access clean water

More than 807,000 people, including IDPs, gained access to clean and reliable water supplies, thus reducing health risks, through projects conducted by local authorities in cooperation with the ICRC.

In Darfur, where disputes over access to natural resources sometimes increased intercommunal tensions, communities and their livestock drank from newly rehabilitated or upgraded water yards and traditional rainwater catchments. Patients and staff at health clinics, a hospital and the Zalinji midwifery school in Sudan also benefited from improvements to water supply systems. During training sessions, 429 representatives of local communities learnt to repair and maintain their water sources using ICRC-supplied tools and spare parts.

In South Sudan, work on three solar-powered water yards in the town of Akobo ensured that some 55,000 people could access clean water. Forty representatives of water authorities learnt to maintain the facilities.

Civilians in Darfur maintain access to health care

Civilians in Darfur, primarily women and children, had access to adequate levels of health care thanks to the ICRC's continued support to seven primary health care units. These facilities, which provided curative, mother and child and preventive care and referred patients to secondary care when necessary, received medical supplies and equipment, along with training and economic incentives for staff. In Gereida IDP camp, some 14,300 malnourished children received treatment at the therapeutic feeding centre supported by the Australian/British Red Cross Societies and the ICRC, until services were handed over, as planned, to the health charity Merlin in November.

Thousands of children were immunized against polio and measles during campaigns conducted by Darfur's provincial health authorities, partially supported by the ICRC. The organization referred 50 women and children in Nyala and Khartoum to specialized surgical care. Some 27 women from rural communities began midwifery training following the one-year renewal of a training initiative organized by the Sudanese Health Ministry and the ICRC.

Conflict-affected families stay in touch

Relatives separated by conflict or other situations of violence were able to restore and maintain contact with each other through the family-links service run by the "South Sudan Red Cross", the Sudanese Red Crescent and the ICRC. Security constraints in Darfur continued to limit ICRC activities there.

In eastern Sudan, where the ICRC received permission to resume its family-links activities after a three-year hiatus, 316 unaccompanied/separated minors in a refugee camp in Kassala, were registered with a view to enabling those with tracing needs to restore contact with their families. In total, 31 children, including 21 formerly associated with weapon bearers, were reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society. For example, in cross-border operations, 7 unaccompanied/separated children who had been living in South Sudan joined their families in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), 1 South Sudanese child in the DRC made the reverse journey and 6 adolescents repatriated from Chad joined their families in Sudan.

The families of Sudanese detainees held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay and in Afghanistan maintained contact with them through ICRC-organized phone or video links.

In South Sudan, special attention was paid to meeting the family-links needs of refugees.

To enhance family-links services and the management of human remains during conflict or other situations of violence, “South Sudan Red Cross” and Sudanese Red Crescent staff participated in specialist training sessions, and an assessment of family-links needs was undertaken in Sudan.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC maintained its dialogue with the government of Sudan on gaining access to all detainees within its purview. In parallel, the ICRC pursued its efforts to resume visits to a number of people held by armed groups in Darfur.

At the request of the parties concerned, the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary in the release and handover to the authorities of 53 Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) personnel held by armed groups in Darfur. The ICRC also assisted in the repatriation of one Chadian detainee released by the Sudanese authorities and of one Sudanese detainee who had been held in Iraq. Sudanese people who had returned home after incarceration in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay continued to attend weekly group and individual therapy sessions to help them cope with the psychological effects of their internment.

In South Sudan, the ICRC engaged in dialogue with the authorities on detention issues with a view to signing a general memorandum of understanding on detention visits. It also visited, on an ad hoc basis, some detainees held by the SPLA. Visits took place according to standard ICRC procedures. The ICRC pursued efforts to visit detainees allegedly held by other weapon bearers.

Detainees could exchange messages with their families via the RCM service.

WOUNDED AND SICK

Weapon-wounded undergo treatment

More than 980 people wounded during clashes in South Sudan and Sudan received medical attention thanks to materials and drugs donated by the ICRC to 22 hospitals and 15 first-aid posts, including to some health facilities supported through the “South Sudan Red Cross” and the Sudanese Red Crescent. Following fighting in Blue Nile State, weapon-wounded patients at Kurmuk Hospital and over the Ethiopian border in Assosa (see *Ethiopia*) received treatment with ICRC-supplied medical materials.

In South Sudan, 350 patients underwent emergency surgery carried out by the four-person ICRC surgical team. Based permanently at Malakal Teaching Hospital from June (having been working in southern Sudan since late 2010), the team provided treatment on site or in the field, as required. Following an assessment of needs and facilities, the hospital’s water treatment plant was rehabilitated and an agreement signed with the authorities to extend ICRC support there. Seventeen staff members from hospitals in Upper Nile State enhanced their war-surgery and other skills during a three-day course run by the ICRC surgical team.

Patients with conflict-related disabilities receive rehabilitative care

In all, 3,429 patients received treatment at eight ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres in Sudan run by the National Authority for Prosthetics and Orthotics (NAPO), and 1,449 received treatment at the ICRC-supported Physical Rehabilitation Referral Centre in Juba, South Sudan. Support ranged from technical expertise to funding, materials, components and equipment.

In Sudan, ICRC expatriate staff were based permanently at the centres in Khartoum and Nyala, while other centres received support on an ad hoc basis.

In March, the ICRC extended its support to Sudan’s physical rehabilitation services for another five years by signing a new agreement with NAPO and the Ministry of Welfare and Social Services. Forty technicians enhanced their skills with ICRC training and 23 were enrolled in the ICRC’s three-year prosthetic/orthotic diploma course in Khartoum. In January, a second batch of 10 students passed the final exam under the supervision of external examiners and were officially incorporated into the NAPO staff team. Two students attended training abroad with ICRC sponsorship.

AUTHORITIES

Sudan’s national IHL committee and the ICRC continued to discuss ways to advance the incorporation of IHL into Sudanese law and to enhance knowledge of its rules among the judiciary. The committee received documents from the ICRC relating to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, the Convention on Enforced Disappearance and the African Union Convention on IDPs.

Meanwhile, representatives of both governments and of local authorities participated in dialogue with the ICRC on operational matters. The ICRC emphasized the need for humanitarian access to victims of armed clashes, respect for IHL and improved security for civilians and aid workers.

Senior officials from the government of South Sudan, including the vice president and the minister of justice, also met ICRC representatives, who offered technical advice on the procedures necessary for the new State to succeed to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and promulgate the Red Cross Act. At a session in Juba during November, 35 parliamentarians learnt more about ICRC activities and the importance of accession to IHL treaties. In November, South Sudan became party to the Mine Ban Convention.

The ICRC maintained contact with the UN and other international/regional decision-makers to boost support for IHL and the Movement.

ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In Sudan, the SAF extended for another three years its agreement for the ICRC to help it systematically integrate IHL into doctrine, training and operations. To that end, more than 100 officers/non-commissioned officers learnt to teach IHL to others, while four senior SAF officers were sponsored to attend an IHL course abroad.

In South Sudan, discussions took place with SPLA representatives on how the ICRC could best support them in their efforts to enhance knowledge of IHL among personnel. Following the establishment of an SPLA IHL committee, the SPLA chief of staff approved a plan of action for 2012, with the aim of developing a pool of IHL instructors and working towards systematic integration of IHL into training and operations.

Meanwhile, members of the armed forces of both countries continued to learn more about IHL and the work of the Movement through ICRC briefings, sometimes combined with first-aid training. Some 430 personnel from the SAF and 60 members of the Joint Integrated Units, as well as 500 weapon bearers in South Sudan, attended such courses.

Thirteen officers from Sudan's Central Reserve Police (CRP) gained the skills to teach international human rights law to their colleagues, while the CRP also received IHL-related materials. Some 290 police personnel, almost 540 members of peacekeeping forces and more than 280 other weapon bearers attended briefings on IHL/international human rights law.

CIVIL SOCIETY

Almost 2,700 community representatives, including traditional and religious leaders (300 of them in South Sudan), enhanced their understanding of IHL and Movement activities during dissemination sessions.

With funds, training and materials from the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC, 430 National Society staff in Sudan also strengthened their capacities to disseminate knowledge of IHL among volunteers and opinion-makers. In South Sudan, National Society staff and volunteers attended an IHL workshop in August, followed by a course in December, during which staff were trained to teach IHL to others.

Print, television and radio journalists worldwide kept abreast of the ICRC's humanitarian work in Sudan with the aid of regular press releases and newsletters. During national television and radio broadcasts, the public learnt about ICRC activities in the region.

With ICRC sponsorship, two lecturers from Sudan deepened their awareness of IHL during courses in Lebanon and South Africa, while 25 others attended a two-day round-table on teaching IHL, organized by the ICRC in Khartoum. More than 100 law and social studies students participated in ICRC briefings.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With ICRC support, the "South Sudan Red Cross" and the Sudanese Red Crescent strengthened their capacities to deliver emergency assistance and livelihood support, restore family links (see *Civilians*) and promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles (see *Civil society*). Movement partners held more than 30 meetings to coordinate activities, and the ICRC provided a forum to exchange information on security.

During the referendum, the Sudanese National Society mobilized 31 Emergency Action Teams (620 volunteers), who drew on ICRC-supplied first-aid training and equipment to help people in need. More than 60 key National Society staff had their salaries covered by the ICRC, which also subsidized the running costs of 16 branches. In April, the Sudanese Red Crescent and the ICRC signed their 2011 Partnership Framework Agreement.

The ICRC extended technical, advisory and financial support to the "South Sudan Red Cross" in establishing itself as a new National Society, fulfilling its statutory responsibilities, developing its legal base and taking the necessary steps to achieve legal recognition. To build the Society's capacities, the ICRC paid the salaries of 22 staff members and partially contributed to the running and equipment costs of the headquarters and 10 branches, in addition to funding the construction costs of three new branch-office buildings. It also supported 14 Emergency Action Teams in South Sudan.