

# sudan



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

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	<b>15,661</b>
Assistance	<b>66,798</b>
Prevention	<b>6,830</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>4,757</b>
General	-

▶ **94,045**

*of which: Overheads 5,739*

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>89%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

**161** expatriates  
**1,610** national staff (daily workers not included)

## KEY POINTS

### In 2007, the ICRC:

- ▶ made frequent appeals to all parties to conflict in Darfur to respect and protect the civilian population and halt IHL violations, a message reinforced by the ICRC president during his visit to Sudan
- ▶ assisted several hundred thousand farmers and nomadic herders across Darfur in preserving their economic security through livelihood-support projects, the rehabilitation of water facilities and support to health care
- ▶ took over responsibility for providing all essential services to the some 125,000 IDPs in Gereida camp and delivered relief goods to over 264,000 other conflict victims in remote areas of Darfur
- ▶ supported 3 physical rehabilitation centres in Sudan and began constructing a prosthetic/orthotic referral centre in Juba
- ▶ deployed a mobile surgical team in Darfur that treated 345 civilians and fighters without access to medical care and supported Juba Teaching Hospital, which admitted some 25,700 patients
- ▶ as a neutral intermediary, facilitated the release and handover to the government of 157 Sudanese soldiers held by weapon bearers

## CONTEXT

Southern Sudan remained relatively stable during 2007, supported by international aid, including the 17,000-strong UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). The January 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement held, although Southern Sudan withdrew from the government of national unity in October, then rejoined in December after negotiations with Khartoum addressed some concerns. There was still no agreement, however, on key issues such as the demarcation of the north-south border and the status of the oil-rich Abyei region. After the 21-year conflict, Southern Sudan remained poverty-stricken. Ethnic clashes persisted, and some militias had yet to be demobilized or join regular forces. The ongoing presence of Uganda's Lord's Resistance Army was another destabilizing factor, although peace talks between the armed group and the Ugandan government were ongoing.

In Darfur, communal clashes over resources increased, military confrontations persisted, and armed groups continued to splinter and shift alliances. More people fled their homes, adding to the some 2 million already displaced during the four-year conflict. The widespread lawlessness also stifled the economy and hampered aid delivery. Towards year-end, the violence threatened to spill over into the neighbouring Kordofan region.

The security situation also deteriorated along the border between Darfur and eastern Chad, while Sudan and Chad accused each other of sheltering armed groups dedicated to overthrowing their respective governments.

International initiatives to forge a new peace deal in Darfur faltered. In July, Sudan approved the deployment in Darfur of a 26,000-strong hybrid African Union (AU)/UN force, known as UNAMID, to replace the some 7,000 AU peacekeepers. On 31 December, the start of UNAMID's mandate, the new force was seriously under strength.

## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

	Total		Total	Women	Children	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>			<b>CIVILIANS</b>			
Detainees visited	110	<i>Economic security, water and habitat</i>				
Detainees visited and monitored individually	77	Food	Beneficiaries	222,759	17%	67%
Number of visits carried out	24	Essential household items	Beneficiaries	388,733	18%	66%
Number of places of detention visited	16	Agricultural inputs and micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	219,500	17%	68%
<b>RESTORING FAMILY LINKS</b>		Water, sanitation and habitat projects	Beneficiaries	848,638	18%	66%
<i>Red Cross messages (RCMs) and reunifications</i>		<b>Health</b>				
RCMs collected	17,634	Health centres supported	Structures	6		
RCMs distributed	14,893	Consultations	Patients	126,408		
People reunited with their families	16	<i>of which curative</i>			34,531	51,753
<i>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</i>		<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>			15,280	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	266	Immunizations	Doses	72,704		
<i>of whom females</i>	116	<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance</i>	105	Hospitals supported	Structures	1		
Tracing cases closed positively (persons located)	409	Admissions	Patients	25,737	9,317	9,980
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2007 (people)	604	Operations	Operations performed	5,479		
<i>of which for females</i>	166	<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
<i>of which for minors at the time of disappearance</i>	233	Patients receiving services	Patients	3,945	895	793
<i>Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SCs), including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</i>		Prostheses delivered	Units	1,440	307	95
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC	6	Orthoses delivered	Units	1,159	282	640
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC	7					
UAM/SC cases still being handled at 31 December 2007	37					
<b>DOCUMENTS ISSUED</b>						
People to whom travel documents were issued	26					
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	51					

## ICRC ACTION

Sudan remained the ICRC's largest operation for the fourth consecutive year, with activities firmly focused on protecting and assisting conflict victims.

The ICRC, as a neutral and independent organization, fostered relations with the authorities, communities and all weapon bearers and was thus able to work in most conflict-affected regions of Darfur. It even managed to resume operations in some areas where it had suffered security incidents. Activities were constantly adapted to the scale and urgency of needs, and the delegation seized every window of opportunity to move into areas to help needy people.

The ICRC continued to work mainly in Darfur's rural and remote regions to complement the large international aid effort in urban areas. The aim was to help resident communities be self-sufficient so that they would not have to move to urban centres for aid. ICRC assistance focused, therefore, on quick-impact livelihood-support projects and the rehabilitation of key water facilities. Conflict-affected families also received any shelter and basic household items they lacked. As planned, there were no large-scale food distributions, as almost three years of ICRC assistance had contributed to some improvement in the economic situation in rural areas, although harvests were still below pre-conflict levels. The delegation also deployed a mobile surgical team in Darfur, which treated wounded civilians and fighters in remote areas, supported rural health clinics and services for amputees, and ran the tracing and RCM services for family members separated by conflict.

In addition, the ICRC was obliged to resume responsibility throughout 2007 for providing all essential services, including monthly food rations, to the some 125,000 IDPs in Gereida camp (South Darfur). It appealed in March for an additional CHF 32.4 million to do so. Most

aid agencies had withdrawn from the camp following a serious security incident in late December 2006. Similarly, the ICRC stepped in briefly to assist over 30,000 IDPs in three camps in Tawila (North Darfur).

ICRC President Jakob Kellenberger visited Sudan in February, reinforcing the organization's appeal to all parties to the conflict in Darfur to respect IHL. ICRC field delegates stressed the same message to all sides, documented allegations of IHL violations and made representations to the relevant parties to halt the abuses.

The ICRC visited some people held by armed groups in Darfur, while negotiations continued with Khartoum aimed at obtaining authorization to visit all detainees, according to the organization's standard procedures. It also acted as a neutral intermediary in facilitating the release and handover to the government of Sudanese soldiers held by weapon bearers.

In Southern Sudan, the delegation further streamlined its operation to reflect the post-conflict situation. The Malakal and Wau sub-delegations closed, and 14 years of support to Juba Teaching Hospital ended in December 2007, as planned. Activities focused on ensuring the south had adequate physical rehabilitation services.

Ongoing programmes to promote IHL contributed to the authorities' revision of the Armed Forces Act and Southern Sudan's initiation of a military training programme in IHL.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society received substantial ICRC support to strengthen its assistance, tracing and communication programmes and to expand its capacity in Southern Sudan. The ICRC also provided leadership in facilitating coordination within the Movement and stayed in close contact with UN and other agencies in the field to further maximize the impact of aid.

## CIVILIANS

### Protecting civilians

During his visit to Sudan in February, ICRC President Jakob Kellenberger appealed to all parties to the conflict in Darfur to respect IHL and ensure security for civilians and the humanitarian workers there to help them.

In Darfur, delegates documented allegations of IHL violations and made representations to the relevant parties to halt the abuses. The allegations ranged from attacks on villages and the looting and destruction of property to sexual violence and forced displacement. In parallel, the ICRC developed its dialogue on IHL with local authorities, traditional leaders and all weapon bearers. In Gereida, for example, during regular meetings convened by the ICRC, women and traditional leaders agreed on ways to minimize the risk of sexual violence and ensure that victims sought help and were not ostracized. This, combined with the ICRC's increased presence in the camp outskirts and representations to potential perpetrators, had a dissuasive effect.

### Delivering relief goods

Conflict-affected families in Darfur were able to set up makeshift homes with tarpaulins, blankets, kitchenware, sleeping mats and jerrycans supplied by the ICRC. Over 1,000 families displaced by an attack on Haskanita village (North Darfur) in September also received food rations to help them survive until the November harvest. This was the ICRC's only emergency food distribution in Sudan in 2007.

- 264,031 people (55,370 households), including 207,073 IDPs, received essential household items
- 5,560 IDPs (1,112 households) received food

### Preserving livelihoods

The security situation in Darfur restricted farmers' access to their fields, while erratic rainfall in some areas, including floods, also hampered crop production. To preserve their economic security, needy families received seed and farm tools for the next planting season and, if necessary, a one-off food ration. A small number of villages were also given items such as donkey carts, pedal-operated irrigation pumps and wheelbarrows to help them generate income or to ease their workload, thus freeing up time for productive activities. To slow down deforestation, communities were provided with fast-growing tree saplings and fuel-efficient cooking ovens.

Nomadic communities depended on livestock for survival, but the conflict had disrupted veterinary services and access to pasture, water and markets, putting their livelihoods at risk. To improve livestock health, 94 nomadic herders and farmers were trained and equipped to provide basic veterinary services in rural areas and some 250,600 animals in North Darfur were vaccinated against common diseases. The initiatives were carried out together with the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries.

- 82,140 people (14,095 households) received one-off food rations
- 219,500 people (44,805 households) benefited from agricultural/veterinary/micro-economic projects, including:
  - 137,026 people from distributions of seed and tools
  - 59,293 people from veterinary training and vaccination programmes

### Improving water and sanitation

People across Darfur faced fewer health risks through the ICRC's rehabilitation and maintenance of some 350 rural and urban water facilities in 165 locations. Wherever possible, local authorities or water committees worked with the ICRC. For example, many villagers who, prior to the conflict, had been trained and equipped by the Darfur Water Corporation to maintain hand pumps were able to resume work in areas now inaccessible to the authorities, with the help of ICRC spare parts and supervision.

- 723,638 people benefited from water/sanitation projects, including:
  - 586,977 people in rural areas from the repair/upgrading/maintenance of 219 hand pumps, 71 wells and 52 mechanized water points
  - 102,500 people from the repair/upgrading/maintenance of 5 urban water networks
  - 34,161 people from the emergency construction of 512 latrines and repair of hand pumps in 3 IDP camps around Tawila (North Darfur)

### Ensuring primary health care

Tens of thousands of residents and IDPs had access to primary health care in ICRC-supported clinics in Nena (North Darfur), Gereida IDP camp (North Darfur) and Abata, Fase, Golol and Gorne (West Darfur). ICRC mobile teams also carried out vaccination campaigns in areas inaccessible to the Health Ministry and, in West Darfur, provided basic curative and ante-natal services to communities that could not reach a clinic.

In the 6 ICRC-supported health centres (catchment population: 167,900):

- 126,408 people given consultations, including 15,280 attending ante/post-natal consultations and 111,128 attending curative consultations
- 72,704 vaccine doses administered (64,040 to children aged five or under and 8,664 to women of childbearing age)

### Providing services in Gereida IDP camp

Following a security incident in December 2006 (see *ICRC action*), some 125,000 IDPs in Gereida camp were provided with monthly food rations, as well as shelter materials, essential household items, and health, water and sanitation services, by the ICRC.

Malnourished children in the camp were treated at two ICRC feeding centres run in partnership with the British and Australian Red Cross societies. The number of such children decreased in comparison with 2006, mainly because of improvements in hygiene promotion and water and sanitation facilities. For example, with the help of Sudanese Red Crescent volunteers, 1,000 new latrines were built, the existing 5,000 latrines regularly maintained, and a new system established to collect and dispose of rubbish and solid waste.

- 126,791 IDPs (27,399 households) received food rations
- 8,268 children fed at therapeutic feeding centres
- 124,702 IDPs (26,989 households) received essential household items
- 125,000 IDPs benefited from water and sanitation projects

### Restoring family links

Thousands of Sudanese uprooted by conflict contacted relatives through the tracing and RCM network, run by the ICRC and the Sudanese Red Crescent. This included families in Sudan who

exchanged RCMs and verbal greetings with relatives detained in the US detention facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. The network was extended in Darfur and reduced further in Southern Sudan, as more people returned to the south and had increasing access to other means of communication.

- ▶ 17,625 RCMs collected from and 14,886 RCMs distributed to civilians, including 91 from and 80 to unaccompanied/separated children
- ▶ new tracing requests registered for 266 people (including 116 females and 105 minors at the time of disappearance); 409 people located; 604 people (including 166 females and 233 minors at the time of disappearance) still being sought
- ▶ 16 people reunited with their families, including 7 unaccompanied/separated children
- ▶ 6 unaccompanied/separated children registered; 37 cases of unaccompanied/separated children still being handled
- ▶ 26 people issued with an ICRC travel document

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Negotiations with the Sudanese government were still under way at year-end on a draft agreement authorizing ICRC visits to all detainees, according to the organization's standard procedures.

A small number of people held in Darfur by armed groups were visited by the ICRC, but security constraints and the splintering and movement of groups hampered access to detainees.

At the request of all parties, a total of 63 Sudanese soldiers held in Darfur by armed groups or previously detained in the south by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) were released and/or handed over to the government, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary. Similarly, the delegation facilitated the handover to the government of 94 Sudanese soldiers released in Chad and repatriated under ICRC auspices (see *Chad*).

- ▶ 110 detainees visited, of whom 77 monitored individually and 68 newly registered, during 24 visits to 16 places of detention
- ▶ 9 RCMs collected from and 7 RCMs distributed to detainees
- ▶ 51 detention certificates issued to former detainees or their families

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Treating the wounded in Darfur

Despite the security situation, 345 wounded fighters and civilians without access to medical facilities were treated by a four-person ICRC field surgical team during 32 missions to remote and rural areas. To further reduce fatalities, a total of 250 Sudanese medical staff and 97 members of armed groups participated in ICRC workshops and courses in trauma management organized in all three of the region's capitals. In the field, 160 fighters and civilians attended first-aid sessions.

### Supporting hospital and physical rehabilitation services

Fourteen years of continuous ICRC support to the 500-bed Juba Teaching Hospital (JTH) came to an end in December 2007, as agreed with JTH management and the authorities. During the year, the JTH received all its medical and surgical supplies from the

ICRC, including an additional three-month supply in December, while the 14 ICRC hospital and Nursing School staff withdrew in phases. In parallel, more Sudanese personnel were hired and Khartoum transferred responsibility for the JTH to the Southern Sudan Health Ministry. By year-end, JTH staff were able to perform 500 operations a month.

- ▶ 25,737 patients (including 9,317 women and 9,980 children) admitted: of whom 133 weapon-wounded (including 4 women, 29 children, and 4 people injured by mines or explosive remnants of war), 1,386 other surgical cases, and 19,559 medical and 4,659 gynaecological/obstetric patients
- ▶ 5,479 surgical operations performed
- ▶ 27,593 outpatients given consultations, including 22,944 attending surgical or medical consultations and 4,649 attending gynaecological/obstetric consultations

In Southern Sudan, demand for physical rehabilitation services increased after the ICRC closed its Kenya-based centre in 2006, which had treated disabled Sudanese during the north-south conflict. As agreed with the Southern Sudan authorities, the existing Juba centre boosted its capacity over 2007 with the help of ICRC funds, materials, staff-on-loan and improvements to infrastructure, while the ICRC began constructing a new physical rehabilitation referral centre in the town.

In the north, the National Authority for Prosthetics and Orthotics continued to benefit from ICRC funds, materials, staff and training to run its Khartoum centre and Nyala workshop, the only such facility serving Darfur.

To create a base of skilled personnel, 14 students completed a three-year prosthetics/orthotics diploma course taught by the ICRC, while 36 Sudanese technicians attended refresher courses. With ICRC funding, another 17 Sudanese were studying in prosthetic/orthotic training institutions in Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

- ▶ 3,945 patients (including 895 women and 793 children) received services at 3 ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres
- ▶ 675 new patients (including 142 women and 34 children) fitted with prostheses and 511 (including 125 women and 259 children) fitted with orthoses
- ▶ 1,440 prostheses (including 307 for women, 95 for children and 135 for mine victims), 1,159 orthoses (including 282 for women, 640 for children and 1 for a mine victim) and 1,696 crutches delivered

## AUTHORITIES

Members of the Sudanese government and the ICRC met regularly to discuss humanitarian issues and review the status of Sudan's ratification and implementation of key IHL treaties. With ICRC input, Khartoum adopted a new Armed Forces Act incorporating, for the first time, sanctions against IHL violations. In Southern Sudan, members of parliament participated in an ICRC round-table on integrating IHL into laws the government would be drafting.

Local authorities across Darfur took part in IHL briefings and received updates on ICRC activities. This helped generate support for IHL, which was crucial both for the protection of the civilian population and to ensure the ICRC's safe access to conflict victims.

International and regional authorities and the diplomatic community involved in the peace processes in Sudan were also regularly updated on the ICRC's humanitarian concerns and operations through newsletters, bilateral meetings and the organization's participation as an observer in aid coordination meetings.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

IHL presentations in the field for the armed forces and armed groups in Darfur remained a priority. In parallel, Sudan's revision of the Armed Forces Act provided fresh impetus for longer-term ICRC initiatives to help the military, security and police forces integrate IHL and human rights standards into all training, doctrine and operations. To move this process forward, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) named its military justice department as IHL coordinator.

In Southern Sudan, the SPLA and the ICRC agreed on a three-year IHL training programme.

- the SAF army chief-of-staff issued an order to respect IHL and integrate it into training and adopted revised IHL instruction manuals
- 32 SAF military justice department officers participated in five-day IHL courses
- 116 SAF officers and instructors trained to teach IHL
- over 2,500 SAF and SPLA personnel and 1,200 AU and UNMIS peacekeepers briefed on IHL
- 448 officers of the Sudanese and Southern Sudan police and security services trained to teach international human rights law and humanitarian principles
- in Darfur, 1,596 police and security personnel and members of armed groups attended IHL presentations

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Amid ongoing armed violence in Darfur, grassroots dissemination of IHL remained an effective way of getting key humanitarian messages across to opinion-makers in civil society. During 2007, a total of 1,563 such people in Darfur, from traditional and religious leaders to trade union members and young people, participated in 42 ICRC presentations on IHL. One such talk to an NGO was broadcast live on the Al Jazeera news network.

Journalists and other opinion-makers also regularly received ICRC press releases, bulletins and audiovisual material updating them on the humanitarian situation in Darfur. Through the Sudanese and international media, the ICRC consistently advocated that all parties to the conflict assume their responsibilities in preventing IHL violations and creating a secure environment for civilians and aid workers. The organization also stressed the importance of safeguarding neutral and independent humanitarian action.

To further broaden support for IHL, staff and students at higher-education institutions took part in ICRC-led discussions on the subject. One presentation generated articles explaining IHL in six leading Sudanese newspapers. Following a two-day ICRC workshop on IHL, members of university communication faculties in Khartoum also set up a working group to integrate IHL into media courses and promote informed reporting on that body of law.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Sudanese Red Crescent mounted an operation to aid flood victims. It also helped the ICRC distribute relief goods, run the tracing and RCM network, implement sanitation projects and promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles. In parallel, the National Society was establishing a Southern Secretariat to expand its capacity in Southern Sudan. Throughout 2007, it received ICRC funds, materials, training and logistics back-up to develop all these activities.

With ICRC support, the Sudanese Red Crescent:

- assisted over 25,000 flood victims in North Darfur, Kordofan and Unity state
- trained first-aid instructors for its 4 southern branches and over 1,000 first-aiders covering Darfur and South Kordofan
- held an emergency preparedness and response course for 30 personnel in South Kordofan
- ran 2 tracing workshops for volunteers in North Darfur
- held a national workshop in dissemination for personnel from across Sudan and introductory courses for 118 personnel in Darfur
- covered the salaries of 7 headquarters and 4 Southern Sudan Secretariat staff and 72 branch personnel, and the running costs and volunteer incentives in 10 branches in conflict-affected areas

### Movement coordination

To ensure the effective coordination of Movement activities, the Sudanese Red Crescent, the International Federation and the ICRC renewed a memorandum of understanding defining their roles and responsibilities in Sudan, including the support of partner National Societies. Movement partners active in Darfur regularly held coordination meetings and received ICRC support with logistics, security and communication.