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**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)

## **SUDAN – Complex Emergency**

Situation Report #5, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

December 9, 2005

*Note: The last situation report was dated November 28, 2005*

### **BACKGROUND**

On January 9, 2005, the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) officially ending Africa’s longest running civil war. During the 21-year conflict, fighting, famine, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 600,000 people to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced 4 million people within Sudan—the largest internally displaced person (IDP) population in the world. In accordance with the CPA, the presidency of Sudan’s Government of National Unity (GONU) was officially established in Khartoum on July 9. President Omar al-Bashir, Dr. John Garang of the SPLM, and Ali Osman Taha were sworn in as President, First Vice-President, and Vice-President, respectively. The interim national constitution was fully ratified on July 5. The constitution authorized the creation of the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) and initiated a six-year interim period, after which the south will hold a referendum on whether to remain part of Sudan or become an independent country. Dr. Garang, the long-time chairman and commander-in-chief of the SPLM, the First Vice-President of the GONU, and President of the GOSS, died in a July 30 helicopter crash in Southern Sudan. Following Dr. Garang’s death, Salva Kiir Mayardit of the SPLM was sworn in as First Vice-President of the GONU and President of the GOSS.

In February 2003, a separate conflict began in Darfur, western Sudan, when the locally based Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) attacked GOS security forces in the town of El Fasher, North Darfur. The ensuing humanitarian emergency in Darfur now affects more than 3.4 million people, an estimated 50 percent of the population that includes more than 1.8 million IDPs and approximately 200,000 refugees in eastern Chad. Resolving the crisis in Darfur remains critical to consolidating a national peace and addressing the simmering conflict in eastern Sudan.

The U.S. Government (USG) held a lead position in the sustained international effort to galvanize the North-South peace process that culminated in the signing of the CPA, while simultaneously working to ensure humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations. The USG continues to be the largest international donor in Sudan and maintains a robust presence in the country. The following situation report concentrates on humanitarian conditions and USAID activities throughout Sudan.

<b>NUMBERS AT A GLANCE</b>		<b>SOURCE</b>
<b>IDPs in Sudan</b>	<b>Total: 6,100,000</b> From Southern Sudan: 4 million, In Darfur: 1.83 million	UNHCR <sup>1</sup> – November 2005 OCHA <sup>2</sup> – November 2005
<b>Sudanese Refugees</b>	<b>Estimated Total: 220,000</b> In Chad	UNHCR – November 2005
<b>Sudanese Refugees</b>	<b>Total: 550,000</b> In Uganda, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Central African Republic, Egypt, and Eritrea	UNHCR – April 2005
<b>Refugees in Sudan</b>	<b>Total: 170,000</b> From Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, DRC, and others	UNHCR – November 2005

**Total FY 2005–2006 USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....\$791,886,351**  
**Total FY 2005–2006 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....\$894,158,888<sup>3</sup>**

### **CURRENT SITUATION**

**GOSS constitution.** Following the adoption of a constitution by the legislative assembly of Southern Sudan, and the GONU Ministry of Justice’s affirmation that the document conforms to the CPA and the interim national constitution, GOSS President Salva Kiir Mayardit signed the new constitution of Southern Sudan on December 5. The signing of the constitution rendered

the interim cabinet, appointed on October 24, a formal body and completed the establishment of the central GOSS. The next step in the south’s democratization process is the drafting of state constitutions.

***Kalma Camp commercial ban to be lifted.*** On December 5, the *Wali* of South Darfur announced the removal of the

<sup>1</sup> U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

<sup>2</sup> U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

<sup>3</sup> For a complete breakdown of FY 2005 Sudan funding, please see:

[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance/countries/sudan/fy2006/sudan\\_ce\\_sr01\\_10-14-2005.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/sudan/fy2006/sudan_ce_sr01_10-14-2005.pdf)

commercial ban on Kalma IDP camp during a meeting with OCHA, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS). The ban—which blocks commercial goods from entering or exiting the camp—will expire on December 15 after being in effect for a period of 210 days. Removing the ban is expected to improve humanitarian access to Kalma camp, and enhance the livelihoods of residents.

**AMIS patrols around Kalma camp.** In response to increased insecurity, AMIS is now patrolling Kalma's entire perimeter three times daily—twice during the day and once at night. According to Kalma camp manager NRC, the recently commenced AMIS patrols have improved security and eased tension in the camp.

**GONU plan concerning violence against women.** On November 28, GONU officials publicly launched an action plan to eliminate violence against women in Darfur. The plan relies on local implementation through state committees composed of authorities from various ministries. The plan also includes a provision to increase the number of female police officers in Darfur. The GONU has established joint committees in the three Darfur states and Khartoum to oversee the plan's implementation. The GONU plan was announced during the U.N.'s 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women, which included workshops, lectures, fairs, plays, talk shows, and other activities designed to increase awareness of violence against women issues.

**Fighting in Shearia.** The U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) reports that the situation in Shearia, South Darfur, has stabilized after government and militia forces reportedly looted personal property and harassed Zaghawa residents, leading many to flee the town. According to UNDSS, as of December 6, the approximately 500 IDPs who remained in the vicinity of the AMIS compound close to Shearia have returned to a nearby IDP camp. The militias who previously threatened the IDPs have reportedly left the town.

**Attack on AMIS.** According to UNDSS, on November 30, suspected National Movement for Reform and Development (NMRD) forces ambushed an AMIS vehicle responding to an NMRD attack on a police station in Sirba, West Darfur. Five of the 10 AMIS troops in the vehicle sustained injuries. The assailants departed with the AMIS vehicle, as well as all weapons and ammunition on board. While AMIS operations continue in the area, several relief agencies have temporarily suspended activities.

**NGO targeted in North Darfur attack.** On December 1, two armed men shot and killed a local driver of a non-governmental organization (NGO) during a carjacking at the NGO's compound inside Abu Shouk camp, North Darfur, according to UNDSS. Police recovered the car and detained one man in connection with the incident. Food distribution has been postponed in both Al Salaam

and Abu Shouk camps until after December 10, as some NGOs suspended activities in the two camps until December 8 to show solidarity with the NGO targeted in the attack. Several NGOs also have suspended movement of four wheel drive vehicles in North Darfur until further notice due to an observed increase in the carjacking of these vehicles.

**Road insecurity in West Darfur.** According to UNDSS and OCHA, banditry affecting humanitarian operations is reported on all roads throughout West Darfur, leaving few routes accessible to relief agencies. On December 7, UNDSS assisted with the helicopter evacuation of 25 NGO personnel from Kango-Haraza, West Darfur, to Geneina, due to insecurity.

**LRA attacks restrict humanitarian activities.** Suspected attacks on civilians and relief workers in Southern Sudan by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a Uganda-based armed opposition group, are hindering relief activities. According to the U.N. and USAID partners, LRA forces have attacked vehicles, stolen goods, and murdered and abducted civilians, aid workers, and soldiers throughout large portions of Equatoria in recent weeks. As security has deteriorated, implementing agencies have been unable to continue many programs, and relief workers have been evacuated from several locations.

**Upper Nile assessment.** A USAID representative recently traveled to Twic East and Ayod counties in the Upper Nile Region of Southern Sudan to evaluate partner activities and assess the returnee situation. Despite a lack of infrastructure connecting the region to the outside, a number of residents, many with livestock, have begun to return home. Local authorities in the Bor area of Jonglei State estimate that the current 1.2 million head of cattle will increase to 3 million by the end of 2006, and community dialogue will be vital as cattle increasingly compete with farming communities for land and water resources. USAID partners CARE, Norwegian People's Aid, and PACT are working to increase residents and returnees' access to water and improve agriculture and livestock services in Jonglei State.

**Reconciliation meeting in eastern Upper Nile.** From November 20 to 27, a USAID/DCHA representative participated in a reconciliation meeting organized by local church leaders in Mandeang village near Nasir in eastern Upper Nile. Church elders organized the meeting to seek solutions for long-standing feuds between Lou and Eastern Jikany factions of the Nuer ethnic group, and facilitate the return of many IDPs and refugees to the area. Participants came to agreements on several points of conflict and expressed satisfaction with the GOSS.

**Bor Dinka Movement.** According to the U.N., one of the largest movements of cattle in Southern Sudan is occurring as thousands of Dinka herdsmen drive more than 1.5 million head of cattle through Bahr el Jebel State in central Equatoria to the area of Bor in Jonglei State.

Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces are escorting the movement to assuage fears of attack.

***Humanitarian assessment in Eastern Sudan.*** A consortium of international NGOs recently completed a six-week assessment in areas of eastern Sudan held by both the government and the opposition National Democratic Alliance (NDA). The consortium reported the following conclusions: humanitarian needs remain serious, particularly in opposition-controlled zones; lack of access continues to impede the delivery of assistance; the east is severely neglected by the U.N. and the international community; political engagement, capacity building for the Beja Congress, and increased humanitarian assistance are critical.

***Contingency planning in Eastern Sudan.*** Tensions between Eritrea and Ethiopia are increasing, and the U.N. reports that the number of Eritrean asylum seekers in Sudan has recently risen from 30 to 158 per week. Increased conflict and refugee flows could disrupt peace negotiations between the GONU and armed opposition groups in eastern Sudan and exacerbate the humanitarian situation in the chronically food insecure area that is already host to more than 110,000 refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia. OCHA recently conducted contingency planning exercises to prepare for a potential crisis.

#### **USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

On October 27, 2005, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Cameron R. Hume renewed the Sudan disaster declaration for FY 2006. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency on an annual basis since 1987.

In FY 2006, USAID is working to provide for the immediate humanitarian needs in Sudan while simultaneously transitioning to longer-term development activities in areas outside of Darfur.

In FY 2005, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) solicited proposals for Sudan programs through three separate Annual Program Statements. In FY 2005, USAID/OFDA provided \$201 million for Sudan-related assistance, including \$113 million for Darfur activities. More than 30 USAID/OFDA partners implemented programs in a variety of sectors, including health and nutrition, food security and agriculture, water and sanitation, emergency relief supplies, income generation, and community and infrastructure rehabilitation.

In FY 2005, USAID/FFP contributed 572,450 MT of emergency food assistance for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in neighboring Chad, valued at nearly \$502.9 million through seven implementing partners. Of this total, 168,600 MT of commodities were allocated to food-insecure populations in Sudan outside of Darfur. USAID/FFP provided contingency rations to implementing partners in areas where returnees were

expected to concentrate and continues to closely monitor food needs throughout the country in FY 2006. To date, USAID/FFP has contributed 69,800 MT of food assistance, valued at more than \$63.7 million, in response to the Sudan complex emergency in FY 2006.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) is currently supporting four implementing partners: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), Pact Inc., Education Development Center (EDC), and Internews Network. OTI's overall goal is to strengthen Sudanese confidence and capacity to address the causes and consequences of political marginalization, violence, and instability under the framework of the CPA. In FY 2005, USAID/OTI provided approximately \$19.5 million in support to OTI/Sudan programs. USAID/OTI contributed an additional \$716,000 for the documentation of atrocities and the creation of a humanitarian news service for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad.

In FY 2005, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided \$24 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for emergency operations in Sudan, \$19.8 million to UNHCR, \$1 million to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and \$10.1 million to NGOs for refugee repatriation and reintegration programs in the south. In addition, State/PRM provided \$6 million to UNHCR for IDP assistance in West Darfur and more than \$50 million to assist Sudanese refugees in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda.

**FY 2006 U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DARFUR CRISIS**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>DARFUR, SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	28,540 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$25,317,000
ICRC	11,330 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$9,558,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$34,875,800</b>
<b>USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE</b>			
DAI	Violence Against Women Initiative	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI</b>			<b>\$1,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>			<b>\$35,875,800</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>			<b>\$35,875,800</b>
<b>EASTERN CHAD</b>			
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	9,930 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$8,979,700
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$8,979,700</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
Africare	Income Generation, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$500,535
CARE	Capacity Building, Education, Protection and Psychological and Social Services	Eastern Chad	\$948,715
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$1,449,250</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$8,979,700</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$10,428,950</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR &amp; EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$46,304,750</b>

**FY 2006 U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN OUTSIDE OF DARFUR**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	20,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South, East, and Transitional Areas	\$19,934,600
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$19,934,600</b>
<b>USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE</b>			
Educational Development Center (EDC)	Media Development	Sudan-wide	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI</b>			<b>\$500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN OUTSIDE OF DARFUR</b>			<b>\$20,434,600</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN OUTSIDE OF DARFUR</b>			<b>\$20,434,600</b>



Greg Gottlieb  
Acting Director  
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance