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

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #8, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

January 27, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated January 13, 2006

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 (GNU) was officially established in Khartoum on July 9, 2005. The interim national 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 become an independent country.

In February 2003, a separate conflict began in Darfur, western Sudan, when the locally based Sudan 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 3.5 million people, including more than 1.7 million IDPs and approximately 220,000 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.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	Total: 6,100,000 From Southern Sudan: 4 million, In Darfur: 1.76 million	UNHCR ¹ – November 2005 OCHA ² – December 2005
Sudanese Refugees	Estimated Total: 220,000 In Chad	UNHCR – November 2005
Sudanese Refugees	Total: 550,000 In Uganda, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Central African Republic, Egypt, and Eritrea	UNHCR – April 2005
Refugees in Sudan	Total: 170,000 From Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, DRC, and others	UNHCR – November 2005

Total FY 2005–2006 USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$807,568,463
Total FY 2005–2006 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$909,841,000³

CURRENT SITUATION

Helicopter Crashes During Evacuation. According to USAID partner GOAL, on January 25, a U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) helicopter evacuating 13 GOAL staff from Daya village in the Jebel Marra region of West Darfur crashed just after takeoff, resulting in the death of a GOAL staff member. Mechanical failure reportedly caused the crash. On January 24, the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) evacuated more than 60 humanitarian staff from Golo village in Jebel Marra. An AMIS ground patrol, originally dispatched from Nertiti to secure helicopter-landing sites, transported humanitarian staff out by road after failing to secure assurances of safe

passage for aircraft. The evacuation followed a January 23 SLA attack on government forces in Golo that resulted in at least 6 dead and 12 wounded police officers. The number of civilian and SLA casualties remains unknown.

WFP 2006 Plan. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) recently released its Sudan Emergency Operation (EMOP) for 2006. WFP consolidated all of Sudan under one EMOP rather than maintaining two separate EMOPs for Darfur and the South, East, and Transitional Areas as in 2005. The EMOP calls for 730,955 metric tons (MT) of food assistance for 6.1 million beneficiaries. WFP

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

³ 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

estimates that it needs to preposition 70,000 MT of food between April and the start of the rainy season in June, in order to avoid expensive airlifts during the rainy season when roads are often impassable. WFP projects shortages in the coming months for non-cereals items such as pulses, wheat-soya blend, sugar, and salt.

U.N. Withdrawals in eastern Chad. On January 22, UNHCR announced the withdrawal of staff from regional offices in Guereda and Iriba, eastern Chad, after a Chadian armed opposition group attacked Guereda on January 20. According to a UNHCR press release, 90 humanitarian staff and family members from Guereda and 80 humanitarian staff and family members from Iriba were relocated away from the border to the town of Abeche. UNHCR reported that the total humanitarian staff in the region was reduced by 20 percent.

Fires in Kalma Camp, South Darfur. On January 21, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) reported the second fire in less than a week in Kalma IDP camp in South Darfur. The first fire occurred on January 15. The fires destroyed a combined 101 huts and a mosque, and left more than 90 families homeless and one person injured. NRC is verifying beneficiaries and coordinating efforts to provide emergency food rations and relief commodities.

Rental Vehicles Targeted in North Darfur. According to the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), more than 15 rental vehicles driven by non-governmental organization (NGO) staff have been stolen in the last month in North Darfur. UNDSS reported that the SLA has requested that every NGO and U.N. rental vehicle carry the contract and vehicle's papers in order to assure safe passage. The incidents appear to target only rental vehicles and have not affected humanitarian agencies' own fleets.

Water and Sanitation in Southern Sudan. Between October and December 2005, USAID partner PACT drilled 30 new boreholes and repaired 12 boreholes in Bahr el Ghazal, Nuba Mountains, Abyei, Upper Nile, and southern Blue Nile through the Water for Recovery and Peace Program (WRAPP). According to PACT, the boreholes will provide water for an estimated 42,000 people. PACT also trained 12 water management committees and constructed 16 public latrines in Turalei and Rumbek.

Lulu Nut Program Update. The USAID-funded Lulu Livelihoods Program (LLP) — which supports 36 women-owned-and-operated Lulu Works shea-butter processing centers in Southern Sudan and benefits more than 850 women — recently reported strong 2005 earnings. In 2005, the program generated a 200 percent increase over 2004 in the revenue earned by Lulu Works women members. During the last half of 2005, the six centers in Equatoria processed 5,530 liters of lulu nut oil, earning an average of USD 116 for each of the 100

participating women. From this production, USAID partner Norwegian People's Aid distributed 4,080 liters of edible lulu oil in Kajo Keji IDP camps. The product was also converted to shea butter and sold in Kenya, with sales of USD 19,300 in 2005, a 225 percent increase over 2004 sales. Lulu Works women earned USD 24,000 in 2005, and the project paid USD 5,575 to approximately 100 mostly female nut collectors.

Measles Vaccination in Southern Sudan. On November 28, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), and the GOSS launched a measles vaccination campaign that aims to vaccinate 5 million children by the end of 2006. To date, more than 280,000 children have been vaccinated in Juba, Terekeka, Budi, and Kapoeta Counties in Central and Eastern Equatoria.

Sudanese Asylum Seekers in DRC. According to UNHCR, approximately 2,000 Sudanese have formally requested asylum in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In November 2005, the displaced Sudanese fled inter-ethnic conflict in Yambio and Ezo, Western Equatoria, and spontaneously settled across the border in the DRC. UNHCR plans to register the group as asylum seekers and accommodate them in Mandofi.

Bandits Ambush Aid Convoy. On January 11, an unknown number of armed men attacked an aid convoy transporting equipment from Yei to Yambio in Western Equatoria State. Two U.N. staff members traveling with the convoy fled during the ambush; however, the attackers physically assaulted a third staff member who suffered minor injuries. An investigation into the incident is ongoing.

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's Office of Food for Peace (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 75,590 MT of food assistance, valued at more than \$70.6 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.

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

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
CARE	Logistics	Darfur-wide	\$1,733,712
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$1,733,712
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	28,540 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$25,317,000
ICRC	19,770 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$16,680,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$41,997,100
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
DAI	Humanitarian/Social Activities	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$1,000,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$44,730,812
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$44,730,812
EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	12,240 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$10,942,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$10,942,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
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
TOTAL FY 2006 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$1,449,250
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$10,942,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$12,391,250
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR & EASTERN CHAD			\$57,122,062

FY 2006 U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
NPA	3,480 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$4,864,900
WFP	20,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South, East, and Transitional Areas	\$19,934,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$24,799,400

USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Educational Development Center (EDC)	Media Development	Sudan-wide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$500,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$25,299,400
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$25,299,400



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USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/.