



SUDAN MONTHLY UPDATE

October 2005

Darfur Programs

CHF Provides 25,000 Chickens to Women

More than 6,250 internally displaced women have improved their families' nutritional and economic welfare through a program implemented by USAID partner CHF International. The program, which has provided more than 25,000 chickens in North and South Darfur, commenced just before a November 2004 assessment found that 91 percent of internally displaced persons (IDPs) had not consumed high-protein foods such as meat, poultry, or eggs in more than one month.



*More than 2,500 households received chickens through CHF in Otash camp, South Darfur.
Photo by CHF/Thomas White.*

From January 2005 to date, CHF estimates that chickens they distributed have produced more than 1.5 million eggs, or approximately 15,750 kg of high-quality protein. In June 2005, IDPs reported consuming 38 percent of eggs and selling the remaining 62 percent. In addition, as the quantity of eggs for sale increased, the price of a dozen eggs dropped from \$2.75 to \$1.45, making this quality food source more accessible for Darfurians. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) recently announced preliminary results of an assessment that revealed a significant reduction in malnutrition rates among children over the past year in Darfur due to humanitarian programs in food assistance, water and sanitation, and health.

Kalma Camp Head Count Successfully Completed

On October 4, USAID Darfur Field Office representatives joined approximately 400 staff from 6 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including USAID partners World Vision and CARE, to complete a head count in Kalma camp, South Darfur. NGOs had attempted six previous head counts in the year preceding the October 4 exercise. USAID representatives assisted World Vision staff and camp sheiks by organizing queues, disseminating instructions, and preventing fraudulent re-registration attempts.

The head count revealed a camp population of 87,000, a figure significantly lower than the planning number of 160,000 reported by camp sheiks. Government security patrols outside the camp and African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) patrols inside the camp helped prevent Nyala town residents from registering as IDPs in order to receive food rations. Despite the enormous coordination activities required to plan the exercise, NGOs managed to keep the planned date and time of the head count secret until the evening before the exercise. The newly verified population figure will help NGOs to better plan programs for IDPs in Kalma.

Non-Darfur Sudan Programs

USAID Partners Respond to Influx of Returnees

USAID partners have reported thousands of returnees arriving to points throughout Southern Sudan in recent months. For example, since February 2005 USAID partner Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) has registered 2,500 returnee households in Malakal, Upper Nile. Meanwhile, USAID partner Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) reported that approximately 3,000 returnees arrived in Abyei in since late August. In Juba, the seat of the developing Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), returnees, new GOSS officials, and NGOs are converging to support the formation of the GOSS, the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), and humanitarian and development projects to rehabilitate the south.

USAID field staff have traveled to several locations in Southern Sudan to assess the humanitarian situation. Assessments found that short-term needs include water and sanitation facilities, health services, food, and income-generation activities for returnees. In response to the short- and long-term humanitarian needs in Southern Sudan, USAID is funding programs that will increase water access, improve infrastructure, and provide food and health care for both returnees and host communities.

PACT Program Improves Water Access

Since the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the Government of Sudan signed of the CPA in January 2005, USAID partner PACT has increased water availability for an estimated 575,000 beneficiaries in areas unreachable during the 21-year civil war or areas expected to receive an influx of returning southerners. Between January and October 2005, PACT drilled 117 new boreholes and rehabilitated 183 boreholes to provide safe drinking water as part of the PACT Water for Recovery and Peace Program (WRAPP). PACT also trained more than 8,100 people and formed 100 committees to maintain the water pumps.

Recognizing that limited access to water resources for human and livestock consumption can create tensions that lead to conflict, PACT worked with rival ethnic groups, local authorities, and NGOs to select borehole sites that facilitate peaceful co-existence among communities. In areas expected to receive returnees, such as Awiel North, Awiel East, Twic, and Abyei counties in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, PACT drilled 26 boreholes including 6 along main return routes. In Nuba Mountains and Upper Nile, local NGOs helped to rehabilitate 56 boreholes. PACT reported that the total number of WRAPP program beneficiaries includes approximately 150,000 returnees to date.



Beneficiaries receive USAID food assistance during a distribution led by USAID partner CARE in Nimule, Equatoria.

Photo by USAID/David Lillie.