



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

November 10, 2005

Note: The last situation report was dated October 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. On September 22, President al-Bashir swore in the cabinet members of the GONU, marking a key milestone in the implementation of the CPA.

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 affects more than 3.4 million people, an estimated 50 percent of the population that includes nearly 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.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	Total: 6,100,000 From Southern Sudan: 4 million	UNHCR ¹ – April 2005
Sudanese Refugees	Estimated Total: 200,000 In Chad	UNHCR – August 2005
Sudanese Refugees	Total: 550,000 In Uganda, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Central African Republic, Egypt, Eritrea	UNHCR – April 2005
Refugees in Sudan	Total: 139,000 From Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, DRC, and others	UNHCR – January 2005

Total FY 2005–2006 USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$759,912,851
Total FY 2005–2006 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$862,185,388²

CURRENT SITUATION

USG Delegation. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Robert B. Zoellick arrived in Khartoum on November 8 as part of a six-day trip to Kenya and Sudan. Deputy Secretary Zoellick met with GONU and SLM/A representatives to encourage all parties to reach a solution to the Darfur

conflict. The delegation traveled to South Darfur on November 10 to visit USAID programs and assess the humanitarian situation. The visit to South Darfur included a briefing with the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), a Council of Elders meeting with

¹ U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

² 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

leadership of the Reizegat ethnic group, as well as site visits to Sheiria town and Kalma camp. The delegation also plans to meet with GOSS leaders in the Southern Sudanese capital of Juba in the coming days.

Humanitarian Response to Tama Attack. Humanitarian agencies continue to respond to an October 23 Arab militia attack on the South Darfur village of Tama that resulted in the deaths of 31 residents and the displacement of 1,800 others. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has distributed a 15-day food ration to the IDPs from Tama currently living in the nearby village of Um Kassara, and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has traveled to the area on four occasions to treat injured civilians. According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the attackers recently departed from Tama at the behest of government officials. AMIS forces subsequently escorted a portion of the displaced civilians back into Tama in an attempt to retrieve personal belongings. Although the attackers' camels consumed part of the harvest, the international community will provide surplus food bags so that Tama residents can return and salvage remaining crops.

NRC Resumes Role as Kalma Camp Coordinator. On November 6, the non-governmental organization (NGO) Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) resumed coordination of humanitarian activities in Kalma camp in South Darfur following a three-month absence. NRC and GONU representatives reached an agreement on November 3 that includes a provision stipulating that NRC may "monitor the protection situation." The camp coordination agreement will be in effect for five months.

IDP Harassment. According to the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), on October 29 at 0100 hours, the Sudanese military sealed Abu Shouk camp in North Darfur and prevented representatives of the U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), AMIS, OCHA, and NGOs from entering until 1500 hours. With assistance from government police, the Sudanese military searched the camp for ammunitions reportedly stolen by the SLA on October 26. NGOs in the camp reported that the police arrested as many as eight IDPs, and sheiks (tribal leaders) reported that the military stole cell phones, ration cards, and money during the search. On October 31 at 0600 hours, government officials sealed off Abu Shouk for the second time in three days and conducted a search that lasted until 0900 hours. USAID Darfur Field Office (DFO) representatives traveled to Abu Shouk on October 31 and reported heightened tensions due to government military presence near the perimeter of the camp.

New Curfew in North Darfur. On November 6, the North Darfur *Wali* (governor) changed the curfew in El Fasher town from 2300 hours to 2000 hours, resulting in a change in the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) curfew for all humanitarian staff from 2200 hours to 1930 hours. According to the *Wali*, the change was due to the presence of SLM/A forces on the outskirts

of the city and recent incidents of banditry. The humanitarian community remains concerned that the curfew change will limit time available to work in camps within the vicinity of El Fasher, including Abu Shouk, Al Salaam, and Zam Zam. UNDSS is reporting increased government harassment inside IDP camps during curfew hours. AMIS Civilian Police continue to patrol on a 24-hour basis.

South Kordofan Dengue Fever Outbreak. According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), 229 cases of dengue fever or dengue hemorrhagic fever were reported in South Kordofan State as of November 5, resulting in the 79 deaths. The most severely affected areas are Diling and Habila in the Nuba Mountains. Dengue fever is spread by mosquito, and the main prevention strategies include vector control, surveillance, case management, and community awareness and prevention. An insecticide spraying campaign has begun with support from WHO, training of health workers about the diagnosis and management of cases has started, and efforts to increase community awareness are underway. The majority of cases to date have been among nomads moving southward, raising concern about the further spread of the disease due to increased migration during the dry season.

LRA Attacks. On November 5, members of the Ugandan-based Lord's Resistance Army opposition group ambushed a vehicle belonging to the NGO International Aid Services, killing a Bermudan staff member and injuring the Sudanese driver. The attack occurred near the town of Morobo in Southern Sudan on the road between the towns of Kaya and Yei, which was reportedly declared "no go" by UNDSS. The incident was the fifth murder of an international humanitarian worker by LRA in recent weeks.

Fire in Otash Camp. On November 7, a fire erupted in Otash IDP camp on the outskirts of Nyala, South Darfur. The fire began in the kitchen of one shelter and rapidly spread, destroying 107 shelters and damaging an additional 138. The fire directly affected more than 500 IDPs who lost shelter, clothing, personal documents, and food ration cards. The fire also destroyed recently distributed November food stocks. AMIS and the humanitarian community mobilized quickly to respond to the fire and the needs of those affected. On November 8, the U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) distributed blankets to IDPs who were forced to sleep under the open air the night before. U.N. agencies and NGOs plan to house IDPs in their compounds until shelter kits can be distributed. WFP is analyzing the feasibility of re-distributing food rations.

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 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, \$113 million of which was 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 will continue to closely monitor food needs throughout the country in FY 2006.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) sponsored small grant programs in Southern Sudan through contracts with PACT and Development Alternatives, Inc., and a cooperative agreement with the Education Development Center to assist with peacebuilding, judiciary strengthening, media development, civic education activities, as well as with capacity building programs for local government and civil society groups. In FY 2005, USAID/OTI provided approximately \$19.5 million of support to the 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 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, 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>
DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	28,540 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$24,889,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$24,889,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$24,889,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$24,889,000
EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	8,750 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$7,927,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$7,927,600
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Africare	Income Generation, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$500,535
CARE	Capacity Building, Education, Protection and Psycho-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			\$7,927,600
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$9,376,850
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR & EASTERN CHAD			\$34,265,850

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>
SUDAN			
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			\$500,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$500,000



Ken Isaacs
 Director
 Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

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