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

**SUDAN – Complex Emergency**

Situation Report #6, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

December 23, 2005

*Note: The last situation report was dated December 9, 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/A, 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 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 3.4 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.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
<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**

**Insecurity along Chadian border.** On December 18, Chadian government forces clashed with alleged Chadian military deserters near the border town of Adré, Chad. According to media reports, deserters recently formed an armed opposition group named Rally for Democracy and Liberty aimed at overthrowing the Chadian government. Chadian government sources reported that the fighting

resulted in 300 deaths. On December 20, OCHA announced that U.N. staff members operating on both sides of the Chad-Sudan border were meeting to discuss contingency plans should insecurity result in large population displacements.

**Crop and food supply assessment.** According to 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)

U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), overall cereal production increased in 2005 to average levels after poor production in 2004 resulted in widespread food insecurity. WFP and FAO attributed the improvement to good and well-distributed rains, increased availability of agricultural inputs, low pest infestation, and improved security throughout the country. Rising labor costs and the resurgence of insecurity in Darfur have limited the harvest yield, as WFP and FAO reported that farmers have harvested only 20 percent of planted areas to date, compared to 35 percent in previous years. In 2006, WFP's unified Emergency Operation (EMOP) for Sudan will require an estimated 700,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance, of which 70 percent will be earmarked for Darfur.

***Nuba Mountains assessment.*** From December 7 to 11, a USAID team visited the Nuba Mountains area in South Kordofan State to review the implementation status of the CPA, assess potential causes of conflict that could jeopardize the peace process, and identify additional areas of assistance for returning IDPs. The team identified limited access to land and water for residents, returnees, and nomads as a key source of potential conflict in the area. The high expectations of the population following the peace agreement could also transform into a source of conflict if these expectations remain unmet. USAID is developing programs to mitigate these threats and advance the peace process by expanding existing programs in governance, supporting people-to-people dialogue, and strengthening the humanitarian response.

***Attack on Abu Surug, West Darfur.*** On December 19, unknown assailants attacked a police station in Abu Surug in the Kulbus Corridor of West Darfur. According to the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), the attack resulted in the deaths of 4 police officers and 16 civilians. A U.N. official reported that the raid was carried out by "several hundred armed militia" who also looted livestock and burned huts in the area.

***New displacements South Darfur.*** According to UNDSS, recent fighting and insecurity displaced civilians in South Darfur. UNDSS reported that approximately 6,500 people fled Donkey Dereis in the direction of Um-Kunya due to recent fighting between the Sudanese military and the SLM/A. On December 15, an African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) assessment team visited Donkey Dereis and reported that the town was entirely deserted except for an unspecified number of SLM/A elements. As of December 22, NGO operations remained suspended in the town.

***Third fire in Otash camp, South Darfur.*** On December 14, a fire broke out in Otash camp on the outskirts of Nyala, South Darfur, destroying 33 huts and affecting 56 IDP households. The fire was the third in Otash since the beginning of November. The cause of the fire remains

under investigation. Distribution of shelter materials to previously affected families began only days before the latest fire erupted. The humanitarian community is examining ways to reduce fire hazards in Otash.

***Yellow fever update.*** As of December 22, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the Sudanese Ministry of Health (MOH) have declared the yellow fever outbreak in South Kordofan officially over. The outbreak, declared on November 14, affected nearly 600 people and resulted in more than 140 deaths. The yellow fever vaccination campaign coordinated by WHO and MOH reached more than 1.4 million people. WHO is currently designing a strategy to vaccinate nomadic groups whose migratory patterns contributed to the spread of the disease.

***Kalma camp commercial ban lifted.*** On December 15, the government of South Darfur lifted the commercial ban on Kalma camp, which had been in effect for 210 days. Representatives of the USAID Darfur Field Office witnessed the arrival of the first commercial vehicle, a minivan transporting IDPs from Nyala to Kalma.

***Bor Dinka movement.*** According to WFP, a portion of the estimated 12,000 Bor Dinka returnees has arrived in Juba. The group is currently moving with a large number of livestock from their area of displacement in Mundri County, Western Equatoria State, to their area of origin in Bor, Jonglei State. WFP is providing 7 MT of food assistance to an initial 650 returnees in Lologo transit camp, located 4 km from Juba. A barge will transport the returnees from Lologo to Bor.

## **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.

**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>



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USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/).