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

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #11, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

March 10, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated February 24, 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 nearly 1.8 million IDPs and approximately 206,000 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: 1.8 million	UNHCR – November 2005 OCHA ¹ – December 2005 OCHA – January 2006
Sudanese Refugees	Estimated Total: 206,000 In Chad	UNHCR – February 2006
Sudanese Refugees	Total: 358,000 In Uganda, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Central African Republic, Egypt, and Eritrea	UNHCR – March 2006
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\$846,153,269
Total FY 2005–2006 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$971,175,806²

CURRENT SITUATION

New Displacements in Eastern Chad. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that violence displaced up to 7,000 Chadians in areas near the towns of Goungour and Borota during January and February, bringing the total number of Chadian internally displaced persons (IDPs) to 18,700. In a March 3 statement, UNHCR reported that more than 3,600 people, including both Sudanese refugees and Chadian IDPs, had arrived at Gaga camp in eastern Chad since January. According to UNHCR, 100 to 125 refugees from Darfur are arriving daily at Gaga camp, which currently has a population of 10,000 and the capacity to hold 20,000.

Food Ration Cut. In an effort to extend existing food supplies and ensure that sufficient stocks will be available to preposition before the rainy season, the U.N. World Food program (WFP) will cut sugar and salt from the general food distributions and reduce pulses to 50 percent in March and April. While WFP will maintain sugar for nutrition programs in Darfur, the lack of sugar in the general food distributions is noteworthy because it is the most expensive item in the food basket when purchased on local markets. As a result, the elimination of sugar is expected to negatively affect livelihoods since some families use sugar to trade for other commodities in the

¹ The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

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

market, while other families are able to purchase additional food items with the money that otherwise would have been used for sugar. WFP procures sugar from local and regional markets with contributions from non-U.S. donors.

Increased Role for Women in Al Salam/Abu Shouk Distribution. The Spanish Red Cross and WFP announced plans to increase the role of women in food aid distribution in Al Salam and Abu Shouk IDP camps in El Fasher, North Darfur. WFP reported that new committees with equal male and female representation will manage the food distribution beginning in April. According to WFP, traditional leaders will no longer chair the committees. WFP hopes that the new structure will smooth food distribution and help reduce the vulnerabilities of some groups within the two camps.

Kalma Camp Nutrition Update. The non-governmental organization (NGO) Action Contre la Faim (ACF) recently announced the results of a nutrition survey conducted from February 12 to 22 in Kalma camp, South Darfur. During the study period, ACF found a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 7.0 percent and a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 0.4 percent. These findings suggest improvements in the nutrition status of Kalma camp residents when compared to the February 2005 findings by Médecins Sans Frontières/France (MSF/F) of a GAM of 9.9 percent and a SAM of 2.6 percent. ACF attributes the decline in malnutrition to reduced numbers of new arrivals in Kalma camp, regular food distributions, and greater access to water and sanitation facilities. ACF reported that unlike last year at this time, an outbreak of bloody diarrhea has not occurred in Kalma.

Facilitated Return of Dinka IDPs in South Darfur. The U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the Sudanese Government of National Unity (GNU) are planning to facilitate the return of 10,000 Dinka IDPs from South Darfur to Northern Bahr el Ghazal State before the rainy season begins in early May. UNMIS will provide transport, while IOM will construct way stations along the route, monitor protection concerns, and track movements. A number of NGOs and U.N. agencies are coordinating to provide water, run mobile medical clinics, and provide other assistance during the return. To date, approximately 8,000 Dinka IDPs are believed to have spontaneously returned from South Darfur.

Acute Watery Diarrhea in Southern Sudan. According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), the total number of cases of acute watery diarrhea as of March 6 in Southern Sudan increased to 5,634 including 127 deaths, resulting in a case fatality rate of 2.25 percent. Cases continue to be concentrated in the towns of Yei and Juba, although WHO has also received reports of acute watery diarrhea in areas surrounding Juba. The response by WHO includes strengthening the surveillance and

reporting system, standardizing case management, promoting health education and hygiene, and chlorinating public water supplies.

Assessment Mission to Dar Zaghawa. The NGO German Agro Action, the International Rescue Committee, and IOM recently conducted a 13-day assessment to investigate reports of 15,000 to 20,000 returnees from Chad arriving in North Darfur in recent months. The mission concluded that an estimated 3,000 have returned from Chad to North Darfur due to push factors in Chad camps, availability of food distributions in places of origin, and issues related to animal herds. The assessment team found that 85 percent of returnees came from Oure Cassoni camp and have settled in the areas of Boba, Furawilye, Muzbat, Misky, and Kornoi. Based on IOM and U.N. criteria, the area is not considered suitable for return due to continued insecurity, lack of services, and access to food and water. The African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) in Tine reported that the border is now difficult to cross and tensions are high among armed groups.

USAID Team Visits Bahr el Ghazal. From February 22 to 26, USAID representatives visited Aweil town in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State and Wau town in Western Bahr el Ghazal State. Both towns face similar challenges such as the strain placed on already limited essential services by the large numbers of returnees passing through or settling in these areas—a problem that is also a potential source of conflict. Residents also voiced concern over the large number Arab nomads entering the states with their cattle herds, often trampling the season's crops. To address these problems, the team recommends the continuation of local peace and reconciliation efforts.

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 valued at nearly \$502.9 million for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in neighboring Chad, 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 in FY 2006, 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 five implementing partners: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), Pact Inc., the Education Development Center (EDC), Internews

Network, and the U.N. Development Program (UNDP). 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 \$20.2 million in support of OTI programs in Sudan. As part of the Secretary of State-led initiative to combat violence against women in Darfur, USAID/OTI has supported several new activities including the recent signing of a \$2.27 million, two-year grant to UNDP. Titled "Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Darfur within the Rule of Law Program," this grant aims to enhance and expand legal aid to rape victims across Darfur, develop community-based systems to help victims navigate the legal process, and improve accountability by training judges and prosecutors on appropriate norms and practices.

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			
ACTED	Rehabilitation	West Darfur	\$350,000
CARE	Logistics	Darfur-wide	\$1,733,712
GOAL	Health, Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation	West Darfur	\$600,000
International Medical Corps	Health	West Darfur	\$1,199,909
Solidarites	Agriculture and Food Security, Water and Sanitation	South Darfur	\$1,140,000
Tearfund	Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation	West Darfur	\$700,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$5,723,621
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	Violence Against Women Initiative	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
UNDP	Violence Against Women Initiative	Darfur-wide	\$2,273,697
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$3,273,697
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$50,994,418
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$50,994,418
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
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$20,800,000
TOTAL FY 2006 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$22,249,250
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$10,942,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$33,191,250
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR & EASTERN CHAD			\$84,185,668

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/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Action Against Hunger/USA	Nutrition	Bahr al Ghazal, Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$350,000
Food for the Hungry International	Agriculture and Food Security, Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$350,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$700,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	0 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Central Sudan	\$23,800
NPA	3,480 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$4,864,900
WFP	42,160 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South, East, and Three Areas	\$50,531,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$55,420,600
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Educational Development Center (EDC)	Media Development	Sudan-wide	\$500,000
PACT	Peacebuilding	Southern Sudan	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$1,500,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Global Appeal 2006	Sudan-wide	\$1,950,000
TOTAL FY 2006 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$1,950,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$57,620,600
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$59,570,600



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