



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2005

March 18, 2005

Note: The last situation report was dated October 25, 2004.

BACKGROUND

On January 9, 2005, the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) officially ending Africa’s longest running civil war. Over the course of the 21 year conflict, fighting, food shortages, and disease killed more than 2 million people, forced an estimated 628,000 people to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and displaced more than 4 million people within Sudan—the largest internally displaced person (IDP) population in the world. In April 2003, a separate conflict began in Darfur, western Sudan when the locally based Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) attacked GOS security forces at the airport in the city of El Fasher. Out of an estimated population of 6.5 million in Darfur, approximately 2.6 million people are directly affected by the crisis, including nearly 1.9 million IDPs and more than 193,000 refugees in Chad.

The U.S. Government (USG) maintained 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 war-affected populations. Although the signing of the CPA brings hope for a new era of peace and development in Sudan, the conflict in Darfur merits serious concern. While key indicators show that humanitarian action is having a positive impact for populations living in IDP camps throughout Darfur, growing numbers of people require food and other emergency assistance as a result of conflict and drought. Despite ceasefire agreements, reports of violence and atrocities against civilians continue, limiting the provision of humanitarian assistance. The USG supports the ongoing dialogue aimed at negotiating a political settlement to the crisis in Darfur. Since 1983, the USG has provided nearly \$2.9 billion in humanitarian assistance to Sudan.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs Total: 4,367,000	Greater Khartoum: 1,800,000 Northern Sudan (not Khartoum or Darfur): 362,000 Darfur: 1,850,000 Southern Sudan: 755,000	U.N. Agencies – 2004
Sudanese Refugees Total: 693,000	Uganda: 223,500 Chad: 193,000 Ethiopia: 90,533 Democratic Republic of the Congo: 69,473 Kenya: 65,000 Central African Republic: 20,000 Egypt: 30,324 Eritrea: 714	UNHCR – 2005
Refugees in Sudan	Total: 139,000 from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, DRC, and others	UNHCR – 2005

Total FY 2005 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan.....\$443,349,888
Total FY 2005 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan.....\$461,199,888

CURRENT SITUATION

IDP returns to northern Bahr al Ghazal.

USAID/DCHA field staff—in conjunction with SPLM/A, U.N., non-governmental organization (NGO), and county government officials—recently conducted a needs assessment of IDPs returning to and through northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Sudan. The group traveled to the counties of Aweil North, Aweil East, Aweil West, Abyei, Twic, and Gogrial West to examine five primary return routes in the area and assess the needs of the sizeable IDP returnee population. Specific areas of interest included environmental hazards such as

landmines, protection issues, as well as availability of food, water, relief commodities, and health services. In response to the assessment, USAID/OFDA will increase its ongoing activities in: providing water and sanitation and mobile health clinic services along the return routes; supporting interventions in returnees' villages of origin such as water and sanitation, health, infrastructure rehabilitation projects, and food security; and developing the capacity of local authorities to manage the provision of basic services.

USAID's Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) reports that IDPs are returning to a fragile food security situation in Bahr el Ghazal caused by erratic rains in 2004. The price of sorghum has increased in all markets across the region, and fish and wild food production is lower than usual. While better-off households are expected to meet their food needs, poorer households will likely face a food gap. Returnees, many of whom are arriving empty-handed, will place additional demand on local supplies.

As a result of the CPA, increasing numbers of the country's estimated 4 million IDPs will be returning to their home areas in the south. OCHA estimates that between 600,000 and 1.2 million people are expected to return to the south during 2005.

Food pipeline shortfalls. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reports major food pipeline breaks in the coming months for Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) northern and southern sectors, as well as Darfur and eastern Chad. For Darfur, the cereals pipeline is healthy through October due to USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) Emerson Trust contribution of 200,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat; however, full pipeline breaks for non-cereals are expected in August, with no further donor resources pledged at this time. WFP is working to leverage other donor resources for additional contributions to cover the non-cereals gap.

The OLS operation, on the other hand, is in more dire need of additional resources. WFP is anticipating non-cereals pipeline breaks as early as May for both the northern and southern OLS corridors, with full breaks for all commodities—including cereals—in late July and August. These shortages have the potential to affect up to 3.2 million beneficiaries in southern, central, and eastern areas of Sudan. To date in FY 2005, USAID/FFP has provided approximately 15 percent of total requirements, though this figure represents more than 90 percent of confirmed contributions. For the Darfur operation, USAID/FFP has provided 61 percent of total requirements, which represent an estimated 88 percent of confirmed contributions.

Relief commodities provided to eastern Upper Nile.

During the week of February 21, USAID/OFDA partner Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) completed the second shipment of relief commodities from Ethiopia into the Southern Sudanese state of Eastern Upper Nile, as part of the first cross-border operation in this corridor since the conflict began in 1983. NPA supplied the commodities—plastic sheeting, cooking pots, blankets, sewing machines, and bulk cloth for mosquito nets—valued at approximately \$74,000 by road to the town of Pagak where small aircraft were loaded to make deliveries to remote areas inaccessible by road.

Militia activity in Akobo. On February 18, opposition forces identified by the U.N. as the GOS-aligned Southern Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army

attacked and temporarily occupied the town of Akobo, Upper Nile State, near the border with Ethiopia. According to local reports, the SPLM/A regained control of the town within hours of the attack. The incident affected a USAID/OFDA-funded project, whose staff reportedly walked eight hours to the Chaiban airstrip in order to be airlifted to Lokichoggio, Kenya on February 19. A U.N. team conducting an emergency rapid response assessment in and around Akobo found that the skirmish resulted in the displacement of the town's inhabitants as well as a group of recently arrived returnees from Ethiopia. The assessment also concluded that the number of returnees from Ethiopia is approximately 2,500, rather than the previously reported figure of 15,000. Emphasizing that future interventions also need to consider the local population, the assessment team recommended additional distribution of food assistance and relief commodities such as seeds and tools, as security allows. USAID/OFDA partner NPA delivered approximately four cubic meters of relief commodities and 1.5 MT of food assistance within three days of the attack.

Malnutrition survey in Abyei. From January 13 to 18, USAID/OFDA implementing partner GOAL conducted a nutritional survey of sedentary and nomadic communities of Abyei, Western Kordofan. The survey of 996 children under five years old found a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 22.4 percent and a Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 3.4 percent. GOAL also found high rates of morbidity, with 39 percent of children reported to be ill during the two weeks prior to the survey. The most common diseases were diarrhea, malaria, and acute respiratory infection. Based on the study, GOAL recommends a multi-sectoral response including general food distributions, targeted supplementary feeding, food security interventions, provision of primary health care, and water and sanitation interventions.

Polio immunization campaigns. In response to U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reports that 112 people tested positive for the polio virus in 17 of Sudan's 26 states, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), WHO, and the Sudanese Ministry of Health (MOH) conducted a nationwide immunization campaign in January to inoculate nearly 6 million children. A second round of polio immunizations was held in late February as part of a coordinated regional effort in which Sudan and all nine bordering countries—Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Eritrea—conducted synchronized national immunization days. A third immunization round is scheduled to begin in Sudan on April 11. USAID/OFDA contributed \$200,000 toward these efforts. The USG is the largest donor to the polio eradication campaign worldwide. Sudan faces the third highest number of polio infections in the world, making an immunization campaign particularly important to contain disease outbreak in the region.

Hardship in eastern Sudan. According to WFP reports, Kassala and Red Sea states in eastern Sudan are currently experiencing poor availability of pasture land, lowered water tables, and negligible food production due to inadequate rainfall in 2004. As a result, the price of sorghum has doubled from a year ago, livestock prices are falling, livestock herd sizes are reducing rapidly, and households have exhausted food stocks. To cope with the situation, many families are reducing the quantity and quality of food consumed, selling wood, charcoal, water, and personal effects, and borrowing from others in the community.

Darfur International Commission of Inquiry. On January 25, the U.N.-appointed International Commission of Inquiry (ICI) released findings of the long-awaited inquiry into the violence and atrocities in Darfur. The ICI report concluded that the GOS and *Jingawit* were responsible for serious violations amounting to crimes under international law, and that attacks were conducted on a widespread and systematic basis and therefore may amount to crimes against humanity. The commission concluded that the GOS had not pursued a policy of genocide but said that this finding should not detract from the gravity of the crimes committed in Darfur, as crimes against humanity and war crimes may be no less serious and heinous than genocide. Further, the ICI report indicated that GOS measures to address the crisis have been grossly inadequate and ineffective, contributing to a climate of impunity in Darfur. Although not released publicly, the ICI also identified a list of persons suspected of being responsible for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including crimes against humanity or war crimes.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

On October 21, 2004, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Robert Whitehead renewed the Sudan's disaster declaration for FY 2005. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

In FY 2005, USAID/OFDA seeks to address humanitarian needs in Sudan while simultaneously providing an effective bridge to development activities in the south. Within the framework of USAID's Interim Strategic Plan for Sudan, 2004-2006, USAID/OFDA has the following program priorities: provision of basic humanitarian services in war-affected areas of Sudan, focus on areas of IDP returns, and response to the Darfur crisis. USAID/OFDA is also expanding activities as part of a broad USAID program to support the success of the CPA. In FY 2004, USAID/OFDA awarded nearly \$107 million in humanitarian assistance countrywide in Sudan, and has provided more than \$93 million to date in FY 2005.

For its FY 2005 Sudan programs, USAID/OFDA solicited proposals for Darfur and non-Darfur programs through two separate Annual Program Statements

(APS). This mechanism enhances program manageability, flexibility, coordination, and impact. USAID/OFDA is fulfilling its mandate through the provision of emergency health and nutrition services, improved access to water and sanitation, enhanced livelihoods, provision of relief commodities, and sustainable food security including agriculture, animal health services, and fisheries.

Over the past two years, USAID has deployed numerous field staff to Sudan to assess the extent of the crisis in Darfur. On April 11, 2004, the day the Darfur humanitarian ceasefire took effect, USAID/OFDA mobilized a Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) to respond to the increasing scale of humanitarian needs in Darfur. The USAID/DART expanded in size and technical expertise during 2005. At present, the team is composed of 20 members, including field and program officers, as well as specialists in health, security, water and sanitation, agriculture, nutrition, engineering, logistics, food issues, information, and protection. USAID/DART members based in El Fasher, Nyala, Geneina, Khartoum, and eastern Chad are participating in the overall planning, coordination, and monitoring of relief activities in Darfur.

USAID/OFDA established and maintains an airbridge of emergency relief commodities to contribute to the common relief supply pipeline for Darfur managed by the U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC). As of March 18, USAID has delivered 75 airlifts containing 457,785 blankets, 52,100 water containers, and enough plastic sheeting to provide emergency shelter for more than 1.1 million displaced people. The total value of USAID commodities provided to date, including transportation costs, is nearly \$13.4 million.

To date in FY 2005, USAID/FFP has contributed 405,570 MT of emergency food assistance for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in Chad valued at more than \$346 million through the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), NPA, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and WFP. Of this total, WFP and ICRC have provided 321,880 MT to food insecure populations in Darfur and eastern Chad. Although the crisis in Darfur has resulted in greater international attention, food needs in the rest of Sudan remain alarmingly high. With the advent of peace, large numbers of IDPs are expected to return home but will lack the necessary coping mechanisms to establish sustainable livelihoods in the near term. USAID/FFP is providing contingency rations to implementing partners in areas where large population movements are expected to occur, and will continue to closely monitor food needs in both southern and northern Sudan.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) began activities in southern Sudan in FY 2003 and continues working to link the ongoing local and national

peace processes to initiatives that promote increased political participation of the population of Southern Sudan. The four main objectives of the USAID/OTI Southern Sudan program are: supporting the emergence of responsive, effective, and inclusive civil authorities; restoring the conditions of peace within and among communities through support to grassroots dialogue; assisting in the development of an empowered and active civil society; and increasing access to quality, independent information. USAID/OTI sponsors small grant programs through contracts with PACT and Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) to assist peace-building, judiciary strengthening, and civic education initiatives, as well as support capacity building of local government and civil society groups. To date, USAID/OTI has approved a total of 158 small grants

valued at an estimated \$5 million. To support the establishment of independent media in Southern Sudan, USAID/OTI awarded the Education Development Center (EDC), a cooperative agreement to establish a local language short wave radio service for Southern Sudan. In addition, USAID/OTI has provided support to IDP and refugee protection efforts in Darfur and Chad.

In FY 2005, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided \$17.85 million to UNHCR for protection and assistance programs for 193,000 Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad. Specifically, State/PRM funds will allow UNHCR to work in the sectors of shelter, water and sanitation, health, and education.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
NON-DARFUR USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Action Against Hunger/USA	Nutrition	Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, Juba	\$600,000
Action Contre la Faim	Nutrition, Health, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture	Northern Sector	\$1,600,000
ADRA	Capacity Building, Health, Relief Commodities	Northern Sector	\$500,000
CARE Consortium	Health, Nutrition, Capacity Building, Food Security/Agriculture, Disaster Support	Upper Nile	\$5,219,000
CARE	Livelihoods and Food Security/Agriculture	Northern Sector	\$1,249,944
CHF	Livelihoods and Food Security/Agriculture	Equatoria	\$1,787,147
Concern	Food Security/Agriculture, Livelihoods, Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Risk Reduction	Bahr el Ghazal, Nuba Mountains,	\$2,050,000
CRS Consortium	Capacity Building, Food Security/Agriculture, Health, Relief Commodities, Disaster Support	Equatoria	\$5,897,831
Food for the Hungry	Food Security/Agriculture, Health, Disaster Support	Upper Nile	\$999,899
GOAL	Health	Southern Blue Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, Abyei	\$1,668,911
GOAL	Health and Nutrition	Northern Sector, Kassala, Abyei	\$1,599,970
International Rescue Committee	Capacity Building, Health, Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Red Sea	\$2,599,812
International Rescue Committee	Capacity Building, Food Security/Agriculture, Health, and Water/Sanitation	Northern Sector	\$1,842,666
Mercy Corps	Disaster Support, Health	Southern Sector	\$972,497
Norwegian Peoples Aid	Capacity Building, Relief Commodities, Food Security/Agriculture, Risk Reduction, Disaster Support	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$5,497,410
PACT	Water/Sanitation	Bahr el Ghazal, Nuba Mountains, Upper Nile	\$6,000,000
SCF/UK	Health, Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal	\$700,329

SCF/US	Health, Disaster Support	Nuba Mountains, Upper Nile	\$3,498,971
SCF/US	Muiltiple	Nuba Mountains, Abyei	\$2,499,966
Samaritan's Purse	Health, Food Security/Agriculture	Nuba Mountains, Southern Blue Nile, Kassala	\$2,199,898
Tearfund	Health, Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal	\$789,911
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Food Security/Agriculture, Coordination	Northern and Southern Sectors	\$1,550,000
UNICEF	Security, Health, Water/Sanitation	Northern Sector	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Southern Sudan	\$2,000,000
U.N. OCHA	Coordination	Northern and Southern Sectors	\$1,200,000
WFP	Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Southern Sector	\$3,500,000
WHO	Health	Northern and Southern Sectors	\$200,000
Vétérinaires sans Frontières/Belgium	Food Security/Agriculture	Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
World Relief	Health, Food Security/Agriculture, Relief Commodities	Western Upper Nile, Eastern Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal	\$749,983
World Vision	Relief Commodities, Health	Bahr el Ghazal	\$936,010
ZOA	Health, Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Relief Commodities	Equatoria	\$999,268
USAID	Administrative Support/Travel	Countrywide	\$314,500
TOTAL NON-DARFUR USAID/OFDA FY 2005			\$65,223,923
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR EMERGENCY			
ACF	Food Security/ Agriculture, Nutrition, and Water/Sanitation	South Darfur	\$2,375,000
CARE	Logistics	Darfur-wide	\$1,041,284
WFP	Food Security, Logistics, Coordination, Communications, Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Flight Operations	Darfur-wide	\$8,820,000
IRC	Health, Shelter, Camp Management, Water and Sanitation, Camp Management, and Prevention of Sexual Violence	South Darfur	\$7,355,409
Various	Emergency Relief Supplies	Darfur-wide	\$2,146,250
Various	Airlift of Emergency Relief Supplies	Darfur-wide	\$1,122,626
ACTED	Environmental Protection, Water/Sanitation for affected Chadians	Eastern Chad	\$50,000
	Administrative/DART Support	Darfur-wide	\$5,004,961
TOTAL USAID/OFDA TO DARFUR FY 2005.....			\$27,915,530
TOTAL USAID/OFDA COUNTRYWIDE FY 2005			\$93,139,453
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
ADRA	670 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile State	\$905,800
CARE	6,050 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Greater Khartoum, Southern Sudan, Transitional Areas	\$3,988,800
CRS	3,850 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$4,179,100
NPA	10,280 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$10,665,400
ICRC	7,710 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur	\$6,297,200
WFP	6,300 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Sudan	\$2,728,400
WFP	39,660 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	North, Central, Eastern, Southern Sudan	\$37,923,800

WFP	200,000 MT of Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Food Assistance	Darfur	\$172,039,200
WFP	114,170 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur	\$93,352,700
WFP	16,880 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$14,064,400
TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2005.....			\$346,144,800
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Education Development Center (EDC)	Media Development	Sudan-wide	\$750,000
Coalition of International Justice	Media Development	Darfur	\$65,635
Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)	Peace-building activities	Sudan-wide	\$500,000
PACT, Inc.	Peace-building activities	Southern Sudan	\$2,750,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI FY 2005.....			\$4,065,635
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE²			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance and Protection	Eastern Chad	\$17,850,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FY 2005.....			\$17,850,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2005².....			\$443,349,888
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2005			\$461,199,888

¹ USAID/FFP figures represent estimated values of food assistance provided.

² In FY 2005, USAID's Africa Bureau (USAID/AFR) will expend \$86 million in development assistance and child survival and health funding to support and promote the peace process, participatory governance, economic recovery, education, water and sanitation, and health.



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