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

## **SUDAN – Complex Emergency**

Situation Report #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

October 28, 2005

*Note: The last situation report was dated October 14, 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/DCHA activities throughout Sudan.

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

**Total FY 2005–2006 USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....\$759,412,851**  
**Total FY 2005–2006 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....\$860,236,138<sup>2</sup>**

### **CURRENT SITUATION**

**GOSS Developments.** On October 24, Southern Sudan President Salva Kiir Mayardit swore in 20 ministers composing an interim cabinet and 7 presidential advisors to manage the GOSS. Heads of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) Affairs and Cooperative and

Rural Development ministries remain unnamed. The adoption of the constitution of Southern Sudan, anticipated shortly, will render the interim cabinet a formal body and complete the establishment of the GOSS.

<sup>1</sup> U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

<sup>2</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)

**Reconstruction in Juba.** On October 24, the non-governmental organization (NGO) Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) formally launched USAID's first quick impact project in Juba with an opening ceremony featuring the Governor of Bahr el Jebel State. The \$200,000 sanitation project includes a short-term public sanitation campaign targeting 47 communities; the construction of 4 public pit latrine blocks in 2 markets, 1 school, and the government block; a \$40,000 cash-for-work component employing 400 workers to clean public market areas; and a food-for-work component implemented in conjunction with the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) that will provide food to 5,500 people for community cleaning up campaigns.

**Darfur mortality rates.** The recently published findings of a USAID-funded U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) mortality study indicate that mortality levels in Darfur were below emergency threshold levels between November 2004 and May 2005, with the exception of children under age five in South Darfur IDP camps. WHO reported that mortality rates had decreased by a factor of two in North Darfur and by a factor of three in West and South Darfur since the previous study, which was conducted in July and August 2004. WHO attributed the reduction in mortality levels largely to humanitarian assistance.

**Malnutrition rates in Darfur.** On October 21, WFP announced preliminary results of an interagency food security and nutrition assessment in Darfur. The assessment revealed a reduction in global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates among children under the age of five to 11.9 percent in September 2005 from 21.8 percent at the same time in 2004. A 15 percent GAM rate is considered to be the emergency threshold. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates dropped to 1.4 percent from 3.9 percent during the same time period. WFP concluded that the improved nutritional status is attributable to humanitarian relief including food assistance, water and sanitation, and health. Final results of the assessment will be available in late November.

**Police raids in Khartoum-area squatter settlement.** USAID staff recently conducted a site visit to the El Fateh 3 IDP squatter area to monitor the humanitarian situation and investigate reports of police raids on homes in early October. El Fateh 3 is a remote squatter area located 50 kilometers northwest of Khartoum, where the Sudanese Government has been forcibly relocating IDPs and other vulnerable groups as part of the re-planning process of Khartoum State. According to residents, police subjected residents to property searches under the pretense of looking for illegal beer brewing equipment. Residents reported that police confiscated household items including beds, beddings, plastic sheets, cooking utensils, dishes, water containers, and money—regardless of whether or not the household was involved with beer production.

**New displacements in Merikio.** On October 15, a USAID/DCHA representative and staff from seven NGOs conducted a joint assessment in Merikio, Bahr el Jebel State. The assessment team determined that approximately 115 Moru, primarily women and young children, were displaced from Minga as a result of escalating conflict between the Moru and Bor Dinka pastoralists returning to Bor town. To assist the newly displaced IDPs, WFP delivered an emergency food shipment on October 19, and USAID/DCHA implementing partner ADRA distributed blankets, plastic sheeting, cooking materials, and mosquito nets. In addition, Help Age and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) are providing medical services and drugs.

**Attack on a village in South Darfur.** On October 26, members of USAID's Darfur Field Office (DFO) conducted a humanitarian needs assessment of the village of Tama, South Darfur in response to reports that the village was attacked on October 23. The entire population of Tama, estimated to be 1,800 persons of the Fur ethnic group, had been displaced and are now located primarily in the nearby village of Um Kassara. According to the displaced, 300 ethnically Errigat men, a branch of Reizegat, attacked the village resulting in the death of an estimated 52 people and the disappearance of 20 children. The African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and WFP have dispatched personnel to conduct security assessments of the area. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are providing medical assistance to those in need and following-up on the reports of missing children.

**USAID Food Assistance.** USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) recently announced the first FY 2006 food assistance contributions for the Darfur crisis. In order to prevent pipeline breaks anticipated in January, USAID/FFP contributed 27,720 metric tons (MT) of sorghum and 820 MT of corn-soya blend valued at more than \$24.9 million to WFP's Emergency Operation (EMOP) for Darfur. Additionally, USAID/FFP has finalized a contribution of 8,750 MT valued at more than \$7.9 to WFP's EMOP for eastern Chad to support relief efforts for Sudanese refugees and affected host communities.

## **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. USAID/DCHA's strategic framework for Sudan focuses on reducing suffering, promoting stability, an increasing local capacity.

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 \$191 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>
<b>DARFUR, SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	28,540 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$24,889,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$24,889,000</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>			<b>\$24,889,000</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>			<b>\$24,889,000</b>
<b>EASTERN CHAD</b>			
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	8,750 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$7,927,600
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$7,927,600</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$7,927,600</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$7,927,600</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR &amp; EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$32,816,600</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/).