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

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #7, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

January 13, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated December 23, 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 (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 more than 1.7 million IDPs and approximately 220,000 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: 1.76 million	UNHCR ¹ – November 2005 OCHA ² – December 2005
Sudanese Refugees	Estimated Total: 220,000 In Chad	UNHCR – November 2005
Sudanese Refugees	Total: 550,000 In Uganda, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Central African Republic, Egypt, and Eritrea	UNHCR – April 2005
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\$797,713,451
Total FY 2005–2006 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$899,985,988³

CURRENT SITUATION

Insecurity Mounts in West Darfur. On January 5, the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) announced the withdrawal of U.N. staff not engaged in life-sustaining programs from specific areas of West Darfur. The departure was in response to increasing insecurity in the region, including intensified fighting, border clashes, banditry, and increased presence of armed elements inside Geneina town. Life-sustaining operations continue from Geneina north through Kulbus to Tine, and southwest to Beida and Arara, excluding the Habillah administrative unit. Following advice from OCHA, several non-governmental organizations had also

withdrawn staff from the area. U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in West Darfur recently began contingency planning in the event of large-scale population displacements due to rising insecurity.

According to the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), on January 6, unidentified armed elements ambushed an AMIS convoy traveling from Tine, North Darfur to a base in Kulbus, West Darfur. One AMIS peacekeeper died in the incident and 10 others suffered injuries. The attack followed a November 30 ambush of

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

² U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

³ 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

AMIS troops in Kulbus that resulted in the injury of five peacekeepers.

Tensions Increase in Eastern Sudan. On January 11, UNDSS confirmed that an unknown number of Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) ground troops entered Hamesh Koreib in the opposition-held area of eastern Sudan, raising concerns over a possible confrontation between SAF and the military wing of the Eastern Front opposition group. Two USAID partners reported withdrawing expatriate staff from Hamesh Koreib. On January 12, a UN spokesperson in Sudan confirmed sending a team to the area to assess the situation.

New Displacements in West Darfur. According to the U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), intertribal fighting near Abata in the Zalengei area of West Darfur resulted in an estimated 3,800 new arrivals to two Zalengei camps, as well as an additional 5,000 to 6,000 IDPs reportedly stranded northwest of the conflict area. Fighting in Abata began several months ago, but IDPs were only able to reach Zalengei town to seek assistance in recent weeks.

Firewood Patrols Begin in Kalma Camp. On December 17, the first of regularly scheduled joint government police and AMIS firewood patrols began in Kalma camp on the outskirts of Nyala, South Darfur. The patrols occur three times weekly at regularly programmed times. AMIS and government police meet approximately 1,500 women from the camp in the morning and escort the women as they gather firewood and grass. According to an NGO working in the camp, only one attack on women collecting firewood has been reported since the patrols began.

Food Security in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. According to a January 3 report from USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), food security improved in the Western Flood Plains Zone of Northern Bahr el Ghazal between October and December. FEWS NET attributed the progress to a successful sorghum and groundnut harvest, as well as to increased access to fish and livestock products. While temporary improvements were noted, FEWS NET emphasized the chronic nature of food insecurity in the state due to persistent food production and access challenges related to decades of conflict.

Refugee Repatriation to Southern Sudan. In December 2005, the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) carried out the first in a series of organized repatriation movements of Sudanese refugees to Southern Sudan. The first group, consisting of 131 refugees from Kakuma camp in Kenya, traveled via passenger airplanes and land convoys to Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria states. UNHCR forecasted assisting an additional 10,000 Sudanese refugees from Kakuma and 45,000 refugees from other neighboring countries to return home in 2006. An additional 85,000 refugees are projected to return home spontaneously in 2004.

U.S. Congressional Delegation Visit. On January 6, Congressman Jim Kolbe (R-AZ), Congressman Dennis Rehberg (R-MT), and Congresswoman Betty McCollum (D-MN) traveled to Juba to visit three USAID/DCHA-supported projects and meet with GOSS officials. The delegation viewed progress of a market clean up campaign that incorporated food-for-work and cash-for-work components. The delegation then visited the Juba Teaching Hospital where a USAID/DCHA-funded program manages the renovation and expansion of the emergency ward. The group then viewed four new water pumps, procured with USAID/DCHA funds, at the Juba Urban Water Corporation. Finally, the delegation traveled to North Darfur to view USAID/DCHA-funded programs at Abu Shouk camp and meet with UN, AMIS, and NGO representatives.

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 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 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 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>
DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
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
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$34,875,800
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
DAI	Violence Against Women Initiative	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$1,000,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$35,875,800
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$35,875,800
EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	10,240 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
TOTAL FY 2006 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$1,449,250
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$10,942,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$12,391,250
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR & EASTERN CHAD			\$48,267,050

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>
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
NPA	3,480 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$4,864,900
WFP	20,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South, East, and Transitional Areas	\$19,934,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$24,799,400
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 OUTSIDE OF DARFUR			\$25,299,400
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN OUTSIDE OF DARFUR			\$25,299,400



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