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

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #13, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

April 7, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated March 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 affects more than 3.5 million people, including nearly 1.8 million IDPs in camps 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) is the leading international donor to Sudan and has contributed more than \$1 billion for humanitarian programs in FY 2005 and FY 2006. The USG continues to lead the international effort to support implementation of the CPA, while simultaneously providing for the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations throughout 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 ¹ – November 2005 OCHA ² – 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\$883,274,645
Total FY 2005–2006 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$1,030,297,182³

CURRENT SITUATION

President Bashir Signs Controversial Law. On March 16, GNU President Omar al-Bashir signed the Organization of Humanitarian and Voluntary Work Act of 2006, a controversial law that may impose a complex set of financial and legal requirements on civil society organizations working in Sudan. Previous versions of the law passed by the Sudanese legislature included measures that the humanitarian community considered excessively restrictive. Specifically, Article 7 of the act requires NGOs to clear all project proposals, including funding levels and sources, through the government’s

Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). Sudanese civil society organizations have expressed interest in challenging the validity of the law under the Sudanese Constitutional Court. Donors, including the U.S. Government, drafted a joint letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressing their concerns.

GNU Refuses Egeland Darfur Visit. According to OCHA, GNU officials refused to allow U.N. Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Jan Egeland to carry out a scheduled visit to Darfur on April 3,

¹ 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

although GNU authorities had previously approved the visit. Sudanese authorities gave several reasons for the refusal, including that Egeland's Nordic background might provoke anger related to the recent controversy over Danish cartoons depicting the Prophet Mohamed, and that Sudanese were celebrating the Prophet's birthday, observed on April 10. The GNU also denied Egeland official permission to fly over Sudanese airspace in West Darfur, forcing him to cancel a planned trip to visit refugees from Darfur living in eastern Chad.

NRC Withdraws from South Darfur. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) withdrew from Kalma Camp on April 4 after the GNU did not renew NRC's mandate as the camp's humanitarian coordination agency. The *Wali* (Governor) of South Darfur ordered the NRC to withdraw from all of South Darfur by April 5; however, the agency negotiated a three-day extension to close down programs outside Kalma camp and transfer personnel to Khartoum. NRC's responsibilities at Kalma included coordinating humanitarian programs, including those in the protection sector, for the camp's 90,000 IDPs and serving as a liaison among community leaders, government officials, the African Union Mission in Sudan, and the humanitarian community. NRC has identified various organizations to assume leadership responsibilities for some sectors, but the health and protection sectors and provision of relief commodities remain critical concerns as leadership for these areas remains unidentified. In addition, NRC's withdrawal leaves the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) without a distribution partner for 52,000 beneficiaries in 8 locations outside Nyala, a region in which NRC had previously coordinated food distribution activities.

IDP Situation in Gereida. On April 2, a USAID representative participated in an interagency visit to Gereida, South Darfur. A series of Arab militia attacks beginning in November 2005 displaced an estimated 40,000 people from villages south, east, and west of Gereida into the town's IDP settlements. The influx of IDPs has swelled the camp's population to 90,000 residents and placed significant stress on local resources. The humanitarian community remains concerned that an attack on Joghana, 27 kilometers southeast of Gereida, could push the town's estimated 20,000 IDPs and residents into Gereida, further straining resources. The humanitarian community is coordinating to provide expanded assistance to Gereida, with an emphasis on the water and sanitation sector.

Humanitarian Situation in Abyei. A team of USAID staff visited Abyei town in South Kordofan State from March 5 to 8 to identify critical humanitarian interventions in advance of the impending rainy season. According to U.N. Mission in Sudan estimates, 25,000 IDPs have returned to the area over the past year with 11,000 to 13,000 of these returnees settling in 20 emerging villages around Abyei town. The team identified improving access to water as the key issue in

sustaining returns, promoting economic recovery, and mitigating the potential for conflict between the Misseriya and Dinka populations.

Fuel Transport in South Darfur. Fuel availability for humanitarian programs in Kalma camp has improved in recent weeks. NGOs have reported improvements in transporting fuel to Kalma Camp under new procedures that require GNU clearance and documentation. Although the GNU embargo on fuel transported into areas controlled by the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) remains in force in Gereida, humanitarian agencies have been able to transport fuel to the town in recent weeks.

Access to West Darfur. Following several months of humanitarian travel restrictions in West Darfur, the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) has officially approved travel on roads from Geneina to Sirba and Seleia. However, the road from Geneina to Abu Soroug remains closed to humanitarian access. UNDSS plans to conduct further security assessments of roads to Kulbus, Saraf Omra, and Sanidadi. The overall security situation in the area remains tenuous.

Meningitis Outbreaks. According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), more than 1,335 cases of cerebral spinal meningitis have been reported since January 1 in 15 of Sudan's 25 states, resulting in 145 deaths. Blue Nile, Gedarif, South Kordofan, Kassala, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States have case incidence rates above the international epidemic threshold of 10 cases per 100,000 inhabitants per week. On April 3, WHO reported plans for a mass vaccination campaign targeting 2.2 million people.

Acute Watery Diarrhea Outbreaks. Between January 28 and March 28, WHO reported 9,428 cases and 249 deaths in Southern Sudan due to acute watery diarrhea (AWD) linked to cholera. Although WHO reports a decline in the number of cases in Yei and Juba, cholera is spreading along primary travel routes as evidenced by new AWD cases reported in villages throughout Southern Sudan. Heavy rainfall in Juba and other parts of Bahr el Jabal in mid and late March increased the risk of renewed outbreaks near Juba and Yei. Movement restrictions imposed by health authorities in an effort to prevent the spread of cholera continue to affect 4,000 IDPs from camps near Yei and 3,000 IDPs from Juba from returning to their homes near Bor.

Nutrition and Food Security Coordination. From March 13 to 15, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) held a workshop in Nyala, South Darfur for U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and donors to discuss the creation of a food security and nutrition information system for Darfur. Participants agreed to a system that would provide evidence-based analysis of food security, health and nutrition, and livelihoods information to inform decision-making in these sectors. Participants also agreed to hold Khartoum

and state-level meetings every six weeks. UNICEF agreed to publish a quarterly bulletin to disseminate information and analysis derived from the new coordination mechanism.

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 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, income generation and livelihoods, and community and infrastructure rehabilitation. To date in FY 2006, USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$25.3 million to provide a full range of emergency humanitarian interventions, reduce conflict, and improve local capacity to reintegrate IDPs returning to their home communities in Southern Sudan.

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 and respond to food needs throughout the country in FY 2006. To date in FY 2006, USAID/FFP has contributed 115,420 MT of food assistance, valued at more than \$117.3 million, in response to the Sudan complex emergency in FY 2006.

USAID’s Office of Transition Initiatives overall goal in Sudan 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 USAID/OTI programs in Sudan. OTI currently has five implementing partners in Sudan: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), PACT Inc., Education Development Center (EDC), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and Internews. In FY 2006, USAID/OTI has provided approximately \$13.7 million dollars in support of Sudan programs in FY 2006.

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	\$900,000
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
UNICEF	Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,700,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$8,973,621
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	\$2,000,000
UNDP	Violence Against Women Initiative	Darfur-wide	\$2,273,697
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$4,273,697

TOTAL STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for Displaced Refugees	Darfur-wide	\$20,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$20,500,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$55,244,418
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$75,744,418
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
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Internews	Humanitarian Radio Service	Eastern Chad	\$610,947
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$610,947
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
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for Displaced Chadians and Refugees	Eastern Chad	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$20,800,000
TOTAL FY 2006 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$23,749,250
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$11,552,947
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$35,302,197
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR & EASTERN CHAD			\$111,046,615
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
Action Contre la Faim/France	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Food Security	Juba	\$2,100,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Health, Relief Commodities, Water and Sanitation	Juba, Upper Nile	\$2,409,306
Food for the Hungry International	Agriculture and Food Security, Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$1,012,911
GOAL	Post Conflict Recovery and Community Health Programs	Abyei, Northern Bahr al Ghazal, Northern Sudan, Upper Nile	\$3,499,106
International Rescue Committee	Conflict Response, Health, and Capacity Building	Northern Bahr al Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$3,491,386
Merlin	Health Sector	Jonglei	\$496,808
Norwegian People's Aid	Food Security and Rural Livelihoods Program	Equatoria, Juba, Upper Nile	\$6,509,880
Save the Children/USA	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,315,916
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Food Security and Agriculture	Nuba Mountains	\$1,550,000

Veterinaires Sans Frontieres/Belgium	Food Security and Agriculture	Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr al Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warab	\$1,025,116
World Vision	Food Security and Agriculture, Health and Relief Commodities	Bahr al Ghazal, Northern Bahr al Ghazal	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$26,760,429
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
DAI	Small Grants Program	Southern Sudan	\$5,200,000
PACT	Peacebuilding	Southern Sudan	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$7,700,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Global Appeal 2006	Sudan-wide	\$1,950,000
TOTAL FY 2006 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$1,950,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$89,881,029
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$91,831,029



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