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

SUDAN (non-Darfur) – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2005

June 10, 2005

Note: The last situation report was dated April 29, 2005

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. During the 21-year conflict, fighting, famine, 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 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 city of El Fasher. The ensuing humanitarian emergency in Darfur affects an estimated 2.9 million people, approximately 45 percent of the population, including nearly 1.9 million IDPs and more than 193,000 refugees in eastern Chad. The concurrent emergencies have exacerbated already fragile humanitarian conditions and challenged local capacity to provide for the vulnerable population.

The U.S. Government (USG) has 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 conflict-affected populations. In 2004, USAID/OFDA established a Disaster Assistance Response Team dedicated exclusively to the Darfur humanitarian emergency, and for FY 2005 USAID/OFDA issued separate Annual Program Statements (APS) soliciting proposals for the two emergencies. The following situation report concentrates primarily on humanitarian conditions and USAID/OFDA activities in Sudan outside of Darfur. For specific information on USAID/OFDA programming in Darfur, please refer to the USAID/OFDA Darfur Humanitarian Emergency Fact Sheet.¹

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs	Total: 6,100,000 From Southern Sudan: 4 million	UNHCR ² – April 2005
Sudanese Refugees	Total: 550,000 In Chad, Uganda, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Central African Republic, Egypt, Eritrea	UNHCR – April 2005
Refugees in Sudan	Total: 139,000 From Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, DRC, and others	UNHCR – January 2005

Total FY 2005 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan (excluding Darfur Emergency)\$67,793,238
Total FY 2005 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan (excluding Darfur Emergency)³\$226,750,458

CURRENT SITUATION

Implementation of the CPA. In May, the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC), comprised of representatives of the GOS, SPLM/A and other parties, initiated the debate and review of the draft Interim National Constitution (INC). The NCRC met regularly throughout the month in Khartoum and made a symbolic visit to Rumbek. The deliberations represented a significant step towards the formation of the Government of National Unity, expected to occur by July 9, following the ratification of the constitution.

Khartoum IDP settlements. From May 8 to 9, USAID/OFDA representatives visited four IDP

settlements near Khartoum—Es Salam, Wad el Bashir, Mayo Farm, and Soba Aradi—where IDPs continued to report great concern over the demolition of area camps. The team cited food, water, medicine, and shelter as the primary needs of the residents. Despite expressing interest in returning home, many IDPs were hesitant to return before receiving word of adequate schools, healthcare, security, water, food assistance, and employment opportunities in their place of origin. While in Khartoum, numerous IDPs acquired legal titles to small plots of land in northern settlements, a great asset for an IDP family worth up to \$1,200. Many IDPs cited this asset, as well as better schools, health facilities, and

¹ Weekly USAID/OFDA Darfur Humanitarian Emergency Fact Sheets are available at: http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/sudan/he_index.html

² U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

³ Total FY 2005 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan, including Darfur Emergency: \$606,253,293.

job prospects as reasons to remain in Khartoum. USAID/OFDA representatives reported that IDP families often send an individual member to assess the conditions in the home state and report back, prior to moving the entire family.

Unrest at Soba Aradi IDP settlement. On May 18, days after the USAID/OFDA team visit, clashes broke out between residents of the Soba Aradi camp and GOS security forces attempting to relocate residents to another area. According to international media sources, an estimated 30 people died in the unrest, including police and residents. The GOS security forces arrested and reportedly beat numerous IDPs in the aftermath. Additionally, the security forces closed all but two water tank pumps in Soba Aradi, placing additional pressure on already limited wells in the neighboring Salama area and nearby farms. According to the U.N., several IDPs fled to the nearby Mayo Mandela camp for shelter.

Returnee “Route 1.” From May 10 to 17, USAID/OFDA representatives visited sites along the returnee route up the Nile from Khartoum to Juba, commonly referred to as “Route 1.” The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported registering approximately 1,400 IDPs returning home along the route each week. On May 10, the USAID/OFDA team arrived in Kost, White Nile State, where IDPs were waiting for the irregular barge service to arrive. USAID/OFDA partners provide returnees with water, food, health care, and other relief commodities as they wait. The trip from Kost to Malakal in Upper Nile State, lasts from four days to over a week, during which passengers face unsanitary and hazardous conditions. The USAID/OFDA team received reports that passengers have fallen off the barges and drowned en route. Further along the route in Malakal and Juba, USAID/OFDA partners register returnees and provide basic relief support in the form of healthcare, water, and sanitation facilities.

Food security update. On May 20, USAID’s Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) issued a food security warning for northern Bahr el Ghazal due to a number of factors, including poor 2004 harvests and limited wild food sources, as well as the influx of returnees from northern Sudan arriving without resources and aggravating already low local food stocks. FEWS NET predicted an extended and exacerbated hunger season between May and August, particularly in the Bahr el Ghazal Region.

Results of the U.N. Food and Nutrition Baseline Study in Red Sea and Kassala states, released on May 25, highlighted chronic food insecurity and diminished coping strategies in the two states. Red Sea and Kassala currently face poor availability of pasture land, low water tables, and negligible food production due to inadequate rainfall in 2004. As a result, only 60 percent of households in Kassala and 40 percent in Red Sea State have access to adequate food. The assessment found

global acute malnutrition rates of 17 percent in Kassala and 19 percent in Red Sea State, significantly higher than the 10 percent that signifies a nutrition emergency according to Sphere standards. In response to the humanitarian situation in Kassala and Red Sea states, on June 3, USAID/OFDA issued an APS for emergency humanitarian needs of conflict- and natural disaster-affected populations in northeast Sudan. The APS solicited proposals for the provision of emergency health and nutrition, water and sanitation, and income generation activities to be carried out in Red Sea and Kassala states.

The onset of rainy season. In May, FEWS NET reported that the 2005 rainy season had begun in the southern half of Southern Sudan, covering Western Equatoria, Bahr el Jebel, and Eastern Equatoria. Rains were not expected in the northern half of Southern Sudan until June, and many households were expected to move from dry season grazing and water areas to wet season settlements in coming weeks.

Interclan tensions in Yirol and Awirial counties. Cattle raiding, disputes over access to pasture and water, and concern over food shortages have increased tensions between communities in Yirol and Awirial counties of Southern Sudan. According to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), interclan violence has displaced approximately 4,000 people in the area since fighting erupted on April 24. That same day, unidentified armed men looted 23 metric tons (MT) of food aid from WFP facilities in Bunajok, southeast of Yirol Town.

Insecurity in Kassala. On May 1, unknown assailants attacked a Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) vehicle near the town of Kassala, close to the Eritrean border. According to SRC, attackers opened fire on the vehicle, killing two passengers and injuring a third person. In a statement released on May 3, the Sudanese Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs implicated the Darfur-based SLM/A, who reportedly train in the area, and armed elements from the Rashidiya tribe in the attack. An SLM/A spokesman denied the group was involved in the incident, claiming the SLM/A has no presence in eastern Sudan.

Lords Resistance Army activity. Attacks by the Ugandan Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) continue to undermine stability in the states of Bahr el Jebel and Eastern Equatoria. On April 27, Southern Sudanese authorities reported that LRA soldiers ambushed a civilian convoy traveling from Juba to Torit on April 25, killing seven civilians and two GOS soldiers. According to the UNHCR, approximately 5,000 people have fled Southern Sudan to northern Uganda since the beginning of the year in response to increased LRA attacks and food shortages. Refugees from Nimule, Juba and Torit, cross the border daily into Uganda in need of relief assistance.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

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

In FY 2005, USAID/OFDA seeks to provide for the immediate humanitarian needs in Sudan while simultaneously transitioning to longer-term development activities. Within the framework of USAID's Interim Strategic Plan for Sudan, 2004-2006, USAID/OFDA is tasked with providing basic humanitarian services in conflict-affected areas of Sudan, particularly in the area of IDP returns, as well as responding to the ongoing humanitarian emergency in Darfur.

In FY 2005, USAID/OFDA solicited proposals for Sudan programs through two distinct Annual Program Statements (APS). In FY 2005 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$57.2 million for Darfur-related assistance, and approximately \$67.7 million for Sudan (non-Darfur) activities. Twenty-six USAID/OFDA partners implement 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 to date, USAID/Food for Peace (FFP) has contributed 499,700 MT of emergency food assistance for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in neighboring Chad, valued at more than \$437 million through six implementing partners. Of this total, partners delivered 139,530 MT to food insecure populations in Northern and Southern Sudan, excluding Darfur. USAID/FFP is currently providing contingency rations to implementing partners in areas where returnees are expected to concentrate, and will continue to closely monitor food needs throughout the country.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) sponsors small grant programs through contracts with PACT, Development Alternatives, Inc. and the Education Development Center to assist peacebuilding, judiciary strengthening, media development, and civic education activities, as well as capacity building programs for local government and civil society groups. In FY 2005 to date, USAID/OTI has provided approximately \$12 million in support of these programs.

In FY 2005 to date, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided \$18 million to UNHCR refugee repatriation and reintegration programs in Southern Sudan.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN, EXCLUDING DARFUR EMERGENCY

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Action Against Hunger/USA	Nutrition	Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, Nuba Mountains	\$600,000
Action Contre la Faim	Nutrition, health, water and sanitation, food security and agriculture	Northern Sector	\$1,600,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Health, relief commodities	Northern Sector	\$1,099,711
CARE Consortium	Health, nutrition, food security and agriculture	Upper Nile	\$5,219,000
CARE	Food security and agriculture, relief commodities, income generation	Northern Sector, Khartoum	\$2,493,817
CHF International	Food security and agriculture, income generation	Equatoria	\$1,787,147
Concern	Food security and agriculture, income generation, relief commodities, nutrition	Bahr el Ghazal, Nuba Mountains	\$2,050,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Consortium	Health, food security and agriculture, water and sanitation, relief commodities	Equatoria	\$5,897,831
Food for the Hungry	Food security and agriculture, health	Upper Nile	\$999,899
GOAL	Health, nutrition	Northern Sector	\$1,599,970
GOAL	Health	Southern Blue Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, Abyei	\$1,668,911
International Rescue Committee	Health, water and sanitation	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Red Sea	\$2,599,812
International Rescue Committee	Food security and agriculture, income generation	Northern Sector	\$1,842,666
Mercy Corps	Health, food security and agriculture, income generation	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$972,497
Norwegian People's Aid	Relief commodities, food security and agriculture, income generation	Western Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Southern Blue Nile	\$5,497,410
OCHA	Coordination	Sudan-wide	\$1,200,000
PACT	Water and sanitation	Bahr el Ghazal, Nuba Mountains, Upper Nile, Southern Blue Nile	\$6,000,000
PACT	Health	Sudan-wide	\$507,915
Save the Children Fund/UK	Health, food security and agriculture, relief commodities	Bahr el Ghazal	\$700,329
Save the Children Fund/US	Health	Nuba Mountains, Upper Nile	\$3,498,971
Save the Children Fund/US	Food security and agriculture, health, income generation, relief commodities, water and sanitation	Nuba Mountains	\$2,499,966
Samaritan's Purse	Health, food security and agriculture	Nuba Mountains, Southern Blue Nile, Kassala, Equatoria	\$2,199,898
Tearfund	Health, food security and agriculture, relief commodities	Bahr el Ghazal	\$789,911
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Food security and agriculture, coordination	Sudan-wide	\$1,550,000

U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Coordination, health, water and sanitation	Northern Sector and Southern Sudan	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Infrastructure rehabilitation	Southern Sudan	\$2,000,000
U.N. World Health Organization	Health	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$200,000
WFP	Infrastructure rehabilitation	Southern Sudan	\$3,500,000
Vétérinaires sans Frontières/Belgium	Food security and agriculture	Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
World Relief	Health	Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal	\$749,983
World Vision	Relief commodities, health	Bahr el Ghazal	\$936,010
ZOA Refugee Care	Health, income generation, relief commodities	Equatoria	\$999,268
USAID	Administrative support and travel		\$532,316
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$67,793,238
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
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	\$11,022,500
Samaritan's Purse	11,210 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Sudan	\$5,657,900
WFP	6,300 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Sudan	\$3,021,000
WFP	101,160 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Sudan-wide	\$99,980,600
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$128,755,700
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Education Development Center	Media development	Sudan-wide	\$1,451,520
Development Alternatives, Inc.	Peacebuilding activities, community infrastructure	Sudan-wide	\$7,500,000
PACT	Peacebuilding activities	Southern Sudan	\$3,250,000
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$12,201,520
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee repatriation and reintegration	Southern Sudan	\$18,000,000
TOTAL FY 2005 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$18,000,000
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)³			\$208,750,458
TOTAL FY 2005 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$226,750,458

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed and/or obligated amount as of June 10, 2005.

² USAID/FFP figures represent estimated values of food assistance provided.

³ In FY 2005, USAID Africa Bureau (USAID/AFR) anticipates providing Sudan with approximately \$86 million in development assistance, and child survival and health funding to support and promote the peace process, participatory government, economic recovery, education, water and sanitation, and health.



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