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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 #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2005

July 20, 2005

Note: The last situation report was dated June 10, 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 more than 600,000 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 town of El Fasher, North Darfur. The ensuing humanitarian emergency in Darfur affects more than 2.7 million people, an estimated 40 percent of the population that includes nearly 1.9 million IDPs and approximately 200,000 refugees in eastern Chad. The concurrent emergencies have exacerbated already fragile humanitarian conditions and challenged local capacity to provide for the affected populations.

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 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 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)\$67,931,365
Total FY 2005 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan (excluding Darfur Emergency)³\$259,524,003

CURRENT SITUATION

The Government of National Unity (GONU). In accordance with the CPA, the presidency of Sudan’s new GONU was officially established in Khartoum on July 9. President al-Bashir, Dr. John Garang of the SPLM/A, and Ali Osman Taha were sworn in as President, First Vice-President, and Vice-President, respectively. Witnessed by heads of state and representatives of governments from more than 20 countries, including U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Robert B. Zoellick and USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios, the ceremony marked the beginning of the six-year interim period, the enactment of a new interim national constitution, and the end of the state of emergency in all areas of the country

except Darfur and eastern Sudan where conflict continues. A national caretaker government was also announced, pending finalization of GONU appointments planned for August. The interim constitution authorizes the creation of a Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS). The GONU will remain in place over the course of the six-year interim period, after which the south will hold a referendum on whether to remain part of Sudan or become an independent country. Field sources report a general optimism among Southern Sudanese concerning implementation of the CPA and prospects for the country’s future.

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: \$693,088,915.

Khartoum IDP settlements. Following the May 18 unrest in Soba Aradi IDP camp when GOS security forces attempted to relocate residents, USAID/Khartoum reports signs of progress toward the adoption of guiding principles for relocating IDPs in the Khartoum area by GOS state authorities. In response to the humanitarian need—particularly in anticipation of the rainy season—USAID/OFDA is funding a consortium of NGOs led by CARE to launch emergency interventions in squatter areas and relocation sites of greater Khartoum. The consortium is supporting the provision of water, construction of latrines, and distribution of plastic sheeting to those without shelter.

North to south returns through Kosti. USAID/OFDA partner Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is providing humanitarian assistance and monitoring returnees passing through Kosti, located south of Khartoum on the White Nile. ADRA reports that after a peak month of return in November 2004, the number of returnees dropped significantly in December and January but increased steadily until the onset of rainy season in May. According to ADRA, the reasons for the lower than expected rates in December and January included rising barge ticket prices, the utilization of an alternate route through the area of Malout, the decision of some IDPs to postpone departure after hearing about barge delays, and the determination of many individuals to wait for the signing of the CPA. A USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) team is scheduled to visit the Kosti area in July.

USAID monitoring visit to Abyei. From June 5 to 9, USAID/Khartoum staff traveled to the transition zone of Abyei to monitor the return of IDPs from Khartoum to Southern Sudan. According to the USAID team, the flow of returnees to and through Abyei far exceeded predictions made by the humanitarian community. Between May 1 and June 3, approximately 2,300 returnees en route to Abyei—67 persons per day—passed through points in Southern Kordofan State that were monitored by the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Onward transport, however, was halted due to heavy rains, forcing some IDPs to continue on foot and many others to remain in Abyei. The returnees' presence has placed significant stress on already limited food, water, and shelter resources. The USAID team visited numerous field sites in and around Abyei where USAID/OFDA partners GOAL and SC/US are implementing health, water, and food security activities. SC/US has been providing food rations to the stranded returnees and has served more than 2,000 beneficiaries to date.

Food security in Aweil North and Aweil West. According to the SPLM/A Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC), approximately 50,000 IDPs returned to the counties of Aweil North and West in Bahr el Ghazal State between January and March 2005. Arrival of the IDPs has strained limited local resources and exacerbated food insecurity.

USAID/OFDA partner Concern reported that food security continued to deteriorate in both counties in May. Concern is presently implementing food security and agriculture programs to support returnees and local residents in Aweil North and West counties. A USAID team visited Wau, Raga, and Aweil towns from July 17 to 20.

Central and eastern Upper Nile. From June 12 to 18, USAID representatives traveled to eastern and central Upper Nile to monitor USAID-funded projects where instability, lack of authority, and nearly non-existent infrastructure have hindered relief and development activities for decades. The USAID team reported that increased security since the signing of the CPA has allowed thousands of IDPs to return home and that remote outposts visited by USAID in mid-2004 have developed into sizeable towns. USAID/OFDA is funding work in primary health care, food security, and water facilities through partners including Save the Children/US, PACT, CARE, Norwegian People's Aid, Food for the Hungry International, World Relief, and World Vision.

Violence in eastern Sudan. Heightened tensions were reported June 19 between GOS troops and Eastern Front opposition forces near Port Sudan in Red Sea State. Representatives for the Eastern Front, which includes the Beja Congress and Free Lions, claimed to have taken GOS troops hostage and destroyed three GOS military camps in the area. International media sources reported that the Darfur-based Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) also took part in the opposition offensive. In a statement issued June 20, the Sudanese army reported it had repelled the offensive and remained in control of the area. The fighting began two days after the signing of a reconciliation agreement by the GOS and the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) whose fighters have clashed with GOS forces in the east since 1996. From July 12 to 16, USAID representatives visited food security and livelihoods projects in Red Sea State.

Movement of IDPs. USAID/OFDA partners have reported a number of security incidents in relation to a very large group of IDPs returning with significant numbers of cattle from Western Equatoria to the Bor area in Jonglei State. The organizations reported rising tensions and conflict along the route of return following a series of raids on a number of the estimated 32 cattle camps belonging to the IDPs. GOS and SPLM/A officials intervened to retrieve some of the missing cattle and reduce tensions. According to one humanitarian agency, the people and cattle are traveling on two routes—the northern route from Kediba through Tindilo/Tali to Terekeka and the southern route from the areas of Yei and Lanyi through Wonduruba to Juba where the returnees cross the Nile River. USAID/OFDA partner Norwegian People's Aid has helped facilitate the returns by providing barge services across the Nile, and the SPLM/A is discussing the deployment of a security escort for the movement.

Water and sanitation. Water resources in Southern Sudan, which provide only an estimated 40 percent of people with clean water, will be further stressed as IDPs continue to return to the south. In response to the humanitarian need, USAID/OFDA is supporting programs that include constructing new and rehabilitating existing water sources, improving access to sanitation facilities, promoting hygiene practices, and enhancing local capacity for management and maintenance.

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 2004–2006 Interim Strategic Plan for Sudan, USAID/OFDA is 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 three separate Annual Program Statements (APS). In FY 2005 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$58.6 million for Darfur-related assistance, approximately \$67.9 million for North-South Sudan activities, and will make awards for eastern Sudan in the coming weeks. 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/FFP has contributed 532,880 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in neighboring Chad, valued at nearly \$469 million through seven implementing partners. Of this total, partners delivered 145,070 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 in Southern Sudan 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 \$14.4 million in support of these programs. USAID/OTI has 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 to date, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided \$24 million to ICRC for emergency operations in Sudan, \$18 million to UNHCR for refugee repatriation and reintegration programs in the south, and \$6 million to UNHCR for IDP assistance in Darfur.

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	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	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 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	\$1,840,954
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
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. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Coordination	Sudan-wide	\$1,200,000
U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	Infrastructure rehabilitation	Southern Sudan	\$2,500,000
U.N. World Health Organization	Health	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$200,000
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Infrastructure rehabilitation	Abyei, Nuba, and Southern Blue Nile	\$1,000,000
Veterinaires sans Frontiers/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		\$672,155
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$67,931,365

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	\$4,225,200
CRS	9,490 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$10,416,500
NPA	10,280 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$11,022,500
Samaritan's Purse	11,120 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Sudan (NDA areas)	\$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	\$99,883,400
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$135,132,300
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Education Development Center (EDC)	Media development	Sudan-wide	\$2,710,338
Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)	Peacebuilding activities, community infrastructure	Sudan-wide	\$8,500,000
PACT	Peacebuilding activities	Southern Sudan	\$3,250,000
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$14,460,338
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross	Refugee assistance	Sudan-wide	\$24,000,000
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Refugee repatriation and reintegration	Southern Sudan	\$18,000,000
TOTAL FY 2005 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$42,000,000
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$217,524,003
TOTAL FY 2005 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$259,524,003

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed and/or obligated amount as of July 20, 2005.

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

³ In FY 2005, USAID's Africa Bureau (USAID/AFR) anticipates providing Sudan with approximately \$130 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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USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/.