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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 #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2005

August 16, 2005

Note: The last situation report was dated July 20, 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 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 new Government of National Unity (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. The interim national constitution was fully ratified on July 5 and authorized the creation of the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) and the initiation of 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.

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 1.9 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. In 2004, USAID/OFDA established a Disaster Assistance Response Team dedicated exclusively to the Darfur humanitarian emergency and issued separate Annual Program Statements soliciting proposals in FY 2005 for the two emergencies. The following situation report concentrates primarily on humanitarian conditions and USAID/OFDA activities in Sudan outside of Darfur.¹

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	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)\$68,782,135
Total FY 2005 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan (excluding Darfur Emergency)³\$274,681,544

CURRENT SITUATION

The death of Dr. John Garang. The long-time chairman and commander-in-chief of the SPLM/A, newly appointed First Vice-President of the GONU, and President of the GOSS, Dr. John Garang died in a July 30 helicopter crash in Southern Sudan. International media sources reported that thousands mourned the passing as SPLM officials accompanied Dr. Garang’s body from New Site to Kurmuk, Rumbek, Yei, and Bor before the August 6 funeral and burial in Juba. USAID

Administrator Andrew S. Natsios led the U.S. Presidential Delegation attending the funeral. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Constance B. Newman, Special Representative of the Deputy Secretary of State for Sudan Roger P. Winter, U.S. Embassy Chargé d’Affaires John W. Limbert, and U.S. Representative Donald M. Payne.

¹ For specific information on USAID/OFDA programming in Darfur, please refer to the USAID/OFDA Darfur Humanitarian Emergency Fact Sheet at 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: \$740,634,247.

Inter-communal violence. On August 1, riots broke out in Khartoum in response to the news of Dr. Garang's death, resulting in extensive property damage and an unconfirmed number of dead and injured. Retributive violence continued over the following days in many areas of the city. Field sources reported that violence also occurred in Juba and Malakal, with some reported deaths. No problems were reported in other locations around Southern Sudan. According to USAID staff, tensions and violence appeared to arise where northern and southern communities were living together.

Khartoum-area IDP and squatter settlements.

Following violence sparked by the death of Dr. Garang, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) led assessments of Khartoum-area IDP settlements from August 7 to 9. USAID/Khartoum representatives participated in these assessments. On August 7, the assessment team traveled to Soba Aradi squatter settlement and reported no signs of damage to structures within the camp and only a few burned shops on the road leading out of the settlement. IDPs reported a fear of traveling outside of Soba Aradi to get to work in other areas of Khartoum. The assessment team concluded that there was no need to distribute relief items in the camp related to the recent unrest but protection and confidence-building measures were needed to encourage people to resume work and other daily activities.

The humanitarian assessment team visited Mayo IDP settlement on August 8 and found no indication of deaths, injuries, or damage to property. As in Soba Aradi, the USAID/Khartoum representative concluded that there appeared to be no immediate need to distribute humanitarian relief items in the camp in connection with recent violence.

On August 9, OCHA organized a visit to Jebel Aulia IDP settlement. According to USAID/Khartoum representatives, many residents reported that young men were still missing following the clashes, but it is unclear whether they have been detained or are casualties of the violence. Many Jebel Aulia residents, particularly women, were afraid to leave the camp and were thus unable to resume day labor in other parts of Khartoum. The assessment team also noted the intimidation of residents by security forces present in the camp.

The Khartoum-area IDP camps visited to date are not among the locations reported to have been the most-severely affected by the riots, such as Haj Yousef or Kalakla. OCHA has called the trips "presence missions" to reassure IDPs that the international community remains engaged after riots prevented humanitarian agencies from reaching IDP settlements that were reportedly damaged. OCHA plans to facilitate additional visits to IDP camps and will produce a report recommending an action plan to combat problems caused by the recent violence. On August 15, authorities lifted the curfew restricting night movements within Khartoum state.

USAID assessment in Juba. Following the death of Dr. Garang, Juba experienced two days of violence during which crowds reportedly killed several people and burned many shops and markets, destroying food and fuel stocks. In response, USAID staff from Khartoum and Nairobi traveled to Juba from August 11 to 14 to assess the situation in view of the rioting as well as the likely increased speed in establishing the capitol of the GOSS in the city and the anticipated population explosion after the roads connecting Juba to surrounding areas are de-mined and opened in the coming months. Specifically, the team examined water and sanitation, health, and other infrastructure needs in order to avert a potential humanitarian crisis resulting from a rapid population growth taxing the current poor level of services. The assessment serves as a first step toward more regular USAID presence in Juba.

Food security in Bahr el Ghazal. Much of Bahr el Ghazal is experiencing food insecurity as a result of last year's poor harvests, the strain on local resources created by IDPs returning from northern Sudan, and lack of economic links between rural areas that have been under SPLM control and the main towns under GOS authority. According to a recent survey by the International Organization for Migration, 43 percent of IDPs planning to return in the next 12 months will return to Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Warap states—further straining food and other resources in the region.

While the situation is expected to remain worrisome during the next three months, the longer-term outlook is positive for improved food security in the region. According to OCHA, this year's rains have been good. In addition, USAID/OFDA is funding Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to procure 5,000 tons of food in Western Equatoria. NPA will distribute the food commodities in consultation with the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to the highest priority areas, including northern Bahr el Ghazal.

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. In FY 2005 to date, USAID/OFDA has

provided more than \$86 million for Darfur-related assistance, nearly \$68.8 million for North-South Sudan activities, and plans to provide funding to 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.

To date in FY 2005, USAID/FFP has contributed 539,870 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in neighboring Chad, valued at nearly \$476 million through seven implementing partners. Of this total, 149,100 MT of commodities were allocated to food insecure populations in Sudan outside of Darfur. USAID/FFP expects to provide additional food assistance to Sudan within the coming days and 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, 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 the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for emergency operations in Sudan, \$18 million to UNHCR, and \$10.1 million to NGOs for refugee repatriation and reintegration programs in the south. In addition, PRM has provided \$6 million to UNHCR for IDP assistance in Darfur and over \$50 million to assist Sudanese refugees in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda.

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	Central Equatoria, Wau Town	\$1,600,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Health, relief commodities	Kosti, Malakal	\$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	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	Kassala, Upper Nile, Abyei	\$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	Bahr el Ghazal, Nuba Mountains, Red Sea, Kassala	\$1,842,666
International Rescue Committee	Monitoring and Evaluation	Eastern Sudan	\$95,100

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	Southern Sudan	\$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	Sudan-wide	\$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 Mountains, 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		\$1,426,113
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$68,782,135
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	13,520 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$14,630,800
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)			\$139,346,600
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
Various NGOs	Refugee repatriation and reintegration	Southern Sudan	\$10,092,471
TOTAL FY 2005 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$52,092,471
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$222,589,073
TOTAL FY 2005 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$274,681,544

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 16, 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/.