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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 #5, Fiscal Year (FY) 2005

September 30, 2005

Note: The last situation report was dated August 16, 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 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. Dr. Garang, the long-time chairman and commander-in-chief of the SPLM/A, the First Vice-President of the GONU, and President of the GOSS, died in a July 30 helicopter crash in Southern Sudan. Following Dr. Garang’s death, Salva Kiir Mayarit of the SPLM/A was sworn in as First Vice-President of the GONU and President of the GOSS.

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 1.8 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)\$88,248,606
Total FY 2005 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan (excluding Darfur Emergency)³\$317,900,388

CURRENT SITUATION

Establishment of the Government of National Unity.

On September 22, President al-Bashir swore in the cabinet members of the GONU in a ceremony in the Republican Palace in Khartoum. First Vice-President Kiir and Vice-President Taha also attended the ceremony. The ruling National Congress Party now holds 15 cabinet

positions, the SPLM/A holds 9 positions, and other parties hold the remaining 6 positions. The ceremony followed several weeks of discussions over which parties would control key ministries. The formation of the GONU marked an important milestone in the implementation of the CPA.

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: \$827,432,750.

IDP Relocations in Khartoum. USAID/Khartoum and U.N. representatives reported that in mid-August, GOS police relocated involuntarily several hundred IDP families from squatter areas of Omdurman to remote and inhospitable areas further north, despite promises from GOS authorities to suspend relocations until acceptable facilities were prepared. On August 16, without notice, GOS authorities began forcibly transporting southern IDP families from the Shikan squatter settlement and other areas of Omdurman to an area called Fateh 3, located 55 km north of Khartoum. Fateh 3 is in a remote desert area where trees and bushes for firewood and shelter are scarce and land is unsuitable for planting. Fateh 3 had no social services or livelihood prospects, and the cost of transportation to Khartoum was more than an average daily wage. The international humanitarian community responded to the relocations by providing emergency assistance to the IDPs. Through an existing partnership with CARE, USAID/OFDA and USAID/Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided a one-month food ration and plastic sheeting. Other organizations provided water bladders and a mobile health clinic.

Returns to Abyei. During the last week of August, large influxes of returning IDPs reportedly began arriving in Abyei town. As of September 20, USAID partner Save the Children/US (SC/US) indicated the number of returned IDPs was as high as 3,000, and buses continued to arrive in late September.

Following a September 11 assessment that indicated the newly arrived IDPs were relying heavily on the host population, USAID partners SC/US and GOAL responded to the situation in Abyei town with existing resources. SC/US provided a 15-day ration of wheat, corn-soya blend, beans, sugar, oil, and salt for the returnees, and collaborated with the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to provide a three-month ration to assist in the returnees' reintegration. The U.N. Development Program (UNDP) and SC/US purchased and distributed plastic sheeting, blankets, and mosquito nets, but stocks were depleted before some families received assistance.

Water and health care in Abyei remained top humanitarian concerns at the end of September. Two of the town's six water pumps broke from over-use, and the remaining pumps were in use 24 hours daily, with long lines of people waiting to obtain water. The congestion in Abyei has resulted in a deterioration in sanitation conditions and a doubled caseload at the GOAL health clinic.

Returns via Kosti. On September 15, USAID staff visited Kosti to monitor the return of IDPs from Khartoum to Southern Sudan. Kosti is the main gateway to the south, where IDPs gather to board barges heading down the Nile River to Malakal, Bor, Juba, and intermediate locations. USAID partner Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) supports IDP camps around Kosti town and recently prepared a "way-station" at the River Transport Corporation (RTC)

terminal to monitor returns and provide basic humanitarian services for IDPs in transit to the south. The IDP area of the way-station is composed of two covered hangars with cement floors.

At the way-station, USAID staff observed congestion and backlogs of IDPs, as barges had not departed Kosti for more than a month due to diesel fuel shortages. Since April, more than 10,000 people have been counted and interviewed while passing through the bus stations and wharf areas of Kosti, and ADRA staff at the wharf reported registering between 500 and 600 IDPs per month. During the USAID visit, the capacity of the way-station appeared to be well exceeded, as many of the IDPs had been waiting more than a month for a barge. Many IDPs could not fit under the existing shelters and were exposed to heavy rains at night. In response to the congestion, ADRA planned to extend some of the shelters. In addition, the health center planned to continue hygiene and health education activities to reduce the possibility of disease outbreaks.

Dinka Returns from South Darfur. Following a request from Dinka leaders, the South Darfur Returns Working Group recently announced plans to form a task force focused on Dinka IDPs who fled to South Darfur during the conflict in Southern Sudan. Dinka leaders have sought the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) assistance in planning the return of approximately 25,000 Dinka IDPs to the south.

Reopening of the Yei-Juba Road. On September 6, USAID representatives attended the GOSS ceremony officially opening the Yei-Juba road. The immediate effect of the road opening could be seen in the large quantities of Ugandan maize and beans available in Juba markets at lower prices. Local officials reported that vehicles were traveling on the road despite a five-mile stretch yet to be declared mine-free by the U.N.—a process expected to be completed by mid-October.

Bor Malnutrition Survey. USAID partner ADRA released the preliminary findings of an under-five malnutrition survey in former GOS-controlled areas in and around Bor town, Jongli State. The survey was the first done in this area and included 900 children in Gag Yom, Malual Det, Mashwar, Mudiria, and Salaam Daawa. The survey found a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 23.3 percent and a Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of 3 percent. While 75 percent of the children had a vaccination card and 69 percent were fully vaccinated, poor sanitation appeared to correlate strongly to the incidence of malnutrition. ADRA found that 95 percent of the children had no latrine in the house, and 95 percent reported to have diarrhea within the past week.

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 sought 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 provided basic humanitarian services in conflict-affected areas of Sudan, particularly in the area of IDP returns, and responded 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, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$113 million for Darfur-related assistance, and more than \$88 million for non-Darfur Sudan activities. Twenty-six 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.

USAID anticipates similar funding priorities for FY 2006, with a renewed emphasis on local capacity building in order to facilitate a shift from relief to development assistance. As part of the transition, Southern Sudanese have begun to play a more active role in the oversight of NGO programs.

In FY 2005, USAID/FFP contributed 572,450 metric tons (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 will continue to closely monitor food needs throughout the country in FY 2006.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) sponsored 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, USAID/OTI provided approximately \$19.7 million in support of these 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.

In FY 2005, 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, \$19.8 million to UNHCR, and \$10.1 million to NGOs for refugee repatriation and reintegration programs in the south. In addition, PRM 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	\$1,349,711
CARE Consortium	Health, nutrition, food security and agriculture	Upper Nile	\$6,500,000
CARE	Food security and agriculture, relief commodities, income generation	Khartoum, Kordofan, Bentiu	\$2,493,817
CHF International	Food security and agriculture, income generation	Equatoria	\$1,787,147
CMA	Health	Upper Nile	\$620,000
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	\$8,324,962
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	\$1,997,084
International Rescue Committee	Monitoring and Evaluation	Eastern Sudan	\$95,100
International Rescue Committee	Livelihoods, food security and agriculture, rehabilitation, water and sanitation	Northern Sudan	\$1,840,954
Mercy Corps	Health, food security and agriculture, income generation	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$1,160,926
Norwegian People's Aid	Relief commodities, food security and agriculture, income generation	Western Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Southern Blue Nile	\$7,497,238
PACT	Water and sanitation	Bahr el Ghazal, Nuba Mountains, Upper Nile, Southern Blue Nile	\$14,340,892
PACT	Health	Southern Sudan	\$507,915
Save the Children/UK	Health, food security and agriculture, relief commodities	Bahr el Ghazal	\$700,329
Save the Children/US	Health	Nuba Mountains, Upper Nile	\$3,498,971
Save the Children/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
WFP	Transportation	Sudan-wide	\$1,000,000
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		\$2,789,932
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$88,248,606
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	15,730 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$15,423,700
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	\$112,142,400
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$156,006,800
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Education Development Center (EDC)	Media development	Sudan-wide	\$3,210,338
Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)	Peacebuilding activities, community infrastructure	Sudan-wide	\$11,350,000
PACT	Peacebuilding activities	Southern Sudan	\$5,192,173
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$19,752,511
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	\$19,800,000
Various NGOs	Refugee repatriation and reintegration	Southern Sudan	\$10,092,471
TOTAL FY 2005 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$53,892,471
TOTAL FY 2005 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$264,007,917
TOTAL FY 2005 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (EXCLUDING DARFUR)			\$317,900,388

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2005.

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



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