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

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #14, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

April 21, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated April 7, 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 Army (SLA) attacked GOS security forces in the town of El Fasher, North Darfur. The ensuing humanitarian emergency in Darfur affects more than 3.8 million people, including nearly 1.8 million IDPs and approximately 220,000 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 a total of 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.

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: 220,000 In Chad	UNHCR – April 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\$1,015,506,523

Total FY 2005–2006 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad \$1,162,529,060³

CURRENT SITUATION

Conflict in Chad. On April 13, a Chadian opposition group launched an unsuccessful offensive on the capital N’Djamena and the eastern city of Adré in an apparent attempt to overthrow Chadian President Idriss Deby. No additional attacks have been reported since that time, but U.N. agencies and many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have evacuated international staff to Cameroon due to expectations that unrest will continue at least until the May 3 elections. The withdrawal of NGO and U.N. staff and increased insecurity have severely hindered the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sudanese refugees, host communities, and IDPs in eastern Chad. Relief

organizations are still engaged in life-saving activities in the food, health, and water and sanitation sectors.

Chadian refugees in West Darfur. As of April 17, USAID partners reported that the situation was generally calm in Geneina, West Darfur, despite recent events in eastern Chad. According to USAID partners approximately 6,000 Chadian refugees entered the Habillah locality of West Darfur during the past month, with approximately 1,800 refugees settling in Habillah town. The humanitarian community continues to develop contingency plans for new population movements. With

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

the permission of the Sudanese government, UNHCR can now receive refugees at three sites south of Geneina that will hold up to 10,000 people each.

Possible avian influenza. On April 18, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) contacted USAID concerning a possible outbreak of the H5N1 strain of avian influenza in the Khartoum and Gerira States of Sudan. While the suspected human case of avian influenza was subsequently proven false by a WHO outbreak investigation team, confirmation testing of birds has not yet concluded. Heavy losses of poultry have been reported in the Khartoum area in recent weeks.

Conflict escalates near Gereida. On April 16, the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) reported that the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) reclaimed control of Donkey Dereisa, South Darfur, from the SLA. Donkey Dereisa is located approximately 60 km south of Nyala along the road to Gereida. The SLA has held the area since early December 2005, and humanitarian agencies fear that the attack is part of a SAF plan to clear the Nyala-Buram corridor prior to the conclusion of the Abuja talks. The international community is concerned about the implications of a possible attack on Gereida, which currently hosts 90,000 IDPs.

Jebel Marra assessment. Insecurity continues to restrict humanitarian access to the Jebel Marra area of West Darfur, and little is known about the impact of continued fighting on the civilian population. On April 4, UNDSS and OCHA carried out a security assessment of the town of Rokero in Jebel Marra. The team found that the government-held area was surrounded by the SLA and cut off from any external supplies. Due to security concerns in the area the team was unable to conduct a complete humanitarian assessment.

WFP reduces rations. On April 13, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) announced a reduction in food rations to 46 percent of normal levels for beneficiaries in Darfur beginning in May. WFP is facing severe funding shortages, and to date has received only 31 percent of requested funding to support the 2006 Emergency Operation. USAID has provided 89 percent of the amount received. Rations for beneficiaries in Southern Sudan, the east, and the Three Areas of Abyei, the Nuba Mountains, and Southern Blue Nile will not be affected immediately, though a full pipeline break is expected in these areas in September.

Improvements at Kosti Wharf. Conditions and capacity have improved considerably at Kosti Wharf, a key way station for IDPs returning from Khartoum to Southern Sudan. The Sudanese government River Transport Corporation (RTC) has received 32 engines for barge-pushers, which engineers are now refitting. Coupled with the planned construction of four new passenger barges, the new engines will further increase the capacity of the RTC to move returnees from the wharf to points south.

Returnees at the wharf now number approximately 400 to 450, down from the more than 1,400 returnees seen earlier this year.

Returns to Southern Sudan. IDPs and refugees are returning to many areas of Southern Sudan at higher rates than in previous years, with the U.N. expecting 600,000 returnees by the end of 2006. Many of the returns are spontaneous, but the U.N. is also supporting the returns through programs with UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Additionally, the GOSS has recently announced that it plans to support approximately 500,000 returns from the Khartoum area. These population movements are further straining inadequate basic services and infrastructure along return routes and at final destination points.

GNU restrictions limit humanitarian operations. GNU actions in recent months have negatively impacted the delivery of humanitarian assistance to millions of Sudanese IDPs. A broad array of bureaucratic obstacles—related to visas and travel permits, new laws aimed at controlling NGOs, and the refusal to extend freedom of movement to all U.N. agencies as defined in the U.N. Status of Forces Agreement—illustrate increased government restrictions toward humanitarian organizations. With NGOs already facing funding shortfalls, the collective impact of these new restrictions has severely constrained international humanitarian activities.

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.

To date in FY 2006, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has contributed more than \$38 million in Sudan to provide a full range of emergency humanitarian interventions, reduce conflict, and improve local capacity to reintegrate IDPs returning to their home communities. Since April 1, USAID/OFDA has awarded 4 grants totaling more than \$6.2 million for programs in Darfur. In FY 2006 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$26.8 million to support 12 partners in Southern Sudan in the health, water and sanitation, food security and agriculture, nutrition, and livelihoods sectors. Additionally, in FY 2005, USAID/OFDA provided \$201 million for Sudan-related assistance, including \$113 million for programs in Darfur.

In response to the Sudan complex emergency, in FY 2006 USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has contributed 115,420 metric tons (MT) of food assistance, valued at nearly \$117.4 million. USAID/FFP provides contingency rations to implementing partners in areas where concentrations of returnees are expected and

continues to closely monitor and respond to food needs throughout the country. Additionally, in FY 2005, USAID/FFP contributed 572,450 MT of emergency food assistance valued at nearly \$502.9 million for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in neighboring Chad.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives' (USAID/OTI) 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. USAID/OTI currently has five implementing partners in Sudan: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), PACT Inc.,

Education Development Center (EDC), the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), and Internews. To date in FY 2006, USAID/OTI has provided approximately \$16.8 million in support of Sudan programs. From April 1 to 14, USAID/OTI awarded more than 24 grants in Southern Sudan totaling nearly \$1.6 million. These grants will promote good governance and public confidence in state officials, improve access to services, increase awareness of the CPA, and increase access to independent information. In FY 2005, USAID/OTI provided approximately \$20.2 million in support of USAID/OTI programs in Sudan.

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
Catholic Relief Services	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter, and Water and Sanitation	West Darfur	\$1,399,976
GOAL	Health, Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation	West Darfur	\$600,000
International Medical Corps	Health	West Darfur	\$1,199,909
MERLIN	Health	South Darfur	\$899,958
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			\$11,273,555
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	225,540 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$147,097,500
ICRC	25,680 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$22,222,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$169,320,300
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			\$184,867,552
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$205,367,552
EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	12,240 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$11,256,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$11,256,800

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			\$11,867,747
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$35,616,997
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR & EASTERN CHAD			\$240,984,549

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	580 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Central Sudan	\$661,600
CARE	2,740 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Central Sudan	\$2,441,000
NPA	3,480 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$4,855,500
WFP	42,160 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South, East, and Three Areas	\$49,256,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$57,214,700
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Educational Development Center (EDC)	Media Development	Sudan-wide	\$999,844
DAI	Small Grants Program	Southern Sudan	\$5,200,000
PACT	Peacebuilding	Southern Sudan	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$8,199,844
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			\$92,174,973
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR			\$94,124,973



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USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/.