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

## ***SUDAN – Complex Emergency***

Situation Report #16, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

May 19, 2006

*Note: The last situation report was dated May 5, 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 resulting 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. On May 5, 2006, the GNU and one faction of the SLA signed the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in Abuja, Nigeria. Ending the conflict in Darfur is 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 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.

<b>NUMBERS AT A GLANCE</b>		<b>SOURCE</b>
<b>IDPs in Sudan</b>	<b>Total: 6,100,000</b> From Southern Sudan: 4 million In Darfur: 1.8 million	UNHCR <sup>1</sup> —November 2005 OCHA <sup>2</sup> —December 2005 OCHA—January 2006
<b>Sudanese Refugees</b>	<b>Estimated Total: 220,000</b> In Chad	UNHCR—April 2006
<b>Sudanese Refugees</b>	<b>Total: 358,000</b> In Uganda, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Central African Republic, Egypt, and Eritrea	UNHCR—March 2006
<b>Refugees in Sudan</b>	<b>Total: 170,000</b> From Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, DRC, and others	UNHCR—November 2005

**Total FY 2005–2006 USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad .....\$1,142,784,921**  
**Total FY 2005–2006 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad ..... \$1,294,958,809<sup>3</sup>**

### **CURRENT SITUATION**

**Food Aid to Sudan.** On May 8, President George W. Bush announced USG measures to provide additional food aid to Darfur, adding to the significant commitments already made this fiscal year. USAID is immediately shipping non-cereal commodities from pre-positioning facilities, redirecting five ships to Port Sudan, and undertaking an emergency purchase of cereal commodities for rapid, direct shipment to Sudan. Additionally, President Bush requested that the U.S. Congress approve \$225 million in requested food aid.

**Kalma Camp Violence.** On May 8, an outbreak of violence forced U.N. Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs Jan Egeland to cut short a visit to Kalma camp, South Darfur. The incidents began when camp residents became angered at a translator working for a non-governmental organization (NGO), who subsequently escaped to Nyala. According to the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), the group of IDPs subsequently moved to the AMIS facility within the camp where the crowd killed a second translator working for

<sup>1</sup> U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

<sup>2</sup> U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/sudan/fy2006/sudan_ce_sr01_10-14-2005.pdf)

AMIS, wounded eight civilian police officers, looted supplies, and destroyed the compound. Humanitarian agencies continue to implement programs in Kalma camp, although many have temporarily removed international staff. AMIS has withdrawn all civilian police from Kalma as a result of continuing hostility toward AMIS personnel.

***Demonstrations in North Darfur.*** On May 13, violence erupted in Abu Shouk and Al Salaam IDP camps near El Fasher, North Darfur, when IDPs demonstrated against the DPA. An international NGO reported that violence related to the protest resulted in the deaths of two IDPs. Both AMIS and NGOs initially withdrew from the camps to protect personnel and assets, and NGOs have resumed relief activities in the camp despite AMIS's decision to temporarily suspend patrols in the area. In addition, AMIS reported injuries to six military observers during a May 10 demonstration in Tawilah IDP camp. IDPs have also held demonstrations in Zam Zam and Kassab camps.

***Protest in South Darfur.*** On May 13, an NGO reported that thousands of IDPs protested against the DPA in Kass, South Darfur. Demonstrators rallied at the local offices of three NGOs to protest perceived exclusion from the agreement, continued lack of peace in Darfur, and Arab militia control of IDP-owned land. AMIS reported three deaths during the demonstration. Additionally, the U.N. has declared Kalma camp a “no-go” area for U.N. agencies until demonstrations subside. On May 11, AMIS cancelled all activities in the Mershing area, including escorting NGOs conducting food distributions, and withdrew from all IDP camps surrounding Nyala including Kalma, Al Salaam, Al Sereif, Otash, and Dereig.

***Arab Militia Attacks in South Darfur.*** The U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) reported that more than 200 Arab militia attacked Kalaka, South Darfur, on May 5. The attack on the SLA-controlled town resulted in 15 deaths, 10 missing children, and the displacement of an unknown number of people. On May 8, AMIS confirmed reports of a Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF)-supported Arab militia attack on the town of Labado, located approximately 60 km east of Nyala. An estimated 1,500 villagers fled to the AMIS facility in Labado for protection, and AMIS observers reported 10 deaths and 35 civilian casualties, including 6 critically injured persons. According to OCHA, several thousand IDPs have arrived in the Nyala area in recent weeks.

***Avian Flu.*** On May 3, U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) officials briefed donors on the suspected avian influenza outbreak in Sudan. The GNU has not announced official test results. As of April 28, 1.6 million chickens had died or been culled, affecting 170 farms in 3 states around Khartoum. Losses are estimated at \$8.5 million. Humanitarian agencies are concerned about the spread of avian influenza due to lack of basic information about the disease. USAID technical staff have deployed to help coordinate the response.

***Government Restrictions in Eastern Sudan.*** The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reported that travel restrictions have significantly disrupted activities in areas of eastern Sudan outside of Port Sudan and Kassala states. Due to the Sudanese government's refusal to allow U.N. travel under the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), WFP was only able to distribute food aid rations to 19 percent of the target IDP caseload in the region during April. Furthermore, WFP reported the suspension of general food distributions for 73,000 beneficiaries in Kassala State due to access constraints.

***Humanitarian Assessment of the Nuba Mountains.*** A USAID team visited the eastern portion of the Nuba Mountains in April to assess conditions for IDP returns. The NGO Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is building a way-station to facilitate local returns. Access to water remains the overwhelming constraint to full reintegration of IDPs into their places of origin. USAID-sponsored programs are focused on rehabilitating existing wells, digging new wells, and providing livelihood opportunities.

***USAID Assistance in Eastern Equatoria.*** From May 3 to 5, a USAID representative visited Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State, and reported that the greatest source of conflict in the area is cattle rustling and retaliatory violence between ethnic groups. A USAID partner supports a peace committee to reconcile differences between rival ethnic groups involved in rustling. Since the signing of the CPA, approximately 2,000 refugees and IDPs have returned to Budi, a county with one of the lowest numbers of water sources per person in Southern Sudan. To address this problem, a USAID-funded partner has recently constructed or rehabilitated 30 water sources and 80 latrines in the county. USAID also supports 12 primary health care units and centers in Budi.

***Torit, Eastern Equatoria.*** From May 6 to 8, a USAID representative visited the town of Torit in Eastern Equatoria and reported that the greatest humanitarian need is access to safe drinking water. Due to poor water and sanitation conditions, Torit town has recorded 484 cases of cholera since late February. To address this problem, USAID is providing chlorine to treat the town's water supply and is repairing two water tanks. USAID is also providing 100 new beds for the hospital, cleaning supplies for 150 market vendors, supplies and equipment for Sudanese government offices, and desks and chairs for 400 students.

***Insecurity Affects Food Distributions in Jonglei.*** Ongoing clashes between the SPLA and the Lou Nuer “White Army” forced WFP to suspend food distributions for 14,200 beneficiaries in the areas of Poktap, Pakam, and Pajut in Jonglei State. In addition, an unconfirmed quantity of WFP food stocks in Pajut was looted during the clashes. WFP also suspended food distribution to 25,000 beneficiaries in the areas of Motot, Pieri, and

Pathai in Wuror County following increased tension between communities.

### 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 \$48.7 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. In FY 2006, USAID/OFDA has awarded more than \$29.8 million to 13 NGO and U.N. partners for emergency programs in non-Darfur Sudan in the sectors of health, food security and agriculture, water and sanitation, income generation, nutrition, capacity building, and coordination. In Darfur, USAID/OFDA has provided \$18.9 million in FY 2006 to 14 NGO and UN partners for multi-sector interventions to assist IDPs and vulnerable populations. In addition, USAID/OFDA is supporting targeted voluntary returns of IDPs to their places of origin. 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, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has contributed 361,200 metric tons (MT) of food assistance in FY 2006, valued a nearly \$351.8 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. To date in FY 2006, USAID/OTI has provided nearly \$16.9 million in support of Sudan programs. In FY 2005, USAID/OTI provided approximately \$20.2 million in support of USAID/OTI programs in Sudan.

The Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided \$52 million in assistance to Sudanese populations affected by the complex emergency thus far in 2006. State/PRM supports protection and assistance programs for more than 200,000 Sudanese refugees in Chad in partnership with UNHCR, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Federation of the Red Cross, and a broad range of NGOs. State/PRM also works with UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and NGOs to support the return of refugees and IDPs in Southern Sudan and protect conflict-affected populations in Darfur.

### FY 2006 U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DARFUR CRISIS

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>DARFUR, SUDAN</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
ACTED	Rehabilitation	West Darfur	\$900,000
ARC	Health, Income Generation, and Water and Sanitation	South Darfur	\$2,499,720
CARE	Logistics	Darfur-wide	\$1,733,712
Concern	Water and Sanitation and Health	West Darfur	\$662,313
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter, and Water and Sanitation	West Darfur	\$1,399,976
GOAL	Health, Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation	West Darfur	\$600,000
IMC	Health	West Darfur	\$1,199,909
MERLIN	Health	South Darfur	\$899,958
Relief International	Food Security and Agriculture, Health, Income Generation, Nutrition, and Relief Commodities	North Darfur	\$959,223
SC/US	Coordination, Health, Income Generation, Nutrition, and Relief Commodities	West Darfur	\$2,500,942

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
OCHA	Coordination	Darfur-wide	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$18,895,753</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	273,140 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$260,012,000
ICRC	25,680 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$22,222,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$282,234,800</b>
<b>USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE</b>			
DAI	Violence Against Women Initiative	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
OHCHR	Violence Against Women Initiative	Darfur-wide	\$2,610,314
UNDP	Violence Against Women Initiative	Darfur-wide	\$2,273,697
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI</b>			<b>\$6,884,011</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	Darfur-wide	\$20,500,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM</b>			<b>\$20,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>			<b>\$308,014,564</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>			<b>\$328,514,564</b>
<b>EASTERN CHAD</b>			
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	13,420 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$12,308,900
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$12,308,900</b>
<b>USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE</b>			
Internews	Humanitarian Radio Service	Eastern Chad	\$610,947
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI</b>			<b>\$610,947</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
Africare	Income Generation, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$500,535
Air Serv	Humanitarian Flights in Support of NGOs and U.N.	Eastern Chad	\$2,066,277
CARE	Capacity Building, Education, Protection and Psychological and Social Services	Eastern Chad	\$948,715
IMC	Health and Psychosocial Services	Eastern Chad	\$1,800,000
Internews	Humanitarian Information Service for Refugee Protection and Education	Eastern Chad	\$385,074
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for Displaced Chadians and Refugees	Eastern Chad	\$1,500,000
IFRC	Water, Sanitation, Camp Management, Nutrition and Education at Bredjing and Treguine Camps	Eastern Chad	\$900,000
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$20,800,000
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$28,900,601</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$12,919,847</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$41,820,448</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR &amp; EASTERN CHAD</b>			<b>\$370,335,012</b>

## FY 2006 U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
AAH/USA	Nutrition	Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$350,000
ACF/France	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Food Security	Juba	\$2,100,000
ADRA	Health, Relief Commodities, Water and Sanitation	Juba, Upper Nile	\$2,409,306
Concern	Capacity Building, Food Security and Agriculture, and Relief Commodities	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,950,000
FHI	Agriculture and Food Security, Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$1,012,911
GOAL	Post Conflict Recovery and Community Health Programs	Abyei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Sudan, Upper Nile	\$3,499,106
IRC	Conflict Response, Health, and Capacity Building	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$3,491,386
Merlin	Health Sector	Jonglei	\$496,808
NPA	Food Security and Rural Livelihoods Program	Equatoria, Juba, Upper Nile	\$6,509,880
SC/US	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,315,916
UNFAO	Food Security and Agriculture	Nuba Mountains	\$1,550,000
VSF/B	Food Security and Agriculture	Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warab	\$1,025,116
WR	Health	Jonglei, Unity, Warab	\$1,129,286
World Vision	Food Security and Agriculture, Health and Relief Commodities	Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$29,839,715</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP</b>			<b>\$57,214,700</b>
<b>USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI</b>			<b>\$8,199,844</b>

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Global Appeal 2006	Sudan-wide	\$1,950,000
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>			<b>\$1,950,000</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>			<b>\$95,254,259</b>
<b>TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN EXCLUDING DARFUR</b>			<b>\$97,204,259</b>



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