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BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

November 28, 2005

Note: The last situation report was dated November 10, 2005

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 (GONU) was officially established in Khartoum on July 9. President Omar al-Bashir, Dr. John Garang of the SPLM, 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. The 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 remain part of Sudan or become an independent country. Dr. Garang, the long-time chairman and commander-in-chief of the SPLM, 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 Mayardit of the SPLM was sworn in as First Vice-President of the GONU and President of the GOSS. On September 22, President al-Bashir swore in the cabinet members of the GONU, marking a key milestone in the implementation of the CPA.

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 now affects more than 3.4 million people, an estimated 50 percent of the population that includes more than 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. The USG continues to be the largest international donor in Sudan and maintains a robust presence in the country. The following situation report concentrates on humanitarian conditions and USAID activities throughout Sudan.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs in Sudan	Total: 6,100,000 From Southern Sudan: 4 million In Darfur: 1.83 million	UNHCR ¹ – November 2005 OCHA ² – November 2005
Sudanese Refugees	Estimated Total: 220,000 In Chad	UNHCR – November 2005
Sudanese Refugees	Total: 550,000 In Uganda, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Central African Republic, Egypt, and Eritrea	UNHCR – April 2005
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\$781,327,551
Total FY 2005–2006 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan and Eastern Chad\$883,600,088³

CURRENT SITUATION

Fighting near Gereida, South Darfur. According to the U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), on November 7 and 9, Justice and Equality Movement

(JEM) forces attacked the village of Shergeila, located 100 km south of Nyala in South Darfur. The predominately Massalit residents of Shergeila retaliated

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

against the JEM forces on November 11, sparking days of unrest in the surrounding area. The African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) reported 13 confirmed deaths and an additional 50 unconfirmed deaths as a result of the fighting. According to AMIS, 6,000 people from the Shergeila area fled to Gereida, and an AMIS patrol found an additional 700 new arrivals from Shergeila in Donkey Abiad village.

The fighting in Shergeila followed a week of escalating tensions and attacks on villages in the Gereida area. The U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) reports that as many as 20 villages have been attacked, displacing an estimated 15,000 persons and killing an unknown number of people. Due to continuing insecurity, humanitarian organizations have experienced difficulty reaching the area in order to effectively assess the needs of the newly displaced.

According to UNDSS, the fighting near Gereida currently involves five different factions: SLM/A, JEM, government forces, the Arab-associated Fullatta ethnic group, and the non-Arab Massilit ethnic group. Given the continued presence of multiple armed groups, further violence is expected.

Yellow fever outbreak. After declaring a dengue fever outbreak in South Kordofan State on October 28, GONU's Federal Ministry of Health has determined through additional laboratory testing that the cause of the epidemic is actually yellow fever. As of November 23, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported a total of 491 reported cases, resulting in 128 deaths primarily in the Nuba Mountains. Though early reports of yellow fever were detected among nomadic communities, cases are now found among sedentary populations as well. WHO is scheduled to begin a vaccination campaign imminently; improved case detection and vector control campaigns are already underway. The vaccination campaign will target 1.8 million people in South Kordofan State and an additional 3.5 million people in surrounding areas. The total budget required is more than \$9.3 million.

Food security assessment. In mid-October 2005, members of the joint U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) conducted a 12-day survey of the current food situation in Southern Sudan. On October 28, CFSAM team members, in conjunction with GOSS representatives, briefed donors on the mission's preliminary findings that indicated favorable conditions for both cereal production and livestock health. The assessment, which covered all 10 states in the south, will be duplicated in northern and eastern Sudan in the coming weeks.

Avian influenza. In response to the global avian influenza threat, the GONU established a national emergency committee in Khartoum on November 1. The committee, consisting of public and private sector

representatives, established a plan to prevent the spread of the disease by banning the importation of live birds, poultry, and poultry products; establishing a national surveillance system to ensure early detection; and initiating a national awareness campaign. In accordance with its work to ensure an effective and coordinated approach to the emerging threat of avian influenza around the world, USAID will work closely with the GONU's national emergency committee to fight avian influenza in Sudan.

IDP returns. According to OCHA, the Sudanese River Transport Corporation (RTC) will no longer allow passengers to travel on cargo barges. This action will significantly limit IDP returns to the south, as RTC has only four passenger barges capable of carrying up to 1,000 people per month when fully operational, according to OCHA.

Food assistance. On November 22, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) finalized a contribution of 20,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance valued at more than \$19.9 million to WFP's Emergency Operation for the South, East, and Transitional Areas (SETA) of Sudan. Since the start of the WFP/SETA operation in FY 2005, USAID/FFP has provided 83 percent of total confirmed donor contributions and 50 percent of WFP's total requirements.

Insecurity in Western Equatoria. On November 14, tension between the Zande and Dinka ethnic groups erupted into fighting in Yambio, Western Equatoria, resulting in several casualties and the looting and burning of homes and other buildings, including the WHO compound. A military commander in the nearby town of Tambura reportedly commandeered vehicles and communication equipment from international agencies. UNDSS relocated all U.N. and international NGO staff from Yambio and Tambura to Rumbek, Sudan or Lokichokio, Kenya on November 15. During the relocation of staff from Yambio, unidentified gunmen attacked a vehicle and killed one local staff member of an international NGO.

Bahr el Ghazal assessment. USAID field officers recently traveled to Northern Bahr el Ghazal State in Southern Sudan to assess the current returnee situation and evaluate partner initiatives in the area. The humanitarian community anticipates a significant increase in IDP flow to Upper Bahr el Ghazal due to a confluence of several factors including the peace process and improved access to roads during the dry season. The assessment found that water is the most critical humanitarian need in the area followed by nutrition, food security, and health care for returnees.

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.

In FY 2006, USAID is working to provide for the immediate humanitarian needs in Sudan while simultaneously transitioning to longer-term development activities in areas outside of Darfur.

In FY 2005, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) solicited proposals for Sudan programs through three separate Annual Program Statements. In FY 2005, USAID/OFDA provided \$201 million for Sudan-related assistance, \$113 million of which was for Darfur activities. More than 30 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.

In FY 2005, USAID/FFP contributed 572,450 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. To date, USAID/FFP has contributed 58,470 MT of food

assistance, valued at more than \$54.2 million, in response to the Sudan complex emergency in FY 2006.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) sponsored small grant programs in Southern Sudan through contracts with PACT and Development Alternatives, Inc., and a cooperative agreement with the Education Development Center to assist with peacebuilding, judiciary strengthening, media development, civic education activities, as well as with capacity building programs for local government and civil society groups. In FY 2005, USAID/OTI provided approximately \$19.5 million of support to the OTI/Sudan 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) provided \$24 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for emergency operations in Sudan, \$19.8 million to UNHCR, \$1 million to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and \$10.1 million to NGOs for refugee repatriation and reintegration programs in the south. In addition, State/PRM provided \$6 million to UNHCR for IDP assistance in West Darfur and more than \$50 million to assist Sudanese refugees in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda.

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/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	28,540 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$25,317,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$25,317,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$25,317,000
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$25,317,000
EASTERN CHAD			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	9,930 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$8,979,700
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$8,979,700
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
Africare	Income Generation, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$500,535
CARE	Capacity Building, Education, Protection and Psycho-social Services	Eastern Chad	\$948,715
TOTAL FY 2006 STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$1,449,250
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$8,979,700
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN CHAD			\$10,428,950
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR & EASTERN CHAD			\$35,745,950

FY 2006 U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN OUTSIDE OF DARFUR

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
SUDAN			
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
Educational Development Center (EDC)	Media development	Sudan-wide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$500,000
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	20,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	South, East, and Transitional Areas	\$19,934,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$19,934,600
TOTAL FY 2006 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$20,434,600
TOTAL FY 2006 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$20,434,600



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