



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

***SUDAN – Complex Emergency***

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2005

October 25, 2004

Note: This report updates the last Situation Report dated August 6, 2004.

**BACKGROUND**

For more than 21 years, Sudan has been adversely impacted by armed conflict, famine, and disease, largely associated with the civil war between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A). Since war began in 1983, more than 2 million people have died, approximately 628,000 Sudanese have sought refuge in neighboring countries, and more than 4 million people have been displaced, creating the largest internally displaced person (IDP) population in the world. Until April 2003, when violence increased dramatically in western Sudan's Darfur region, conflict had mainly affected southern Sudan and the transition zone between North and South. Since 1983, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$2.4 billion in humanitarian assistance to Sudan.

The USG has been at the forefront of serious and sustained international engagement with the GOS and SPLM/A to increase humanitarian access to war-affected areas and to support the peace process. By the end of 2002, USG involvement led to a formal ceasefire agreement for the Nuba Mountains, a framework for the cessation of attacks on civilians, the establishment of periods of tranquility for humanitarian programs, and an international inquiry on slavery in Sudan. U.S. involvement also helped to establish a favorable environment for peace talks under the auspices of the regional Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The IGAD-sponsored peace talks in Kenya produced the Machakos Protocol, which was signed by the GOS and SPLM/A in July 2002 and resolved two of the most contentious issues in the conflict—the relationship of religion and the state, and the right of the south to self-determination. On June 5, 2004, First Vice-President Ali Osman Taha and SPLM/A Leader John Garang signed the Nairobi Declaration, a framework agreement linking the six protocols negotiated between July 20, 2003 and May 26, 2004.

Although recent progress on the North-South peace process brings hope for an end to Africa's longest civil war, the emergence of the crisis in Darfur is deeply troubling. The security situation in the three states of Darfur has steadily deteriorated since the Darfur-based Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) attacked GOS security forces at the city of El Fasher in April 2003. Fighting between two main opposition groups—the SLM/A and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)—and the GOS military and GOS-backed *Jingawit* has intensified, restricting humanitarian access. Out of an estimated population of 6.5 million in Darfur, approximately 2.2 million people are directly affected by the crisis, including more than 1.45 million IDPs and approximately 200,000 refugees who have fled into neighboring Chad.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
<b>IDPs Total: 4,367,000</b>	<b>Greater Khartoum:</b> 1,800,000 <b>Northern Sudan (not Khartoum or Darfur):</b> 362,000 <b>Darfur:</b> 1,450,000 <b>Southern Sudan:</b> 755,000	U.N. Agencies – 2004
<b>Sudanese Refugees Total: 627,660</b>	<b>Uganda:</b> 223,000 <b>Chad:</b> 200,000 <b>Ethiopia:</b> 90,000 <b>Democratic Republic of the Congo:</b> 70,000 <b>Kenya:</b> 68,000 <b>Central African Republic:</b> 36,000 <b>Egypt:</b> 30,000 <b>Eritrea:</b> 660	UNHCR – 2004
<b>Refugees in Sudan</b>	<b>Total: 270,000</b> from Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and others	UNHCR – 2004

**Total FY 2004 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan.....\$106,817,732**  
**Total FY 2004 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan.....\$452,467,269**

## CURRENT SITUATION

**Status of GOS-SPLM/A peace negotiations.** After a brief lull in the North-South peace negotiations mediated by IGAD, momentum appears to be returning to the process. Discussion has resumed on two key annexes that must be negotiated before the comprehensive peace accord can be finalized. The first of these annexes pertains to permanent ceasefire and security arrangements, which the two parties began discussing in June, and the second is the final annex on implementation modalities including international and regional guarantees.

On September 27–28, a donor meeting was held in Oslo, Norway under the auspices of the IGAD Partners' Forum. The purpose of the meeting was to brief donors on the progress of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in planning for peace. The agenda was widened to include the crisis in Darfur, as the meeting brought together the GOS, SPLM/A, SLM/A, and JEM, as well as representatives of 21 donor countries, IGAD, the African Union, several other international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Important discussions on a range of issues included the need for donor coordination and harmonized reporting requirements. Additionally, the GOS and SPLM/A delegations presented a joint document on urgent needs through June 2005. The document outlined \$334 million of non-food emergency relief needs in the areas of return and reintegration, peace building, capacity building, and implementation of peace agreements.

On September 1, the GOS and SPLM/A again renewed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Cessation of Hostilities, this time through December 1. To investigate violations of the MOU, the USG continues to support the joint GOS-SPLM/A Verification Monitoring Team, as well as the Civilian Protection Monitoring Team to investigate and report on attacks against civilians.

A successful end to the IGAD-negotiated peace process between the GOS and SPLM/A is expected to extend beyond Southern Sudan. In Oslo, both the SPLM/A and the GOS stated that the IGAD peace agreement is also the political solution to problems in other parts of Sudan, including Darfur and Eastern Sudan.

The Nuba Mountains ceasefire continued to hold without incident, where the mandate of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) extends through January 2005. The JMC—composed of SPLM/A, GOS, civilians, and international military officers—is responsible for ensuring the disengagement and redeployment of combatants and de-mining in the Nuba Mountains. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reports that an estimated 150,000 IDPs have returned home to this area. According to the JMC, this is due to improved living conditions and access to humanitarian relief. However, U.N./Khartoum reports that heavy rains have made roads in the SPLM/A-held areas inaccessible, temporarily limiting relief efforts.

**Declaration of genocide in Darfur.** During his September 9 testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee,

U.S. Secretary of State Colin L. Powell stated that genocide has been committed in Darfur, that the GOS and *Jingaweit* bear responsibility, and that genocide may still be occurring. The Secretary described a consistent and widespread pattern of atrocities committed by GOS troops and *Jingaweit* against civilians, including murder, rape, and burning of villages.

Following U.N. Security Council Resolution 1564 of September 18, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan appointed a five-member U.N. commission of inquiry on October 7 to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and to determine whether or not acts of genocide have occurred in Darfur.

**Mortality rates in Darfur.** On September 13, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) released preliminary data from a joint WHO and Sudanese Ministry of Health mortality survey conducted from June 15 to August 15. The data indicate that crude mortality rates and under-five mortality rates in Darfur are significantly higher than emergency thresholds. Diarrhea is the major killer in children and ongoing violence is a major cause of death in adults. For persons 15 to 49 years of age, approximately 40 percent of deaths resulted from violence. On October 15, WHO announced that an estimated 70,000 people have died in Darfur since the emergency began.

**Health in Darfur.** According to the USAID/DART, health services to IDPs in Darfur have expanded in recent months. For primary health care, secondary health care, and basic drug supplies, the percentage assisted of a target population of approximately 1.5 million people rose from under 40 percent in June to more than 50 percent in July. However, the WHO mortality survey indicated that the general public health situation remains extremely poor. Hospitals and clinics are not sufficiently equipped to meet the overwhelming needs of conflict-affected populations in Darfur.

### ***Insecurity hinders humanitarian access in Darfur.***

According to a September 21 U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimate, 100,000 IDPs in Darfur could not be reached by humanitarian workers in August due to clashes between armed groups and general insecurity. Of this population, 70,000 IDPs were located in South Darfur, 25,000 in North Darfur, and 5,000 in West Darfur.

According to the U.N., the number of attacks on villages in Darfur has decreased somewhat, but reports of violence against individuals have increased. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), sporadic armed clashes and an increase in banditry in Darfur continued to create an atmosphere of insecurity.

According to the U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC), three major transport hubs—El Fasher in North Darfur, Geneina in West Darfur, and El Obeid in Northern Kordofan—have all reported a decrease in rain and a consequent increase in overland access to previously inaccessible IDP settlements. However, truck drivers continue to report attacks by the SLM/A along the road from Ed Da'ein to Nyala, South Darfur

and the WFP has reported bandit attacks near Um Kaddadah in North Darfur.

**Food Assistance in Darfur.** According to WFP, September distributions reached 98 percent of the targeted beneficiaries in Darfur and 87 percent in Chad. The Darfur distribution statistics are based on food dispatched from the major distribution hubs in each state.<sup>1</sup>

**Southern Sudanese returnees.** OCHA reported that 360,000 Southern Sudanese IDPs have returned from the north so far in 2004. Seasonal rains have considerably slowed this movement, but tens of thousands are expected to make the return with the onset of the dry season. An interagency assessment team reported in August that increased numbers could overwhelm available resources in many communities in the south. The number of returnees is likely to increase significantly in 2005, especially with finalization of the comprehensive peace agreement.

**Humanitarian situation in Bahr Al Ghazal.** On August 25, OCHA reported that significant numbers of IDPs are returning to Northern Bahr Al Ghazal, creating an urgent need for reintegration programs in the area. IDPs are also passing through this area en route to their home areas elsewhere, further straining scarce resources. U.N./Khartoum reported that inter-ethnic fighting in the Yirol, Rumbek and Cueibet area of Bahr Al Ghazal has diminished, allowing thousands of displaced people to resettle. WFP has made arrangements to distribute food to 12,000 people in Rumbek and 11,000 people in Cueibet.

**Decline of violence and displacement in Shilluk Kingdom.** According to U.N./Khartoum, improved security in parts of Shilluk Kingdom has enabled some displaced households to return home and relief agencies to distribute food and emergency relief supplies. This improvement follows a period of violence in the region that began in October 2003 when forces allied with the GOS launched attacks that resulted in tens of thousands of IDPs. An estimated 35,000 IDPs remain in Malakal town where OCHA reports harassment and continued looting of civilian livestock. Insecurity has also reduced the number of households that have been able to cultivate this season. Crop production will be limited further by below average rainfall in 2004.

**Access in Southern Blue Nile (SBN).** The GOS continues to restrict humanitarian access in SBN. The area is officially closed to the NGO community, but is open to U.N. agencies. The GOS requires a separate monthly notification for humanitarian assistance to the area and stipulates that cargo planes must transit through Malakal, Upper Nile for inspection. While permission was regularly granted in 2003, access has been refused in 2004 with few exceptions. Reports indicate that the GOS has cleared WFP airdrops for October.

**Displacement in Eastern Equatoria due to Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks.** According to U.N./Khartoum, the most recent LRA attacks occurred in early August 2004 displacing an unknown number of people in southern and western Torit County. LRA activity in northern Uganda is also causing thousands of Sudanese refugees to return to Magwi and Kajo Keji counties. In August, an inter-agency assessment team reported 14,000 thousand returnees in Kajo Keji county.

**Demobilization of child soldiers.** According to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), an estimated 20,000 children have been demobilized from opposition forces in Southern Sudan since 2001. UNICEF assessments suggest that several thousand more remain in GOS-associated forces, and that their demobilization will present much greater challenges.

**Pipeline shortfall in Southern Sudan.** WFP reports a shortfall in the Operation Lifeline Sudan pipeline. Quantities of cereals, pulses, corn-soya blend, and oil are currently insufficient to meet total food requirements through November 2004. According to WFP, the shortfall will negatively affect the nutritional status of more than 1 million beneficiaries.

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

On October 21, 2004, U.S. Chargé d'Affairs for Sudan renewed the country's disaster declaration for FY 2005. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios traveled to Yei, Rumbek, Bor, Kurmuk, Khartoum and to the three states of Darfur from September 11 to 18. Administrator Natsios visited USAID-funded projects in these areas and met with representatives of USAID, GOS, SPLM/A, SLM/A, U.N. agencies, and NGOs. While in Darfur, the Administrator traveled to IDP camps where he met with community leaders. This was the Administrator's third trip to Darfur since October 2003.

In FY 2004, USAID/OFDA sought to address humanitarian needs in Sudan while simultaneously providing an effective bridge to development activities in the South. Within the framework of USAID's Interim Strategic Plan for Sudan, 2004-2006, USAID/OFDA had the following program priorities for FY 2004: provision of basic humanitarian services in war-affected areas of Sudan, focus on areas of likely IDP returns, and response to the Darfur crisis. USAID/OFDA is also planning to expand activities as part of a broad USAID peace dividend program to underpin the anticipated GOS-SPLM/A peace agreement. In FY 2004, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$107 million in humanitarian assistance countrywide in Sudan.

For its FY 2005 Sudan program, excluding Darfur, USAID/OFDA solicited proposals through an Annual Program Statement to enhance the program's manageability, flexibility, coordination, and impact. USAID/OFDA will seek to fulfill its mandate through the provision of emergency health and nutrition services, improved access to water and

<sup>1</sup> Further information on the USG response to the situation in Darfur and eastern Chad can be found in a weekly USAID/OFDA Darfur Fact Sheet: [www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance)

sanitation, enhanced livelihoods, provision of relief commodities, and sustainable food security including agriculture, animal health services, and fisheries.

Over the past year, USAID has deployed numerous field staff to Sudan to assess the extent of the Darfur crisis. On April 11, the day the ceasefire took effect, USAID mobilized a USAID/DART to respond to the increasing scale of humanitarian needs. As of October 22, there were 16 people on the USAID/DART deployed to field offices in El Fasher, Nyala, and Geneina, as well as to Khartoum. USAID/DART field officers are participating in the overall coordination of relief activities in the three states of Darfur, including attending humanitarian meetings, monitoring the delivery and distribution of relief commodities, and participating in assessments with implementing partners throughout accessible areas of Darfur, and recommending relief response. During FY 2004, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$72 million through U.N. agencies and NGOs for humanitarian assistance to the Darfur emergency.

USAID/OFDA established and maintains an airbridge of emergency relief commodities to contribute to the common relief supply pipeline for Darfur managed by the UNJLC. As of October 7, USAID/OFDA has delivered a total of 14,830 rolls of plastic sheeting, 282,785 blankets, 40 water bladders, 4 mobile water purification systems, and 52,100 water containers via 50 airlifts to Darfur. USAID's contribution of plastic sheeting provides shelter for approximately 934,290 people. Each 10,000-liter water bladder serves between 600 and 700 people, and each water purification system provides enough water for 10,000 people per day. Including transportation costs, the total value of commodities provided to date is nearly \$10 million.

In FY 2004, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) contributed 283,870 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in Chad valued at nearly \$283 million through the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Samaritan's Purse, and WFP. Of this total, WFP has provided 132,340 MT to food insecure populations in Darfur and Eastern Chad. Although the crisis in Darfur has resulted in significant international attention, food needs in the rest of Sudan remain alarmingly high. With the advent of peace, it is expected that large populations of those displaced by the civil war will return home but will lack the necessary coping mechanisms to regain sustainable livelihoods in the first year. USAID/FFP provided contingency rations to implementing partners in those areas where large population movements are expected to occur, and will continue to closely monitor food needs in both

southern and northern Sudan as the final peace agreement takes hold.

On March 31, the GOS extended a waiver that authorizes the importation of genetically modified humanitarian food assistance for an additional six months, thereby allowing importation of USG food aid until January 7, 2005.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) began activities in southern Sudan in FY 2003. USAID/OTI's program focuses on key transition issues in southern Sudan such as supporting the emergence of responsive, effective and inclusive civil authorities; restoring the conditions of peace through support of opportunities for peaceful community dialogue; assisting in the emergence of an empowered and active civil society; and increasing access to quality, independent information. To support the establishment of independent media in Southern Sudan, USAID/OTI awarded the Education Development Center (EDC), a cooperative agreement to establish a local language short wave radio service for Southern Sudan. In addition, USAID/OTI provided an in-kind grant to the Sudan Mirror, the first independent Southern Sudan newspaper. USAID/OTI implementing partner, Pact, Inc., manages a small-grants program that provides technical assistance and capacity building support to civil society groups and governance entities and assists peace-building, judiciary-strengthening, and civic education initiatives. In addition, USAID/OTI has provided support to IDP and refugee protection efforts in Darfur and Chad. USAID/OTI funded the interviews of over 1100 Darfur refugees in Chad for a report documenting atrocities in Darfur that was released by the US Department of. USAID/OTI has also provided funds for the expansion and extension of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights' monitoring team in Darfur.

In FY 2004, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided \$2.7 million to UNHCR to begin preparatory activities for Sudanese refugee returns to Southern Sudan in the event of a peace agreement between the GOS and SPLM/A, as well as \$1.35 million to UNHCR for IDP protection in Darfur.. State/PRM also provided over \$30 million to UNHCR for humanitarian assistance for new Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, \$3 million to WFP for emergency food assistance, \$2.4 million to the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for emergency activities, and \$11.5 million to other IOs and NGOs. In addition, State/PRM awarded \$48 million to UNHCR and \$46.6 million to the ICRC for un-earmarked Africa-wide refugee assistance.

**TOTAL FY 2004 U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>NON-DARFUR USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
Action Against Hunger/USA	Nutrition	Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, Juba	\$300,000
Action Contre la Faim	Nutrition, Health, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture	Juba and Wau towns	\$1,304,410
ADRA	Health, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture	Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria	\$802,300
American Refugee Committee	Health, Water/Sanitation, Capacity Building	Eastern and Western Equatoria	\$1,983,442
CARE	Health, Water/Sanitation, Capacity Building, Food Security/Agriculture	Northern Sudan, Bor County	\$2,749,434
Christian Mission Aid	Health	Central Upper Nile	\$600,000
CRS	Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture	Eastern Equatoria, Nuba Mountains	\$1,840,883
Concern	Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal, Nuba Mountains	\$1,600,000
GOAL	Nutrition, Health	Kassala, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
International Aid Sweden	Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture	Upper Nile	\$551,475
International Organization for Migration	IDP Coordination and Assistance	Northern Sudan	\$400,000
International Rescue Committee	Health, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains, Red Sea, Kassala	\$2,884,114
Medair	Emergency Relief Supplies, Water/Sanitation	Upper Nile	\$800,000
Norwegian Peoples Aid	Emergency Relief Supplies, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture, Risk Reduction	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$3,465,687
SCF/UK	Health, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$800,000
SCF/US	Nutrition, Health, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture	Nuba Mountains, Eastern Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, Abyei	\$2,873,902
Samaritan's Purse	Health, Food Security/Agriculture	Southern Blue Nile, Kassala	\$1,999,862
Tearfund	Nutrition, Health, Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal	\$549,622
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Food Security/Agriculture	Northern Sudan	\$185,000
UNICEF	Disaster Support, Health, Water/Sanitation, Capacity Building, Coordination	Southern Sudan	\$3,000,000
Vétérinaires sans Frontières/Belgium	Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$300,000
VSF/Germany	Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria	\$400,000
WFP	Rehabilitation	Southern Sudan	\$650,000
World Vision	Emergency Relief Supplies	Southern Sudan	\$500,000
World Relief Corporation	Health, Food Security/Agriculture	Western Upper Nile, Eastern Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal	\$600,000
USAID	Administrative Support/Travel	Countrywide	\$2,359,869
<b>TOTAL NON-DARFUR USAID/OFDA FY 2004 .....</b>			<b>\$35,000,000</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR</b>			
American Refugee Committee	Health, Water/Sanitation	South and West Darfur	\$1,647,414
Action Contre la Faim	Food Security/Agriculture, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	South Darfur	\$1,500,000
Catholic Relief Services	Food Security/Agriculture, Health, Shelter, Water/Sanitation	South and West Darfur	\$3,034,357
CARE	Health, Water/Sanitation; Logistics	South Darfur; Darfur-Wide	\$2,667,895
Center for Humanitarian Dialogue	Monitoring	Darfur-wide	\$267,709
Concern	Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	West Darfur	\$1,500,000
CHFI	Capacity Building, Food Security/Agriculture, Shelter	North and South Darfur	\$2,445,182
GOAL	Food Security/Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	West Darfur	\$2,000,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	North, South, and West Darfur	\$3,199,910
International Rescue Committee	Coordination, Health, Shelter, Water/Sanitation	North, South, and West Darfur	\$4,173,318
Medair	Emergency Relief Supplies	West Darfur	\$500,000
MCI	Emergency Relief Supplies, Shelter, Water/Sanitation	South Darfur	\$2,901,076
SC-UK	Health, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	North Darfur	\$770,370
SC-US	Health, Nutrition, Shelter, Water/Sanitation	West Darfur	\$3,795,804
Tufts University	Research Studies	Darfur-wide	\$105,120
UNDP	Capacity Building	Darfur-wide	\$300,000
UN FAO	Food Security/Agriculture	Darfur-wide	\$1,215,000
UNICEF	Coordination, Health, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	Darfur-wide	\$6,574,830
UNJLC	Coordination, Logistics	Darfur-wide	\$650,000
UN OCHA	Coordination, Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,250,000
UNSECOORD	Security Officers	Darfur-wide	\$900,000
U.S. Embassy Chad	Water Purification and Soap to UNICEF	Eastern Chad	\$114,000
WFP	Flight Operations, Communications, Coordination, Logistics	Darfur-wide	\$14,835,000
WHO	Health	Darfur-wide	\$500,000
World Vision	Emergency Relief Supplies, Health, Shelter, Water/Sanitation,	South Darfur	\$2,270,812
Various	Emergency Relief Supplies	Darfur-wide	\$5,627,326
Various	Airlift of Emergency Relief Supplies	Darfur-wide	\$4,522,989
	Administrative/Logistics	Darfur-wide	\$2,549,620
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA TO DARFUR FY 2004.....</b>			<b>\$71,817,732</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA COUNTRYWIDE FY 2004.....</b>			<b>\$106,817,732</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
ADRA <sup>1</sup>	0 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	White Nile	\$112,500
CARE	3,050 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Greater Khartoum	\$1,875,900
CRS	2,600 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$4,734,300
NPA	7,710 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern Sudan	\$9,421,000

Samaritan's Purse	6,290 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Sudan	\$3,933,000
WFP	131,880 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$135,191,900
WFP	13,940 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$14,406,400
WFP	118,400 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur	\$112,913,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FY 2004.....</b>			<b>\$282,588,000</b>
<b>USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE</b>			
EDC	Independent Media/Radio Service	Southern Sudan	\$1,750,000
Freedom House – Coalition for International Justice / American Bar Association	Documentation of violence through interviews with refugees	Eastern Chad	\$858,322
Halo Partnership	Justice and accountability to Darfuri Diaspora groups		\$24,800
IRC	IDP Assistance	North Darfur	\$96,205
Pact, Inc.	Governance and Peace-Building	Southern Sudan	\$3,500,000
Physicians for Human Rights / Harvard School of Public Health	Research on Sexual Violence		\$14,000
UN OHCHR	Extension and Expansion of Darfur Human Rights Monitors	North Darfur	\$600,000
USAID	Administrative Support/Travel	Southern Sudan	\$702,938
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI FY 2004.....</b>			<b>\$7,546,265</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
AirServ	Flight Operations	Eastern Chad	\$2,224,090
CARE	Community Services, Psychosocial Interventions, Capacity Building	Eastern Chad	\$765,162
CRS	Capacity Building, Camp Management	Eastern Chad	\$434,026
ICRC	Emergency Humanitarian Operations	Darfur-wide <sup>3</sup>	\$6,891,000
UNHCR	Emergency Appeal – IDP Protection	Darfur-wide	\$1,350,000
IFRC	Camp Management, Transportation	Eastern Chad	\$2,400,000
IMC	Primary Health	Eastern Chad	\$1,877,934
IRC	Protection, Health, Food/Relief Supply Distributions, Children's Programs	Eastern Chad	\$2,224,811
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance and Protection	Eastern Chad	\$30,348,249
UNICEF	Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	Eastern Chad	\$4,000,000
WFP	Emergency Food Assistance, Flight Operations	Eastern Chad	\$3,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FY 2004.....</b>			<b>\$55,515,272</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2004<sup>4</sup> .....</b>			<b>\$396,951,997</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2004 .....</b>			<b>\$452,467,269</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/FFP figures represent estimated values of food assistance provided. ADRA funding is from FY 2003 carryover.

<sup>2</sup> State/PRM figures for FY 2004 only earmarked funding to UNHCR/Sudan for refugee return assistance and funding for emergency humanitarian assistance for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad.

<sup>3</sup> State/PRM's contribution to ICRC will also fund increased humanitarian operations in eastern Chad.

<sup>4</sup> In FY 2004, USAID's Africa Bureau (USAID/AFR) provided approximately \$68 million in development assistance and child survival and health funding to support and promote the peace process, participatory governance, economic recovery, education, water and sanitation, and health.



---

Ken Issacs  
Director  
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/)