



**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 #5, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

August 6, 2004

Note: This report updates the last situation report dated June 21, 2004.

BACKGROUND

For more than 20 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, conflict had mainly affected southern Sudan and the transition zone between North and South. In 1989, the United Nations (U.N.) established Operation Lifeline Sudan, a tripartite access agreement among the GOS, the SPLM/A, and the U.N. Under this framework, U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable southern Sudanese. Since 1983, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$1.9 billion in humanitarian assistance to Sudan.

Since 2001, through President George W. Bush's appointment of USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios as Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan and former U.S. Senator John Danforth as Special Envoy for Peace 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 Machakos, Kenya, produced the Machakos Protocol, which was signed by the GOS and SPLM/A in July 2002 and established an overall framework for peace. On June 5, 2004, First Vice President Ali Osman Taha and SPLM Leader John Garang signed the Nairobi Declaration, an agreement linking the six protocols negotiated between July 20, 2003 and May 26, 2004.

Although the recent progress on the North-South peace process brings hope for an end to Africa's longest civil war, a new humanitarian crisis has emerged in western Sudan. 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 Al 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 militia groups supported by the GOS has intensified, while inadequate humanitarian access and systematic violence against civilian populations in Darfur by the government-backed militias, predominantly the *Jingawit*, have caused the world's most desperate humanitarian situation. Out of an estimated population of 6.5 million in Darfur, approximately 2.2 million people are affected by the crisis, including more than 1.2 million IDPs and approximately 200,000 refugees who have fled into neighboring Chad.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs Total: 4,312,000	Greater Khartoum: 2,000,000 Northern Sudan (not Khartoum or Darfur): 362,000 Darfur: 1,200,000 Southern Sudan: 750,000	Norwegian Refugee Council – 2004 UN OCHA – 2004
Sudanese Refugees Total: 627,660	Uganda: 223,000 Chad: 200,000 Ethiopia: 90,000 Democratic Republic of the Congo: 70,000 Kenya: 68,000 Central African Republic: 36,000 Egypt: 30,000 Eritrea: 660	UNHCR – 2004
Refugees in Sudan	Total: 270,000 from Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and others	UNHCR – 2004

Total FY 2004 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan\$65,208,341
Total FY 2004 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan.....\$258,225,198

CURRENT SITUATION

Reports of forced/coerced returns of IDPs in Darfur.

According to USAID's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART), the humanitarian community is concerned that the GOS is planning to forcibly return IDPs. Although not yet implemented, the *Wali* (Governor) of West Darfur informed the U.N. that 25 percent of the population of Mornei (nearly 20,000 people) would be relocated. In North Darfur, the *Wali* announced the GOS intention to move approximately 200,000 IDPs to eight sites near urban centers. On July 18, the GOS officials in South Darfur announced plans to begin immediate evacuation of IDPs from the Kass schools, allegedly following requests from the IDPs to be relocated. However, IDPs have rejected the relocation site on several occasions as insecure.

Humanitarian access in Darfur. According to the USAID/DART, the GOS has imposed rigorous registration requirements that hinder qualified health workers from entering Darfur. These regulations are severely affecting relief agencies' capacity to respond to disease outbreaks anticipated in the coming weeks. According to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), since July 4 both humanitarian and commercial transporters have experienced supply shortages in jet fuel for air operations. Shortages are reportedly due to mechanical problems in the primary Sudanese refinery that have prevented it from operating at full capacity. In addition, production of jet fuel and regular transport fuel, such as diesel, is zero-sum; if diesel production goes up, jet fuel production must decrease. As a result of increased trucking demand due to increased humanitarian needs, jet fuel production has been reduced. The reduction has presented a significant problem for food distributions and transport.

According to the U.N., road access to Geneina, West Darfur, remains a major concern. The road from Nyala to Geneina is frequently closed due to flooding, and the northern corridor via El Fasher is often closed for one or more days due to flooding. In addition, vehicles traveling along the northern route face continued harassment by uniformed groups who demand payment from drivers or loot relief cargo and fuel.

Recent reports indicate that convoys traveling the supply route from El Obeid via Ed Da'ein were forced by the SPLM/A to offload their trucks, delaying transport. These incidents and the general reluctance of transporters to travel insecure roads have decreased the number of trucks available for humanitarian operations and increased transport costs by up to 200 percent.

Sudanese refugees in Eastern Chad. According to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other relief agencies, two refugees were killed in Farchana Camp on July 22 during efforts by the Chadian government to quell unrest. Chadian authorities had previously ordered all relief workers to temporarily withdraw from both Farchana and Breidjing camps

following violence that erupted on July 13 and 16 respectively. Conditions at the camps have worsened due to the temporary halt of services and food distributions following the withdrawal of aid workers.

Representatives from UNHCR, WFP, the Chadian Army, and the Commission Nationale d'Assistance aux Réfugiés (CNAR) have begun discussions with the refugee community in Farchana and Breidjing to ensure security and renew assistance operations. Initial discussions have been acrimonious.

Preliminary findings of a multi-agency nutrition survey conducted in mid-June in three refugee camps and in the Chadian border area of Bahay indicated alarming Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of 36 to 39 percent among refugee children under five years of age. In addition, a GAM rate of 35 percent was found among the local Chadian population and 34 to 59 percent of young refugee children have diarrhea.¹

Ongoing GOS-SPLM/A peace negotiations. After two years of negotiations, the GOS and SPLM/A continue to make strides toward ending Sudan's 21-year conflict. From June 21 to 25, the GOS and SPLM/A took part in an IGAD-organized seminar on conducting ceasefire negotiations. From June 27 to July 28, both parties discussed ceasefire arrangements in Naivasha and Nairobi, Kenya, but did not reach an agreement. Final talks on implementation details are scheduled to begin upon conclusion of ceasefire arrangements.

On July 20, the GOS and SPLM/A again renewed a six-month ceasefire covering the Nuba Mountains, extending the mandate of the Joint Military Committee (JMC) until January 2005. According to the JMC, GOS-SPLM/A relations in the central Nuba Mountains have improved in recent months. The JMC, GOS, and SPLM/A have agreed on acceptable corridors of movement, resulting in no ceasefire violations and increasing freedom of movement and trade.

On July 13, the SPLM/A met with representatives of pro-government southern militias who are demanding a role in north-south negotiations, including a guaranteed quota in the unified armed forces and equal treatment for demobilized troops. Southern militias are refusing to allow GOS and SPLM/A forces to redeploy in areas they currently control. The SPLM/A has rejected the militias' demands, emphasizing that the north-south negotiations are exclusively between the GOS and the SPLM/A. Southern militias have responded by threatening a return to instability if their demands are not met. The high number of armed militia groups in southern Sudan and the deepening humanitarian crisis in Darfur pose a serious threat to peace and stability in the country.

¹ Further information on the situation in Darfur and eastern Chad, as well as the USG response, can be found in a weekly USAID/OFDA Darfur Fact Sheet, located at www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance

Return of IDPs to southern Sudan. On July 13, the GOS and SPLM/A signed a joint policy framework in Nairobi, Kenya, for the return of refugees and IDPs. The GOS and SPLM/A agreed to a six-month program to support returnees and called upon the international community for financial support. The GOS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the SPLM/A Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) estimate that 3.5 million IDPs may eventually return home. UNHCR has issued an appeal for \$90 million to assist in the spontaneous repatriation of more than 500,000 Sudanese refugees. UNHCR stressed that repatriation is an essential part of the peace process and that preparations should be made before the peace has been fully negotiated.

Despite improved peace prospects, insecurity continues to hinder returnees. In some areas, militias extort money and forcibly enlist returnees; there have also been reports of rape. In other areas, militia-related insecurity prevents returnees from continuing their journey. For more than three months, an estimated 3,500 IDPs have been stranded in Kosti, White Nile, and Malakal, Upper Nile, due to insecurity, poverty, and a lack of passenger space. The Kosti-Malakal route is a hub for transport and movement from northern to southern Sudan. According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), all returnees traveling to Equatoria and Upper Nile are expected to travel through Kosti, and many traveling to Kordofan, Darfur, and Bahr al-Ghazal will use the same route. Insecurity in the White and Upper Nile regions has the potential to disrupt the peace process.

Continued violence and displacement in Shilluk Kingdom. Since October 2003, the Shilluk Kingdom in Upper Nile has been the scene of conflict and instability caused by the GOS and its allied militia, resulting in tens of thousands of IDPs. Forces allied with the GOS attacked villages south and southwest of Malakal in March and April. IDPs reported looting, destruction of property, killings, and rape by militias, especially near Tonga, 75 km west of Malakal. UN OCHA and relief agencies estimate that the fighting displaced between 50,000 and 120,000 people, of which 35,000 IDPs have registered in and around Malakal town. On July 23, following several months of relative stability, pro-government militias clashed with SPLM/A forces in the Upper Nile Region, killing at least 12 people and reportedly displacing 14,000 residents. Despite a GOS-instituted state of emergency, sporadic killings continue to occur. Renewed fighting follows the unsuccessful conclusion of peace talks in Naivasha, where militias threatened violence if they were not treated as an equal partner with the GOS and the SPLM/A.

In addition to rising insecurity and decreased access to food, 80 percent of Malakal's 120,000 residents, and most of Malakal's 35,000 IDPs, currently lack potable water, according to international media reports. The local water plant, which normally purifies water from the Nile

for Malakal's residents, has not been operational since May due to faulty construction and insufficient power. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) is currently working with the GOS to correct the problem.

USAID/OFDA-supported Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) operates the main relief program in Shilluk, conducting assessments and distributing emergency food assistance and relief supplies to assist the conflict-affected populations. However, IDPs outside of Malakal have received limited assistance to date, as GOS and SPLM/A delays in granting travel permits hinder the ability of humanitarian agencies to conduct assessments. The recent onset of the rainy season in the Upper Nile further complicates access to IDPs.

LRA attacks displace thousands in southern Sudan. Humanitarian assistance to the Eastern Equatoria Region continues to be limited. The area is under the control of the Equatoria Defence Force (EDF), previously aligned with the GOS, but recently merged with the SPLM/A. However, security remains threatened by incursions by the Ugandan opposition group, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Between June 25 and July 23, an estimated 2,000 LRA forces raided villages in Eastern Equatoria, reportedly killing more than 150 residents, displacing an estimated 18,000 people, and destroying at least 10,000 homes. On July 6, the EDF accused the GOS of actively supporting the LRA and called upon the international community and IGAD to condemn the GOS. The civilian population is reportedly in need of food assistance and health care.


Humanitarian situation in Northern Bahr Al Ghazal. From June 28 to July 12, representatives from NGOs and U.N. agencies traveled to Northern Bahr Al Ghazal to assess the humanitarian situation. An interagency trip report will determine if IDP returns have exacerbated vulnerability, identify emergency gaps, and develop a common approach to protection concerns. Improved security had enabled WFP to increase food deliveries in the region, but heavy rains have since hindered access.

Humanitarian assistance in Kassala. A USAID/OFDA field representative traveled with International Rescue Committee (IRC) staff to Kassala State from June 13 to 15 to review preparations for potential flooding and to monitor programs for IDPs.

In preparation for the July-September rainy season, local authorities and NGOs started preparedness and mitigation activities in Kassala in late May. The GOS and NGOs supported efforts to reinforce and upgrade the embankment to divert water away from Kassala town. According to NGOs, local authorities demolished the dwellings of 150 people living along the riverbanks due to the high probability of flooding during the rainy season. As of June, only half these residents had received new land and building materials; the remaining residents have erected temporary shelters rather than move to less fertile land. According to USAID/OFDA field reports, the GOS has done little since last year's floods to develop

early warning systems, build public awareness of flood risks and response, and prepare contingency plans. WFP has stockpiled 1,000 metric tons (MT) of food to assist any households affected by flooding.

NGOs continue to upgrade health and other community services for the nearly 60,000 IDPs from the Hamesh Koreib Region along the border with Eritrea. The National Democratic Alliance (NDA), a coalition of Sudanese opposition groups, and SPLM/A retain control of Hamesh Koreib, and the GOS currently restricts humanitarian agencies from entering. NGOs operating in Kassala are developing contingency plans in light of the recent GOS-SPLM/A framework agreement, but IDPs have not yet begun to return. A GOAL survey indicates that IDPs who fled conflict in 2002 lost virtually all livestock and possessions and now prefer improved social and public services available in Kassala. Beja IDPs, displaced by conflict between Eritrean-based opposition forces and the GOS in the late 1990s, are hesitant to return due to now heavily militarized lands.

 **line shortfall in south Sudan.** WFP is anticipating a shortfall for 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 one million beneficiaries.

Ebola hemorrhagic fever in south Sudan. Since cases of Ebola hemorrhagic fever (EHF) appeared in May 2004, health authorities in Yambio County have reassessed the number of cases following additional laboratory tests from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta. Reclassified results show a total of 24 cases, including 7 deaths, in Yambio, Western Equatoria. Although original tests indicated 30 EHF cases, new tests revealed that 12 cases originally classified as EHF were actually measles. The most recent death was reported on June 26 in an isolation ward in Yambio County, and no additional cases have been reported. A team from the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) South Sudan Early Warning and Response Network is collaborating with local health officials, CDC staff, and NGOs to support local health facilities, provide case management services, and enhance surveillance to contain the outbreak. CDC is also providing additional infectious disease control experts to assist with social mobilization activities.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

On October 2, 2003, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Gerard M. Gallucci renewed the disaster declaration for FY 2004 for Sudan. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

In FY 2004, USAID/OFDA aims 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 has identified the following programmatic 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 expanded activities as part of a broad USAID peace dividend program to underpin the anticipated GOS-SPLM peace agreement. To date in FY 2004, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$65 million in humanitarian assistance countrywide in Sudan.

Over the past year, USAID has deployed 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 August 6, a total of 17 USG officials on the USAID/DART have deployed to field offices in El Fasher, Nyala, and Geneina, as well as to Khartoum and eastern Chad. USAID/DART field officers are participating in the overall coordination of relief activities in the three states of Darfur, including attendance at humanitarian meetings, monitoring of the delivery and distribution of relief commodities, and participation in assessments with implementing partners throughout accessible areas of Darfur and recommending relief response. Since February 2003, USAID has provided nearly \$16.5 million to U.N. agencies and NGOs, including CARE, IRC, Medair, Save the Children/U.K. (SCF/UK) and SCF/US for emergency health, water and sanitation, agriculture, food security, shelter, logistics, and coordination activities. U.N. agency support has been provided to WFP, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF, the U.N. Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD), UN OCHA, WHO, and the Joint Logistics Center. Proposals from additional relief organizations are under review. As of July 30, USAID/OFDA has delivered a total of 10,830 rolls of plastic sheeting, 218,335 blankets, 40 water bladders, 4 mobile water purification systems, and 52,100 jerry cans via 30 airlifts to Darfur. USAID's contribution of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for approximately 682,290 Sudanese. 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. The total value of the commodities provided to date, including transportation costs, is approximately \$6.2 million. Additional airlifts of emergency relief supplies are planned in coordination with the U.N. and other donors.

To date in FY 2004, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has contributed 186,330 MT of emergency food assistance for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in Chad valued at approximately \$181 million through the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), CARE, NPA, Samaritan's Purse, and WFP. Of this total, WFP has provided 98,060 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 has 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 increasing access to balanced information, promoting good governance, and supporting local and national level peace-building efforts. To date in FY 2004, USAID/OTI has provided more than \$6.1 million to support programs in both northern and southern Sudan. 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. This grant is part of a larger contract to Pact, Inc., which 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. Additionally, USAID/OTI supports IDP and refugee assistance programs in Darfur and Chad.

In FY 2004, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has 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 \$14.2 million to UNHCR for refugee assistance. State/PRM has also provided \$6.2 million to UNHCR for humanitarian assistance for new Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, including \$2 million to WFP for refugee feeding, \$400,000 to the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for emergency activities, and \$5.1 million to NGOs. In addition, State/PRM has committed \$48 million to UNHCR and \$34.3 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for un-earmarked Africa-wide refugee assistance.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE (GENERAL SUDAN FUNDING)¹			
Action Against Hunger/USA	Nutrition	Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, Juba	\$300,000
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	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 (ARC)	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 (CMA)	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, Southern Blue Nile	\$1,500,000
International Aid Sweden (IAS)	Water/Sanitation, Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Upper Nile	\$551,475
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	IDP Coordination and Assistance	Northern Sudan	\$400,000
IRC	Health, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains, Red Sea	\$2,884,114
MEDAIR	Emergency Relief Supplies, Water/Sanitation	Upper Nile	\$800,000
NPA	Emergency Relief Supplies, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture, Risk Reduction	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria	\$3,235,118
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
UN FAO	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
Vétérinaires sans Frontières /Germany	Food Security/Agriculture	Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria	\$400,000
WFP	Rehabilitation	Southern Sudan	\$400,000
World Relief Corporation (WRC)	Health, Food Security/Agriculture	Western Upper Nile, Eastern Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal	\$600,000
World Vision	Emergency Relief Kits	Southern Sudan	\$500,000
USAID	Administrative Support	Countrywide	\$1,771,737
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	Coordination	Countrywide	\$297,414

TOTAL USAID/OFDA (SUDAN GENERAL)			\$34,228,713
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR²			
ACF	Multi-Sector	Darfur	\$1,500,000
CARE	Health, Water and Sanitation, Logistics, Coordination	Darfur	\$2,667,895
CHD	Mediation	Darfur	\$267,709
IRC	Health, Water and Sanitation, Shelter	North Darfur	\$2,473,643
Medair ²	Health, Water and Sanitation, Non-Food Commodities, IDP Assistance	West Darfur	\$1,103,000
SCF/UK ²	Water and Sanitation	North Darfur	\$605,602
SCF/US	Health, Nutrition, Shelter	West Darfur	\$1,794,794
Tufts University	Research	Darfur	\$109,240
UN FAO ²	Food Security, Agriculture	Darfur	\$1,365,000
UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Darfur	\$4,574,830
UNJLC	Coordination	Darfur	\$650,000
UN OCHA	Coordination	Darfur	\$750,000
UNSECOORD	Security Officers	Darfur	\$400,000
WFP	Flight Operations, Cooperation	Darfur	\$1,825,000
WHO	Health, Coordination	Darfur	\$250,000
WV	Health, Water and Sanitation, Livelihoods, Environmental Protection, Relief Commodities	Darfur	\$2,270,812
Various	Relief Commodities	Darfur	\$3,959,238
Various	Airlift Operations	Darfur	\$2,225,620
	Administrative Expenses	Darfur	\$2,187,245
TOTAL USAID/OFDA (DARFUR).....			\$30,979,628
TOTAL USAID/OFDA COUNTRYWIDE			\$65,208,341
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
ADRA ³	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	\$4,845,700
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	118,400 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur	\$112,912,800
WFP	11,360 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern Chad	\$8,934,400
WFP	68,620 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$69,023,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$181,016,800
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE⁴			
EDC	Independent Media/Radio Service	Southern Sudan	\$750,000
	IDP/Refugee Assistance	North Darfur and Chad	\$1,000,000
Pact, Inc.	Governance and Peace-Building	Southern Sudan	\$3,500,000
USAID	Administrative Support/Travel	Southern Sudan	\$900,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$6,150,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE⁵			
UNHCR	Refugee Return Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,700,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	Environmental Programs	Countrywide	\$150,000

ICRC	Emergency Humanitarian Operations	Darfur ²	\$5,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM.....			\$9,850,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2004⁶.....			\$252,375,141
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2004			\$262,225,141

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents committed and/or obligated amount as of August 6, 2004.

²Total funding for Darfur dates from February 2003 and represents committed and/or obligated amount as of August 6, 2004.

³USAID/FFP figures represent estimated values of food assistance provided. ADRA funding is from FY 2003 carryover.

⁴USAID/OTI funding represents committed and/or obligated amount as of July 2004.

⁵State/PRM figures for FY 2004 only include earmarked funding to UNHCR/Sudan for refugee assistance.

⁶In FY 2004, USAID's Africa Bureau (USAID/AFR) plans to provide approximately \$62 million to NGOs for activities in conflict reduction, building government institutions, food security improvement, water and sanitation services, health care, infrastructure development, small enterprise development, employment generation for IDPs, and education rehabilitation and improved access to quality educational opportunities, particularly for girls.



Jeff Borns
Acting 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/