



**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 #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

May 7, 2004

Note: the last situation report was dated April 2, 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 two million people have died, approximately 627,660 Sudanese have sought refuge in neighboring countries, and nearly four million people have been internally displaced, creating the largest internally displaced person (IDP) population in the world. Conflict has mainly affected southern Sudan and the transition zone between northern and southern Sudan, which has also experienced three periods of famine over the last 13 years. 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 area, a framework for the cessation of attacks against civilians, the establishment of periods of tranquility for special humanitarian programs, and an international inquiry on slavery in Sudan. In addition, U.S. involvement 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, signed by the GOS and SPLM/A on July 20, 2002, that established an overall framework for peace. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), signed on October 15, 2002, called for the cessation of hostilities between the Parties and unimpeded humanitarian access throughout Sudan.

As the prospects for a long-term peace settlement in southern Sudan improved in 2003 and early 2004, 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 February 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 has caused one of the world's most desperate humanitarian situations. According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), more than 1 million people are internally displaced and more than 110,000 people have fled across the border into neighboring Chad, out of an estimated population of 6.5 million in Darfur.

| NUMBERS AT A GLANCE | SOURCE |
|---|---|
| IDPs Total: 4,112,000 | Greater Khartoum: 2,000,000 Northern Sudan (not Khartoum or Darfur): 362,000 Darfur: 1,000,000 Southern Sudan: 750,000 Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004, and UN OCHA, 2004 |
| Sudanese Refugees Total: 627,660 | Uganda: 223,000 Chad: 110,000 Ethiopia: 90,000 Democratic Republic of the Congo: 70,000 Kenya: 68,000 Central African Republic: 36,000 Egypt: 30,000 Eritrea: 660 U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2004 |
| Refugees in Sudan | Total: 270,000 from Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and others UNHCR, 2004 |

Total FY 2004 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan\$37,019,664
Total FY 2004 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan.....\$157,619,715

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR¹

Systematic attacks against civilians in Darfur. The humanitarian emergency in Darfur is a direct result of violence mainly toward the Fur, Zaghawa, and Massalit civilian groups by GOS forces and the *Jingawit*, a GOS-backed militia. Conflict-affected populations describe recurrent and systematic attacks against towns and villages, burning of buildings and crops, arbitrary killings, gang rape, and looting. The GOS has used aerial bombardments to terrorize civilians who the GOS claims are harboring SLM/A or JEM forces.

Restricted humanitarian access to IDPs and conflict-affected residents. Due to GOS impediments blocking official access and relief operations in Darfur, humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations outside of the state capitals of Geneina, El Fasher, and Nyala has been extremely limited. USAID, U.N. agencies, and NGOs have deployed personnel to the region, but the GOS has restricted relief workers' activities to major population centers and intermittently to IDP camps located in GOS-controlled areas. IDPs and other vulnerable populations have remained largely unprotected against *Jingawit* attacks.

The rainy season due to begin in late May will increase the difficulties for relief workers to access vulnerable populations in the more remote areas of Darfur and eastern Chad. Delivery of humanitarian assistance will become more challenging and more expensive, especially if a large-scale air operation is required.

USG-led actions to improve humanitarian access. On February 3, 2004, USAID Administrator Natsios issued a statement expressing the USG's grave concern over the situation and urging all sides to agree immediately to an independently monitored humanitarian ceasefire. On December 16, 2003, March 2, 2004, and April 9, 2004 the U.S. State Department issued statements calling upon the GOS, *Jingawit* militia, and opposition groups to allow unhindered humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations.

On March 31, opening ceremonies were held in N'Djamena, Chad, to begin negotiations on terms for a ceasefire agreement between the GOS and opposition groups that would allow full humanitarian access for the international community to vulnerable populations. USAID Assistant Administrator Roger P. Winter and U.S. Department of State Deputy Assistant Secretary Michael McKinley led the USG delegation, and the USG and EU jointly facilitated the negotiations. On April 8, the two main opposition groups and the GOS signed a renewable 45-day humanitarian ceasefire, which took effect on April 1.

U.N. Fact Finding Team to Darfur. On April 21, a fact-finding team from the U.N. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) arrived in Khartoum to continue its enquiries into the human rights situation in Darfur. A five person OHCHR team visited refugee camps in eastern Chad from April 5 to 18, and the team's final report to the Acting High Commissioner is forthcoming. As of April 23, the U.N. in Khartoum stated that there were no reports of ceasefire violations.

Health situation in Darfur. According to UN OCHA, IDP settlements in remote areas lack adequate supplies of potable water. Water shortages, combined with overcrowding and poor sanitation, could lead to outbreaks of communicable diseases. The Ministry of Health (MOH), the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) plan to begin a Darfur-wide measles vaccination campaign in late May or early June. UNICEF has committed to providing the necessary vaccines. Malaria outbreaks will also be a serious concern during the rainy season that begins in May.

Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) reports that admissions are increasing at supplementary feeding programs and therapeutic feeding centers in West Darfur. MSF has begun a nutritional survey in the areas around Garsila, southeast of Geneina in West Darfur. Action Contre la Faim-France (ACF-F) plans to commence nutrition surveys soon, starting in Kebkabiya in North Darfur.

According to the Office of the U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Khartoum, UNICEF has provided X-ray services, a 7 to 10 day supply of essential drugs, and two primary health care drug kits for approximately 10,000 patients to the hospital in Geneina, West Darfur.

Food distributions. Save the Children-US (SC/US) began food distributions in partnership with the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) near Ardamata camp in Geneina, West Darfur, on April 25. Previously, the majority of WFP distributions to the large IDP populations in the areas around Geneina had been implemented through the Sudanese Red Crescent. On April 26, WFP reported that since January 2004, 10,856 metric tons (MT) of assorted food commodities have been distributed as individual rations to 806,299 beneficiaries in Darfur. WFP and implementing partners distributed 2,900 MT to 273,098 beneficiaries in West Darfur, 7,122 MT to 468,596 beneficiaries in North Darfur, and 834 MT to 64,605 beneficiaries in South Darfur. WFP also reported imminent pipeline breaks in April for salt and in May for pulses and corn-soya blend (CSB), an essential component of a balanced food basket.

Refugees and violence cross the border into Chad. According to UNHCR, approximately 110,000 Sudanese refugees have fled their homes in Darfur and crossed into eastern Chad since fighting began in February 2003.

¹ Further information on the humanitarian situation in Darfur, and USG's response, is contained in a weekly USAID/OFDA Darfur Fact Sheet, located at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance

Most refugees are settled in small clusters in remote areas along the border. As of April 30, UNHCR had moved more than 45,000 Darfur refugees away from the volatile 600 km-long border to five camps in eastern Chad. UNHCR plans to relocate at least 60,000 refugees before the rainy season begins in May. According to local Chadian authorities in the border town of Bahay, an estimated 200 to 300 Sudanese refugees per week have been crossing the border from Darfur to Bahay since early April. On April 27, UNHCR sent a team to Bahay to assist the new arrivals. Along the northern stretch of the 600 km border, refugees continue to arrive on foot or on donkeys to Iridimi and Touloum camps, and UNHCR is assessing sites for additional camps.

CURRENT SITUATION IN SOUTHERN SUDAN

Peace negotiations ongoing in Naivasha, Kenya.

The peace talks between the GOS and SPLM/A are drawing to a close as the parties finish negotiating final issues. On April 21, UN OCHA reported that IGAD is in the process of generating a compromise proposal to break the deadlock. The SPLM/A opposes the enforcement of shari'ah on non-Muslims in the capital. In addition, according to UN OCHA, since January the negotiations are trying to resolve the status of three disputed areas: the Nuba Mountains, southern Blue Nile, and Abyei.

The USG has increased its presence in Naivasha since late February in an attempt to facilitate an agreement on the few remaining issues. From March 18 to 21, USAID Administrator Natsios, Senator Danforth, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Charles R. Snyder, and USAID Assistant Administrator Winter traveled to Naivasha to table a USG proposal to resolve the impasse over the disputed region of Abyei.

Displacement in Malakal. The Shilluk Kingdom in Upper Nile has been marked by conflict since October 2003 resulting in a flow of IDPs to the government-controlled town of Malakal beginning in January 2004, according to UN OCHA. Conservative UN OCHA estimates indicate that fighting in the Kingdom has resulted in the arrival of at least 30,000 people, mainly women and children, in Malakal. Displaced people report looting, burning of villages, killings, and rape by militias, especially around the town of Tonga, located 75 km west of Malakal, according to an April 19 UN OCHA report. Civilian infrastructure, including schools and clinics, have been destroyed. Compounds of international NGOs in Nyilwak were also burnt in the attacks, according to the U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan. Humanitarian assistance is reaching the displaced in Malakal, Papuoc and Orinyi.

These UN OCHA reports have been supported by an April 20 report by the Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT), an observer force funded by the U.S. Department of State, which states that an unknown number of civilians have been killed and thousands more

displaced in recent weeks in the Shilluk Kingdom. In March, according to the CPMT, GOS militia began attacking and destroying villages along the White Nile and Bahr Al Ghazal rivers forcing thousands of residents to flee into the bush.

According to the U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan, more than 50,000 people have been displaced since early March in the Shilluk Kingdom as a result of militia attacks and clashes between the GOS and SPLM/A forces. By early April, approximately 6,000 IDPs were living in four camps outside the town, and an additional 900 were camped on the west bank of the Nile River, according to UN OCHA. These IDPs are isolated from both humanitarian assistance and access to basic services. GOS has denied permission for U.N. officials to visit the IDPs on the west bank. According to Shilluk leaders, the IDPs risk attacks by militia near the river, and the IDPs are prevented from entering Malakal town by GOS local authorities.

U.N. agencies and NGOs in the Operation Lifeline Sudan consortium suspended activities on March 30 in the Northern Upper Nile area due to continuing insecurity. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières-Germany, which conducts community animal health projects, and Tearfund, which provides primary health care, evacuated international staff, and some local staff were displaced by the fighting in the Shilluk Kingdom. Emergency assistance is being provided by non-OLS NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), with USAID/OFDA and USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) funding.

Food insecurity in Southern Blue Nile. NGO reports of food insecurity in Southern Blue Nile have not been confirmed by WFP because of lack of access. According to GOAL, the food security situation is precarious in pockets between Karmuk and Yabus. In spite of special access agreements with GOS and SPLM established in January 2003, WFP has not been able to fly into Southern Blue Nile for more than six months. WFP has planned to support approximately 30,000 beneficiaries per month in five locations in Southern Blue Nile, but WFP expects beneficiary numbers to increase once assessments begin.

Equatoria Defense Force (EDF) and SPLM/A merge.

On April 20, UN OCHA reported that the SPLM/A and the EDF are conducting regular joint operations against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a Ugandan terrorist group supported by GOS that has historically used southern Sudan as a base from which to launch attacks against Ugandan civilians and military forces. Additionally, according to UN OCHA, the two Sudanese groups are in the process of signing an agreement to officially merge into a single force under SPLM/A control. LRA attacks in northern Uganda have increased in recent months, exacerbating the already poor humanitarian situation of approximately 1.4 million internally displaced Ugandans. On April 29, UNHCR reported that approximately 500 Sudanese refugees

spontaneously returned to southern Sudan to escape LRA attacks, which have displaced more than 25,000 Sudanese refugees in Uganda in recent weeks.

Ethiopian refugees cross into Sudan. On December 13, 2003, armed attackers killed eight people in the Gambella Region of western Ethiopia, sparking localized violence and reprisal killings between ethnic Anuaks and ethnic Nuers. According to a February 12 UN OCHA report, approximately 10,000 people, including Sudanese refugees of Anuak origin, had fled from western Ethiopia to Pochalla in Jonglei State, southern Sudan. In response to the insecurity, UNHCR withdrew non-essential staff from the region.

In early February, a multi-agency relief team distributed food and non-food items for 5,000 displaced people, returnees and refugees, and 1,000 residents in Pochalla. During February 2004, UNHCR indicated that 100 to 200 people were crossing the border daily and the humanitarian situation in Pochalla and surrounding areas could deteriorate. Between March 29 and April 1, UNHCR and UN OCHA conducted a joint assessment of Pochalla to determine the feasibility of relocating the Ethiopian refugees, estimate the number of recent arrivals, and review the humanitarian assistance provided to date. The assessment mission determined that 8,500 new refugees arrived in Pochalla. Due to concerns about security, sanitation, and overcrowding, the U.N. assessment team and local authorities determined that relocating the refugees was essential.

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 programmatic priorities for FY 2004 that include: providing basic humanitarian services in war-affected areas of Sudan, focusing on areas of likely IDP returns, and responding to the Darfur crisis. To date in FY 2004, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$37 million in humanitarian assistance countrywide in Sudan.

In response to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Darfur, on April 11, USAID/OFDA mobilized a USAID/OFDA-led Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART). USAID continues a phased deployment of humanitarian personnel as official access and improved security allow for increased presence in Darfur. To date in FY 2004, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$6.4 million to respond to the increasing scale of humanitarian needs in Darfur through implementing partners to support

programs in health, water and sanitation, and IDP assistance as well as the provision of non-food items (NFIs) to vulnerable populations and humanitarian logistics and coordination.

To date in FY 2004, USAID/FFP has contributed 126,500 MT of emergency food assistance for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in Chad valued at approximately \$114 million through Catholic Relief Services (CRS), NPA, Samaritan's Purse, and WFP. Of this total, WFP has provided 76,080 MT to food insecure populations in Darfur and Eastern Chad.

On May 20, 2003 the GOS unilaterally issued a new policy requiring that food assistance be certified as free of genetically modified organisms (GMO). The immediate result of this policy was to block movement of USG commodities in Port Sudan, donated to WFP. Following a USG demarche issued on June 13, the GOS cleared the blocked USG commodities and granted WFP a six month waiver for compliance on GMO certification requirements. The USG issued a second demarche on October 16, and the GOS granted a second six month waiver to WFP that began on January 8, 2004 and expires on July 7.

On March 29, the USG issued a third demarche urging the GOS to provide formal, written notification of a change in GMO certification requirements or a third extension for the current waiver to this policy. On March 31, the GOS extended the waiver for an additional six months, 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 people-to-people peace processes. To date in FY 2004, USAID/OTI has provided more than \$3.2 million to support programs in both northern and southern Sudan. To support the establishment of independent media in southern Sudan, in FY 2004, USAID/OTI awarded the Education Development Center a cooperative leadership award 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 southern Sudan newspaper, under a larger grant to Pact, Inc., which manages a small-grants program that provides technical assistance and capacity building to civil society groups and governance entities and supports peace and civic education initiatives. Additionally, in FY 2004, USAID/OTI supported IDP assistance programs in Darfur through a grant to the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

USAID's Africa Bureau (USAID/AFR) manages development assistance to Sudan, which is currently conducted only in the southern, opposition-held areas of the country. In FY 2004, USAID/AFR plans to provide

approximately \$66 million for activities in support to the GOS-SPLM/A peace process, responsive and participatory governance, education, primary health care, and economic recovery.

To date 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. State/PRM has also provided \$5 million to UNHCR for humanitarian assistance for new Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, including \$2 million to WFP for refugee feeding, and \$400,000 to the International Federation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for emergency activities. A further \$2.9 million is planned for the emergency in Chad. 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.

The USG has provided \$6.5 million to WFP to fund an emergency roads and dykes reconstruction program in southern Sudan. The scope of WFP's \$19.4 million project is the emergency repair of 1,000 km of roads and the repair of 100 km of dykes. According to WFP, road rehabilitation in southern Sudan is an essential component of future development of the region and the corresponding peace. An improved road infrastructure will reduce the cost of delivering food aid by 40 percent in addition to lowering the cost associated with moving locally produced goods to markets. Additionally, improved roads are expected to facilitate the future return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs.

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 |
| Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) | Health, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture | Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria | \$802,397 |
| 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 |
| 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 | \$900,000 |
| International Aid Sweden (IAS) | Water/Sanitation, Emergency Infrastructure Repair | Upper Nile | \$551,475 |
| International Rescue Committee (IRC) | Health, Water/Sanitation, Food Security/Agriculture | Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains, Red Sea | \$2,884,114 |
| MEDAIR | NFIs, Water/Sanitation | Upper Nile | \$800,000 |
| NPA | NFIs, 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 | \$2,000,000 |
| 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 | \$100,000 |
| World Relief Corporation (WRC) | Health, Food Security/Agriculture | Western Upper Nile, Eastern Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal | \$600,000 |
| USAID | Administrative Support | Countrywide | \$1,473,633 |
| U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) | Coordination | Countrywide | \$297,414 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA (SUDAN GENERAL) | | | \$30,530,706 |
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR² | | | |
| CARE | Logistics, Coordination | Darfur | \$397,952 |
| IRC | Health, Water and Sanitation | North Darfur | \$473,736 |
| Medair | Health, Water/Sanitation, NFIs, IDP Assistance | West Darfur | \$1,103,000 |
| SCF/UK | Water/Sanitation | North Darfur | \$605,602 |
| UN FAO | Food Security, Agriculture | Darfur | \$465,000 |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| UNICEF | Health, Water/Sanitation | Darfur | \$724,830 |
| UN OCHA | Coordination | Darfur | \$500,000 |
| UNSECOORD | Security Officers | Darfur | \$400,000 |
| WFP | Flight Operations | Darfur | \$250,000 |
| WHO | Health, Coordination | Darfur | \$250,000 |
| Various | NFI Commodity Airlift | South Darfur | \$469,250 |
| USAID | Administrative Support | Darfur | \$849,588 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA (DARFUR) | | | \$6,488,958 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA COUNTRYWIDE | | | \$37,019,664 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
| 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 | 76,860 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Darfur/Eastern Chad | \$66,265,300 |
| WFP | 33,820 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Countrywide | \$30,205,500 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP | | | \$114,670,500 |
| USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE³ | | | |
| EDC | Independent Media/Radio Service | Southern Sudan | \$750,000 |
| IRC | IDP Assistance | North Darfur | \$96,205 |
| Pact, Inc. | Governance and Peace-Building | Southern Sudan | \$2,000,000 |
| USAID | Administrative Support/Travel | Southern Sudan | \$383,346 |
| TOTAL USAID/OTI | | | \$3,229,551 |
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE⁴ | | | |
| UNHCR | Refugee Return Assistance | Countrywide | \$2,700,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM | | | \$2,700,000 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2004⁵ | | | \$154,919,715 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN IN FY 2004 | | | \$157,619,715 |

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed and/or obligated amount as of May 3, 2004.

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

³ USAID/FFP figures represent estimated values of food assistance provided.

⁴ State/PRM figures for FY 2004 only include earmarked funding to UNHCR/Sudan for refugee return assistance.

⁵ In 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.



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