

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

Sudan

USAID Humanitarian Assistance in Review, 1988 – Present

Since 1983, conflict, displacement, and insecurity have led to an ongoing complex emergency in Sudan. For 21 years, Sudan experienced Africa’s longest conflict, during which fighting, famine, and disease killed more than 2 million people and displaced approximately 500,000 people to neighboring countries and 4 million others within Sudan. Humanitarian agencies began to provide emergency assistance in 1988, following famine, significant displacement, and heightened conflict between Government of Sudan (GoS)-supported forces and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Army.



In 2005, the former GoS and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), forming the Government of National Unity (GNU) and officially ending more than two decades of north-south conflict. Since 2005, the U.N. estimates that more than 2.2 million people displaced during the conflict have returned to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan State, Blue Nile State, and Abyei Area, further taxing scarce resources and weak infrastructure.

In Sudan’s western region of Darfur, a conflict continues among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese Armed Forces, militias, and ethnic groups. Since 2003, the conflict has affected approximately 4.7 million people, including nearly 2.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). Since 2006, increased insecurity, attacks on aid workers, and bureaucratic impediments to program implementation have reduced humanitarian access to affected populations. In March 2009, the GNU expelled 13 international relief organizations and closed three national aid organizations, further restricting the provision of emergency assistance to vulnerable populations in Darfur and the Three Areas. Despite these challenges, remaining relief agencies continue to provide essential humanitarian assistance to populations in need.

Since humanitarian agencies commenced response activities in fiscal year (FY) 1988, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.3 billion to support emergency activities throughout Sudan, including nearly \$260 million between FY 1988 and FY 1999. Currently, USAID/OFDA partners implement emergency programs in a variety of sectors, including health, nutrition, protection, economic recovery and market systems, agriculture and food security, humanitarian coordination and information management, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN (FY 2000–2009), IN MILLIONS¹

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTALS
OFDA	22.0	26.9	38.3	42.3	106.5	201.3	173.5	164.5	137.3	139.9	1052.5
FFP	36.5	41.0	61.0	117.4	266.7	479.4	370.2	356.1	512.9	547.4	2788.6
PRM²	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.8	13.3	60.8	70.0	49.0	68.4	61.5	329.8
TOTAL	60.0	68.9	101.8	161.5	386.5	741.5	613.7	569.6	718.6	748.8	4170.9

¹ All numbers have been rounded to the nearest \$100,000. Funding figures are fiscal year obligations, not obligations based on fiscal year appropriations.

² U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)



Women work together to plant vegetable gardens to improve food security in Southern Kordofan State (Photo by Tiaré Cross, USAID).

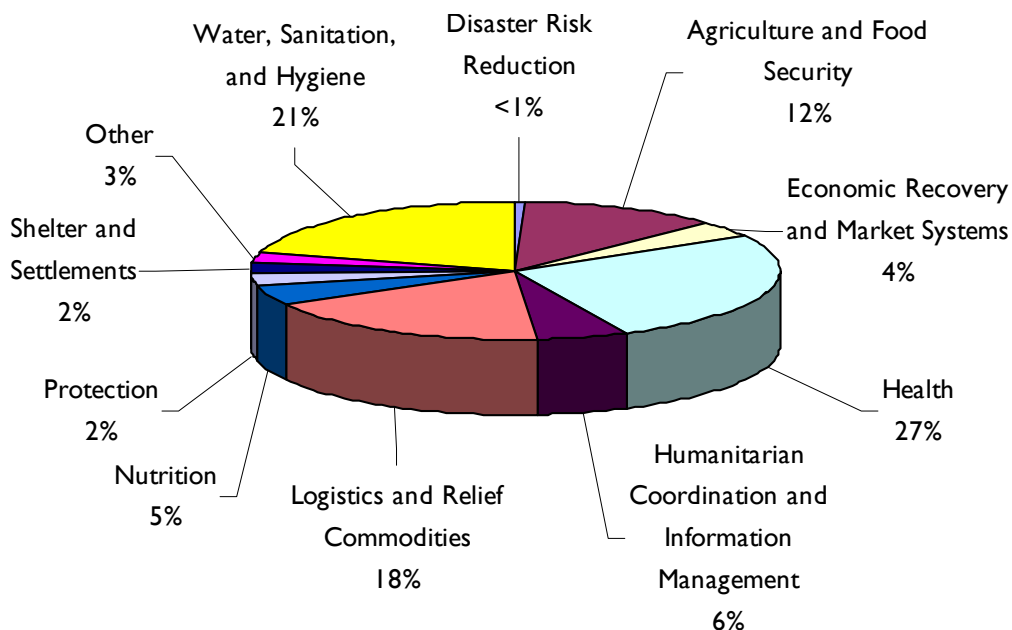
Since FY 2004, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$576 million to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of approximately 4.7 million vulnerable individuals in Darfur. While continuing to provide crucial emergency assistance, USAID/OFDA has also begun to address sustainability of emergency programs and recovery challenges.

Since 2005, USAID/OFDA programs in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas have responded to local needs in areas including primary health care, nutrition, agriculture and food security, and water, sanitation, and hygiene. Current USAID/OFDA programs focus on mitigating resource-related tensions and ensuring the successful return and reintegration of more than 2.2 million people to Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. USAID/OFDA continues to prioritize delivery of essential basic services in areas of high population returns, while incorporating

disaster risk reduction activities to better address long-term recovery challenges. Working closely with the Government of Southern Sudan and USAID/Sudan, USAID/OFDA programs provide a vital link between relief and long-term development initiatives, while minimizing potential gaps in assistance.

Since 2000, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided emergency food assistance in Sudan valued at more than \$2.7 billion³. In FY 2008 and FY 2009, USAID/FFP provided more than 890,000 metric tons of assistance, valued at more than \$1 billion, to meet the emergency and recovery needs of vulnerable people in Sudan. Since FY 2000, State/PRM has provided nearly \$330 million for assistance and protection programs benefiting refugees returning to Southern Sudan; refugees residing in Sudan from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and other countries; as well as IDPs in Darfur.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN BY SECTOR (FY 2004– 2009)⁴



³ Between FY 1988 and FY 1999, USAID/FFP provided more than \$636 million in emergency food assistance to Sudan.

⁴ Approximate percentage of assistance by sector, excluding program support costs. “Other” includes funding for capacity building, disaster response, rehabilitation, and monitoring and evaluation.