

## SUDAN - Drought/Famine

Date: 1983-1985; declared November 29, 1984

Location: Countrywide, with major impact in the western provinces of Darfur and Kordofan, Sudan's traditional agricultural sectors

No. Affected: Approximately 8.4 million

Damage: Starvation among the population of the western regions and the Beja nomad population of the Red Sea Hills Province; food deficit estimated at 1.16 million MT for 1985

### The Disaster

During 1984 western Sudan was stricken with serious drought conditions, resulting in severe food shortages and the threat of famine over much of the area. Sudan's rainy season usually lasts from June to September; each year since 1980, however, annual rainfall failed to reach average levels. By mid-1983 the resultant drought conditions jeopardized the sorghum and millet crops in eastern and central Sudan as well as in the traditional agricultural sectors of western Sudan, Darfur and Kordofan.

During the 1984 growing season only 60% of the average rainfall was received, causing alarming drops in surface water and deep water supplies. Cereal output fell to 50% of normal. Production of sorghum, the country's principal food grain, fell to one-third below the 1983 output. By November 1984, food grain deficits for the year ahead were estimated to be as high as 1.16 million MT, approximately 30% of Sudan's food grain requirements.

Harvest deficits for 1984 were predicted and occurred mainly in rainfed agriculture, which is responsible for over 80% of sorghum production. Irrigated crops also suffered, as the water level of the Nile was down due to lack of rain in Ethiopia, creating shortages of water for irrigation. Thus, production of wheat, important in the urban diet, was reduced to 50,000 MT in 1984-85, or one-third of the previous year's harvest.

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The farmers of Northern Kordofan and Northern Darfur experienced near total crop failures. As a result, thousands of farm families migrated southward and eastward to available pasture or urban areas. By the end of 1983, 300,000 people had left Northern Darfur for the better-off southern part of the region; during 1984, a similar number made the trek south. In Kordofan, feuds over land rights blocked the move south and forced some Kordofanis to set up tents in Omdurman, the city opposite Khartoum on the Nile. By the end of 1984 there were an estimated 42,000 destitute migrants in makeshift encampments in Omdurman.

In the east, poor rainfall was a devastating blow for the nomadic Beja of the Red Sea Province. December 1984 found about 10,000 Beja who had lost their livestock gathered in relief camps along the Port Sudan - Kassala Road.

As 1985 unfolded, food supplies continued to diminish in drought-stricken areas and the number of displaced Sudanese increased, as did dependency on relief grains and supplementary food. As general nutritional levels deteriorated, health problems increased. The malnutrition rate of displaced Sudanese was estimated to be at least five times higher than normal.

Large numbers of displaced Sudanese concentrated in various areas across the country, mainly between the 12th and 20th parallels. Some settled in camps, where they received intensive feeding. Many moved close to refugee camps, especially in the west, and others spread out in the White Nile areas south of Khartoum. By mid-1985, possibly over a million Sudanese were displaced.

Due to the influx of international aid, by early 1985 food supplies in-country were sufficient, but distribution to the hungry remained a problem. Congestion at Port Sudan and frequent breakdown of port equipment caused about a five-day waiting period for ships to berth and begin the unloading process. From Port Sudan, most food aid was trucked to Kostî (White Nile), where it was transferred to rail cars for delivery to Darfur and to small trucks for delivery to Kordofan.

Transport problems plagued the relief effort, especially in the west. Both the road and rail systems were inadequate to handle the influx of relief, and fuel was constantly in short supply. Various factors contributed to the unreliable performance of the Sudan Railways. Its equipment and infrastructure were worn out; engines were small; there was a shortage of cars, spare parts, and fuel; and washouts during the rainy season disrupted service. Another factor was lack of complete cooperation by the railroad administration. It was more profitable for the railroad to deliver consumer products to urban centers than to use its full capacity to carry food aid. The washout of the rail link from Kostî to Nyala (Southern Darfur) hindered the quick shipment of grains needed to build buffer stocks at key distribution centers before the onset of heavy rains.

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Initially, private domestic trucking fleets seemed capable of food deliveries, but problems continually arose, and the pressure on road transport caused serious inflation in transport fees. Trucking companies transporting sorghum from Kostî to El Obeid (Northern Kordofan) were reluctant to accept fixed transport tariffs, and the route was plagued with security problems. Food riots and assaults on grain trucks were reported in and around Kostî, the transshipment point for most grain to both Darfur and Kordofan. Hostility was partially attributed to the feeling of the local Sudanese that they were not getting a fair share of the food they observed flowing through. In Southern Kordofan, distribution was hampered after the rains started by steadily deteriorating road conditions, and trucks were dispatched in convoys to avoid security problems. Truckers also tended to go to the most accessible places first, instead of targetting the neediest.

The early stages of the rainy season in June held the promise of a good harvest, yet they also brought hardship. Much food aid arrived in Sudan too late for distribution before the rains and, in addition to disrupting road and railroad service, the heavy rains contributed to a greater incidence of disease and mortality. Even with ample rains, recovery from the drought will be a slow process because of seed and draft animal shortages, displacement of the population, and soils exhausted by lack of water and overuse.

### Refugees in Sudan

Refugees have been entering Sudan since the mid-1960s from Ethiopia, Uganda, Chad, and Zaire, and civil strife and food shortages in Ethiopia in late 1970 and early 1980 caused increasingly large influxes. Even before Sudan's disaster declaration, eastern Sudan was host to 133,000 registered refugees from Ethiopia in 22 established settlements, plus some 300,000 other Ethiopians spontaneously settled in the country. Since September 1984, eastern Sudan has received more than 300,000 new arrivals from its eastern neighbor. To the west, in Chad, drought and civil strife have caused about 60,000 Chadians to enter Sudan since mid-1984. Approximately 250,000 Ugandans have settled in southern Sudan. Sudan now hosts about one million refugees, the largest refugee population in Africa.

The drought had a dramatic impact on Ethiopian settlements in eastern Sudan, wiping out their crops and increasing their populations by as many as 3,000 persons per day at the height of the emergency. Spontaneous repatriation of about 50,000 refugees to Ethiopia in April, when there was promise of a good rainy season, alleviated conditions in the east somewhat. However, the need for assistance remains.

Chadian refugees in the west, numbered at 121,000 in mid-1985, are living in camps or have been absorbed into the local Sudanese population in Darfur. Food assistance is needed, yet difficult to deliver, in this isolated region.

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### Action Taken by the Government of Sudan (GOS) and Non-Governmental Organizations

After conducting a number of assessments in conjunction with WFP and other donor organizations, in July 1984 the GOS declared Kordofan and Darfur to be disaster areas. Sorghum exports had already been prohibited. Two months later, the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning formally requested international aid to assist the GOS in meeting its food needs over the coming year and, subsequently, a continuation of emergency food assistance for the growing number of Ethiopian refugees in Sudan.

The GOS created a National High Commission for Drought and Desertification (NHCDD), which was later assisted by the Relief Information and Coordination Support Unit (RICSU), a computerized information-gathering system which was established in collaboration with the U.N. and other international agencies. Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees (COR) continued to work with UNHCR as the number of refugees increased and their situation deteriorated due to the drought.

As food donations reached Sudan, the GOS and WFP held weekly meetings with UN agencies and other donors to review conditions, needs, and distribution activities. Sudan's Food Aid National Administration (FANA) worked with WFP's Food Aid Management and Logistics Team (MALT) to coordinate and distribute incoming food shipments. The Sudan Shipping Lines, performing at record rates, took responsibility for off-loading bulk grain in Port Sudan, and a logistics/management contract was signed by the GOS and a Sudanese-American firm to cover food distribution from Port Sudan to central points within the country. To finally distribute the food to the drought victims, FANA identified and staffed district-level distribution points where food was received and stored for PVOs and village officials to allocate. Provincial, district, and village-level committees, and local community leaders worked closely with PVOs and other donors in the distribution process.

The Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) worked with LRCS to provide health services and supplementary feeding. The SRC provided services to the Beja tribesmen in the Red Sea Hills and to the displaced in Darfur.

Despite its budgetary and foreign exchange problems, the GOS made a substantial allocation of budget resources, approximately \$80 million, for drought relief, including funds for in-country purchases of sorghum, transport of emergency food, and support to PVOs for their local distribution programs.

On April 6, 1985, the Sudanese Popular Armed Forces (SPAF) staged a military takeover of the central government. The coup temporarily closed Sudan's borders and airspace, replaced regional governors with military leaders, and removed President Jaafar Mohamed el Nimeiri and his ministers and advisers from office. The drought and resultant economic crisis, the problems of a growing population of displaced persons and

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refugees, and the continuous and long-standing conflict between southern and northern Sudan, with its consequent deterioration of security, all combined to lead to the fall of the Nimeiri regime. After the coup, the president of the military council assumed the chairmanship of the NHCDD, which then met with the donor community and stated its recognition of the gravity of the drought and the need for continued collaboration and effort to provide both immediate relief and long-term measures. In May, the government announced a new coordinating structure, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).

### Assistance Provided by the United States Government

As drought conditions worsened in western Sudan and the 1984 growing season suffered dramatically from lack of rain, the magnitude of the disaster became evident. On November 28, 1984, the U.S. Ambassador, Hume Horan, made a disaster determination and requested that U.S. assistance be given. He immediately provided his Ambassador's Authority of \$25,000, plus an additional \$45,000 from a Mission allotment, to CARE to be used for food monitors.

The inter-agency Task Force on the African Famine (see "Introduction") had already been established, and the first shipment of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food had arrived in Port Sudan even before the Ambassador requested assistance. As local food supplies diminished with the failing harvests, food aid to prevent starvation and malnutrition was given top priority. Consequently, during FY 85, the USG contributed a total of 597,383 MT of P.L. 480 Title II food, Food Security Reserve wheat flour, and Section 416 dairy products.

For western Sudan, transportation and handling of emergency food - from receipt at Port Sudan to delivery at district level - was contracted to a commercial Sudanese-American firm, Arkel-Talab. Arkel Talab's responsibilities included monitoring food shipment from the port to 21 districts in Darfur and Kordofan provinces; maintenance of the railroad, needed to deliver food from the city of Kostl in the east to points west; and trucking sub-contracts.

To distribute the emergency food from the district level down, OFDA funded CARE, which was operating a distribution network in Northern and Southern Kordofan and Kassala provinces; SCF/UK, working in Darfur; and Lalmba, working in Kassala. These PVOs collaborated with GOS provincial, district, and village-level officials to arrange the final allocation of P.L. 480 commodities to the drought victims.

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Soon after the disaster declaration, the repositioning of 20,000 MT of sorghum in Sudan was approved. This allowed procurement and shipping procedures to begin before a complete local distribution plan was formulated and provided a stockpile for the eastern regions as the influx of refugees continued.

In addition to the growing number of Ethiopian refugees in the east, displaced persons from the west steadily migrated east and formed a camp in the environs of Omdurman, which lies within the Khartoum urban area. OFDA provided funds to SCF/UK to help with an emergency feeding operation in the camp.

To combat the deteriorating health conditions of drought victims and refugees, health reconnaissance teams, including CDC personnel, medical technicians, medical supplies, and drugs were provided. OFDA also responded to UNHCR's emergency appeal for assistance to refugees and, in support of the U.S. Department of State Refugee Programs, provided DOD airlifts of emergency supplies, including blankets, water tanks and smaller jugs, plastic sheeting for shelter, food, and medicine. Grants were given to support the relief activities of PVOs and international organizations with on-going operations in Sudan, including a donation to UNICEF for a well-drilling project.

Early in the year an assessment team from AID/Washington, including the Director of OFDA and the head of OFDA's Africa and Europe Division, visited Sudan to discuss USG drought and refugee assistance. Vice President George Bush and A.I.D. Administrator M. Peter McPherson also visited drought-stricken zones and refugee camps to present the GOS with an airlifted shipment of medical supplies and blankets.

To ease the burden placed on Port Sudan's facilities due to the heavy flow of international food aid through the port, OFDA provided additional storage silos (portable hoppers), vacuators, and bagging machines. Further efforts to maintain efficient deliveries of food included the purchase and seelift of locomotives and spare parts from Brazil, rental of railroad repair equipment, and a DOD airlift of three helicopters and crew from Oregon. The helicopters took over distribution in the west to remote villages that were inaccessible by any other means. Fuel for their airdrop operations was shuttled to the helicopter campsites by a Transamerica C-130, funded by FFP internal transport funds. Funds were provided for fuel for both the rail and trucking operations, and a supplemental trucking program was put into action for delivery to Northern Darfur when railroad service suffered delays.

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For agricultural recovery, OFDA provided assistance to the GOS in procuring seeds to meet the shortfall.

A detailed description of USG aid follows. Some of the relief funds were provided by a Congressional Appropriation adding \$137.5 million in supplemental funds for disaster relief in Africa (see "Introduction"). These supplemental funds are annotated as such in the following summary. Funds specifically designated for assistance to Ethiopian refugees in Sudan are listed separately.

Summary of OFDA Assistance

Ambassador's Authority plus additional funds - given to CARE for food monitors.....	\$70,000
DOD airlift of relief supplies.....	\$89,942
Temporary assignment of two DOD medical technicians for 90 days.....	\$27,000
Grant to SCF/UK for the local purchase of food for a displaced persons camp.....	\$25,000
Grant to Lalmba for internal transport of P.L. 480 food.....	\$89,408
Contribution to UNICEF's emergency water project, used to provide an engineer and equipment for well-drilling.....	\$400,000
Grant to Helen Keller International for a blindness prevention program.....	\$42,739
263 rolls of plastic sheeting from OFDA stocks.....	\$71,536
11,601 wool blankets from OFDA stocks.....	\$46,636
1,020 5-gallon water jugs from OFDA stocks.....	\$1,577
76 3,000-gallon water tanks.....	\$174,572
The following activities were funded from the supplemental appropriation:	
Medical supplies for the Expanded Program of Immunization: 35,000 TBC syringes, 150,000 needles, 500 thermometers, and 650 indicators.....	\$7,651
Medical supplies and transport from UNIPAC, Copenhagen.....	\$367,394

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Locomotive spare parts.....\$3,016,561

Sealift of locomotive spare parts.....\$15,143

Streptomycin, penicillin, and miscellaneous drugs.....\$176,262

Four vacuators and eight 3-ton hoppers for Port Sudan.....\$346,089

Temporary assignment for the Task Force on African Famine  
assessment team and DOD personnel.....\$13,202

Airlift of medical supplies.....\$33,979

Mission allotment used to hire three contractors to work  
with USAID/Sudan to plan and monitor relief work in Khartoum,  
monitor agricultural projects and emergency seed assistance,  
and oversee the movement of relief supplies through Port  
Sudan.....\$504,500

Grant to CARE for a food distribution program in Kassala  
Province.....\$252,504

Grant to CARE for a food distribution program in Northern  
and Southern Kordofan.....\$221,707

Grant to the GOS for the purchase of ten General Electric  
locomotives.....\$8,000,000

DOD airlift of three helicopters from Oregon to deliver food  
in the east.....\$325,000

Contract with Arkel-Talab Cargo Services for repair and  
maintenance of the railroad.....\$2,400,000

Rental of equipment to repair the rail line.....\$700,000

Grant to SCF/UK for a supplementary feeding program.....\$85,000

Wheat seed rehabilitation program.....\$3,500,000

Summary of FFP Assistance

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Metric</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Commodity</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Transport</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cost</u>
GOS - Title II	560,866	\$89,116,200	\$69,032,500	\$158,148,700
527,000 MT sorghum				
13,366 MT vegoil				
13,500 MT GSM				
6,000 MT beans				
1,000 MT NFDN				

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<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Metric</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Commodity</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Transport</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cost</u>
GOS - FSR 25,000 MT wheat flour	25,000	\$5,700,000	\$3,625,000	\$9,325,000
GOS - Section 416 8,960 MT NFDM	8,960	\$5,824,000	\$1,657,700	\$7,481,700
CRS - Title II 512 MT bulgur	512	\$112,700	\$345,200	\$457,900
WFP - Section 416 2,046 MT NFDM	2,046	\$1,329,900	\$378,500	\$1,708,400
TOTALS	597,384	\$102,082,800	\$75,038,900	\$177,121,700
Title II	561,378			
FSR	25,000			
Section 416	11,006			
TOTAL OFDA funds.....				\$1,038,410
TOTAL OFDA-administered Supplemental funds.....				\$19,964,992
TOTAL FFP funds.....				\$177,121,700
TOTAL USG assistance.....				\$198,125,102

Summary of OFDA Assistance to Ethiopian Refugees

Grants to LWR:

Local purchase of food.....	\$2,023,547
Lease of 50 trucks to transport food.....	\$900,000
Purchase of trucks and operating costs (supplemental funds).....	\$3,400,000

Grants to Mercy Corps International

Local purchase of food.....	\$3,787,457
Purchase of 26 trucks and operating costs to transport food.....	\$2,414,392
Purchase of additional trucks and operating costs (supplemental funds).....	\$5,410,000

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Summary of FFP Assistance to Ethiopian Refugees

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Commodity Cost</u>	<u>Transport Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
LWR - Title II beans CSM vegoil	76,769	\$15,749,700	\$14,222,300	\$29,972,000
LWR - Section 416 3,230 MT NFD	3,230	\$2,099,500	\$597,600	\$2,697,100
ICRC - Title II vegoil beans	9,850	\$3,801,300	\$1,022,500	\$4,823,800
WFP/IEFR - Title II 1,620 MT vegoil	1,620	\$1,578,400	\$169,300	\$1,747,700
LWR - FSR 8,800 MT bulgur 9,600 MT wheat	18,400	\$3,452,800	\$2,236,000	\$5,688,800
ICRC - FSR 2,235 MT wheat flour	2,235	\$509,600	\$324,100	\$833,700
TOTAL	112,104	\$27,191,300	\$18,571,800	\$45,763,100
TOTAL OFDA funds.....				\$9,125,396
TOTAL OFDA-administered supplemental funds.....				\$8,810,000
TOTAL FFP assistance.....				\$45,763,100
TOTAL USG assistance.....				\$63,698,496

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups

ADRA - conducted a supplementary feeding program in Kassala Province; provided 852 kg of vegetable seeds and 454 kg of SOLCAC for supplementary feeding, both commodities valued at \$32,852.

ANRC - provided tents to LRCS and \$805,654 in cash.

American Refugee Committee (ARC) - worked with Lalmba to provide medical assistance in the Sudan-Ethiopia border area of Kassala Province; set up a clinic for refugees in Wad Sherife camp in central Kassala, the largest refugee settlement in Sudan.

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Americares - donated and airlifted relief supplies to UNICEF, the International Rescue Committee, and UNHCR. The shipment consisted of 10 tents and 113 MT of medicine and other supplies including antibiotics, vitamins, bronchial medications, patients' arm bracelets, and 5,000 half-liter bags of Ringers lactate.

CARE - with a grant from OFDA, conducted a food distribution network in Southern and Northern Kordofan and Kassala provinces, which included monitoring, transportation, storage, and final allocation of food aid in cooperation with village officials.

CRS - arranged to divert 272 MT of P.L. 480 food from its Kenya and Burundi stocks for an emergency feeding program in southern Sudan. Food was consigned to Sudanaid when it entered Sudan and distributed through food-for-work activities and as direct emergency relief.

Helen Keller International - conducted a nutritional blindness and trachoma assessment and a blindness prevention program.

Houston community - contributed 24 MT of wheat flour, rice, and DSM, and basic medical supplies. Supplies were airlifted to Khartoum, then to Kassala, and distributed to Ethiopian refugees at Tekl el Baab campsite.

International Rescue Committee - provided medical assistance to Ethiopian refugees.

Lalmba - donated 5.4 MT of medical supplies to UNHCR and set up a clinic for refugees in Wad Sherife with ARC.

MAP International - sent medicines and health supplies valued at \$245,588.

Medical Volunteers International - conducted a supplementary feeding program in Red Sea Hills Province and provided TB medical care for Ethiopian refugees.

Mercy Corps International - provided food aid to Ethiopian refugees.

Operation Cincinnati - provided and airlifted 30 MT of medical supplies to LWR.

SCF/US - began emergency refugee programs in eastern Sudan in May, 1985, with plans to expand their operations to include Sudanese.

Sudanaid - conducted a supplementary feeding program in Southern Kordofan; helped distribute food in the southern provinces; and provided medical assistance in the Red Sea Province.

USA for Africa - airlifted relief supplies to PVOs and provided funding for 20-50 trucks to supplement the western railroad transport system.

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WVRO - donated 840 MT of cooking oil, 750 MT of DSM, 2,110 MT of flour, and 70 MT of supplementary food, all valued at \$3,029,041, including inland transport; airlifted medical supplies; and conducted a supplementary feeding program in the central provinces.

TOTAL           \$4,113,135

### Assistance Provided by the International Community

#### International Organizations

EEC - contributed \$2,808,400 for the purchase and transport of vegetable seeds, DSM, and vegetable oil, through the Red Cross; gave a cash contribution of \$1,969,522; gave 1,000 MT of lentils and 1,000 MT of edible oil for Northern Darfur; 1,800 MT of wheat flour, 500 MT of lentils, 200 MT of sugar, and 60 MT of DSM for the Red Sea Hills; for refugees, \$1,400,000 through Oxfam and, through UNHCR, 12,482 MT of cereal, valued at \$1,715,085, and \$2,800,000 for the purchase and transport of food, shelter materials, medicines, and fuel; \$2,800,000 for the purchase and transport of seeds; \$7,280,000 for the purchase and transport of vitamin-fortified DSM and colza oil. The EEC also sent an emergency team of medical, nutritional, and agricultural specialists to Southern Darfur and provided basic medical facilities and supplementary feeding programs. The EEC approved an emergency aid program in April 1985 costing \$25,200,000. The program included food aid, cash to NGOs, internal transport for UNHCR, cash to UNICEF's medical and nutritional program, and a community intervention team. A cash contribution of \$3,658,750 was given to LRCS for the provision of supplementary food to the Red Sea Hills and Darfur regions. The EEC also contributed \$201,312 through Oxfam for the purchase and transport of high-protein biscuits. In May, the EEC gave \$1,498,662 through NGOs for food aid to drought victims, \$1,148,000 for food aid to refugees, \$1,148,000 for 8,000 MT of cereal for drought-affected people, and \$1,363,250 to the ICRC for food aid to refugees. To help overcome the overland distribution problems, in June the EEC supplied five military Hercules airplanes (one from Belgium, one from the U.K., and three from the FRG) to airlift seeds, medical supplies, and food from Port Sudan to the western provinces.

International Labor Organization - conducted a labor-intensive special public works program to reduce seasonal unemployment and stabilize migration of the drought-affected population.

LRCS - launched an appeal on November 9, 1984 for food and medicine, worth about \$2 million for about 25,000 seriously affected people over the next 12 months. LRCS also provided a relief and medical team and 4,000 camels to assist both refugees and the local population in the Beida area in southern El Geneina. LRCS worked closely with the SRC and other organizations throughout the country, operated a mechanical workshop for vehicle repair, and maintained a medical team in Darfur.

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U.N. - The Secretary General appointed a special representative for U.N. emergency operations in Sudan, who subsequently worked with other international organizations and the GOS to coordinate U.N. activities.

UNHCR - issued appeals and set up emergency programs in eastern and western Sudan to provide refugees with food, shelter, medical assistance, water, and other basic needs.

UNICEF - financed an internal transport operation and set up a warehouse in Khartoum to receive medical and other supplies; maintained a well-drilling operation for water supply improvement in Bahr' el Ghazel (Southern Kordofan), where 1,000 bore holes were put down, and the Red Sea Hills. In addition, its emergency program for Sudan provided drugs, immunization projects, training for health personnel, shelter and other camp supplies, and operational support for inland transportation.

WFP - provided approximately 1.37 million MT of food aid during the 1985 fiscal year, out of pledges totaling about 1.5 million MT. Deliveries to Darfur and Kordofan presented great difficulties, particularly during the rainy season, and WFP arranged the opening of a landbridge in western Sudan, north of the railroad route. WFP gave logistics support in purchasing outside the country nearly 7,000 MT of fuel to keep trucks delivering relief food, managed a fleet of 170 trucks, and provided maintenance.

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Australia - donated food and transport costs, value not reported; also gave \$72,579 to LRCS and \$130,643 to UNHCR for shelter, medical care, water supplies, and logistic services.

Austria - gave \$11,363.

Belgium - gave \$50,000 through UNICEF, and 14,000 MT of wheat through UNHCR, valued at \$2,585,000 including transport costs.

Canada - gave 11,000 MT of wheat, valued at \$3,820,000; and \$364,964 for refugees in eastern Sudan; donated \$370,370 to the U.N. Office of Emergency Operations for transport and logistics in Darfur and Kordofan; gave \$370,370 through the World University Service of Canada for support of the WFP/UNDP landbridge in western Sudan; also contributed medical supplies.

China, People's Rep. - gave 7,000 MT of grain.

Denmark - donated 15,000 MT of cereal; contributed \$181,181 through LRCS; provided a Hercules transport plane loaded with medical kits, medicines, and 1,500 blankets, to participate in an EEC-coordinated airlift to Darfur, for a total cost of \$181,181; through Denmark's Save the Children Fund, contributed a nurse for a six-month mission, valued at \$18,181; through UNHCR, provided emergency relief to refugees.

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Finland - gave food, blankets, and tents, valued at \$103,768.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - gave 1,000 MT of sorghum for refugees in east Sudan, value not reported, 10,000 blankets, valued at \$20,000, and 13,405 MT wheat flour through UNHCR, value not reported; donated \$74,626 through CARE Germany; \$37,313 through German Agro Action; \$85,740 for emergency operations of Technisches Hilfswerk. Germany also gave pumps, equipment, and technical advisers for refugee camps, at a cost of \$16,130; contributed transport facilities and fuel for the air shuttle supplying the EEC feeding program, valued at \$645,161; and gave 20 four-wheel drive 5-ton trucks for Darfur and Kordofan.

India - gave 100,000 MT of wheat, value not reported.

Ireland - contributed \$147,000 for refugees through UNHCR, and \$9,434 through the Red Cross.

Italy - gave 7,000 MT of wheat flour for drought victims; provided medicines, valued at \$1,904,762, pesticides and insecticides, valued at \$1,904,762; and for refugees, \$1,904,762 for ICARA II follow-up projects. For transport costs, Italy gave \$3,940,890; also provided 53 trucks.

Japan - for the UNHCR emergency program in east Sudan, contributed \$174,000; and provided 100 MT OF high-protein crackers, valued at \$400,000, and \$119,262 for transport costs by sea to Port Sudan.

Kuwait - gave 1,516 MT of relief supplies, valued at \$889,000.

Netherlands - gave \$100,000 through UNICEF for local purchase of food; \$69,444 through UNHCR for a drinking water project; \$1,166,666 for logistical support for food aid operations. Through UNHCR, the Netherlands also gave 1,500 MT of wheat, valued at \$400,000, including overland transport cost; seven storage warehouses, valued at \$120,000; and \$142,857 for the resettlement of refugees. Through WFP, 5,000 MT of wheat was contributed, valued at \$1,657,142, including overland transport; donated 500 MT of wheat and overland transport, valued at \$108,571; through UNICEF, water supply for the Red Sea Hills, valued at \$221,428, food and medicines for 17 existing settlements through the Sudan Council of Churches, valued at \$214,285, and seedlings and tools for the Red Sea Hills, valued at \$211,428.

New Zealand - provided relief supplies and transport costs, valued at \$4,157,240; and 507,000 MT of sorghum, 3,645 MT of CSM, and 12,029 MT of vegoil, including freight, all valued at \$143,528,500.

Norway - contributed \$444,444 through Norwegian Church Aid for the purchase, transport, and distribution of 1,000 MT of sorghum for drought victims in southern Sudan; \$187,555 to Norsk Folkehjelp for the purchase and production of pallets for food storage in Port Sudan; \$222,222 through

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the Norwegian Red Cross for the purchase and transport of essential drugs for the treatment of tropical diseases; \$333,333 also through the Red Cross for a LRCS drought relief program; \$12,822 to finance a one-year appointment of a specialist; \$228,877 through Norwegian People's Aid to purchase and transport 80 MT of high-energy biscuits; \$182,481 for a WFP road repair project; helicopter services for the transport of relief items, valued at \$486,618; and through Norwegian Church Aid, food, transport, medical and agricultural assistance for the Horn of Africa, value of aid to Sudan not reported.

Saudi Arabia - gave 20,000 MT of wheat.

Spain - gave 4,000 MT of wheat.

Sweden - contributed \$333,333 for refugees in eastern Sudan through a Swedish PVO, EFS.

Switzerland - contributed \$217,391 through Caritas Switzerland; \$760,869 through the Swiss Red Cross for refugees in Kassala and \$176,521 for 500 MT of wheat flour; \$434,782 to UNHCR for refugees in western Sudan; through the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit, \$417,391 for construction supplies; \$82,608 for three logistics experts; and \$2,173,913 to establish a refugee camp in eastern Sudan; through UNHCR, \$217,391 for 130 MT of vegetable fat; through a PVO, 20 MT of biscuits, valued at \$84,347; and through NGOs, 20 MT of dairy products, valued at \$91,304; set up a mechanical workshop in eastern Sudan for the repair and maintenance of vehicles.

United Kingdom - contributed \$1,123,595 to British PVOs working with drought victims; 30,000 MT of food, value not reported; \$544,662 through the Red Cross; through Save the Children Fund, vehicle and aircraft hire, purchase of Bedford and Leyland trucks and one light aircraft, and supplementary food, all valued at \$2,468,750; through CAFOD, 12 Land Rovers worth \$187,500 and \$312,500 for internal food transport; \$27,758 to UNICEF; \$105,000 to UNDRO to provide logistics support for RICSU.

Vatican - gave \$17,500 for refugees.

Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups

Africa Society (Japan) - gave 1 MT of medicaments, valued at \$56,000.

Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan (ACROSS, a U.K. NGO) - provided medical assistance to refugees in Darfur and Equatoria; operated a Chadian Refugee camp at Enjikoti in Darfur.

Association for Sending Blankets to Africa (Japan) - sent 475,000 blankets.

SUDAN - Drought/Famine

Band Aid (U.K.) - formed an umbrella organization in Sudan composed of various PVOs and other relief agencies to coordinate the use of relief commodities to help drought victims and refugees. Through Oxfam and UNICEF, Band Aid gave supplies for the Red Sea Hills area, including 16 MT of biscuits, 10 MT of DSM, five MT of vegoil, four Land Rovers, and one MT of medical provisions, all valued at \$62,092; provided another shipment of four Land Rovers, three water trailers, five MT of biscuits, 25 MT of full cream milk, all valued at \$54,348; additionally sent four land rovers, four land cruisers, 20 MT of blankets, 200 MT of DSM, 300 MT of sugar, 100 MT of vegoil, ten MT of medical supplies, and 1,000 MT of grains, all valued at \$617,840.

Cardinal Leger and His Works (Canada) - donated \$152,000.

Caritas Austria - donated \$31,160 in cash.

Caritas Belgium - gave \$27,700 in cash and vegetable oil, quantity and value not reported.

Caritas France - gave \$36,330.

Caritas Germany, Fed. Rep. - gave \$97,050 in cash and relief supplies valued at \$134,061.

Caritas Internationalis - gave \$19,000 in cash.

Caritas Italiana - gave \$10,000.

Caritas Korea - gave \$19,190.

Caritas Netherlands - gave 12,000 MT of food and \$46,000 in cash.

Caritas Switzerland - gave \$851,733 in cash.

Caritas U.K. - gave \$65,000.

Catholic Welfare Service (Singapore) - gave \$20,000.

Commission on Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service - donated \$200,000 in cash.

Danchurch Aid (Denmark) - gave \$109,090 for distribution of emergency food.

Emergency Medical Doctors (FRG) - provided food and medical services to the Darfur region.

German Agro-Action - provided food and medical services to the Darfur region.

Inter-Aid - provided food and medical services.

## SUDAN - Drought/Famine

Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA) - provided medical services and supplies from Kuwait; has 20 relief centers serving 270,000 people and administers a hospital in Southern Sudan; constructed a village for Eritrean refugees.

MSF - worked with other PVOs and Sudanese staff to provide basic medical, supplementary feeding, water, and sanitation services to Khartoum and Omdurman; maintained a staff of 18 medical personnel in Southern Darfur, where it conducted nutritional surveys and operated supplementary feeding centers.

Otsuka Pharmaceutical Company (Japan) - gave five MT of Ringer's Solution through UNHCR, valued at \$16,000.

Oxfam/UK - provided energy biscuits, pumps, piping and other water equipment, and other relief supplies, all valued at \$537,163; food supplies for relief camps, valued at \$863,824; household utensils for refugees, valued at \$239,196; vegoil, Oxfam biscuits, feeding kits, flour, supplementary food, cost of transportation and feeding program, blankets, clothing, medicines, building material, tools, seeds, and local labor costs, all valued at \$362,614; inland transport of 600 MT of wheat for drought victims, valued at \$32,680; inland transport of 400 MT of grain for drought victims in the Red Sea Hills, valued at \$21,786; \$23,175 for operating costs of field relief personnel, feeding kits, weighing scales, beds and mattresses, and transport costs; water and nutrition programs, food and seed distribution, feeding kits, energy biscuits, vehicles, fuel, medicines, construction materials, plastic sheeting, cloth, and soap, all valued at \$1,936,915. Oxfam also conducts nutritional surveys and serves as nutritional advisor to IARA.

### Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies:

Australia - cash contribution of \$173,801  
Austria - 100 MT of wheat and 60 MT of wheat flour  
Belgium - 100 MT of sugar and 75 MT of DSM  
Canada - cash contribution of \$7,799  
Denmark - 100 MT of DSM, 150 MT of sugar, 100 MT of vegoil, 80 medical kits, 700 MT of wheat flour; and 20 MT of DSM, valued at \$17,563  
Finland - cash contribution of \$141,343; 50 MT of wheat flour, 32 MT of DSM, 24 MT of vegoil, all valued at \$57,971  
Germany, Fed. Rep. - sent 800 MT of wheat flour; provided personnel for maintenance and repair of a fleet of trucks, valued at \$118,595; also sent additional food aid, four land cruisers, a vehicle workshop, and equipment and furniture.

SUDAN - Drought/Famine

Japan - 640 MT of wheat flour and 1,500 blankets, valued at \$155,000;  
90 MT of DSM, 400 MT of sugar, 150 MT of edible oil, 1,000 MT of  
wheatflour, and four Land Cruisers  
Korea, Rep. of - cash contribution of \$88,339 and 12,000 blankets  
Libya - 800 MT of rice and flour  
Norway - contributed \$111,111 for the LRCS drought relief program.  
Saudi Arabia - distributed rice, sorghum, and other grain, sugar,  
dates, beans, milk, potatoes, biscuits, edible oil, honey, cheese,  
tomatoes, blankets, clothing and tents; was active in food  
distribution, camp management and health services in the Red Sea  
Hills.  
Sweden - cash contribution of \$28,873  
Turkey - cash contribution of \$10,000  
United Kingdom - cash contribution of \$1,130; 200,000 ORS packets,  
and four supplementary medical kits

SCF/UK - maintains an on-going program in Sudan. In December 1984,  
SCF began the distribution of USAID sorghum from 12 distribution  
points to hundreds of villages in the Darfur region. This program  
was expanded to a total of 166,000 MT of sorghum plus additional  
supplementary foods during the course of FY 1985, of which  
approximately 100,000 MT of sorghum were distributed. During the  
year, SCF increased its operational capacity through the addition of  
logisticians to its staff and the acquisition of transport and storage  
equipment, valued at \$6.65 million. SCF's transport and monitoring  
operation expanded to include 137 trucks with a combined off-road  
capacity of 2,000 MT, a fleet of land rovers, an HF radio network  
linking all field officers, a vehicle repair workshop, 12 pre-  
fabricated warehouses, back-up support from two light planes and  
a staff of more than 200 persons, including 60 expatriates. The  
monitoring staff included all Arabic-speaking field officers, an  
agriculturalist, and a demographic survey team. In addition to  
working with USAID to coordinate and distribute food aid in Darfur,  
SCF provided health services and supplementary feeding for the  
displaced Beja tribesmen; provided supplementary food and associated  
supplies for a children's hospital in the Omdurman camp for displaced  
persons; and worked with UNICEF, Oxfam, and LRCS/SRC, to coordinate  
surveys of the number and needs of the Red Sea Hills populations in  
order to conduct on-going feeding programs.

TOTAL \$253,699,923