

Sudan

A Country in Crisis



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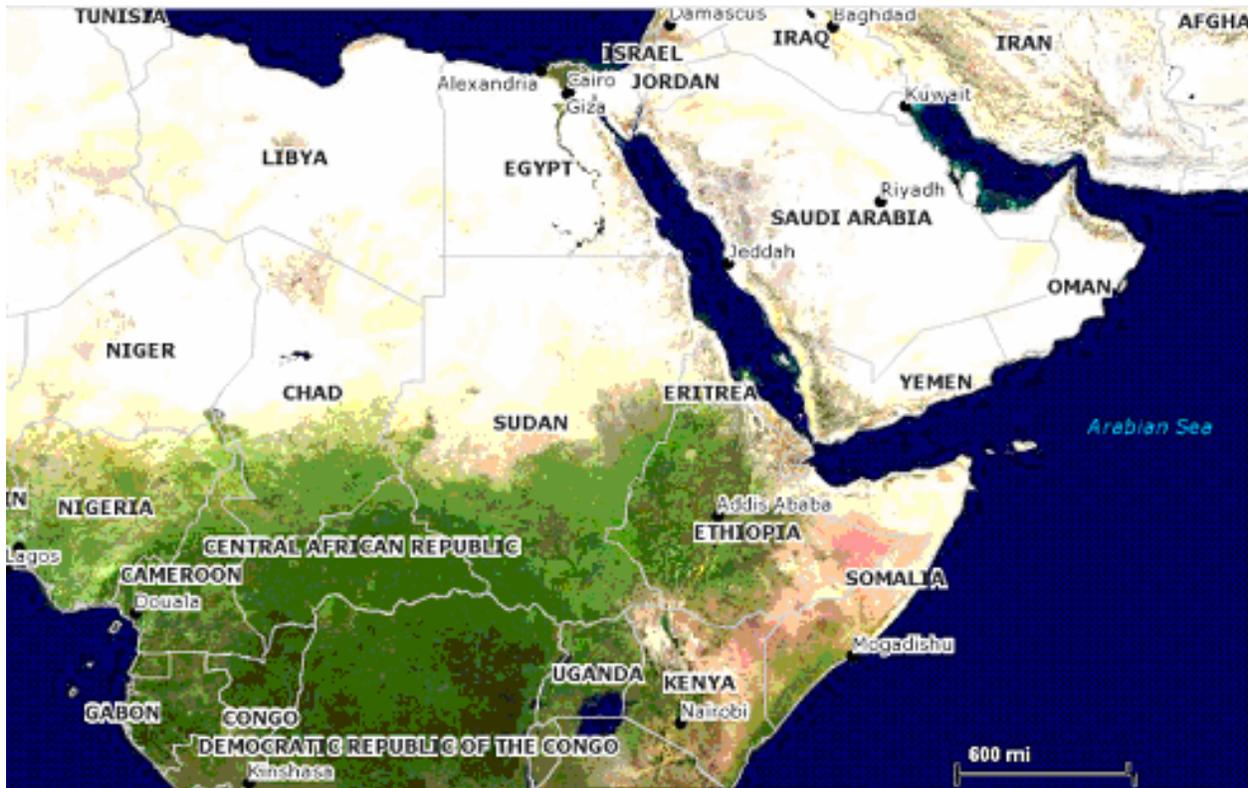
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Sudan



Sudan Satellite Image Map

Source: <http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/index.html>

The Environment

As evident from the image above, Sudan is a country truly divided environmentally with arid and semi arid desert covering the northern half, while grasslands that transform into tropical rain forests in the furthest southern reaches characterize the southern half. The major water ways are the White Nile and Blue Nile Rivers which converge at Khartoum, the capital, becoming Nile River. Drought and desertification are the two greatest environmental problems in Sudan.

Rainfall varies across the country ranging from as little as 74 millimeters in the northern reaches to as much as 1,142 millimeters along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formally Zaire). Seasonal rainfall does not always arrive at the expected time and sometimes does not come at all. Frequent droughts cause sever economic hardship and famine for the people of Sudan. The problem of increasing desertification is due in part to droughts and to over

cultivation of the same crops year after year.¹ It is estimated that more than 80% of the population is employed in agriculture. Thus with chronic drought, decreasing crop yields, weak world agricultural prices and instability resulting from long standing conflicts, a large portion of the population is living well below poverty level (est. 2006 per capita income is \$2300).²

The Population

Sudan's population estimates for the statistics listed below vary by source because has never full census, as such the numbers reported here are drawn from the two sources listed to present what must be taken as a possible range of values.

Statistic	The United Nations (2006)³	The CIA World Factbook (2007)⁴
Total Population	37 million	39 million.
Avg. Growth Rate	2.1 %	2.082 %
Birth Rate	47 births/1000 population	34.86 births/1000 population
Death Rate	not specified	14.39 deaths/1000 population
Infant mortality	67 deaths/1000 live births	91.78 deaths/1000 live births
Total Fertility Rate	4.10 children born/woman	4.69 children born/woman
Life Expectancy M/F	55.4 / 58.1 years	48.24 / 50.03 years
Illiteracy Rate % M/F	29 / 48	
Literacy Rate % M/F		72 / 50
HIV Prevalence	1.4 % M / 1.8% F	2.3 %
% Urban	41%	

Ethnicity - Also See Map 1 Various Ethnic Language Groups

Black	52%
Arab	39%
Beja	6%
Foreigners	2%
Other	1%

Religions

Sunni Muslim	70% (in north)
Christian	5% (mostly in south and Khartoum)
Indigenous beliefs	25%

¹ A Country Study: Sudan, Country Profile, web accessed on 5/4/07

² CIA – The World Factbook – Sudan, web accessed on 5/2/07

³ State of world population 2006, web accessed on 4/2/07

⁴ CIA – The World Factbook – Sudan, web accessed on 5/2/07

Population Policy

While Sudan has no formal population policy in place, some work has been done to draft a list of requirements for such a policy. There has been an effort by academics to develop awareness for the need for such policy at the government level. Samira Amin Amed argues that such a policy would include goals to reduce high rates of morbidity and mortality, decrease fertility, and change the spatial distribution of the population.⁵

Women Issues – Family Planning, Female Circumcision, STDs and Births

A joint taskforce consisting of help from many organizations including the UNFPA performed a survey of Women's issues in Sudan in 1999 and the results were published as the Safe Motherhood Survey National Report - 1999. This section is derived from this report.

Knowledge of family planning not universally known among women across Sudan. This survey found that only 61% of the currently married women knew at least one method of family planning. Only 21% of the currently married women have ever used a method of family planning and only 7% were currently using a method, which shows a 2% decline from the survey of 10 years prior to this one.

Female circumcision or female genital mutilation (FMG) is a harmful traditional practice observed throughout Sudan. As many as 90% of the women aged 15-49 were circumcised in northern Sudan and this percentage has risen 1 % from 10 years ago, while the percentage of women who approve of female circumcision has declined from 77% to 67% over the same time period. It appears at a higher rate in urban areas even though there is greater opposition reported in urban areas. The practice is performed at a young age when girls cannot make the choice and social pressures drive parents to continue the tradition.

⁵ Population and Human Resources Development in the Sudan, Amed 1994, pg 288

Knowledge of STDs is not widely known among women. Only 43% had ever heard of AIDS, only 30% had ever heard of genital ulcers and 51% of women knew that abnormal vaginal discharge is a symptom of STDs. Of those women who have heard of AIDS, 83% believed they could avoid it by having only one sexual partner and of those who had heard of genital ulcers, 59% believed they could avoid it by having only one sexual partner. Knowledge of these issues is greater in urban areas (71%) and very poor in rural areas (28%).

Of the women who gave birth in the last 5 years prior to the survey, only 14% of births happen in hospitals or clinics while 86% of women deliver at home. These women report that their births attendants were: 13.6% institutional delivery, 56.9% trained health worker, 31.1% traditional birth attendant and 13.5% other relative or none. In addition, the survey found that only 13.1% of women had postnatal care services, 26.7% received vitamins, and 52% registered the birth. The survey concludes that there is no clear trend of rising or falling rates for infant and child mortality.

Education

The UN reports the proportion of the school age population reaching grade 5 is 92% about one half of the school age population attends secondary school. The percent of illiteracy in adults over age 15 is 29% for males and 48% for females.⁶ The INHEA reports that the number of higher education institutions has risen from 7 universities or polytechnic institutes in 1989 to 48 institutions (26 public and 22 private) in 2000. Of those studying at these higher institutions the percentage of female students is on the rise as well. In 1995 women made up only 40% of the student population while in the year 2000 female students made up 60.9% of the student

⁶ State of world population 2006, web accessed on 4/2/07

population. However, there has not been a comparable increase in the percentage of women faculty members. Women hold only 13% of the faculty positions.⁷

At the primary and secondary level there have never been enough schools for the number of students and there has been a great disparity in the number of schools located in the south. There were only 14% of the total number of primary schools located in the south to serve about approximately 20-33% of the country's total population. In addition, there were repeated government regulations that required all schools to teach in Arabic, which effectively denied access to education for southern Sudan. However, this is no longer the case due to the north/south peace agreement, which allows schooling in both Arabic and English and even allows for the use of native languages in the school systems.⁸ The government has committed to supplying primary education to all students by 2015. The challenge will be to provide education for the pastoralists (nomadic) population, some 2 million people. The government established some 265 mobile schools between 1994 and 1999. Of these mobile schools 15 were operating in Northern Darfur and the government policy was to provide one teacher per school regardless of the number of students.⁹

Education in conflict areas like Darfur have challenges that are similar to education in other conflict areas across the globe. A report by UNESCO listed ways in which education is disrupted: "pupils and staff stay at home because of fear of further attacks, pupils and staff flee the area or country for fear of being targeted, Buildings, materials and resources are destroyed or damaged, forced recruitment or voluntary enlistment of child soldiers prevents children from going to school, physical removal by abduction, detention or disappearance prevents teachers and students from going to school, murders and assassinations deny students their teacher and

⁷ International Network for Higher Education in Africa, web accessed on 5/29/07

⁸ The Development of Education: National Report of Sudan, web accessed on 5/30/07

⁹ Mobile education in Darfur, Western Sudan web accessed 5/29/07

they may be irreplaceable in some areas, psychological trauma, fear and stress, caused by any of the above hinder learning and teaching.” (UNESCO 27). While this report looked at case studies in Iraq, Afghanistan, Thailand, Nepal and Colombia, the results are certainly applicable to the on going conflict region of Darfur.¹⁰ Many relief agencies are currently providing educational services in Sudan.

Health Issues

Sudan is listed as a very high risk country for major infectious diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, hepatitis A, typhoid fever and sleeping sickness (African trypanosomiasis).¹¹ The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Annual Report for 2006 states that its operation in Sudan is its largest operation for the third year in a row. It has worked to provide food and clean water, vaccinated both people and animals, provided mobile surgical teams to aid war wounded, supported hospitals, clinics and limb-fitting facilities. The ICRC estimates that there are more than 40,000 people in need of prostheses in Sudan. The ICRC has started a training program to help meet this need. Here is the ICRC summary below provides an overview:

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)		CIVILIANS		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	172	<i>Economic security, water and habitat</i>		
Number of visits carried out	50	Food	Beneficiaries	311,542
Number of places of detention visited	30	Essential household items	Beneficiaries	412,086
RESTORING FAMILY LINKS		Agricultural inputs and micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	196,127
<i>Red Cross messages (RCMs) and reunifications</i>		Water supply schemes and sanitation systems (completed projects)	Beneficiaries	775,000
RCMs collected	21,752	<i>Health</i>		
RCMs distributed	23,686	Health centres supported	Structures	5
People reunited with their families	21	Consultations	Patients	167,535
<i>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</i>		Immunizations	Activities	135,814
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	289	WOUNDED AND SICK		
Tracing requests closed positively (persons located)	418	Hospitals supported	Structures	2
Tracing requests still being handled at 31 December 2006	1,148	Admissions	Patients	22,308
<i>Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SCs), including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</i>		Operations	Operations performed	7,021
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC	43	<i>Physical rehabilitation</i>		
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC	20	Patients receiving services	Patients	2,454
UAMs/SCs cases still being handled at 31 December 2005	144	Prostheses delivered	Pieces	1,342
DOCUMENTS ISSUED		Orthoses delivered	Pieces	1,059
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	127			

¹⁰ Education Under Attack, UNESCO, web accessed 5/30/07.

¹¹ CIA – The World Factbook – Sudan, web accessed on 5/2/07

In addition, the ICRC has documented continuing violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and it reports that Sudan has ratified the 1977 Additional Protocols, which it views as a step forward towards the protection of conflict victims. The ICRC has presented training sessions disseminating humanitarian rights standards under the IHL to government personnel, army and police forces, journalists, religious leaders and academics.

The ICRC focused its support inside southern Sudan as refugees have been returning following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in January 2005. See Map 2 UN Refugee Agency Map documenting refugee returns to Sudan from Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic.

More efforts have been concentrated in Darfur where there are an estimated 2 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDP). ICRC estimates that the Darfur crisis has displaced approximately 4 million people in the last 3 years. Many of these people have settled in refugee camps in neighboring Chad.

Hunger is a huge problem throughout the region. The UN World Food Program (UNWFP) lists Sudan, Kenya, Chad, Congo DR and Ethiopia among the top 9 global hotspots of hunger. In Sudan, prevailing violence and the subsequent lack of access has hindered operations in getting food to the southern Darfur region. The UNWFP partner, World Vision had to suspend food distribution in Otash Camp in South Darfur when hostilities toward staff broke out during food distribution.¹² UNICEF's report on emergency food security and nutrition in Darfur, Sudan indicates that security is the main impediment to aid. There is no foreseeable end to the conflict in sight and attacks on relief workers increased in 2006. Agricultural production was down due

¹² Hunger's global hotspots, web accessed on 5/30/07

to lack of seeds, tools and lack of animal traction, while there were also dry spells in northern Darfur. The main constraints to raising livestock were insecurity, violence and looting.¹³

History

In summary, Sudan was never a single nation until British colonialism imposed the present day boundaries. Numerous African tribes who spoke a diverse set of native languages had populated the land. From about 600 BC Arabs began settling in northern Sudan establishing trade routes and by the fifteenth or sixteen century Arabs became the majority ethnic group in Sudan and had displaced the African tribes to the south. Multiple invasions of the region happened for the next several years, mostly to secure slaves for trade.¹⁴ See more detail pre-colonial history in Appendix C.

In 1899, Britain secured Sudan as a colony, mostly to stabilize the region and protect its interests in Egypt. The British colonial rule favored an indirect approach leaving local issues to local leaders and overseeing them through British District commissioners. This allowed the individual ethnic groups to maintain their separate cultures. They even went as far as expelling Arabs from southern regions. The British effectively treated the south and north as completely separate countries. The region of Darfur was brought under British control in 1916.¹⁵

From world systems theory, it is an example of a core county, Britain, using its power to control a periphery country, Sudan, to develop a stable a supply of raw material, cotton, for its industrialized textile mills. It brought development to only a limited area of the country along the fertile lands along the Nile, while it completely neglected and marginalized the rest of the country, creating economic imbalance. Britain's policy of indirect rule prevented the development of a national identity, which fostered continuing ethnic clashes in the diverse

¹³ Emergency food security and nutrition in Darfur, Sudan 2006, web accessed 05/30/07

¹⁴ A Country Study: Sudan, Country Profile, web accessed on 5/4/07

¹⁵ A Country Study: Sudan, Country Profile, web accessed on 5/4/07

population, whose peoples have a centuries long history written in blood due to religious persecution and the practice of slavery upon the southern African populations.

Thus, the effect of colonialism leads directly into the constant warfare, which characterizes the nation of Sudan since independence in 1956. This also follows the clash of civilizations argument presented by Hutchinson, where the source of conflicts will be between civilizations as a result of differences in ideologies. Here Islamic and African ideologies have different world views on religion, family, liberty, authority, equality and hierarchy.¹⁶ Therefore, it is not surprising that government over throws and out breaks of rebellion became commonplace since independence. Arms flowed in from multiple sources. Except for a period from 1972 to 1983 the country remained in a constant state of civil war.

The peace was broken in response to the reintroduced Islamic Law (Sharia) and imposed taxation in 1983 upon the African of the south by the Arab north. John Garang formed the Southern People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the Southern People's Liberation Army (SPLA).¹⁷ The Arabs continued to practice the enslavement of the Southern Africans. Stephanie Beswick's book describes "after 1983, ... many children [were] captured or abducted from the South ... brought north and forced into military service ... to fight the civil war in the South" (Beswick 202). Droughts and warfare devastated Sudan from 1983 on.

In response, the UN organized Operation Lifeline Sudan in 1989, as a joint project of UNICEF and the World Food Programme -- as well as more than 35 non-governmental organizations, whose goal is to deliver food and medical assistance (Doctors Without Borders) to the people of Sudan.¹⁸

¹⁶ Clash of Civilizations, Hutchinson pg 315

¹⁷ Sudan The Politics of War and Peace, Abraham, pg 33

¹⁸ Operation Lifeline Sudan

Even while peace is being discussed in 1993, the “United States adds Sudan to the list of states which allegedly sponsor terrorism because of Sudan’s links with Iran and Islamic groups in Algeria and Egypt” (Abraham 37). In 1994 and 1995, both Eritrea and Egypt claim Islamic terrorist groups supported by Sudan are operating in their respective countries. The UN imposed diplomatic sanctions against Sudan in 1996 and in 1997 the US imposed economic sanctions citing terrorism, human rights violations and religious discrimination.¹⁹

The peace process began in 1993 when the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development became involved to bring both sides of the conflict together. Under the mediation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Government of the Sudan and the SPLM/A signed a series of six agreements: The Protocol of Machakos, 20 July 2002, The Protocol on security arrangements 25 September 2003, The Protocol on wealth-sharing 7 January 2004, The Protocol on Power-sharing 26 May 2004, The Protocol on the resolution of conflict in southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains and the Blue Nile States 26 May 2004, The Protocol on the resolution of conflict in Abyie 26 May 2004. This process concluded with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005.²⁰ (See appendix B for the summary of the CPA). Thus the North and South finally had an agreement and as mentioned earlier, refugees began to return from the surround countries and take up residence in their homeland.

Darfur Crisis and the Question of Genocide

As the peace process made headway between the North and South, plans were made to divide the profits between the north and south of the oil which began flowing out of the country as a major export. The predominate world view was that Sudan was at last settling down and peace was in sight. However, the marginalized western region of Darfur was not a party to the

¹⁹ Sudan The Politics of War and Peace, Abraham, pg 40-41

²⁰ Comprehensive Peace Agreement, web accessed 05/30/07

process and would receive no benefits from the agreements being drawn up. Prunier argues in *Darfur The Ambiguous Genocide* that insurgency and insurrection intensified in 2002 following the first signed agreement between the North and the South. The west had learned from the south that the way to the bargaining table was through violence. The roots of the marginalization in the west stretch back to the days of colonialism, when Darfur was a separate entity. Negotiations failed and the Government of Sudan (GoS) decided on a military solution in May of 2003. Janjaweed militias were recruited from bandits, demobilized soldiers and common criminals of Arab descent. Weapons were provided and salaries were paid by the GoS. Later they worked in full cooperation with the military. By Mid-2003, the “government then unleashed the Janjaweed on a grand scale.” (Prunier 99).

What started as counter insurgency has advanced to full-scale Genocide, although it took the US time to come to this conclusion (Totten and Markusen 2005). The UN commission argued that while crimes against humanity were evidenced it did not find that it could be called Genocide (Washington Post Feb 1 2005). So, much like the situation in Rwanda where the UN refused to label the violence Genocide, after nearly 2 years of violence in Darfur the UN again, will not label this Genocide. Currently the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) which began in March 2005 has called for up to 27,300 military personnel, up to 4,015 police and an appropriate civilian component (1 Sept 2006). This goal has not been met. As of April 2007 the strength that has been reached is “10,011 total uniformed personnel, including 8,800 troops, 598 military observers, and 613 police; supported by 922 international civilian personnel, 2,398 local civilian and 212 United Nations Volunteers.” (UNMIS) there are 57 countries listed as supplying military personnel (The US is not one of these) and 44 countries supplying police (the US is

supplying police).²¹ The UNMIS is mandated to support the CPA and the Darfur Peace Agreement.²² African Union troops are also assisting Sudan in support of the CPA. Just this week President Bush announced economic sanctions against Sudan, in response to violence in Darfur. These sanctions site 30 companies and 3 individuals, freezing assets and prohibiting US citizens from doing business with them.²³ Yet the violence continues and relief agencies struggle to help those in need without falling under attack themselves.

Terrorism

Sudan hosted Osama Bin Laden, leader of the al-Qaeda terrorist organization, from 1991 when he was expelled from Saudi Arabia to 1994 when he moved his al-Qaeda operation to Afghanistan. The United States added Sudan to its list of states, which sponsor terrorism in 1993.²⁴ “Sudan is considered a rouge state by the United States because of its support of international terrorism. Although in recent years it has taken some measures to improve its record.” (Dagne 17) In 2004, the State Department, removed Sudan from its list of non cooperative countries in the war on terrorism, because it had taken a number of steps to cooperate.²⁵

Trafficking

Sudan is considered “a source country for men, women and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Sudan may also be a transit and destination country for Ethiopian women trafficked for domestic servitude; boys are trafficked to the Middle East, particularly Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, for use as camel jockeys; small numbers of girls are reportedly trafficked within Sudan for domestic servitude as well as for commercial

²¹ Sudan –UNMIS - Facts and Figures, UNMIS, web accessed 05/30/07

²² Sudan –UNMIS - Mandate, UNMIS, web accessed 05/30/07

²³ Bush announces economic sanctions against Sudan, CNN May 29 2007

²⁴ Sudan The Politics of War and Peace, Abraham, pg 37

²⁵ Sudan: Humanitarian Crisis, Peace Talks, Terrorism, and US Policy, Dagne, pg 17

sexual exploitation in small brothels in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps; the terrorist rebel organization "Lord's Resistance Army" (LRA) continues to abduct and forcibly conscript small numbers of children in Southern Sudan for use as cooks, porters, and combatants in its ongoing war against Uganda; some of these children are then trafficked across borders into Uganda or possibly the Democratic Republic of the Congo; children are utilized by rebel groups and the Sudanese Armed Forces and associated militias in the ongoing conflict in Darfur; during the decades of civil war, thousands of Dinka women and children were enslaved by members of Baggara tribes and subjected to various forms of forced labor without remuneration as well as physical and sexual abuse." (CIA World Fact book Sudan)

Scott Peterson documented in his book "Me Against My Brother" the forced abductions of boys in southern Sudan who were taken to camps in Ethiopia where they received military training and were then sent back in to Sudan to fight in the SPLA. These Lost Boys ended up as cannon fodder in battles or as slaves performing functions of support in rebel camps. The video "Lost Boys of Sudan" documented the resettlement of some of these boys in the United States, but never made clear how they became the Lost Boys. Peterson's work provides the beginning of the story in a truly eye opening way.

Aid for Sudan

The 2007 United Nations & Partners Work Plan calls for funding requirements for humanitarian, recovery and development intervention in Sudan. It reflects diverse challenges and focuses on the continued support to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The total expected cost of the plan is \$1.25 billion for humanitarian assistance and \$560 million for recovery and development. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) lists some 7500 plus key contacts involved in the effort in Sudan as well as some 451

organizations. (See Appendix A) For the first time the relief effort for Southern Sudan contains more money for recovery and development (\$356 million) than it does for humanitarian activities (\$280 million). It focuses increasingly on governance and rule of law, strengthening basic services and capacity building. Over 600,000 refugee are expected to return this year and the plan focuses on sustainable integration and minimum stress on receiving communities. The violence in Darfur continues to be a grave concern and the humanitarian needs are high, no development and recovery projects are planned for this region. It is estimated that four million people are effected in Darfur.

Of the 1.8 billion required for the 2007 Plan only 292 million had been secured at the time of publication of this report (December 18, 2006). The plan calls for a breakdown of assistance into 12 categories:

Project Summary by Sector and Assistance Category

Sector	Recovery and Development	Humanitarian	Total	Of Total	Projects
Basic Infrastructure and Settlement Development	\$129,879,832	\$12,492,740	\$142,372,572	7.8%	27
Common Services and Coordination	\$15,718,757	\$64,144,343	\$79,863,100	4.4%	30
Cross-sector Support for Return	\$600,000	\$68,137,820	\$68,737,820	3.8%	16
DDR	\$28,299,000	\$0	\$28,299,000	1.6%	6
Education	\$110,158,045	\$52,142,239	\$162,300,284	8.9%	114
Food Security and Livelihoods	\$80,559,041	\$618,732,734	\$699,291,775	38.4%	127
Governance and Rule of Law	\$89,403,133	\$0	\$89,403,133	4.9%	62
Health and Nutrition	\$60,018,165	\$177,683,398	\$237,701,563	13.1%	172
Mine Action	\$3,502,226	\$52,605,611	\$56,107,837	3.1%	10
NFIs and Emergency Shelter	\$0	\$44,713,337	\$44,713,337	2.5%	28
Protection and Human Rights	\$7,969,931	\$81,410,734	\$89,380,665	4.9%	88
Water and Sanitation	\$33,989,357	\$87,685,885	\$121,675,242	6.7%	94
GRAND TOTAL	\$560,097,487	\$1,259,748,840	\$1,819,846,328	100%	774

Total funds secured for the 12 categories above:

Estimated Funding Secured by Sector and Assistance Category

Sector	Recovery and Development	Humanitarian	Total	Of Total
Basic Infrastructure and Settlement Development	\$68,301,000	\$3,061,980	\$71,362,980	24.4%
Common Services and Coordination	\$774,000	\$0	\$774,000	0.3%
Cross-sector Support for Return	\$0	\$5,300,000	\$5,300,000	1.8%
DDR	\$10,264,000	\$0	\$10,264,000	3.5%
Education	\$4,100,852	\$1,812,098	\$5,912,950	2.0%
Food Security and Livelihoods	\$16,154,305	\$103,903,909	\$120,058,214	41.1%
Governance and Rule of Law	\$32,375,103	\$0	\$32,375,103	11.1%
Health and Nutrition	\$4,774,160	\$9,693,953	\$14,468,113	4.9%
Mine Action	\$2,812,226	\$7,771,300	\$10,583,526	3.6%
NFIs and Emergency Shelter	\$0	\$3,162,124	\$3,162,124	1.1%
Protection and Human Rights	\$213,604	\$3,220,000	\$3,433,604	1.2%
Water and Sanitation	\$907,200	\$13,851,523	\$14,758,723	5.0%
GRAND TOTAL	\$140,676,450	\$151,776,888	\$292,453,338	100%

Recommendations for Aid

With the comprehensive 2007 UN and Partners Plan for Sudan in place what should be the highest priority? I feel that the “Genocide” crisis in Darfur represent the biggest challenge. Therefore, greatest need for Aid should be in the form of increased international military efforts, because if the fighting is not brought to a halt, the 4 million plus lives effected in this region will continue to suffer and die due to the in ability to get other forms of relief into the area. The military effort should include enforcement of a no-fly zone to halt the bombing of civilians and the destruction of property.

While the UN Plan calls for approximately \$700 million for food security and livelihoods, there exists the argument that aid is actually fueling conflict. The report of the

Conflict Prevention Network on “The Wider Impacts of Humanitarian Assistance” concludes that the on going conflict in Sudan has actually been enabled by food inputs of humanitarian aid. When Aid does not reach its intended recipients but instead is used by the conflicting parties to sustain the conflict. Thus in the Darfur region I would call for a reduction in food inputs by Aid organizations as a means to reduce the sustainability of the conflict. Instead, the increased international military organizations should aid in getting the civilians out of the conflict area. Aid should be increased for refugee resettlement in other countries. Opportunities should be increased for permanent migration to more stable areas of the world. The process of migration should be made easier to apply for and the time it takes should be greatly reduced.

Secondly, I see the next greatest need is for financial support for the 2007 UN and Partners Plan to continue the sustaining peace efforts of the CPA and the recovery and development of Southern Sudan. Infrastructure rebuilding, Health Services, Education Services, Clean Water and Tools/Seeds and Animals for local food sustainability rather than food handouts are the major needs for the south.

Finally, I see the next most important need for aid focused on the establishment of the autonomous government for southern Sudan as called for in the CPA, because if this promise is not met then the fragile peace south could fail, which would reignite warfare in the region. I would also argue for a similar peace accord for the Darfur region insuring its autonomy and a share of the oil profits would help to settle things as well.

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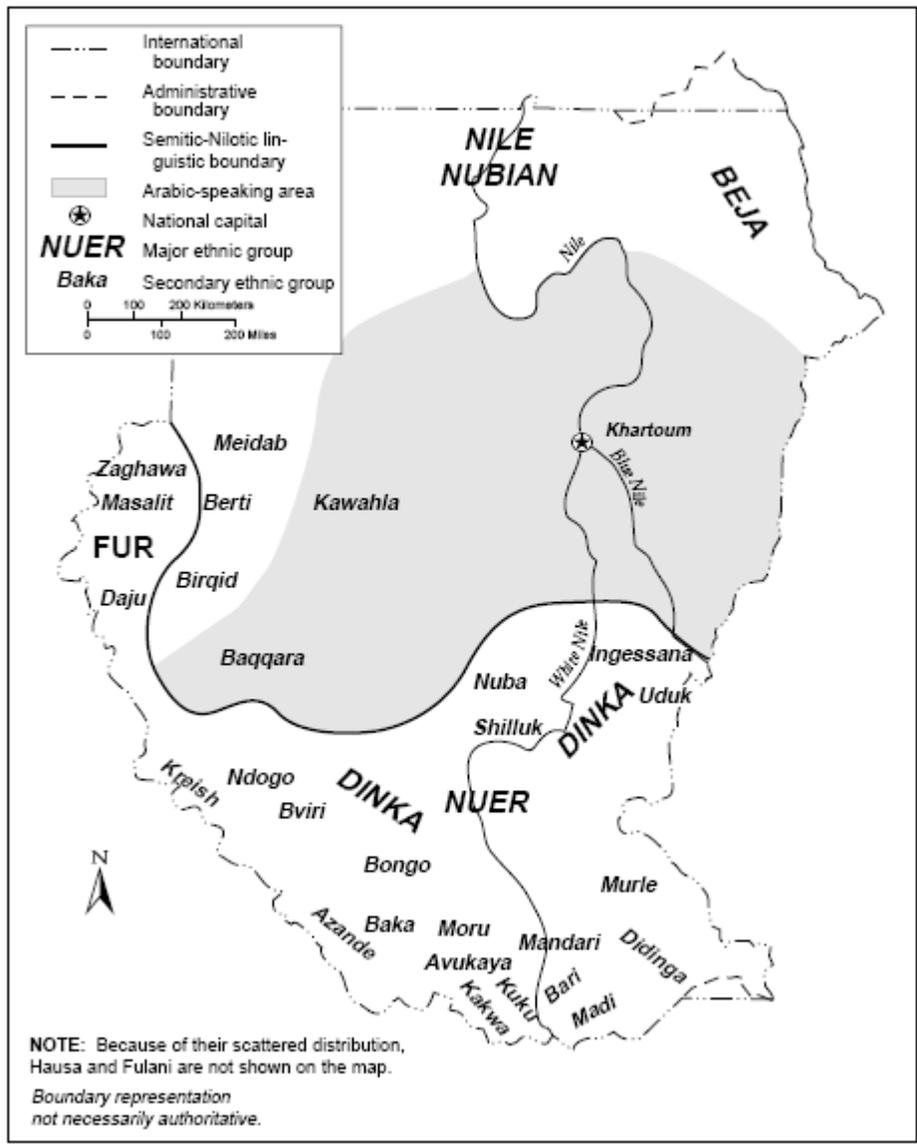
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Map 1



Various Ethnic Groups of Sudan

Map 2



Source; UNHCR from Relief Web Maps

Appendix A: Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), 9 January 2005

Source: <http://www.iss.co.za/af/profiles/Sudan/darfur/cpaprov.htm>

1) Armed Forces

The North and South are to maintain separate armed forces. There is to be the withdrawal of 91,000 government troops from the South within 2 and a half years. The SPLA has 8 months to withdraw its forces from the North. The Naivasha Protocol that forms part of the CPA outlines the details of integration: it allows for integrated units of 21,000 soldiers (of which half will be government and half SPLA) to be formed during the 6 year interim period. They are to be deployed to sensitive areas such as the 3 disputed areas. These units will be commonly stationed but maintain separate command and control structures. If, after the interim period the South decides not to secede, both sides will unify into a 39,000 strong force.

2) Autonomy

The South will have autonomy for 6 years to be followed by a referendum in 2011 regarding secession from the Sudan .

3) Oil wealth

To be shared on a 50:50 basis between the Khartoum Government and the SPLA.

4) Economic issues

Two separate currencies are to be used within a dual banking system. The North will retain the Sudanese Pound while the South will opt for the Sudanese Dinar. Essentially, the dual banking system means that banks will be commonly stationed with two different windows for service.

5) Administration

Positions in the central, transitional government are to be split 70:30 in favour of the government, and 55:45 in favour of the government in the contentious areas of Abyei, the Blue Nile State and the Nuba Mountains . Bashir's position as Head of State is entrenched and Garang is to serve as Vice-President. A government of national unity is to be formed.

6) Islamic Law

Shari'a is to remain applicable in the North and parts of the constitution are to be rewritten so that Shari'a does not apply to any non-Muslims throughout the Sudan . The status of Shari'a in Khartoum is to be decided by an elected assembly.

7) Other

Each territory is to use its own flags. The North will maintain use of the current Sudanese flag and the South is to introduce its own flag.

Appendix B: The Early History of Sudan

Note: This section was removed from the main portion of this paper due to length constraints

The Pre-Colonial Period

The history of the country now known as Sudan is summarized from “A Country Study: Sudan” a publication of the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress²⁶. This report indicates that around 600 BC its people, the Nubians were divided into 3 states: Nobatia in the north, Muqurra, the central kingdom and Alwa in the south. It was in this period that they first came in contact with Christianity. Over the next 1000 years, there was a gradual arabization of the Nile Valley and Islam penetrated the region through Arab merchants and settlers. Muslims finally constituted a majority of the people in about the fifteenth or sixteenth century with much intermarriage between themselves and the Nubians.

The Ottomans Empire influenced the northern and coastal areas after the Turks invaded Egypt and they did little more than slave trading and tax collecting from the Muslim and Nubian peoples. The Funj Empire a very loose confederation formed in the southern region out of the old Alwa state and its economy consisted of the slave trading, farming and herding. The Funj divided up the land into tributary areas each called a dar (plural dur), these divisions became the tribal areas. The tribes of modern day Southern Sudan can trace their roots to this period, see Map 1, which shows the ethnic groupings. The Fur peoples made up of Muslim rulers and their slaves dominated the western area of Darfur. Rivalry between the ruling elites and the slaves caused constant unrest in this region.

In the early 1800's the Turks invaded Sudan and established a government known as the Turkiyah in 1821. Slave trading remained the major source of income for much of the 1800s.

²⁶ A Country Study: Sudan, Chapter 1, web accessed on 5/4/07

Improvements in technology, both firearms and steamboats, sped up the slave trade and allowed the traders to overwhelm any resistance.

Britain became a major influencing force in Egypt when Suez Canal opened in 1869 as the canal was its lifeline to India and the Far East and they appointed a British governor to Sudan. The British set up a westernized legal system enforced by Egyptian troops, which conflicted with the traditional Islamic laws.

A charismatic Muslim leader arose to oppose the British rule. This Mahdist regime replaced by defeated the Egyptian forces and created a true Sudanese nationalist government in 1885. Forcing strict Islamic law and declaring jihad against opponents, the Mahdist regime turned Sudan into a military camp. During the next 10 years, they invaded the neighboring countries, fighting British lead troops in Egypt, Belgian lead troops in Equatoria and Italian lead troops in Eritrea, attempting to spread the Islamic rule of Mahdist regime.