

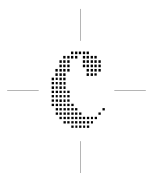
Conflict Policy Research Project (CPRP)

The Netherlands and Sudan:

Dutch Policies and Interventions with
respect to the Sudanese Civil War

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Executive Summary

The Sudanese civil war is the longest-lasting internal conflict in sub-Saharan Africa. The underlying causes of this ongoing civil war are multiple, mostly embedded in the history of Arab-African relations and the existing ethno-linguistic divide. Sudan was confronted with an Arab-African ethnic dichotomy and a long history of northern (that is, Arab) dominance of the central state. The imposition of northern Islamic identity and the extraction of southern resources, ranging from slave trade to natural resources, resulted in opposition from the south. The long tradition of northern warlordism and violent incursions into southern tribal areas continued to fuel the internal conflict. Sudan's geographical position between the Islamic-Arabic and the Christian-animist African zones has promoted the violent conflict, because many neighbouring countries have propped up protagonist parties engaged in the civil war. Furthermore, struggle over arable land, water for irrigation and the exploitation of oil have further complicated the conflict.

The adoption of an Islamicization programme for the south triggered a first round of internal conflict between the northern political elite and the southern Anya Nya rebel movement in the early 1960s. After more than a decade of protracted low intensity conflict a peace accord was reached under the Nimeiri regime in 1972, but extremist Islamic politicians gradually gained access to political decision-making and eroded the bases of the treaty. From 1989 onwards, the civil war entered a new stage when the New Islamic Front assumed political power through the military *coup* of Ahmad al-Bashir. Sudan thus became a dictatorship. From 1989 to 1991 the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) proved successful on the battlefield, occupying vast areas in southern Sudan. In 1991 the SPLA's main supporter, Mengistu of Ethiopia, was overthrown and internal dissent led to a split of the SPLA into two factions: mainstream SPLA and SPLA-Torit. The mainstream SPLA (led by John Garang) incurred serious setbacks on the battlefield, as the government of Sudan (GoS) succeeded in recovering lost ground. The breakaway SPLA-Nasir faction led by Machar took control of the oil-rich central state and adjoining areas. From 1994 to 1996 a military stalemate developed, during which the GoS was unable to inflict a decisive victory on the ailing SPLA.

In June 1994 the mainstream SPLA joined the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), an umbrella organization uniting all opposition forces against the GoS. Simultaneously, a regional peace process was initiated by four front-line states - Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Uganda - under the aegis of the IGADD regional organization. The IGADD mediation process came to a halt during the course of 1995. IGADD front-line member states consequently blamed the intransigence of the GoS and decided to step up support to the NDA. An eastern front was opened, initiated by the Sudan Allied Forces (SAF), an ally of the SPLA, from bases located in nearby Eritrea. In January 1997 the SPLA and the SAF carried out joint military operations threatening strategic GoS-held towns as well as important infrastructural facilities (the oil pipeline and the highway between Khartoum and the Red Sea). In

response to the successful NDA campaign, the GoS concluded a peace agreement with SPLA breakaway factions. The leaders of these factions were co-opted into the GoS and formed the South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF). This enabled the GoS to use the SSDF as an effective shield against SPLA incursions while simultaneously attacking NDA troops on the eastern front. From April 1997 the GoS slowly retook some of the ground lost to the NDA, notably after the war between Eritrea and Ethiopia had begun. The SAF bases inside Eritrea were dismantled in early 1999 and attempts at reconciliation were made between the GoS and Eritrea. The SSDF meanwhile slowly disintegrated as a result of warlord infighting between the various SPLA breakaway factions over control of oil resources. Currently, the war continues unabated.

The most important external interventions in the Sudan civil war were the IGAD(D) peace initiatives and Operation Lifeline Sudan. Politically, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification took a leading role in order to broker a negotiated settlement between the major players, the GoS and the mainstream SPLA. In 1994 IGADD formulated the Declaration of Principles (DoP) initiative for the Sudan civil war. The major principles concerned the separation of state and religion, multi-party democracy, respect for fundamental human rights and decentralization. During successive rounds of talks the GoS and the SPLA held divergent opinions on the separation of state and religion as well as on the issue of self-determination for the south. In early 1995 the peace talks reached a deadlock. In the wake of the IGADD initiative a group of friends of IGADD (FoI) was formed, aiming at financial and political support for IGADD. The FoI initiative came too late with regard to the first round of negotiations but regained momentum when IGADD was revitalized during the 1996 Djibouti conference. The mandate of the renewed Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) was enlarged to include political and humanitarian affairs. The Western donors united in the FoI decided to fuse with IGAD and became a constituent committee, the IGAD Partners Forum for support of peace in the Sudan (IPF Sudan). In 1997, due to military pressure on the battlefield, the GoS was forced back to the negotiation table. Another round of talks finally resulted in the joint recognition by the GoS and the NDA of the south's right to self-determination. However, the protagonists could not agree on what precisely constituted the south geographically. Despite continuing international support for the IGAD peace initiatives, the negotiations again reached a stalemate during the course of 1998.

On the humanitarian level, Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) stands out as the single most important external intervention. The OLS resulted from a tripartite agreement between the UN, the GoS and various southern rebel groups. Sudan was split into two distinct operational zones: in the north the UNDP was to execute operations, whereas UNICEF coordinated relief efforts in the south. The GoS proved capable of imposing the UNDP's conditions in the north, ignoring the principle of neutrality and using OLS funds as a means to Islamize the country. By contrast, OLS aid in the south was viewed as a source of material resources by the various rebel groups. From the outset, therefore, OLS relief funds and goods were used either to sustain the war effort or as an auxiliary source to further government objectives in the north or as a source of additional income for the rebel factions operating in the south. In fact, the existence of so-called humanitarian agencies initiated by the various protagonist groups was legitimized by the external donor community, without either critical reflection on their respective roles in the civil war or their intimate links with the different armed factions.

Prior to 1989 the Netherlands mostly provided aid for bilateral so-called structural development projects, and did not take the conflict dynamics into account in an explicit manner. In 1989, the Dutch government acknowledged its awareness of the devastating consequences of the long-lasting civil war in a policy paper strongly criticizing the NIF-controlled GoS. From 1990 onwards bilateral projects were phased out and support was channelled through multilateral organizations and NGOs. The emphasis of Dutch assistance to Sudan shifted towards assistance of the IGAD(D) peace initiatives and humanitarian aid through the OLS framework. The role of the Netherlands by and large needs to be viewed in the context of these external interventions.

From 1994 onwards the role of the Dutch government in the Sudan conflict consisted mainly of providing financial assistance to the IGAD(D) peace initiatives in the framework of the prevailing approach called 'African solutions for African problems'. In theory this approach favoured the institutional empowerment of local and regional conflict resolution mechanisms, but was criticized by observers asserting that it more or less amounted to a low-cost and low-priority external intervention absolving the responsibility of the international community. At first, the main objective of the Netherlands was to help conclude a comprehensive peace accord for a unified Sudan. Repeated failures of the peace process occasioned a more realistic objective to negotiate partial truces that promote the smooth and safe delivery of humanitarian relief. Furthermore, during the course of the peace negotiations in the framework of IGADD, FoI and later IGAD and the IPF Sudan, the Netherlands became aware of the partisan nature of some of the external intervenors. Sudan's front-line states secretly hoped to isolate the GoS by promoting the DoP as a baseline condition for negotiations. When the negotiations reached a stalemate in early 1995 Ugandan, Eritrean, Ethiopian and Kenyan support to the rebel groups was somehow legitimized. The United States also had a vested interest in countering Islamic extremism in sub-Saharan Africa. The Netherlands and their Scandinavian partners, however, were eager to safeguard the neutrality of the now IGAD peace process and therefore vehemently opposed the unilateral partisan actions of some IGAD states backed by the so-called non-lethal US support programme. The disagreement between the US 'containment' lobby and the 'neutrality' lobby headed by the Netherlands, as well as frustration over the lack of real commitment by the negotiating parties to reach an agreement, led to gradual disengagement of the Netherlands with regard to the IGAD-led peace initiatives.

Dutch support to the OLS initiative dates back to its inception in 1989 and the Netherlands has continued to provide generous financial support. At first the official policy on OLS hardly took the civil war into account, but by and large a more critical perspective developed. In 1999 a Dutch policy paper acknowledged that humanitarian aid could sustain war, being a substitute for government and opposition responsibilities regarding the population. The dilemma of providing aid in a context of civil war became manifest. The Netherlands insisted that OLS operations should become more efficient and that the concept of humanitarian aid should be interpreted in a more comprehensive manner. The Dutch wanted to fuse the northern and southern sectors of OLS and continuously insisted on improving coordination. The Netherlands furthermore proposed to strengthen the coping strategies of local communities through the provision of basic healthcare, education, seeds and tools instead of focusing solely on emergency aid. In response to the dilemmas faced, the Dutch finally suggested ending support to OLS in order to put pressure on the protagonists. In February 1999 the Dutch

supported a proposal to end collaboration with the humanitarian organization SRRA of the mainstream SPLA if the SRRA did not become more independent from the SPLA.

Concluding, the Netherlands has played an important role as external mediator and facilitator of regional peace initiatives. The Dutch efforts, however, did not bear fruit because the entire peace process was dominated by external actors that held partisan interests in the Sudan war. The Netherlands failed to make an adequate assessment of the interests of some IGAD members and notably the US, almost desperately holding on to the principle of neutrality as a basic prerequisite for negotiations. Dutch support to the OLS humanitarian operation was at first perceived as a purely technical intervention. Over time, a more realistic attitude emerged and the Netherlands tried to exercise leverage on the parties involved. However, up until now the Netherlands maintains its original policies of supporting the IGAD peace initiative as well as providing funds for a continued OLS operation. The only real change in the Dutch attitude seems to be a change in perception of the likely outcome of the conflict. The experience of an endless series of mediations among unwilling actors and partisan outsiders, without any apparent result, has eroded the rather idealistic idea of a unified Sudan to a more cynical 'any-peace-will-do' concept.

Abbreviations

AAIN	Action Africa in Need
ACF	Action contre la faim
BADA	Bor Area Development Activities
CART	Combined Agencies Relief Team
DAG	Development Assistance Group
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs
DoP	Declaration of Principles
DUP	Democratic Unionist Party
EC	European Community
EC-ECHO	European Commission-European Community Humanitarian Office
EDF	Equatorial Defence Force
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FoI	Friends of IGADD
GoS	Government of Sudan
IAC	International Advisory Committee on OLS
ICBP	Institution and Capacity Building Programme
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority for Development
IGADD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPF	IGAD Partners Forum
IPF Sudan	IGAD Partners Forum Committee for Support to Peace in the Sudan
JMC	Joint Monitoring Committee
KADA	Kassala Area Development Activities
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MFC	Mechanized Farming Cooperation
MSF	Médecins sans frontières
NDA	National Democratic Alliance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIF	National Islamic Front
NPA	Norwegian People Aid
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OLS	Operation Lifeline Sudan
PDF	Popular Defence Forces
RASS	Relief Association of Southern Sudan
RCC	Revolutionary Command Council
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
SAF	Sudan Allied Forces
SCP	Sudan Communist Party
SMC	Sudan Medical Care
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SRRA	Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association
SSCC	South Sudan Coordination Council
SSDF	South Sudan Defence Force
SSIA	South Sudan Independence Army
SSIA II	South Sudan Independence Army II
SSIG	South Sudan Independence Group
SSIM	South Sudan Independence Movement
SU	Soviet Union
TNA	Transitional National Assembly
UDSFP	United Democratic Salvation Front Party
UN	United Nations
UNCERO	United Nations Coordinator for Emergency and Relief Operations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEOS	United Nations Emergency Office for Sudan
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
USAP	Union of Sudan African Parties
USCR	United States Committee on Refugees
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Introduction

1.1 Research Rationale and Objectives

Since April 1998 the Netherlands Institute of International Relations ‘Clingendael’ has conducted a policy-oriented research on conflict prognostication and conflict prevention in Third World countries, which is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The research attempts to link Dutch policy initiatives in the above fields to the particular situation of Third World states experiencing (post-)conflict situations or impending conflict.

There are two major research objectives. The research’s first objective is to draw up specific policy recommendations with regard to Dutch conflict-related interventions in the Third World. The second objective is to formulate a practical approach for Dutch foreign policy concerning conflict in Third World states. In order to arrive at both policy recommendations and a practical approach, six conflict-prone Third World countries where Dutch interventions have taken place have been studied. These are Afghanistan, Guatemala, Liberia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, and Sudan.

This report deals with the latter of these cases: Sudan. The report presents an outline of the initiatives undertaken by the Netherlands with regard to conflict prevention in Sudan since 1989 (chapter 4). In addition to this, the conflict-related activities of the Dutch Co-Financing Organizations (CFOs)¹ and of other NGOs - in as far as these are financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - will be considered. Special emphasis will be placed on the peace initiatives of the African Horn countries organized in the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and on Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) – the United Nations-led humanitarian effort to alleviate the suffering of the Sudanese war victims. Both initiatives are of pre-eminent relevance with regard to the Dutch interventions in Sudan.

Secondly, the report evaluates the Dutch interventions in Sudan with regard to its policy objectives, available tools, and its timeliness (section 4.4). Dutch foreign policy objectives and tools together determine what alternatives the Dutch government had in the past - and for the same matter has today - with regard to its initiatives in Sudan. Whether Dutch interventions in the Sudanese conflict were in time, too early, or too late in relation to the course of the conflict, is of crucial importance. Earlier research has revealed that during the course of a conflict opportunity points exist at which specific interventions on behalf of third parties are most effective (van Walraven and van der Vlugt 1996: 6-7).

1) The Dutch CFOs are CORDAID (previously BILANCE and prior to that CEBEMO), HIVOS, ICCO, and NOVIB.

Thirdly, the report formulates policy recommendations and a tentative most desirable policy mix (chapter 5). The formulation of policy recommendations and policy mix will be based upon Dutch policy objectives and available tools, on past experiences with Dutch (and other) interventions, and on information regarding the causes and dynamics of the Sudanese conflict.

The assessment of Dutch conflict-related interventions in Sudan will be put in perspective by discussing conflict-prevention initiatives on behalf of other, non-Dutch, agents. In the case of Sudan, these agents are chiefly Western donor countries and NGOs. The conflict-prevention initiatives that they executed have usually been channelled through the above-mentioned IGAD and OLS institutions. Some background information on IGAD and OLS will therefore be presented (chapter 3).

A sound debate on the Dutch conflict-related interventions in Sudan is only functional if the reader has at least a minimum understanding of the causes and dynamics of the Sudanese conflict. A general overview of the conflict situation will therefore first be presented (chapter 2). The following questions will be addressed: What are the root causes of the conflict? Which parties are involved in the conflict and what are they fighting for? And how has the conflict evolved over time, in particular since 1989?

The remaining part of this chapter will be devoted to some conceptual and methodological considerations.

1.2 Conceptual Aspects

Some clarifying notes on the concepts of ‘conflict prevention’ and ‘conflict-related interventions’, which are central to the report, are a first necessity. In the Dutch foreign policy context the concept of ‘conflict prevention’ covers a wide range of possible initiatives. These may vary from diplomatic interventions, military assistance, and economic embargoes, to humanitarian aid and post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction, up to and including peace- and confidence-building measures. These interventions are all considered to prevent the (re-)eruption of conflict - whether they are taken prior to a conflict, during a conflict, or following a conflict’s demise - and are therefore labelled under the header ‘conflict prevention’.

Although such a broad definition of ‘conflict prevention’ may be tenable from the Dutch foreign policy perspective, the concept itself is somewhat problematic. The very meaning of ‘prevention’ will usually not be connected with policy initiatives such as peace- and confidence-building measures, let alone with humanitarian aid and post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction. These initiatives are predominantly viewed upon as belonging to the categories of ‘conflict management and resolution’, which take place during or after a conflict. By its connotation, ‘prevention’ will be foremost associated with pre-conflict initiatives.

The concept of ‘conflict-related interventions’ has therefore been introduced. This concept does not suffer from the connotative shortcomings of ‘conflict prevention’, while it may at the same time refer to precisely the same interventions as ‘conflict prevention’. How should this concept be defined?

In this report, ‘conflict-related interventions’ are defined as those interventions that are directed at affecting both the course and the intensity of a future, current or past conflict with a view to safeguarding or eventually concluding peace, as well as those interventions that are directed at attenuating the negative impacts of a current or past conflict. ‘Conflict-related interventions’ are thus closely bound up with a conflict, yet they are not strictly conflict-synchronous. They may occur prior to or at the outbreak of a conflict, as well as in the aftermath or following a conflict.

The above definition has an additional advantage in that it introduces a twofold division of conflict-related interventions. In view of the sheer abundance of initiatives that the concept comprises, such a categorization is recommendable. Following the definition, two categories of ‘conflict-related interventions’ may be distinguished: direct and indirect interventions. Direct interventions aim at affecting both the course and the intensity of a future, current or past conflict with a view to safeguarding or eventually concluding peace. Examples are international peace conferences, arms’ or economic embargoes, the use of peace-keeping forces, facilitation of elections, disarmament, and reintegration of ex-soldiers. Indirect interventions include such activities as humanitarian aid, human rights and civil society projects, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. These interventions aim at attenuating the negative impacts of a current or past conflict.

1.3 Some Remarks on Methodology

To arrive at a thorough assessment of the Dutch conflict-related interventions with regard to Sudan, a threefold methodology has been devised. It consists of a survey of the literature, a survey of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Sudan files, and interviewing officials of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs who are at a policy level involved in conflict-related interventions in Sudan. Fieldwork in Sudan has not been undertaken since it is extremely difficult to do research locally given the conflict situation.

As literature on Dutch conflict-related interventions in Sudan is somewhat scarce, the literature survey has mainly been useful in developing a deeper understanding of the state of affairs of the Sudanese civil war. The archives of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs compensated for the lack of literary sources on Dutch conflict-related interventions in Sudan.² A synopsis of the selected files has been appended in annexe I. The interviews conducted with professionals of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs served to present a quick examination of the overall Dutch conflict-related policy in Sudan since 1989. The interviews’ results were used to double-check the line of argument resulting from the literature survey and archival research. A list of the interviews conducted has been appended in annexe II.

The overabundance of Sudan files in the archives of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, coupled with severe time constraints, constituted a practical reason for not taking into account Dutch conflict-related interventions in Sudan over too long a period. In consultation with the Ministry of Foreign

2) The files of the Ministry have been scrutinized by an undergraduate student, Adriaan Arends. Here, I would like to thank him for the excellent job he has done.

Affairs, it was tentatively judged that studying a ten-year period or so would be recommendable. In agreement with the Ministry, it was decided to start the archival research in 1989, when the current President of Sudan, Lieutenant-General Umar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir, took power by a military *coup d'état*. Despite the above definition of the time horizon, a concise overview of both the conflict situation in Sudan and Dutch conflict-related interventions prior to al-Bashir's *coup* will be presented to serve as a prelude to the discussion of post-1989 developments.

2 The Sudanese Civil War

2.1 Causes

2.1.1 *The North-South Cleavage*

With approximately 2.5 million square kilometres, Sudan is the largest country in Africa. Stretching from about latitude 4 to 22 degrees north, it covers a large tract of the north-south axis of Africa north of the equator. Due to this geographic situation, internal differences within the northern part of the African continent are by and large mirrored by Sudan's physical and ethno-cultural make-up. Natural conditions in Sudan range from a desert-like environment in the north to tropical rainforest in the south, with large savannah zones and marshlands in between. Ethno-cultural differences are just as great. Sudan's almost 28 million inhabitants (Worldbank 1998)³ may be tentatively divided into an Arabized and Islamicized population inhabiting the north, and a southern-based African population adhering to traditional religions and Christianity. Despite this general Arab-African dichotomy, a rich heterogeneity in ethnicity exists. The staggering number of 572 ethnic groups has been reported for Sudan (Beswick 1991: 197).

The Arabs, estimated at 40 per cent of the total Sudanese population, constitute the most homogenous entity of the two compounded groupings. The Arab grouping comprises people of (mixed) Arab descent, as well as less numerous nomadic Arabized and Islamicized indigenous groups who inhabit the southern frontier zone of the Arab ethno-cultural domain. Among the latter, the Baggara, Rufa'a, and Rezeigat Arabs are best known. Some non-Arabized groups, such as the Nubians, the Beja, the Nuba, and the Ingessana, are also to a large extent Islamicized. Together, these groups make up an additional 30 per cent of the population. The southern-based African grouping contains Nilotic groups, which live in the southern parts of Sudan's central grasslands. The Dinka are the most numerous among these ethnic groups, followed by the Nuer and the Shilluk. The southern grouping also contains people known as Equatorians - a collective term for a large number of small ethnic groups - who inhabit the wooded lands along the southern borders of Sudan. Nilotes and Equatorians are estimated to make up the remaining 30 per cent of the population.^{4 5}

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- 3) Sources relating to Sudan's population figures are inconsistent. According to the usually reliable CIA World Factbook, for instance, approximately 33 million people live in Sudan (CIA 1998).
 - 4) Precise figures on the numerical strength of Sudan's ethnic groups are hard to come by. The above general assessment is based upon Suliman 1993: 104; Deng and Medani 1996: 100; Deegan 1997: 165; CIA 1998; Kulusika 1998: 25; and Suliman 1999: 17. Estimates, to be only hesitantly accepted, put the Dinka at 12 per cent of the total population, the Beja and the Nuba at 6 per cent, and the Nubians at 3 per cent.
 - 5) For a far more detailed ethno-cultural account, see SIL 1996 and Kulusika 1998: 25-30.

2.1.2 *A Complex of Causes*

The Sudanese conflict has usually been conceived as a north-south conflict. The ethno-cultural fissure between the Islamic north and the African south was viewed as the principal cause of the conflict. It goes without saying that ethno-cultural divisions have played a mobilizing role with regard to the conflict. Yet primordial affiliations alone did not constitute a sufficient motive to lure people into the Sudanese war. Political and economic motives have played an important role as well. The ethnic struggle for political power and economic resources is, moreover, not a simple north-versus-south affair. In the 1990s in particular, African ethnic groups have been embroiled in mutual clashes, and are sometimes fighting on the side of the Government of Sudan (GoS). Arab groups do the same on the side of the main rebel group, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). In this report, the Sudanese ethno-cultural split is not understood as the principal cause of the civil war; it is argued that a complex of causes accounts for the Sudanese conflict.

The Sudanese state has never been capable of constructing a national Sudanese identity. Attempts by the Sudanese state elite to construct a national identity have solely been based upon the Islamic ethno-cultural heritage of the north, thereby excluding the African identity of the southern population. As a result, an inclusive national identity has never been forged, and the state lacks legitimacy among the population of the south. The northern-based Sudanese state has, moreover, acted as a predator state *vis-à-vis* the south. The south has been conceived as a simple source of easily extractable resources. The imposition of northern Islamic identity and the extraction of southern resources by the north caused southern resentment to develop. Political entrepreneurs in the south mobilized this resentment, which in 1983 triggered the civil war.

The international environment has been conducive to the war, notwithstanding some attempts at reconciliation. Acting according to their own political agendas – based on a complex of ideological and ethno-cultural motives, power politics, and economic interests – several external entities supplied the Sudanese warring parties, especially the GoS, with military support. As a result, a long-lasting civil war ensued.

In the 1990s, the nature of the Sudanese conflict changed. With the end of the Cold War and the fading of the bipolar world system, military support on behalf of the two Cold War superpowers ended. The two main contenders, the GoS and especially the SPLA, have ever since proven incapable of stopping factionalism among their own rank and file. For the GoS and SPLA breakaway factions, it is no longer ideologically motivated political issues that provide the motive to pursue war, but sheer survival. A struggle for economic resources has since unfolded, and the struggle is nowadays about political control over land, oil, and water.

Land

Central Sudan possesses huge reserves of rich agricultural land. Nonetheless, land is the most sought after resource of the common people of Sudan. Land has become a rare asset due to a combination of

factors comprising population growth,⁶ adverse climatic conditions,⁷ civil war,⁸ environmental degradation, and unwise agricultural policies on behalf of the GoS. The bitter consequences of GoS agricultural policy have been overlooked for decades (see Mohamed Salih 1989 and 1992; Lado 1993; Suliman 1993 and 1999).⁹ It therefore deserves special attention here.

In the late 1960s, the GoS embarked upon an ambitious scheme to become the ‘bread basket’ of the Arab world. Backed by a steady inflow of Arab petro-dollars, Western aid and professional assistance from the IMF and Worldbank, the scheme started. All land not registered as private property – which concerned most land, whether people were living on it or not - was nationalized in 1970. It was subsequently leased to large landholders, mostly absentee ‘Jellaba’ landlords from the north, for 25 to 40 years. The Mechanized Farming Corporation (MFC) channelled loans to the farmers to ensure that mechanization programmes were executed.

The mechanization campaign seemed a success. Sudan exported large quantities of sorghum, and earned foreign currency. Yet at the same time the Sudanese population suffered from famine.¹⁰ Foreign currency earnings were spent on the civil war or disappeared because of corruption. As the MFC only focused on the use of tractors, and did not apply fertilizers, insecticides, and other agricultural inputs, land under mechanized farming was exhausted within five years or so. Huge tracts of land were lost forever.¹¹

Increasing land scarcity resulted in mounting tensions between local Arab and African ethnic groups. In the past, the Baggara, Rufa’a, and Rezeigat - Islamicized pastoralists of Darfur, Kordofan, and Upper Nile - moved to the south in search of fresh pasture. Travelling southwards, they met with Dinka, Nuba, Nuer, Shilluk and Anuak African (agro-)pastoralist ethnic groups, with whom the northerners lived in a symbiotic but violent relationship. Trade and armed clashes went hand in hand. When inter-ethnic rivalry threatened to exceed normal proportions, inter-tribal conferences were established to solve problems.

The current scarcity of land has, however, radically diminished the effectiveness of these inter-tribal conferences. Since there is hardly sufficient land available to feed all, agreement is difficult to reach.

6) Population growth is currently at the high level of 2.73 per cent (CIA 1998).

7) Since the late 1960s, rains have been less than usual or absent. Central Sudan, an immensely important grain-producing region, has received only half its average annual rainfall since 1967 (Suliman 1999: 6). Severe spells of drought occurred during 1972/1975, 1983/1985, 1987/1989 (Mohamed Salih 1992: 127), and again in 1997/1998.

8) Farming is impossible at zones of intensified fighting. During civil war, farmers will, moreover, not be inclined to invest in (the sustainable management of) land since their produce may be robbed. Environmental degradation and the eventual loss of land are the result. A war-related lack of agricultural inputs has similar consequences.

9) For the Nuba, see Bradbury 1998.

10) IMF economists applauded the Sudanese export of 621,000 tonnes of sorghum during the 1982/1985 famine (Suliman 1999: 12).

11) An estimated 17 million hectares of rain-fed arable land, almost half the country’s potential, have lost their topsoil and turned to dust (Suliman 1993: 106).

As a consequence, violent raids by northern pastoralists, in which whole villages are pillaged and devastated, have become frequent. Inter-ethnic tensions at the Arab-African buffer zone have greatly increased.¹² The GoS and the SPLA have exploited inter-ethnic tensions. The GoS has supplied Baggara, Rufa'a, Rezeigat, and other northern pastoralist groups with weaponry, in particular rifles. As 'Mujahadeen' militias, they nowadays fight the SPLA and associated ethnic groups (De Waal 1993). The SPLA has capitalized on southern resentment with respect to the 'Jellaba' annexation of land, in particular among the Nuba. Nubas have joined the SPLA ranks in great numbers.

Oil

Oil was first discovered in 1979 by the American company Chevron at Bentiu, Unity State. Plans were made to build a pipeline to a newly built refinery in Port Sudan, situated on the Red Sea coast in northern Sudan, in order to export the Bentiu crude. Early attempts to extract the oil were suspended, however, in 1984 due to SPLA attacks. At present, the GoS extracts some oil from the Bentiu field through a consortium including Malaysian and Chinese investors and a Canadian-based Oil Company (HRW 1998). The GoS has meanwhile completed the pipeline to Port Sudan. Since the mid-1980s, several SPLA breakaway factions have provided protection for the oil drilling against SPLA attacks. These factions are currently contending for command over Unity State and its oil resources. Attempts to obtain licences for future extraction of Sudanese oil are manifold. In particular Chinese, Malaysian, French, Canadian, German, and British firms are very enterprising in this regard.

Water

The central and southern Sudanese swamps contain large water resources. In 1978 a French consortium, Campagne des Constructions Internationales, together with a Sudanese-Egyptian state-led joint venture, embarked on the exploitation of these resources. They began building a canal at Jonglei in order to divert the White Nile water from the 'Sudd' to the north. The Jonglei project would supply northern Sudan and Egypt with water for agricultural purposes, and would open up the entire area for mechanized farming (Suliman 1993: 107-108). Yet SPLA attacks put an end to the project in 1983.

The next section presents a historical survey of the pre-1989 conflict. Emphasis will be placed on the exclusionary GoS politics with respect to the population of the south, and to the international environment, which has been conducive to the persistence of civil war. An overview of the principal parties involved in the current conflict and their objectives will be presented in section 2.3, and an outline of the post-1989 conflict dynamics will be submitted in section 2.4.

12) In spite of this general picture, it should be acknowledged that armed quarrels concerning land issues also exist within ethnic groups, although on a decidedly smaller scale.

2.2 The Conflict prior to 1989: Political Exclusion of the South and International Involvement

2.2.1 *The Turks and British*

Because of the inaccessible marshlands and mountains surrounding southern Sudan, the south has for the greater part of its history occupied an isolated position *vis-à-vis* the north. Southern Sudan's isolation was, however, broken in the 1820s when the Turks invaded Sudan and established the Ottoman Empire's hegemony. During the Ottoman reign, violent raids by northern Sudanese, so-called 'Jellaba' traders, became frequent in the south. Initially in search for ivory, these Jellaba traders soon discovered a more lucrative business: the slave trade. Ethnic tensions between the northern and southern populations ensued.

In 1898 the British took over power in Sudan. They established *de jure* Anglo-Egyptian but *de facto* British rule, and thereby replaced the titular independent Sudanese Mahdist rulers who had succeeded the Turks in 1881 (Peters 1996: 15-16). The British aggravated the ethnic tensions that had developed under Turkish rule. In the 1930s, the British embarked on the so-called 'southern policy', and the north and south of Sudan were henceforth treated as separate administrative units. Christianity and English were promoted in the south, whereas the north was permitted to pursue an Arab Muslim identity. Infrastructure, economy, and education were only developed in the north. National Sudanese integration consequently failed (Woodward 1985: 4, 1995: 94).

2.2.2 *Independent Sudan*

During the first decades of the twentieth century a northern-based nationalism gradually developed in Sudan. It soon became clear that the desire for independence would be accepted by the British as well as by Egypt. At a June 1947 preparatory conference at Juba, the British met with delegates from northern and southern Sudan and they reached agreement on the independence of a unified Sudan. The south of Sudan would be given federal status for its provinces (Daly 1993: 10; Deng 1994: 467). On 1 January 1956, Sudan gained independence (Deng and Medani 1996: 105).

The consequences of both Turkish and British past policies proved critical at independence. As the southerners had rarely received education, the replacement of the British administration in all areas of Sudan became an almost exclusive northern affair.¹³ The southern provinces were, moreover, not awarded federal status by the Jellaba-dominated Sudanese administration. The south consequently regarded 'Sudanization' as a renewed colonization by the north, and dissatisfaction developed. Southern dissatisfaction intensified when the Sudanese state became more exclusionary. An Islamicization policy was imposed upon Sudan's entire population. Christian missionary schools were nationalized, and the public holiday was changed from Sunday to Friday (Woodward 1995: 93-94). Armed skirmishes, which had already begun with an August 1955 southern Sudanese mutiny in Torit

13) Of the 800 administrative posts vacated by the British, a mere four were allocated to Sudanese originating in the south (Suliman 1999: 4).

(Johnson and Prunier 1993: 118), escalated. Total civil war between the Jellaba government and what would later be called the Anya Nya rebels of the south, burst into the open in the early 1960s.

International parties assisted both the northern-based government and the rebels. Israel, hoping to distort the operations of an Arab foe, gave military support to the Anya Nya movement through Ethiopia and Uganda, and the two African Horn countries supported the Anya Nya movement on account of ethno-cultural affinity. The GoS was offered support by its Arab allies: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates in particular. Following the May 1969 military *coup* by the Sudanese army officer Jafar Nimeiri, the United States became the GoS's principal benefactor.

2.2.3 *The Nimeiri Regime*

Nimeiri aspired to secure his power by developing Sudan with Western support. Obviously, the civil war had to be ended to achieve this aim. Assisted by a beneficial regional political setting, Nimeiri reached agreements with Ethiopia and Uganda, which ended their military aid to the Anya Nya rebels. The rebels were then forced to the negotiation table. Mediation by the World Council of Churches and Haile Selassie resulted in the 1972 Addis Ababa peace accord (see Beswick 1991). Southern autonomy was the crux of the accord.

The Nimeiri Government seemed successful. The civil war ended in 1972, Nimeiri had obtained a firm political seat, and (petro-)dollars from Arab and Western countries poured into the country in vast amounts.¹⁴ Yet the situation was not as promising as it seemed. The state of the Sudanese economy was deplorable. Unwise investment and corruption had wasted billions of dollars of development aid; Sudan was suffering from a severe foreign debt. At the same time – and perhaps caused by the above – radical Islam, in the guise of the so-called Muslim Brotherhood, grew in power. To secure his own political survival, Nimeiri decided to co-opt the Muslim Brotherhood into his government.

The Nimeiri government's Muslim Brotherhood politicians were not willing to support the 1972 Addis Ababa peace accord. They considered southern Sudan to be a religious frontier zone from where the Islamic conquest of the African Horn should start. Instigated by the Muslim Brotherhood, the GoS again took an exclusionary and predatory stand *vis-à-vis* the south. The introduction of Islamic law for all Sudan's people in the early 1980s, the administrative redivision of the south – implying a loss of oil-rich territory to the north – and plans to withdraw both oil and water from the south to be utilized in the north, again inflamed north-south relations.

2.2.4 *The Second Civil War*

A May 1983 army mutiny based in Bor in the Upper Nile, which spread in quick succession to the garrisons of Pibor and Pachalla, ignited Sudan's second civil war. Southern soldiers from other garrisons, mainly Dinkas, deserted and joined the mutineers. On 31 July 1983, the Dinka rebel leader John Garang de Mabior founded the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and its political wing,

14) In the early 1980s, Sudan received the most military and economic aid of all sub-Saharan Africa (Deng and Medani 1996: 110).

the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). Gradually, most rebel forces coalesced into the SPLA (Becker and Mitchell 1991: 46).

The SPLA initially operated as a guerrilla movement executing hit-and-run combat techniques. Its main patron was the Soviet Union (SU). The SU channelled its military support through Libya and Ethiopia, where the US client Haile Selassie had been toppled by socialist-minded Mengistu Haile Mariam in a 1974 *coup*. The US continued its support to the Sudanese authorities, but US military aid to the GoS diminished during the second half of the 1980s. Already upset by the 1983 introduction of Islamic law, the 1985 execution of the liberal Muslim leader Mahmoud Muhammad Taha caused alarm within the US government and ushered in a period in which American military and economic aid was sharply reduced.¹⁵

2.2.5 *Democratic Intermezzo*

Because the civil war intensified and the Sudanese economy did not recover, Nimeiri faced increased opposition, and in 1985 the opposition toppled Nimeiri's regime. A one-year transitional period followed, after which democracy was restored. Several democratic governments, headed by Umma party leader Sadiq al-Mahdi and including the Muslim Brotherhood, which was renamed the National Islamic Front (NIF) in 1986, ruled Sudan until 1989. They plunged into the war with the SPLA with renewed vigour. Backed by arms supplies from Iraq and Libya, whose leader Qaddafi had changed sides, the al-Mahdi governments expected to deal the final blow to the SPLA, but like his predecessors, al-Mahdi did not succeed. Negotiations with the SPLA also did not bring an end to the civil war.

From 1984 to 1988, the SPLA gradually expanded its field of operations. Initially, its main activities were situated in Dinka-dominated Bahr al-Ghazal, but by the end of 1988, Equatoria, Upper Nile, and the southern half of Blue Nile, Darfur, and Kordofan, were also penetrated by SPLA soldiers. Although the SPLA did not control the whole area, it was able at least temporarily to secure large tracts of Sudanese territory along the borders of Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, and the Central African Republic. As the GoS could not stop the SPLA advance, it began to arm local ethnic groups that were in variance with the SPLA or associated ethnic groups. Islamicized groups like the Baggara, Rufa'a, and Rezeigat were partly transformed into government-led militias, which were responsible for a great deal of local havoc. African groups retaliated. A vicious circle of ethnic violence was initiated at the local level.

2.2.6 *The New Islamic Front (NIF)*

In spite of the enduring civil war, negotiations gained momentum in 1988 and 1989 when certain elements within the Sudanese army began to press al-Mahdi to end the war. Northern and southern

15) In 1985, during the high days of the Reagan administration, the US was by far the most important donor among OECD countries. US Official Development Assistance to Sudan amounted to US\$ 346 million. The US moreover provided US\$ 40 million in military aid (Deng and Medani 1996: 117-8). During the late 1970s and 1980s, US military aid amounted to a total of US\$ 1 billion (HRW 1998b: 10).

parties were close to a peace accord. Final negotiations between al-Mahdi and Garang were scheduled for 4 July 1989 in Addis Ababa. Yet on 30 June 1989, army officer Umar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir staged a *coup* backed by the NIF (Suliman 1999: 6). With the NIF in power, the GoS's exclusionary and predatory attitude towards the south intensified.

2.3 The Parties Involved

The main parties of the Sudanese conflict are the GoS and the SPLA. The GoS's power base is Khartoum. From Khartoum, the GoS at present firmly controls Khartoum and the northern states, and the northern halves of Darfur, Kordofan, and Blue Nile. Red Sea and Kassala are also for the greater part in GoS possession, but are regularly under attack by rebel forces. In the south, the GoS dominates in the important cities. The SPLA's military power has its base in the southern countryside, along the border with Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic. From the border, the SPLA controls parts of southern Blue Nile, Upper Nile, Equatoria, Bahr al-Ghazal, southern Darfur, and southern Kordofan. Along the Eritrean border, the SPLA regularly attacks GoS forces in Kassala and Red Sea in joint operations with northern-based opposition groups. In addition to the GoS and the SPLA, militias and SPLA breakaway factions operate at the African-Islamic frontier in southern Darfur and Kordofan, in Unity and Blue Nile, and in northern Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile. They tend to support the GoS, but often change sides.

2.3.1 *The Government of Sudan (GoS)*

The GoS is headed by Lieutenant-General al-Bashir who assumed power on 30 June 1989 in a military *coup*. Following the *coup*, al-Bashir became chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), Head of State, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. The RCC was dissolved on 16 October 1993, after which al-Bashir and the Transitional National Assembly (TNA) took over executive and legislative powers. Since 16 October 1993, al-Bashir has been both Head of State and Government. In March 1998, al-Bashir reshuffled his cabinet, and brought in some former rebels and opposition members (CIA 1998).¹⁶

The armed forces of the GoS consist of a regular army, security forces, police forces, and the so-called 'Popular Defence Forces' (PDF, more on this below). The regular army and the PDF are most important in numerical strength and military significance. The regular army numbers 69,000 officers and men; the PDF 15,000 men plus 60,000 reservists (IISS 1997).

16) This political move was not aimed at making concessions to the rebels or making the GoS more democratic. Al-Bashir simply co-opted defected SPLA commanders into his government. Several constitutional amendments during the 1990s, which would allegedly transfer central power to the regional level, likewise did not make the GoS more democratic. Power firmly remained within presidential hands (Campos Guimaraes 1997).

The present cabinet and National Assembly are dominated by the Islamic fundamentalist National Islamic Front (NIF).¹⁷ The NIF is headed by Hassan al-Turabi who controls much of Khartoum's overall domestic and foreign policies (CIA 1998). Due to the NIF dominance of Sudanese politics, the Sudanese state is theocratic.¹⁸

The NIF-dominated GoS regards southern Sudan as an outpost of Islamic faith. Situated at the frontier of Islamic and African civilization, the south should be the area from where Islam spreads over the mostly Christian African Horn. Islamicization of the south is therefore promoted. The GoS also considers southern Sudan as an area for exploitation. Natural resources such as land, oil, and water are most in demand. The Islamic fundamentalist and exploitative objectives of the GoS give occasion to an appalling attitude *vis-à-vis* the southern population. The GoS is notorious for its gross violations of even the most basic human rights.¹⁹ This has contributed to making the GoS an international pariah.

2.3.2 *The Rebel Movement: The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the National Democratic Alliance (NDA)*

The SPLA and its political branch SPLM are without doubt the prime instigators of the rebel movement. They were established on 31 July 1983, following mutinies among southern troops stationed at Bor, Pachalla, and Pibor in southern Sudan (Becker and Mitchell 1991: 47-48). John Garang de Mabior commands both the SPLA and the SPLM.²⁰ The SPLA is estimated to employ 50,000 to 60,000 soldiers (IISS 1997; Sudan Net 1999). It derives its support mainly from the African peoples of the south, who oppose the exclusive and exploitative northern state policies. These are foremost the Dinka - Garang is Dinka - but also Nuba, Shilluk, Ingessana, and some Nuer and Equatorians.

In June 1994, the SPLA joined the so-called National Democratic Alliance (NDA). The NDA is a nation-wide umbrella group of armed rebels, banned northern political parties and trade unions, whose collective aim is the overthrow of the Sudanese regime (Deng 1998: 74). Since the SPLA contributes the lion's share to the NDA army, its commander-in-chief is Garang. In addition to the SPLA, the NDA involves two well-organized rebel groups: the Sudan Allied Forces (SAF) and the Beja Congress (AIR 1997). Both parties have been in combat with GoS troops along the Eritrean border since 1997. The two main northern opposition parties, the Umma party and the Democratic Unionist Party

17) The NIF has recently changed its name to National Congress.

18) As is stipulated by the 'Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan' (adopted in June 1998), paragraph 4: 'Supremacy in the State is to God...' (The Sudan Foundation 1998).

19) This observation equally relates to the rebels. Torture, abduction of children, rape, and extra-judicial executions are widespread in Sudan. See for instance AIR 1997 and 1998; HRW 1994, 1998a and 1999; and al-Mahdi 1999. Both parties also frequently inhibit relief food from reaching populations inhabiting areas controlled by the other side. Hunger-stricken regions are declared 'no-go areas' and relief flights are banned in view of the 'security situation'.

20) The SPLA and the SPLM follow and express the political course of their leader Garang. They will therefore not be dealt with separately.

(DUP)²¹ – which, however, have not always been on good terms with the SPLA²² – are also affiliated with the NDA.²³

The SPLA's main objective is the overthrow of the GoS regime. Subsequently, a democratic secular regime should be established, and considerable autonomy for the south institutionalized. This autonomy may, but should not necessarily, lead to secession. In order to keep the NDA alliance together, Garang, however, frequently claims to fight for a unified Sudan. Garang's claims have in the past resulted in unabated foreign support from countries that faced secessionist movements themselves (Kok 1996: 560-562). However, since not all SPLA members agree with the concept of a unified Sudan, Garang's statements have created problems (see next section).

The SPLA has by and large been a rather successful movement. It has captured considerable parts of Sudan's southern territory,²⁴ and has also successfully dealt with governments abroad and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), only just falling short of explicit recognition.

2.3.3 *Militias and SPLA Breakaway Factions*

Militias

From a Sudanese perspective, militias are military bands comprising ethnic groups of the Islamic-African frontier zone and Equatoria, which are armed by the GoS in order to fight the SPLA.²⁵ The militias originated in the second half of the 1980s.²⁶ Since the militias' role in the civil war has become of considerable importance to the GoS, the political position of the militias was formalized in 1990²⁷ when the enactment of the Popular Defence Act officially recognized the militias' role as 'Popular Defence Forces'.

Broadly, two sorts of militias can be distinguished. First, militias involving Islamicized ethnic groups. These are usually (nomadic) pastoralists, who as a consequence of war and environmental degradation

21) The Umma party employs a few so-called 'Ansar fighters' in northwestern Sudan.

22) Both parties have a distinct Islamic background and have been in power in Sudan for intermittent periods, confronting the SPLA and its predecessors. The Umma party stems from the Ansar sect, led by Sayyid Abd al-Rahman al-Mahdi, and has its historic base in western Sudan, close to the border with Libya. The DUP sprang from the Khatmiyya sect, led by Sayyid Ali al-Mirghani. Historically, it associates itself with northeastern Sudan and Egypt.

23) So is the Sudanese Communist Party (SCP), which is, however, of less importance than the two other parties nowadays.

24) According to Johnson and Prunier (1993: 117), 75 per cent of the southern territory during the SPLA's heyday in the early 1990s.

25) A few SPLA-related militias have also been created. These are, however, not well studied. Among the SPLA-related militias are the Ingessana-dominated New Fung Battalion of Malik Gor, the Nuba New Kush Battalion, and the Jur Luo faction (Johnson and Prunier 1993: 131-137).

26) Some militias already operated during the 1970s and even 1960s.

27) The militias also appear as 'Popular Forces' in the latest constitution of Sudan (paragraph 125.2, The Sudan Foundation 1998).

have lost their pasture grounds in central Sudan. In search of pasture, these groups got into conflict with African groups, which are generally associated with the SPLA. The GoS not only provides weapons for these groups, but has also added a religious dimension to their struggle by claiming that the militias conduct a 'Jihad' (holy war) against the southern 'pagans'.²⁸ The Islamicized militias are known as 'Mujahadeen'.²⁹ The second group of militias operates in roughly the same way as the Mujahadeen, albeit from another motive. This group consists of predominantly Equatoria-based armed groups, which fear Dinka domination.³⁰ With around 3 million people, the Dinka are the biggest ethnic group of the south and the main supplier of soldiers to the SPLA.

SPLA Breakaway Factions

The SPLA breakaway factions originate in the early 1990s when Soviet support to Ethiopia sharply diminished due to the end of the Cold War. These factions operate in the non-Dinka central parts of the south, where they combine Machiavellian power games with economic and ethnic interests. This often boils down to raiding pasture, farming land, cattle, and grain belonging to other ethnic groups, but also to pillaging food convoys and kidnapping people. Most factions are independent but loosely related to the GoS. Defections are regular.³¹

The most powerful faction is the South Sudan Independence Army (SSIA) and its political wing the South Sudan Independence Movement (SSIM).³² Riek Machar Teny-Dhurgon commands the SSIA and the SSIM. The SSIA was created in 1991. Machar and his troops left the SPLA because Machar disagreed with Garang on the latter's support for a unified Sudan, and because of draining Ethiopian

28) There is, however, incipient hope that the hostility between Islamicized pastoralists and African ethnic groups will diminish. Recently, peace agreements have been concluded between the Baggara and the Nuba (Suliman 1999: 48-52) and between Islamicized nomadic groups and African Masalit farmers in Darfur (Reuters 15 February 1999; IRIN 7 June 1999).

29) The most important Mujahadeen militias are formed by the Rezeigat, the Fertit, and the Baggara of southern Darfur, southern Kordofan, and northern Bahr al-Ghazal, and by the Rufa'a of southern Blue Nile. Of lesser significance are the Zurug, and the Humour militias (Suliman 1999: 16-19).

30) The most important southern militia has been Anya Nya II, the successor of the Anya Nya rebel movement of Sudan's first civil war. It is now over its peak of the mid-1980s, when it was awarded a role as protector of Chevron's oil drilling activities at Bentiu. Since most its leadership and men defected to the SPLA in late 1987 - except for Brigadier Paulino Matiep who began his own warlord business - only remnants of the movement are nowadays recorded. Other southern militias of less importance belong to the Mundari, the Toposa, the Acholi, the Latuka, the Madi, and the Azande peoples (De Waal 1993: 150; Kulusika 1998: 105; Suliman 1999: 16-19).

31) Among these factions are the armed forces of Lam Akol, William Nyuon Bany, Gordon Kong Cuol, D.K. Mathews, and Kerubino Kuanyin Bol. Kerubino's actions are illustrative of the worst among the factions' activities. At the end of 1996, Kerubino and his powerful northern Bahr al-Ghazal SPLA faction took a plane, crew, and five patients of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) hostage, demanding millions of dollars in ransom. After protracted negotiations, the plane and crew were released in exchange for relief food and trucks (HRW 1998a). Kerubino's opportunistic attitude is also well known. In August 1992, Kerubino left the SPLA to start on his own. Five years later he decided to join GoS forces. Only one year later, Kerubino rejoined the SPLA (HRW 1999).

32) The SSIA and the SSIM follow and express the political course of their leader Machar. They will therefore not be dealt with separately.

support. Machar's faction, SPLA-Nasir, started to wage its own war on the GoS forces without attacking its former rebel comrades of SPLA-Torit. Yet in 1994, Machar and his faction went over to the GoS, and renamed their SPLA-Nasir faction the SSIA. The GoS nowadays deploys the SSIA near the Bentiu oil wells in order to protect oil drilling by a consortium including Malaysian and Chinese investors and the Canadian-based Arakis Oil Company (HRW 1998).

On 21 April 1997, the SSIA and a number of little known southern military groups³³ merged forces into the South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF), following a peace agreement with the GoS. The SSDF's political wing is called the United Democratic Salvation Front Party (UDSFP). Since the SSIA contributes the bulk of the SSDF's military capacity, Machar has become the SSDF's leader. The GoS, moreover, rewarded Machar with the presidency of a temporary governing body called the 'South Sudan Coordination Council' (SSCC). Recently, however, the SSDF is disintegrating.

2.3.4 *International Involvement*

Until the end of the Cold War, the former Soviet Union backed the SPLA through its client state Ethiopia, and the US supported the GoS. In the post-Cold War era this support no longer exists. The US has reduced bilateral American aid to zero in view of the Muslim fundamentalist nature of the GoS, its alleged support of international terrorism, and violations of human rights. Multiple sanctions have been levied on Sudan, which have equally been adopted by the European Union. The US has also offered military support to traditional GoS rivals in the Horn of Africa: Ethiopia, Eritrea, and especially Uganda. Rumours of American military aid to the SPLA are widespread. For the Russian Federation it is hard currency that counts nowadays, not ideology. The Russian Federation and other former Soviet bloc states are, with China, among the GoS's major arms suppliers.³⁴

The main regional players with respect to the Sudanese civil war are Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Egypt, and Libya. The chiefly Christian African Horn countries, Ethiopia, Uganda, and - since its independence - Eritrea, support the SPLA.^{35 36} The three countries resent the radical form of Islam promoted by the GoS, and emphasize the ethnic bonds with the Sudanese south.³⁷ Nowadays, in particular Uganda - backed by the US - is an important benefactor of the SPLA. Except for its ethno-religious motive, Uganda supports the SPLA because it hopes to obtain access to oil and other resources in southern Sudan. Uganda is nowadays engaged in cross-border clashes with the GoS in the Democratic Republic of Congo,³⁸ but also on the Ugandan-Sudanese border.^{39 40} The revival of war

33) Among these are the Union of Sudan African Parties (USAP), the Equatorial Defence Force (EDF), the South Sudan Independence group (SSIG), an SPLA Nuba faction, and the Murle militia (Deegan 1997: 164).

34) This section is for the greater part based on HRW (1998b).

35) And for that matter the SAF and the Beja Congress.

36) Some exceptions exist. In 1991 the SPLA was forced to leave its Ethiopian bases when Mengistu's Dergue regime fell. It could, however, return shortly hereafter.

37) Uganda's President Museveni in particular.

38) Ugandan-supported rebels in the Democratic Republic of Congo have recently been bombed by Sudanese aircraft.

between Ethiopia and Eritrea hampers the continued support of the three countries. Eritrea has hesitantly re-allied itself with the GoS, which supported Eritrea during its independence struggle with Ethiopia. In May 1999, Eritrea and the GoS signed peace accords. Eritrea has thereupon expelled the NDA from the Sudanese embassy in Asmara and invited the GoS back in (BBC 2 May 1999; BBC 3 May 1999; BBC 19 May 1999). The reconciliation process between the GoS and Eritrea has, however, not yet fully crystallized.⁴¹ Egypt takes a neutral stand in the Sudanese conflict. Its main concern is securing its Nile water supply, for which it needs a reliable, unified Sudan. Southern Sudanese independence is not negotiable. Due to interior problems with fundamentalist Islam, Egypt also does not support the GoS. Meanwhile, the Libyan position is very hard to determine. Qaddafi has entered into alliances with nearly everyone involved in the Sudanese conflict. At present, Colonel Qaddafi claims the role of mediator.

In addition to the above countries, the Gulf countries in particular have often intervened in the Sudanese conflict. The Sudan-Gulf bonds were established in the 1970s when Sudanese labour reached the countries around the Gulf, while petro-dollar-based venture capital went the opposite way. From the 1980s onwards, the GoS could count on the sympathy of Gulf governments because of its fundamentalist Islamic policies. However, the 1991 Gulf War, in which the GoS openly sided with Iraq, badly damaged the Sudanese reputation. While Saudi Arabia remains Sudan's chief international trading partner, only pariah states such as Iraq and to a lesser extent Iran⁴² seem to be on good terms with the GoS (Suliman 1999: 21-22).⁴³

Exceptional positions with regard to the Sudanese conflict are taken by Malaysia, which has provided the GoS with crucial funds for arms purchases,⁴⁴ and by France. France is the only Western country that has supported the GoS militarily in the 1990s, and it continued its support until at least 1995. For

39) Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni has invited the SPLA to set up bases in Uganda from where the SPLA can fight the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a GoS-supported, Uganda-based rebel group that fights the Ugandan regime (Suliman 1999: 22).

40) In addition to giving military support to the SPLA, Ugandan troops have been reported regularly to cross the border into Sudan for direct military interventions.

41) The GoS continues to accuse Eritrea of bombings on Sudanese soil and of providing refuge for rebel NDA forces (IRIN 12 May 1999). It has turned down an Eritrean proposal that the two countries re-establish full diplomatic relations and reopen their respective embassies in Asmara and Khartoum (IRIN 7 June 1999). The NDA, moreover, still meets in Asmara to discuss its political and military strategy (IRIN 16 June 1999).

42) The flowering of relations with Iran, which sent arms and hardened Shi'ite fighters with experience in Lebanon and Afghanistan to assist the GoS (Woodward 1995: 107), is put in jeopardy by the recent *détente* between Iran and the West.

43) Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have recently shown interest in re-establishing bonds with Sudan in response to the August 1998 US bombing of an alleged chemical weapons factory in Khartoum (see section 2.4.5).

44) In 1997, Malaysia also paid part of the GoS debt to the IMF.

these two countries, the largely unexploited Sudanese oil reserves seem to be the main reason for their involvement.⁴⁵

2.4 The Dynamics of the Post-1989 Conflict

A 1998 US Committee on Refugees (USCR) study concluded that 1.9 million southern Sudanese had died otherwise avoidable deaths since 1983 due to war, war-related famine and disease, and Sudanese Government policies (USCR 1999).⁴⁶ This figure boils down to more than 100,000 Sudanese citizens having died each year as a consequence of the conflict. The civil war has, moreover, created the largest population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the world. Up to four million southern Sudanese have fled their homes. They have been roaming the south (1.5 million) or migrated to Khartoum (1.8 million).⁴⁷ Others have left the country (350,000) (USCR 1999).⁴⁸ This section will present the immediate causes of the Sudanese population's suffering for the post-1989 period in chronological order.

2.4.1 January 1989 to May 1991: The SPLA Offensive in Southern Sudan

The January 1989 to May 1991 period marks a turning point in the Sudanese civil war. During this period, the SPLA scored its first major military successes. By the end of 1988, the SPLA had already consolidated its position in eastern Equatoria, had secured the northern borders of the old southern region, and had pushed the war northwards into southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. In January 1989, the SPLA began to close in on the important garrison town of Nasir, which was taken on 28 January 1989. So began a string of victories that brought the war to a new phase (Johnson and Prunier 1993: 137-138).⁴⁹ In November 1990, the SPLA took the whole of western Equatoria and began to close in on the towns of Yei and Juba (Johnson and Prunier 1993: 137-138). In the Nuba mountains, the SPLA was likewise successful (Bradbury 1989: 464). The 30 June 1989 *coup* by Lieutenant-General Umar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir could not put an end to the series of SPLA victories.

45) France's military support to the GoS is probably also related to a 1994 deal in which France offered satellite intelligence on SPLA positions in exchange for the extradition of the Venezuelan terrorist 'Carlos the Jackal' (HRW 1998b: 34).

46) The figure includes the first half of 1998.

47) Added to this were 60,000 IDPs living near the Sudanese-Eritrean border, and hundreds of thousands more in the Nuba mountains (USCR 1999).

48) At the end of 1998, an estimated 170,000 Sudanese refugees were in Uganda; 60,000 in Ethiopia; 45,000 in Kenya; 35,000 in the Central African Republic; 30,000 in Congo (they have meanwhile returned); 10,000 in Chad; and 2,000 in Egypt.

49) Torit fell on 27 February 1989, Parajok and Nimule in early March, Mongalla on 17 March, Akobo on 4 April, and Waat on 2 May 1989 (Johnson and Prunier 1993: 137-138).

The military successes endowed the SPLA with large tracts of land and heavy weaponry,⁵⁰ including tanks and long-range artillery (Johnson and Prunier 1993: 137-138). It made the SPLA abandon its guerrilla warfare strategy, and instead it embarked upon conventional warfare.

2.4.2 May 1991 to June 1994: SPLA Factionalism and GoS Successes on the Battlefield

The SPLA's military successes did not last long. In May 1991, the SPLA's principal patron,⁵¹ the Ethiopian President Mengistu, was toppled by Tigrean and Eritrean guerrillas. The overthrow of the Mengistu regime brought an end to Ethiopian military assistance. Lacking Ethiopian support and guidance, the SPLA forces became subject to internal tensions.

Internal dissent reached a crisis point in August 1991, when a breakaway group, based at Nasir, called for a separate south and the overthrow of Garang. Three Zonal Commanders of northern Upper Nile, Machar, Lam Akol, and Gordon Kong Cuol (African Rights 1997: 269), broke away from the SPLA. The breakaway group was designated SPLA-Nasir, and the SPLA majority SPLA-Torit (Suliman 1999: 5, 19). SPLA-Nasir, however, itself suffered from factionalism. In early 1994, Foreign Relations Officer Akol and his troops returned to their tribal Shilluk base in Malakal, Upper Nile (SNV 19 May 1994). Nonetheless, the bulk of SPLA-Nasir remained faithful to Machar. In 1995, SPLA-Nasir was reorganized into one army and renamed SSIA (HRW 1998: 15).

SPLA-Torit, which was renamed SPLA-Mainstream following the July 1992 loss of Torit (Kulusika 1998: 106-107), experienced undiminished factionalism. In August 1992, SPLA-Mainstream commander Kerubino Kuanyin Bol defected, and moved with his Nuer soldiers to northern Bahr al-Ghazal (HRW 1998b: 15). Shortly hereafter, SPLA-Mainstream Chief of Staff, William Nyuon Bany, began harassing SPLA-Mainstream in eastern Equatoria (African Rights 1997: 281).⁵² In 1994, the SPLA breakaway faction under Kerubino, and for that matter also the factions of Machar, Akol, and Cuol, defected to the government (HRW 1999).

While the SPLA was confronted with factionalism among its rank and file, the GoS faced international isolation. Because of its pro-Iraqi position during the 1991 Gulf War, the West and Gulf countries reduced their support to Sudan. The West furthermore levied sanctions on the GoS. The US initially imposed sanctions in 1989 and strengthened these several times (HRW 1998b), while it added Sudan to its list of states that sponsor terrorism in 1993 (Deng and Medani 1996: 113). On 16 March 1994, the Council of the European Union instituted an embargo on the export of arms, ammunition, and

50) Heavy weaponry was not only captured from defeated elements of the regular GoS army, but also furnished by Ethiopia.

51) Mengistu had supported the SPLA with weapon systems, military bases, logistics, and probably military interventions on Sudanese territory. Mengistu had also allowed the SPLA to utilize refugee camps for Sudanese citizens as recruitment centres for the rebel army. In exchange, the SPLA assisted Mengistu in fighting Tigrean insurgents in Ethiopia.

52) However, in August 1995 Nyuon formed SSIA II, and in alliance with SPLA-Mainstream rebelled against Machar. In January 1996, Nyuon was killed and his group reunited with SPLA-Mainstream four months later (African Rights 1997: 284).

military equipment to Sudan (HRW 1998b: 5). Only presumed terrorist-supporting states like Iraq and especially Iran reacted to the GoS's isolation by increasing their assistance. Iranian finance, weaponry, and Shi'ite fighters were put at the GoS's disposal. The close Sudanese-Iranian friendship,⁵³ however, only worsened the GoS's international image.

Because of factionalism among SPLA forces and Iranian military support, the GoS army and the Popular Defence Forces (PDF) achieved significant military successes. In 1992, the GoS and GoS-related troops managed to recapture a number of garrison towns and to regain the use of some roads and communications infrastructure (HRW 1998b: 12).⁵⁴

2.4.3 May 1994 to February 1996: The Opposition Unites

The May 1994 to February 1996 period is marked by a military stalemate. The GoS was not capable of dealing the final blow to the powerless SPLA,⁵⁵ while the SPLA could not recover from its losses. Against this background, four members of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification (IGADD) - Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda - initiated a mediation attempt. While it was publicly stated that the attempt aimed at ending civil war, the four IGADD partners - well-known opponents of the GoS (see section 2.3.4) - acted according to a hidden agenda directed at isolation of the GoS and political and military support of the rebels. On 20 May 1994, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Eritrea presented a 'Declaration of Principles' (DoP)⁵⁶ that should serve as an agenda for negotiations between the warring parties. The DoP entailed the separation of religion and state, multi-party democracy, respect for fundamental human rights, a considerable measure of decentralization, and a referendum on unity or southern secession after an interim period (Deng and Medani 1996: 116; IGAD 1999b). Not surprisingly, the DoP was perfectly in line with the SPLA's political objectives.

The weakened SPLA instantly agreed to the DoP, but the GoS rejected negotiations. It refused to discuss southern autonomy and the separation of religion and state (Deng 1998: 73-74). In September 1994, negotiations reached deadlock (IGAD 1999b). The IGADD mediators - Uganda, Eritrea, and Ethiopia in particular - responded by increasing their military support to the SPLA and putting pressure on the Sudanese opposition to unite (Deng 1998: 73-74). The efforts of the 'Front-Line Countries' soon paid off. In June 1994, the NDA agreed on an armed struggle against the GoS (SNV 22 July 1995; IGAD 1999b), but as yet only the SPLA has been capable of military operations.

53) The bonds between Iran and the GoS were corroborated by the December 1992 visit to Khartoum by the Iranian President Ali Hashemi Rafsanjani (Deng and Medani 1996: 111).

54) In the south, the SPLA lost Pachalla, Bor, Akon, Yirol, Shambe, Pibor, and Kapoeta on 29 May 1992, Mongalla and Torit on 13 July 1992, and Kaya and Kajo-Kaji on 10 June 1994 (Kulusika 1998: 108). In the Nuba mountains the GoS military campaign reached a peak with the declaration of Jihad by the governor of Kordofan state of January 1992. A force of presumably 40,000 Mujahadeen and regular army troops traveled to the Nuba mountains to fight the SPLA and to enforce the displacement of the Nuba to make sure no Nuba would side against the GoS (Bradbury 1998: 465).

55) With 'SPLA', SPLA-Mainstream is indicated.

56) For the original text, see annexe III

On 26 June 1995, an attempt was made on the life of the Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who attended an Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit in Addis Ababa. The suspects of the assassination attempt found refuge in Sudan. The GoS, however, refused to hand over the suspects, which angered the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Ugandan governments (Deng 1998: 74). The GoS's uncooperative attitude gave occasion to increased support to the NDA by the Front-Line Countries.⁵⁷ The Mubarak assassination attempt also furthered international isolation of the GoS. In early 1996, the UN Security Council unanimously voted for a resolution calling on Sudan to comply with OAU requests to hand over the three suspects of the assassination attempt on Mubarak (SNV January 1996). Also in 1996, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1054, calling on UN member states to institute travel restrictions on Sudanese government officials; and Resolution 1070, imposing a ban on flights by Sudanese government-controlled aircraft (HRW 1998b). Even Iran began to disassociate itself from the GoS.⁵⁸

2.4.4 February 1996 to April 1997: The Opening of the Eastern Front

In February 1996, the NDA gained military momentum and the civil war intensified. The first NDA attacks were directed against Kassala state, only a few hundred kilometres from Khartoum. The attacks were conducted by the Sudan Allied Forces (SAF) from bases in neighbouring Eritrea (HRW 1998b: 15). The SPLA joined the eastern front with a March 1996 offensive in Upper Nile and southern Blue Nile.⁵⁹

In January 1997, the SAF and the SPLA for the first time carried out a joint military operation. They launched attacks in the east from Ethiopia and carried out operations along the Red Sea coast from Eritrea, penetrating even north of Kassala state. The NDA forces threatened key economic targets, such as the Rosereis Dam near Damazin in Blue Nile, which accounts for two-thirds of Khartoum's electricity supply, and the highway linking Port Sudan and Khartoum (HRW 1998b). In March 1997, the Beja Congress joined the SAF and the SPLA at the eastern front (AIR 1998). The combined NDA forces rushed in a sweeping movement across the borders of Ethiopia and Eritrea, capturing several towns.⁶⁰ The NDA even pushed towards Tokar, a town 150 kilometres southeast of Port Sudan (SNV April/May 1997), threatening the planned oil pipeline to Port Sudan.

During the 1997 NDA offensive in the east, the SPLA launched an attack in the south along the border with Uganda and Zaire. Backed by Eritrean tanks and heavy artillery (HRW 1998b: 3), it captured the

57) Reconciliation between Ethiopia's new government and the SPLA gave the latter renewed access through Ethiopia to contested areas of southeastern Sudan. Eritrea meanwhile attempted to shore up a broad opposition alliance along its border with Sudan (HRW 1998b: 44). Moreover, it handed over the Sudanese embassy in Asmara to the NDA to use as their head office in February 1996 (SNV February 1996).

58) From 1995 onwards, financial transfers from Iran became limited (Deng and Medani 1996: 113).

59) During March and April 1996, SPLA forces seized the towns of Khor Yabus, Pachalla, Tami, Shima, and Uza in the Nile states bordering Ethiopia (SNV June 1996).

60) Kurmuk, Gissan, Menza, Yagora, Yabachar, Gadamayeb, and some smaller towns (SNV 1997a; Deng 1998: 74).

strategically important towns of Yei and Rumbek (SNV 1997b). The SPLA, moreover, cut off all GoS land links to Juba (SNV April/May 1997).

The successful NDA offensive may partly be explained by US ‘non-lethal’ military support to Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Uganda. In late 1996, the US government decided to send US\$ 20 million of military equipment (radios, uniforms, boots, and tents) to Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda, which was reportedly to help the Front-Line States. Observers, however, believe that the aid was meant to be channelled to NDA forces. Rumours that several Operational Detachments-Alpha of the US army were operating in support of the SPLA are also persistent (SNV November 1996).

2.4.5 April 1997 to December 1998: ‘The Sudan Peace Agreement’, Peace Accord or War Pact?

In response to the NDA’s successes, the GoS sought to institutionalize its bonds with the SPLA breakaway factions. This resulted in the April 1997 ‘Sudan Peace Agreement’. The peace agreement stipulated that Islamic law and custom would become the sources of legislation, a referendum would be held in the south with options ranging from unity to secession, and Sudan would have a participatory democracy and become a federation (Deegan 1997: 168-170). The agreement was signed by Machar’s SSIA, Kerubino’s SPLA faction, and four little-known rebel groups.⁶¹ On 28 April 1997, the leaders of the factions that signed the agreement united their forces in the South Sudan Defence Front (SSDF).

The southern commanders that signed the agreement were co-opted into the GoS. Machar became President of the Coordinating Council of the Southern States (CCSS), a temporary council established to rule the south during a transitional period preceding the referendum. Kerubino was made Assistant President of the Republic of Sudan and reinstated in the Sudan armed forces with the rank of major general (HRW 1998b: 13).

The agreement was not designed to incorporate the SPLA - which would have never accepted Islamic law as a source of legislation – but to relieve regular GoS forces from their southern burden. By making Machar and Kerubino fight the SPLA in the south,⁶² GoS troops could be employed at the eastern front in order to combat NDA forces. Machar and Kerubino, whose bases are situated in central Sudan, were relieved from possible GoS attacks from the rear, but could still operate as warlords in their southern homelands.

The opportunistic nature of the Sudan Peace Agreement proved itself in January 1998, when Kerubino defected from the SSDF to realign his forces with the SPLA (HRW 1998b: 13). More defections followed. Fighting first began between Machar’s troops and soldiers under the command of Paulino

61) The SPLA faction of Commander Arok Thon Arok; the Union of Sudan African Parties (USAP); the South Sudan Independence Group (SSIG); and the Equatorial Defence Force (EDF) (Deegan 1997: 164). The GoS entered into a separate peace agreement with an SPLA Nuba faction (HRW 1998b: 13).

62) Following the agreement, the GoS directed Machar’s troops to Juba to fortify it against the SPLA (HRW 1998a).

Matiep, a well-known warlord and SPLA opponent. Machar and Matiep, both Nuer, began struggling for control of Sudan's principal oil fields in Unity (HRW 1999). The SSDF has now totally disintegrated and several warlords contend for command over Unity and its oil resources (IRIN 12 May 1999; IRIN 21 July 1999).

The GoS's international isolation in the meantime increased. In May 1997, the European Parliament resolved to maintain sanctions against Sudan on account of human rights violations (HRW 1998a), while the US even tightened sanctions by blocking all Sudanese assets in the US, and barring all US individuals and companies from transactions with Sudan (HRW 1998b). On 20 August 1998, the US moreover launched a cruise missile strike on an alleged chemical weapons factory belonging to Usama Bin Laden in response to attacks on the US embassies at Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

But the NDA also ran into problems. Due to the escalating Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict, Ethiopia reduced its support to the NDA (Suliman 1999: 54), while Eritrea and the GoS made attempts at reconciliation during the first half of 1999.

2.4.6 Prospects

In spite of the setbacks recently experienced by the GoS and the NDA, the Sudanese war proceeds unabated. Apparently, the NDA is currently the most successful party. In addition to its firm SPLA base in the south, the NDA has been able to consolidate the eastern front, threatening Khartoum's economic infrastructure.⁶³

Under mounting NDA military pressure, in May 1998 the GoS agreed to let the south secede. Perhaps the NDA military advance has shown the NIF regime that the southerners have become a liability. By getting rid of the south they may be able to control the north and keep it as an Islamic state. Agreement on a definition of the south has, however, not been reached so far. The warring parties both claim possession of central Sudan, which is rich in oil, land, and water resources. But even if southern secession would emerge as the solution to the conflict, the question of how peace can be attained abides. Since so many warring factions with different (ethno-)political and economic agendas have emerged during the conflict, a solution will not easily be reached.

63) Gedaref, Kassala, and Red Sea have therefore drawn up a joint security plan to guard the Khartoum-Port Sudan highway and the oil pipeline between the south and Port Sudan (Reuters 1 April 1999; IRIN 12 May 1999). Khartoum has sent out a first batch of 'protectors of oil brigade' Mujahadeen (IRIN 6 May 1999).

3 Conflict-Related Interventions

3.1 Introduction

In section 1.2, conflict-related interventions were defined as direct interventions and indirect interventions. Direct interventions aim at affecting both the course and intensity of a future, current or past conflict with a view to safeguarding or eventually concluding peace. This type of intervention includes international peace conferences, economic or arms' embargoes, the use of peace-keeping forces, facilitation of elections, disarmament, and reintegration of ex-soldiers. Indirect interventions aim at attenuating the negative impacts of a current or past conflict. This second type encompasses humanitarian aid, human rights and civil society projects, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. In Sudan during the 1989-1999 period, both types of interventions have taken place.

Direct interventions in Sudan merely concern economic and arms' embargoes, and international peace conferences. In view of human rights abuses and alleged support to Muslim fundamentalist terrorism, an economic embargo was established by the US in 1989, and arms' embargoes by the US and the European Union in 1989 and 1994 respectively. The UN levied travel restrictions and flight bans on the GoS in 1996 because of the GoS's refusal to extradite the suspects of the 1995 Mubarak assassination attempt (see sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3). In addition to the above embargoes, several peace rounds have been initiated for Sudan. Peace efforts were, among others, undertaken by General Olusegun Obasanjo, former Head of State of Nigeria, in 1992; General Ibrahim Babangida, former Head of State of Nigeria and Chairman of the OAU, in 1993 (Deng 1998: 73); Jimmy Carter, former President of the US in 1994/1995 (see Carter Center 1995); Norway, which organized secret talks in 1994 (The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway 1997: 23-25); and by Colonel Qaddafi of Libya and President Boutiflika of Algeria in 1999. However, in view of its comprehensiveness, impact, and international backing, one peace initiative stands out. This is the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) peace initiative, which was initiated by the African Horn countries in 1993, and - backed by joint Western support - extends until the present.

With respect to the several embargoes levied on Sudan, it can be concluded that they have met their objectives by forcing the GoS into international isolation. At present, only international pariah states like Iraq, Libya, and to some extent Iran can still be labelled as GoS-friendly states.⁶⁴ The several peace initiatives, however, have been far less effective. Only IGAD has proven capable of reaching (some) agreement among the Sudanese warring parties.

64) Although the Gulf countries nowadays, hesitantly, seek to make closer ties with the GoS.

In Sudan, every category of indirect intervention mentioned above has taken place, but the focus has been on humanitarian assistance. The huge majority of foreign humanitarian assistance has been channelled through Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), the United Nations-led joint donor effort, which aims at alleviating the suffering of Sudanese war victims. It began its operation in 1989. In addition to OLS, a few NGOs have individually established humanitarian projects in Sudan. OLS has been effective in rendering relief to many thousands of Sudanese war victims, but observers have noted that relief has frequently been diverted to the warring parties. As such, OLS has caused detrimental side effects.

The paramount importance of the IGAD(D) peace initiative and the humanitarian effort through OLS should be witnessed from a historical perspective. In the early 1990s, Western donors halted their bilateral relations with Sudan in disagreement of the Islamic fundamentalist nature of the GoS, its alleged support to Muslim fundamentalist terrorism, its human rights abuses, and its obstructive attitude with respect to peace negotiations aimed at ending the civil war in the south. With fading bilateral relations, civil war and famines did not, however, come to an end. Western donors therefore embarked on a twofold multilateral strategy intended to, first, establish peace, and second, render relief to war victims (see also annexe IV).

Backed by the motto ‘African Solutions for African Problems’, the West decided to support IGAD(D) in order to establish peace in Sudan. In addition to establishing peace, it was assumed that Western support would result in capacity building in the African Horn. Furthermore, it was low cost and low profile. As such, Western support to the IGAD(D) mediation attempt met the objectives of most Western donors. Probably, however, the Western donors, especially the US, had the hidden intention of further isolating the GoS through IGAD(D). The IGAD(D) members that conducted the Sudanese mediation effort, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda in particular, are well-known opponents of the Islamic fundamentalist GoS regime. Although this suited Western political objectives, in the long run it appeared to frustrate the peace attempt. Meanwhile, OLS was initiated from a humanitarian perspective. Western news reports on the starving Sudanese population in the late 1980s eventually induced Western donors to establish a joint humanitarian relief effort for Sudan.

Both the IGAD(D) peace initiative and OLS have been of pre-eminent relevance from an international perspective. In addition, the two initiatives have constituted the prime focus of Dutch interventions in Sudan. Section 3.2 is therefore dedicated to summarizing the IGAD(D) peace initiatives and section 3.3 OLS. It is feasible to present a fairly complete overview of the IGAD(D) peace initiative for Sudan, institutionally as well as historically. Such a complete overview is, however, impracticable for OLS. So many NGOs work under OLS, and so many countries contribute to OLS, that one would not see the wood for the trees were such a complete overview presented here. Instead, the main NGOs working under OLS in 1998 are listed in annexe V. Furthermore, some financial aspects of the current OLS operation have been summarized in annexe VI.

3.2 The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Peace Initiative

3.2.1 *The IGAD(D) Organization*

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda founded the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Djibouti on 16 January 1986 (IGAD 1998: 16). Eritrea joined the original IGAD members in 1993 (IGAD 1998: 7). The supreme organ of IGAD is the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meets at least once a year and is the sole body competent for making decisions. The summits held by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government are prepared by the Council of Ministers. The Council is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one other focal Minister designated by each member state. The IGAD Secretariat is the executive arm of the IGAD. It is headed by an Executive Secretary appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for a term of four years. The Secretariat has three divisions, namely: Food, Security and Environmental Protection; Infrastructure and Development; Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and Humanitarian Affairs (IGAD 1998: 8, 17).

At its inception in 1986, IGAD was designated as Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification (IGADD), referring to its then main fields of competence and authority. At a 25 November 1996 IGADD summit in Djibouti, a revitalized IGADD was launched (IGAD 1998: 16) with an expanded mandate. The new IGADD was not only expected to coordinate and harmonize policies in the areas of socio-economic and agricultural development and to promote environmental protection, but also to engage in political and humanitarian affairs. This constituted a major change, unique among African regional organizations. Congruent with its expanded tasks, IGADD was renamed IGAD, and the old IGADD Secretariat was enlarged with the above-mentioned division on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and Humanitarian Affairs (IGAD 1998: 7-9).

3.2.2 *The 1994 Nairobi Peace Talks*

The institutionalization of political and humanitarian affairs within the IGAD(D) organization was preceded by an *ad hoc* but well-organized attempt to mediate in the Sudanese civil war by four of IGADD's members. On 16 November 1993, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Eritrea initiated the mediation attempt (Deng 1998: 73). Their respective presidents, Daniel Arap Moi, Yoweri Museveni, Meles Zenawi, and Isaias Afewerki, established the IGADD Heads of State Peace Committee on Sudan, and a Standing Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers which was charged with the task of drawing up an agenda for negotiations (IGAD 1999b). In spite of their presumed commitment to the peace process, the four IGADD members, especially Uganda, worked according to a hidden agenda. This agenda first and foremost entailed putting pressure on their joint enemy, the GoS, and supporting the SPLA and other rebel groups' point of views during the negotiations as well as on the battlefield (see section 2.3.4). The international community enthusiastically welcomed the initiative by the four African Horn countries. For the time being, however, the West only paid lip-service to the peace initiative.

In March 1994, ensuing from a first session of mediation talks with the GoS and the SPLA in Nairobi, the Standing Committee decided upon a framework that should serve as an agenda for negotiations

(IGAD 1999b). The framework, called Declaration of Principles (DoP),⁶⁵ not surprisingly suited well the rebels' point of view on resolving the conflict. The DoP upheld the right of self-determination for southern Sudan, although advocated giving priority to national unity. Among the DoP conditions were the separation of religion and state, multi-party democracy, respect for fundamental human rights, and a considerable measure of decentralization. After an interim period, southern Sudan would be asked to decide by referendum whether to continue within the unity framework or opt for secession (Deng 1998: 73). The second negotiating session of 20 May 1994, resolved that the DoP should be the basis for negotiations (IGAD 1999b).

The DoP was discussed at the third session of mediation talks on 19 July 1994. The SPLA and the GoS - facing a military stalemate and a recently issued EU weapons' embargo (see sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3) - reached consensus on some issues, but remained divergent on two topics: the separation of state and religion; and self-determination for the south. The GoS rejected even discussing the two issues - being incompatible with its exclusive and exploitative policies - while the SPLA demanded for them to be unconditionally accepted. A fourth session from 6 to 7 September 1994 did not result in settlement. On 4 January 1995, Kenya's President Moi undertook a final attempt to get the DoP accepted by the GoS. Moi did not succeed, and the IGADD initiative reached deadlock (Deng 1998: 73). Since political pressure on the GoS through the IGADD initiative had not paid off, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Eritrea substantially increased their military support to the SPLA and assisted in aligning the SPLA and the NDA (see sections 2.4.3 and 2.4.4).

3.2.3 *Western Support for Renewed Negotiations: Friends of IGADD (FoI) and IGAD Partners Forum Committee for Support to Peace in the Sudan (IPF Sudan)*

In spite of the fact that the IGADD mediation attempt had reached deadlock, Western interest in the IGADD peace initiative remained. From a Western - US - point of view, IGADD was a suitable partner in the peace process, because the African Horn organization entailed a strong local component and could be counted on in view of its anti-GoS position (see section 3.1). In August 1994, during a meeting with members of the IGADD Standing Committee, the US suggested organizing an informal group of Western countries to give political and possibly financial support to the Sudanese peace process in order to give new impulse to the peace negotiations. IGADD welcomed the proposal. On 4 January 1995, the 'Friends of IGADD' (FoI) was established under the chairmanship of the Netherlands. The first FoI meeting was held in February 1995. Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United States convened in The Hague under the chairmanship of the then Netherlands' Minister for Development Cooperation Jan Pronk. Shortly hereafter, the United Kingdom joined the FoI, followed by Sweden and Germany in October 1996. FoI members committed themselves to whatever diplomatic measures were necessary to strengthen the IGADD peace process and to provide financial support to facilitate the process. FoI, moreover, agreed to regard IGADD as the only prospect for peace, not to meddle in IGADD negotiations, to aim at a joint commitment to exert political pressure, not to favour secession, and to participate in a rehabilitation programme if peace were established.

65) For the original text, see annexe III

With respect to the Sudanese peace process, the establishment of FoI was too late. The IGADD-led Nairobi peace process had already come to a halt at the end of 1994. But new opportunities presented themselves with the November 1996 revitalization of IGADD and its institutionalization of the Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and Humanitarian Affairs division in the IGADD organizational structure. At the 1996 Djibouti summit, which launched the revitalized IGAD, a group of donors indicated that they wished to coordinate their activities with respect to the three priority areas of IGAD. For that purpose, they set up the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF). In February 1997, the first IPF meeting was held in Rome under the chairmanship of Senator Pino Serri, Italian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (IGAD 1998: 3). Since IPF resolved to embrace IGAD's three major areas of concern, including the Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and Humanitarian Affairs division, FoI would become redundant. The FoI partners therefore opted to place FoI under the IPF umbrella. FoI became one of the IPF committees, and was renamed the 'IGAD Partners Forum Committee for Support to Peace in the Sudan' (IPF Sudan). In this capacity, the reformed FoI began to support and facilitate the IGAD mediation talks (IGAD 1998: 5-6). Joint chairmanship was awarded to the Netherlands and Italy.

During summer 1997, the GoS faced military defeats inflicted by the NDA and increased international isolation through US, EU, and UN sanctions (see sections 2.4.4 and 2.4.5). Consequently, the GoS was forced back to the negotiation table. At an 8 to 9 July 1997 extra-ordinary summit of the IGAD Heads of State in Nairobi, the GoS stated its consent with the DoP as a basis for negotiations (IGAD 1999b). The apparent willingness of the GoS to negotiate gave occasion to the same kind of optimism that had shrouded the 1994 Nairobi peace talks. On 29 October 1997, the peace talks, sponsored by IPF Sudan, officially resumed behind closed doors. The SPLA and the GoS, however, once again did not agree on the separation of religion and state and on self-determination for the south. Due to a lack of progress, the peace talks were adjourned until April 1998 (IGAD 1999b). Shuttle diplomacy was initiated, but also fell short of effect.

On 4 to 6 May 1998, an assembly of the IGAD Standing Committee was held in Nairobi. A communiqué issued by the Committee reported important progress with regard to the mediation talks. The GoS and the SPLA had agreed on the recognition of the right of self-determination for the south. Self-determination would be exercised through an internationally supervised referendum at the end of an interim period (Harris 1998: 46). However, the definition of the GoS on the meaning of southern Sudan was different from the SPLA definition. According to the GoS, the south encompassed Bahr al-Ghazal, Equatoria, and Upper Nile, while for the SPLA the south comprised those areas plus Abyei, southern Kordofan, and southern Blue Nile. On the question of state and religion, the GoS and the SPLA had also been unable to reach common ground (IGAD 1999c).

Another round of peace negotiations from 4 to 7 August 1998 in Addis Ababa also did not result in agreement. The political positions of the GoS and the SPLA remained irreconcilable. Although some temporary peace agreements were concluded because of the humanitarian situation, an overall peace agreement was not achieved. The July 1999 IGAD mediation attempt in Nairobi once more resulted in a stalemate (see IRIN 26 July 1999).

3.3 Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS)

3.3.1 *The Institutional Characteristics of OLS*

OLS is the name of a 1 April 1989 tripartite agreement between the GoS, the Sudanese insurgents, and the UN. The agreement stipulates that the GoS and the Sudanese rebels allow relief supplies to reach areas controlled by each other, and relief agencies to operate in each other's territories (African Rights 1995: 8 and 1997: 119-121). The major aim of the agreement, as defined by the 1999 OLS consolidated appeal, is to alleviate the suffering of Sudan's war-affected populations (United Nations 1999: 2). In order not to endanger the relief operation that has resulted from this objective, the UN takes a neutral stand with regard to the Sudanese warring parties. It does not regard OLS as a mechanism for resolving the conflict (United Nations 1999: 2).⁶⁶ Nevertheless, the UN recognizes that the ongoing conflict is the single most important cause of the distressing humanitarian conditions in Sudan (United Nations 1999: 2).⁶⁷

OLS authority is vested in the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).⁶⁸ OCHA delegates coordination roles to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)⁶⁹ in the GoS-held areas in northern Sudan, and to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in southern Sudan, where both the GoS and the rebels hold territory. The UNDP headquarters are in the Sudanese capital Khartoum, while UNICEF oversees its operations from the Kenyan capital Nairobi and from the Kenyan border town Lokichoggio (African Rights 1995: 8). The two OLS sectors work under the direct leadership of the UN Coordinator for Emergency and Relief Operations (UNCERO) (United Nations 1999: 32).

OLS field operations are carried out by UN branches and by NGOs. The World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and UNDP manage most operations. NGOs operate in the capacity of sub-contractors. The main NGOs working under OLS are listed in annexe V. Most of these NGOs originate in the West, but some NGOs are indigenous.⁷⁰ The operations of both UN branches and NGOs are coordinated by the humanitarian

66) This is in contradiction to the initial OLS goals (see section 3.3.3).

67) In this respect, the UN realizes that donors cannot be expected to provide millions of dollars of assistance each year if no effort is made to solve the underlying causes of the conflict (United Nations 1999: 31).

68) In January 1998, UN reform created OCHA, which took over from the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) with a streamlined mandate (OCHA 1999).

69) Recently, the UN Humanitarian Coordination Unit (UNHCU) has been established to take over the coordinating role of the UNDP. UNDP has nevertheless maintained the main executive role in the northern sector.

70) Since 1993 the US government has attempted to promote the formation of southern indigenous NGOs. For this purpose, the US government in 1993 disbursed a grant for UNICEF to run an Institution and Capacity-Building Programme (ICBP) through SRRA and RASS. The ICBP has, however, generally failed to produce grass-root empowerment. International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) were more successful by acting as umbrella agencies for southern indigenous grass-root organizations such as Sudan Medical Care (SMC), Sudan Production Aid (Supraid) and Mundri Relief and Development Association

wing of the GoS - the 1986-established Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) (Elmugly 1995: 77) - and by the humanitarian wings of the rebel movements. The rebels' two main humanitarian branches are Garang's SPLA-led Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA) and Machar's SSIA-led Relief Association of Southern Sudan (RASS). SRRA and RASS were established in November 1984 and in September 1991 respectively (African Rights 1997: 87).

NGOs operating in the south, where the civil war is enacted, sign a letter of agreement with UNICEF/OLS. In return for signing this letter, they can take advantage of OLS security clearances with the GoS and the rebels, and of a legal status that allows them to maintain programmes in GoS-held areas at the same time as working in rebel areas. The letter of agreement also grants access to the humanitarian budgets of most major donor countries. Free or subsidized logistical facilities at Lokichoggio, and free or subsidized air transportation between Lokichoggio, Nairobi and Sudan, are moreover provided (African Rights 1995: 8-9).

Some financial aspects of the current OLS operation have been summarized in annexe VI. Annexe VI shows that in 1999, the UN Agencies will require US\$ 198,430,939 for 24 emergency and rehabilitation projects. With a requested amount of US\$ 142,297,770, OLS's focus is first and foremost on emergency food assistance. The tables in annexe VI furthermore reveal that WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, and UNDP - in that order - are among OLS's biggest spenders, and that the European Commission-European Community Humanitarian Office (EC-ECHO), the US, the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Belgium were OLS's main donors in 1998.

3.3.2 *The Prelude to OLS: The 1983 to 1985 Famine*

The institutionalization of OLS in 1989 was preceded by several attempts on behalf of the international community to conclude an agreement with the Sudanese warring parties in order to get relief food delivered. These attempts produced the building blocks of OLS. The 1983 to 1985 famine was of paramount importance in this respect. In 1983, drought threatened northern Kordofan, northern Darfur, Kassala, the central regions of Blue Nile, and Red Sea. Not willing to admit the failure of the bread-basket strategy, the GoS initially denied the existence of the impending famine (Elmugly 1995: 77). However, recurrent news reports forced the GoS to acknowledge the famine in July 1984 (Deng and Minear 1992: 38-40; Elmugly 1995: 77).

Two simultaneous initiatives taken at the time were to have long-term consequences. The first initiative was the setting up of the RRC in 1986 (Elmugly 1995: 77), which was partnered with the United Nations Emergency Office for Sudan (UNEOS) (Deng and Minear 1992: 43). The RRC and UNEOS accepted joint responsibility for the coordination of the international humanitarian operation. The second initiative was the delegation of responsibilities to relief agencies. Sudan was carved up between international NGOs and UN offices, each of which was supposed to monitor food distribution

(MRDA) (African Rights 1995: 37-46). Northern indigenous NGOs are of greater importance to OLS, but they are usually linked to the GoS and not to Western NGOs (more on this in section 3.3.4).

in a different region.⁷¹ The funding for food distribution was channelled through the World Food Programme's Management and Logistics Team (MALT), which was established in July 1984 with the assistance of the Dutch government (Deng and Minear 1992: 63).

The UNEOS relief operation did not target southern Sudan. In 1986, however, momentum seemed to gather for a relief operation that would span northern and southern Sudan. The Combined Agencies Relief Team (CART) in Juba served as a role model for the planned operation. As with CART, relief should be impartial, fully accounted for, handled solely by civilian authorities, and transported without military escort. The latter was called the principle of 'neutrality'. The UN and the RRC agreed upon the CART principles in June 1986 (African Rights 1997: 105), but in late 1986 they had already been abandoned. The GoS attempted to increase its say in the Western relief operation and closed down UNEOS on the premise that the famine had ended (African Rights 1997: 106).

3.3.3 1988-1989: *The Inception of OLS*

In 1988, a famine broke out in Bahr al-Ghazal (Burr, Millard and Collins 1995: 135), which would eventually give occasion to OLS. As had happened in 1983 and 1984, the GoS denied the famine. Consequently, the UN, USAID, and the European Community did not assist the Bahr al-Ghazal hunger-stricken population during 1987 and most of 1988 (African Rights 1997: 107-108). Only the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided assistance to Bahr al-Ghazal war victims after it negotiated access to SPLA-held areas in March 1988 (African Rights 1995: 33).⁷²

In September 1988, the famine became world news and came onto the political agendas of the major donors (African Rights 1997: 113). At the same time, the domestic political opening of the 1988 peace talks between the SPLA and DUP created an atmosphere in which massive humanitarian assistance and peace both seemed to be attainable. International pressure, in particular from the US and the Netherlands, resulted in a conference on relief operations under UN auspices on 8 to 9 March 1989 in Khartoum (Deng and Minear 1992: 84). The GoS, anxious to get a foothold in the Western relief operation, and the SPLA, which was primarily interested in wider political recognition, agreed with the UN to an ambitious relief programme (Burr, Millard and Collins 1995: 173-188; African Rights 1997: 116-119). The programme elaborated the CART principles and the UNEOS-RCC agreement. The UN would adhere to the principle of neutrality, coordinate the humanitarian effort in cooperation with the RCC and the SRRA, and delegate responsibilities to NGOs. 'Corridors of tranquillity' were created down which relief could move. On 1 April 1989, OLS started (African Rights 1997: 119-121).⁷³

71) Darfur was awarded to ACF-UK, Kordofan to CARE and ACF-US, the central regions of Blue Nile to World Vision and WFP, Kassala to CARE, and Red Sea to Oxfam-UK and WFP (Deng and Minear 1992: 63).

72) The UN consolidated appeal of October 1988 even made no mention of the SPLA (African Rights 1997: 114).

73) The Nuba mountains, where GoS troops had recently mounted an offensive, were, however, excluded from the relief programme.

The corridors of tranquillity encouraged a return to the normal agricultural and economic activities disrupted by the fighting (Deng and Minear 1992: 85). Consequently, OLS staff were very positive about the role of OLS in promoting the peace process. But in the wake of the June 1989 NIF *coup*, and the ensuing intensification of war in late 1989, this optimism rapidly disappeared. OLS decided not to establish any formal connection with the peace process. Tackling the famine became a purely technical exercise (African Rights 1997: 128).⁷⁴ The technical exercise was not confined to emergency relief alone. In the north, the UNDP assisted the GoS economic planning capabilities, especially at the regional level, and increased support for agricultural and rural development.⁷⁵ In September 1992, rebel soldiers killed four OLS-protected expatriates in eastern Equatoria. OLS wanted a withdrawal of operations from the region, but several NGOs refused, arguing that the local population should not be the ones to suffer (African Rights 1995: 19-20). OLS then stipulated a set of 'Ground Rules', which defined the minimum conditions under which relief agencies would work in the rebel areas. The Ground Rules, however, lacked a clear mechanism of adjudication and enforcement from the outset (African Rights 1995: 19-20).

3.3.4 OLS and the GoS

With the establishment of OLS, the GoS handed over part of its authority in the south to the UN. In exchange for this, the GoS was awarded considerable influence over OLS in the northern sector. The GoS has successfully maintained this position. The ultimate GoS objective, nevertheless, is the end of OLS and a return to the pre-1989 days when the GoS exercised sovereign authority over all relief programmes on Sudanese territory. OLS is consequently opposed. Frequently, permits to OLS officials are postponed, NGOs are expelled, and relief flights are banned (African Rights 1997: 236).

The GoS position of power *vis-à-vis* OLS is illustrated by the virtual absence of rules on neutrality and adherence to humanitarian principles in the GoS-ruled northern sector, whereas these abound in the southern sector where the SPLA dominates (African Rights 1997: 237). It also becomes evident through the activities of UNDP in the north, which involve large-scale resettlement projects that are not *a priori* related to the emergency needs of the war-affected Sudanese population.⁷⁶ This particular UNDP assistance has, however, decreased lately (African Rights 1997: 253). The GoS has also

74) Worth mentioning, however, is a 1993 US plan to expand the OLS mandate through the creation of 'returnee corridors' to allow unhampered relief work. These 'corridors' would be set up with the agreement of the belligerents, but with the option of being policed by an international force. The US negotiated the principle of demilitarized 'safe areas' between the SPLA and the SSIA. The US, SPLA and SSIA reached agreement in May 1993, but the GoS rejected the proposal and it collapsed. In June 1993, the UN intervention in Somalia had gone horribly wrong, and there was no prospect of international troops being sent to enforce 'returnee corridors' (African Rights 1997: 303). This marked the final end of connecting the peace process and OLS.

75) The 1989-1991 four-year country programme indicated that 49 per cent of the UNDP budget was targeted at non-emergency-related 'area development schemes' (Eltom 1995: 88-89).

76) An internal report by the UN Emergency Unit in November 1991 supported the GoS initiative to establish 'zones of peace' (African Rights 1997: 167). These 'peace zones' are used to settle IDPs and to relocate people from 'war affected' areas, in particular the Nuba mountains. Observers refer to these 'peace zones' in relation to 'ethnic cleansing' policies by the GoS.

succeeded in using OLS as a means to Islamicize the country. Many indigenous NGOs that work under OLS are related to the GoS.⁷⁷ These Islamic NGOs operate within the compass of the NIF-induced strategy ‘da’awa al-Shamla’ or ‘Comprehensive Call to God’, which aims at the Islamicization of the Sudanese people (African Rights 1997: 190).⁷⁸

3.3.5 *OLS and the SPLA*

The SPLA has no practical social programme like the ‘Comprehensive Call’ of the GoS, into which foreign aid can be integrated. The SPLA has seen relief flows primarily as simple flows of material resources, easing the problems of provisioning the rebel soldiers (African Rights 1997: 7, 70). The SPLA approach towards relief had already been developed prior to the 1989 establishment of OLS. Sudanese who were in Itang, Ethiopia, during the 1983 to 1991 period, reported that they routinely saw trucks being reloaded with food at the camp stores, at times on a daily basis. Often they were just going to nearby military training camps, but relief supplies were also sold or used on military operations in eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile (African Rights 1997: 72-73).⁷⁹

Western NGOs were abreast with the SPLA relief strategy. Early experiments by NGOs in giving support to SRRA showed that it could not account for the assistance. In the words of one of the foreign donors involved, the SRRA headquarters staff ‘just ate it...’ (African Rights 1997: 88). In addition to sustaining the SPLA war effort, OLS may also have played a role in dividing the movement in 1991 and afterwards.

77) Examples of such NGOs are the Islamic African Relief Association (IARA) (African Rights 1997: 197); the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (African Rights 1997: 200); al-Takaful (African Rights 1997: 209); al-Da’awa al-Islamiyya (DAWA); the Islamic International Relief Organization (IIRO) (African Rights 1997: 212-216); and Muwafaq al-Khariyya.

78) The Islamic agencies are dedicated to ideas of self-reliance and agricultural development. The UNDP Area Rehabilitation Scheme in Juba feeds into this model, by giving material support to projects developed under the auspices of the Comprehensive Call (African Rights 1997: 244).

79) By 1991, relief had even become a large component of a widespread revival of trade in Upper Nile (African Rights 1997: 77).

Following the 1991 split, Machar's SSIA immediately set up its own relief administration, the RASS, which instantly received recognition, cooperation, and assistance from OLS and various NGOs (African Rights 1997: 273-274). Appreciation for Machar's cooperation with OLS had in fact already been expressed before the split. SPLA factionalism increased in the 1990s. Each splinter group tried to use humanitarian relief to support its new faction.^{80 81}

80) The SPLA faction of Lam Akol established the Fashoda Relief and Rehabilitation Association (FRRA), which was, however, not a counterpart organization of OLS. In May 1995, Lam Akol's forces gave expression to their dissatisfaction with this status by looting a relief barge and holding prisoner a WFP worker for one week. After several other incidents, OLS recognized FRRA in July 1996 (African Rights 1997: 281-282). Former SPLA commander Nyuon set up an OLS feeding centre in Lafon in mid-1994 with the help of WFP to feed 500 Nuer boys. By the end of the year, the boys were in just as bad a condition as before. Food and other supplies appeared to be being stolen by the military (African Rights 1997: 283). Kerubino's SPLA faction has not founded a humanitarian office. He and his troops simply target the places that produce most food or hold stocks, stealing what they can. Relief deliveries are prime targets (African Rights 1997: 283).

81) Enslavement of southerners has also become a lucrative business since the institutionalization of OLS. Some NGOs are willing to pay approximately US\$ 50 for each slave set free. Abduction of Western relief workers has likewise occurred.

4 Dutch Policies and Interventions

4.1 Introduction

This chapter first provides an introduction to the Dutch (conflict-related) involvement in Sudan, with emphasis on the post-1989 period. It explains the principles of the Dutch involvement, its objectives, the institutions through which Dutch aid has been channelled, and the Dutch aid performance in general. Major shifts in the Dutch Sudan policy will be elucidated. The chapter subsequently focuses on the Dutch role with regard to the IGAD(D) peace initiative (section 4.2) and OLS (section 4.3). The chapter concludes with a tentative assessment of the Dutch conflict-related interventions in Sudan (section 4.4). Special emphasis will again be put on the IGAD peace initiative (section 4.4.2) and OLS (section 4.4.3).

4.1.1 *The Netherlands and Sudan: 1975-1989*

The Netherlands is among Sudan's principal donors. It has long-established relations with Sudan, and is ahead of most other countries with regard to its financial disbursements. This role is corroborated by annexe VII, which summarizes the Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by the 21 main donor countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) between 1983 and 1998.⁸² Annexe VII shows that the Netherlands ranks third in the donor list for the 1983 to 1998 period, and was the main donor in 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, and 1997. The Netherlands only lags behind Germany, and the US, which was Sudan's principal donor during the 1983 to 1998 period. Other important donors are Japan,⁸³ the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway, and Canada.

The Dutch involvement in Sudan started in 1975. The involvement was to some extent politically driven,⁸⁴ but the principal motive to become a donor was the termination of civil war in 1972. The Dutch government expected conditions to be beneficial to alleviating poverty, promoting Sudanese self-reliance, and further democratization (DGIS 1992: 41). In practice, the Dutch policy objectives would result in large-scale road and agricultural projects, basic health projects, rural projects targeted at poor Sudanese inhabiting the Sudanese periphery of Bor (southern Upper Nile), Kassala, and Darfur,⁸⁵ and a few industrial and public utility projects.⁸⁶ In addition, funds were allocated to support

82) 1983 has been selected as the starting year, because the civil war erupted then.

83) Japan has recently curtailed its aid to close to zero.

84) In 1974, Ethiopia had become a client of the Soviet Union, while Nimeiri's Sudan was loyal to the West.

85) The regional concentration of Dutch aid in the environs of Bor and Kassala was a direct outcome of a 1979/1980 Dutch policy shift from sectoral to regional concentration of aid. With a view to targeting Dutch aid to the poor Sudanese better, the *de facto* concentration of aid in these two regions became official

the Sudanese balance of payments, refugee projects, and logistical activities with regard to the 1984 UNEOS famine relief operation and ensuing rehabilitation projects (DGIS 1986: 14-15). Democratization was not directly promoted. The funds awarded to the Dutch projects in Sudan were substantial. In 1975, gross ODA amounted to approximately 10 million Dutch guilders. But the sums involved increased steeply over the years to arrive at the all-time high of more than 130 million Dutch guilders in 1988 (see annexe VIII).

From 1975 to 1989, Dutch-Sudanese development relations were predominantly bilateral, but some aid was channelled through UN and (then) EC branches – in particular with regard to famine relief – and a tiny bit through the Dutch Co-Financing Organizations (CFOs). The Dutch government has always been a distinct advocate of the multilateral channel. In order to enhance the capacity of this channel, it urged international awareness concerning the coordination of donor relief. This led to the establishment of the ‘Joint Monitoring Committee’ (JMC) (DGIS 1986: 18-20), which was later transformed into the ‘Development Assistance Group’ (DAG).⁸⁷ Both were informal groups, where donors met to discuss the international coordination of relief.

During the 1975-1989 period, no connection was made between Dutch development aid and the Sudanese civil war. The first Dutch policy paper on Sudan (DGIS 1986) does not even mention civil war, making only oblique reference to ‘north-south contrasts’ (DGIS 1986: 16, 24). Continuation of Dutch support is deemed most relevant in this report. The second policy paper on Sudan (DGIS 1988) puts civil war on the agenda, declaring it a major cause of Sudanese development problems, but does not link Dutch development aid and civil war.⁸⁸ The assistance to Sudan, which then included investments in infrastructure, communications, (air) transport, large-scale agricultural schemes, electricity, and balance of payments support,⁸⁹ was not questioned. In spite of aid restrictions on behalf of other donors (Worldbank, IMF, US, United Kingdom, Italy, and France), it was proposed to maintain the assistance at the same level. Continuity, and the 1986 return of the GoS to democracy, were put forward to justify this decision.

policy. The policy resulted in the establishment of the Bor Area Development Activities (BADA) programme and the Kassala Area Development Activities (KADA) programme. The BADA programme was suspended in April 1984 due to ‘aggravating domestic political, social, economic, and cultural contrasts between north and south, and the insecure situation in southern Sudan’ (DGIS 1986: 16). Darfur was then marked as a third area of concentration of aid to replace BADA.

86) The large-scale road and agricultural projects, and the industrial and public utility projects absorbed most funds.

87) According to DGIS (1992: 51), the DAG is no longer active due to the withdrawal of many donors from Sudan.

88) Nonetheless, the 1988 paper states that civil war and human rights abuses should be brought to the attention of the GoS.

89) It was notified that most of these projects would be phased out. This decision was, however, based on economic grounds, and not related to civil war.

4.1.2 *The Netherlands and Sudan: The Post-1989 Period*

In the post-1989 period, the focus of the Dutch Sudan policy has been on direct multilateral conflict-related interventions on the one hand, and indirect multilateral conflict-related interventions on the other. That is to say, distinct emphasis has been put respectively on the IGAD(D) mediation attempt for Sudan from 1994 onwards, and on humanitarian assistance channelled through OLS since 1989. Bilateral non-conflict-related interventions were gradually phased out in the early 1990s. Although the Dutch government also disbursed substantial funds to Sudan through European Union channels (EC-ECHO), Dutch influence has been negligible in this respect according to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In view of its limited relevance and time constraints, the EU channel will not be considered in this report.⁹⁰

By focusing on IGAD(D) and OLS, the Netherlands adapted its Sudan policy to that of the US and other Western donors, who had earlier suspended their bilateral relations with the GoS owing to lack of agreement with the Islamic fundamentalist regime (see section 3.1). The third Dutch policy paper on Sudan (DGIS 1992) corroborates this viewpoint. The paper criticizes the GoS in unprecedented terms. The role of the 1989-established NIF regime with regard to the civil war, GoS human rights abuses, the GoS's lack of cooperation with regard to OLS, and the devastating GoS economic policies were strongly disapproved of. The paper consequently announced that the Netherlands - as one of the last donors - would phase out bilateral relations.⁹¹ Multilateral relations and private initiatives by NGOs were henceforth to be given priority.

The phasing out of the bilateral channel was soon completed. In 1992 and 1993, only a few projects, addressing gender and environmental issues, were still initiated through the bilateral channel. From 1994 onwards, the bilateral channel almost completely dried up, except for a few gender projects, which were later financed by the Dutch Embassy in Khartoum. The multilateral channel and NGOs successfully took over. The UN, in particular UNICEF and WFP,⁹² and INGOs like Médecins sans frontières International, Save the Children Fund UK, and CARE International⁹³ increasingly channelled Dutch assistance to Sudan. Dutch NGOs like Médecins sans frontières Holland and Stichting Vluchteling also received substantial sums from the Dutch government (see annexes IX and XI).

The Dutch CFOs have not played a considerable role in this respect. HIVOS has not even developed initiatives in Sudan, albeit that NOVIB, and - to a less extent - BILANCE and ICCO have. Although the three CFOs together spend several million Dutch guilders each year, their effort is insignificant

90) Funds channelled to EC-ECHO have, moreover, been largely disbursed to OLS, to which ample attention is paid in this chapter.

91) In 1996, the Dutch bilateral assistance amounted to less than one million Dutch guilders for the first time since 1975 (see annexe IX).

92) Some assistance was also channelled through the UNDP, WFP, and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

93) Some assistance was also channelled through GOAL, Action contre la faim (ACF), Norwegian People Aid (NPA), MEDAIR, OXFAM, World Vision, and ICRC.

compared to that of other NGOs and UN branches. Furthermore, the Dutch government no longer disburses funds to the CFOs for Sudan, except for its annual contributions which the CFOs may spend according to their own guidelines. In general, the CFOs have directed their resources for Sudan to humanitarian (emergency) projects, and as such operate in the same field as most other NGOs. Only ICCO provides structural aid, which is aimed at southern Sudan (see annexe X).⁹⁴

The new policy focus on the multilateral channel and NGOs also had financial effects. The volume of Dutch aid, which fluctuated around 120 million Dutch guilders in ODA⁹⁵ in the second half of the 1980s, was sharply curtailed in the ensuing years. Whereas in the early 1990s Dutch ODA still amounted to approximately 60 million Dutch guilders, it dropped to 40 million Dutch guilders in the late 1990s (see annexe VIII).

Along with the phasing out of bilateral disbursements, the nature of the projects financed by the Netherlands changed. Emphasis was more and more placed on humanitarian assistance channelled through the OLS framework. The Dutch government showed special interest in food security, health, sanitation, and education projects, in particular if these projects concerned refugees or had self-reliance as a central theme (for a detailed overview, see annexe XI). In 1994, the Dutch government categorized Sudan as 'a country in conflict'. Sudan thereupon only qualified for humanitarian and rehabilitation aid, and the provision of structural aid came to an end. *De facto* policy became *de jure*. A few special projects directly aimed at attempting to conclude peace. This concerned funds allotted to the Carter Center, which was involved in peace negotiations in 1994 and 1995, the 'Engendering Peace in Sudan' project, and conferences on war and peace in Sudan (see below).

In 1994, support to the IGAD(D) mediation attempt became the second tier of the Dutch Sudan policy in addition to its OLS support. It is safe to assume that the Netherlands, like other Western donors, intervened from an 'African Solutions for African Problems' directive, which would supposedly result in institution-building in the African Horn in addition to low-cost and low-profile Western involvement (see section 3.1). But it is unclear whether the Netherlands simply followed in the track of the US in its support of the IGAD(D) members and GoS enemies Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda, or whether the Dutch government (mistakenly) argued from the assumption that the four IGAD(D) countries were really capable of initiating a successful peace attempt (more on this below).

Notwithstanding the above obscurity regarding the Dutch role, the support of the Netherlands to both IGAD(D) and OLS has more or less survived up until the present. A 1999 Dutch policy paper on Sudan, in which the present actual policy has crystallized (DGIS 1999), corroborates this. The paper recognizes that civil war is at the root of Sudanese development problems. Dutch aid is henceforth considered to play a part in resolving the Sudanese conflict and in attenuating its negative humanitarian impacts. Direct conflict-related intervention by means of the IGAD(D) peace initiative and IPF Sudan, and indirect conflict-related intervention through OLS are presented as the future two-tiered Dutch policy. War victims will be targeted through basic services such as health, water and sanitation, and food security projects. UN branches and NGOs working under OLS will be funded to

94) The Christian background of ICCO probably plays a role here.

95) According to MIDAS.

provide these services. Notably, the paper acknowledges that humanitarian aid in Sudan may sustain war, because it forms a substitute for governmental responsibilities *vis-à-vis* the population of Sudan. An approach to this dilemma is, however, not developed.

4.2 The Netherlands and the IGAD Peace Initiative

4.2.1 *Involvement, Objectives, and Operational Procedures*

Involvement

The Netherlands has from the outset been deeply involved in the coordination of Western support to the IGAD(D) mediation talks,⁹⁶ both financially and politically. Unfortunately, it is not possible to give an overview of the Dutch financial commitment to the IGAD(D) peace process. Dutch financial support to IGAD(D) is not categorized under one particular budget item and cannot be easily traced. The files on Sudan, however, make repeated mention of (planned) financial disbursements by the Dutch government to the IGAD(D) Secretariat or to facilitation of the peace negotiations,⁹⁷ clearly indicating the pre-eminent Dutch financial role with respect to the negotiations.

Dutch involvement in coordinating Western support to the IGAD(D) mediation talks stems, first of all, from its adaptation to the Sudan policies of other Western donors, the US in particular. But apart from this Western-induced commitment, Dutch involvement also originates from its previous donor commitment to Sudan - as one of the principal donors of Sudan, the Netherlands is an obvious partner in the peace process - and from its unique position *vis-à-vis* Sudan both locally and internationally.

The Netherlands is trusted by both the GoS and the southern insurgents. The GoS confides in the Netherlands because it has upheld its assistance to the GoS for a distinctly longer period than most Western countries, and has moreover not closed its embassy in Khartoum. The insurgents trust the Netherlands because it positions itself against the GoS with respect to civil war and other human rights abuses. In addition, the Netherlands is a comparatively small country, which is not suspected of committing self-interested economic or power politics. Its humanitarian objectives are not doubted. International acceptance of a leading Dutch role with regard to the IGAD(D) peace process has consequently been great.⁹⁸ The former Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation, Jan Pronk,

96) At a policy level, reference to IGADD is first made in the Dutch 1992 policy paper on Sudan. It designates IGADD as an organization to be closely watched in view of possible future Dutch assistance (DGIS 1992: 41).

97) In May 1994, for instance, the Dutch government disbursed US\$ 40,000 to Kenya to support the IGADD peace process (dmp / 2025 / 01579); in August 1994, US\$ 74,000 was planned to be disbursed to improve the information flow to the IGADD negotiators (daf / ara / 00597); and in October 1997, US\$ 25,000 was considered to be disbursed to facilitate the IGAD negotiations (daf / ara / 00617).

98) The Dutch position with respect to the Sudanese civil war was appreciated to such a degree that the former Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation Jan Pronk was several times invited to lead and support the peace process by such diverse parties as the US, the UN, and the GoS. These parties also on several

realized the unique position of the Netherlands with respect to the Sudanese peace process, and it was through his personal commitment, in particular, that Dutch involvement in the IGAD(D) peace process remained over the years. It was only in 1998, when Eveline Herfkens, the new Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation, replaced Pronk, that Dutch commitment to the IGAD peace negotiations diminished.

Objectives

Initially, Dutch involvement in the IGAD(D) peace process had as its main objective to conclude a comprehensive peace accord for a unified Sudan. The acceptance of the DoP by the warring parties in Nairobi in May 1994, the comparative stability and unanimity in the African Horn, and the international donor consensus on the prominent role of IGAD nourished Dutch hopes for peace. The idealistic position incipiently taken by the Netherlands has, however, gradually eroded. Repeated failures of IGAD(D)-led negotiations, increasing discord among IGAD(D) members and donor countries (in particular between the Netherlands and the US, see below), and perhaps a beginning awareness of the profound intricacy of the Sudanese conflict made the Netherlands slowly lose its confidence in a comprehensive peace accord to be negotiated through IGAD(D). Nowadays, the main objective of Dutch policy is the establishment of partial truces to promote the smooth and above all safe distribution of humanitarian relief.⁹⁹ A unified Sudan is likewise no longer aspired to. The Netherlands is of the opinion that whatever the outcome of the IGAD negotiations, the result will be acceptable to the Netherlands if peace is established.

Operational Procedures

At first, the Dutch government believed that a comprehensive peace accord should be concluded through the mediation of the four IGAD(D) countries - Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Eritrea - with Kenya, as the politically most stable country, playing a leading role. These countries had to be backed by Western financial and political support but not interference. As such, mediation attempts fulfilled the requirements of Dutch and other donors' 'African Solutions for African Problems' policy, in which local counterparts themselves tackled local problems with the financial and political assistance of Western donors. Western support for the IGAD(D) peace process would be channelled through FoI, which in conformity with Dutch policy did not meddle in the IGAD(D) mediation attempts.

With its increasing loss of confidence in the IGAD negotiations, the Netherlands altered its position. Although the Netherlands publicly announced that IGAD should mediate independently from its Western patrons, it advocated increased Western involvement behind closed doors. This new position manifested itself with the November 1996 establishment of IPF Sudan. The change in policy had, however, no effect on Dutch financial support for the IGAD peace talks. In spite of the lost confidence in IGAD mediation attempts, and a recently reduced involvement, IGAD has invariably been put forward by the Netherlands as the only option for peace in Sudan.

occasions expressed their gratitude with regard to Dutch involvement in the peace process (see for instance daf / 00059, dmp / 2025 / 00587, and dch / 2019 / 00087).

99) It is, however, still hoped that these partial truces may eventually bring about a comprehensive solution to civil war.

Simultaneous to the above policy shift, the Netherlands became aware of the relevance of an integrated approach with regard to the IGAD peace initiative and the humanitarian effort through OLS. When a comprehensive peace accord seemed unattainable, temporary cease-fires and corridors to transport humanitarian relief were negotiated through IGAD. Although the Netherlands hoped that these partial truces would eventually bring about a comprehensive solution to civil war, they have more and more become an end in themselves. Only in the late 1990s has a real connection been made between peace talks and humanitarian efforts. The Netherlands has threatened on several occasions to curtail or end the relief operation for Sudan if no progress towards peace is made.

On an operational level, Pronk was very active in attempting to bolster the IGAD peace initiative by seeking consensus among the Sudanese warring parties, as well as among the IGAD, FoI and IPF Sudan members. Pronk visited Sudan and the African Horn countries several times¹⁰⁰ to arrive at this aim.¹⁰¹ Pronk's visits focused both on the Sudanese civil war and ensuing peace attempts, and on the humanitarian effort by OLS. The latter aspect, however, received considerably less attention than the political dimension. In addition to his travels to Sudan, Pronk invited the major parties to the conflict to the Netherlands in May and October 1996 (see below). Moreover, several delegations of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited Sudan. These visits had no political status, however, since they were merely intended to collect data on which to base Dutch policy.¹⁰²

Pronk also regularly contacted his FoI and IPF colleagues during the FoI and IPF meetings, which took place from February 1995 to March 1999 in The Hague, Rome, and Oslo.¹⁰³ During these consultations, the Netherlands emphasized the role of the IGAD initiative as the only prospect for peace, blocking other initiatives. The Netherlands also emphasized its strict neutrality with regard to parties to the conflict. It demanded the same neutrality from the IGAD partners and from the FoI and IPF Sudan members in order not to frustrate the negotiations.

In spite of the many consultations, Pronk did not succeed in creating consensus among the Western donors. As will be illustrated below, the lack of impartiality of the IGAD negotiators - who have

100) The files on Pronk's visits to the African Horn countries did not produce many data, and are therefore left out of consideration here.

101) The first visit of Pronk to Sudan was from 28 March to 7 April 1993; his second visit from 23 to 27 October 1993; and his third visit from 10 to 13 May 1998. In May and June 1995, Pronk also visited Sudan in his capacity as FoI chairman.

102) Delegations of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited Sudan in November 1989, June 1990 (two visits), May 1991, June 1991, April 1992, December 1992, January 1993, October 1994, October 1995, April 1997, September 1998, and January 1999. Most trips were organized and conducted by the DAF and DCH departments of the Ministry. The delegations paid most attention to the effectiveness of Dutch projects in Sudan, which were almost invariably judged positively.

103) FoI meetings took place on 8 February 1995, 5 April 1995, 31 May 1995, 18 August 1995, 24 June 1996, and 16 to 17 October 1996 in The Hague, and a joint IGADD FoI meeting on 5 October 1995 in New York. IPF Sudan meetings were held on 7 May 1997 in Rome, 17 to 18 June 1997 and 17 to 18 June 1998 in The Hague, and 10 March in Oslo, and a joint IGAD IPF Sudan meeting on 19 to 20 January 1998 in Rome. IPF Sudan was established at a general IPF meeting of 25 to 26 January 1997 in Rome.

invariably backed the Sudanese rebels - and the US - who (in)directly supported the IGAD countries and perhaps the Sudanese rebels - has again and again frustrated the mediation attempts.

4.2.2 *Friends of IGADD (FoI)*

In August 1994, the US proposed supporting the IGADD peace talks through the establishment of a joint Western donor forum, which was to be called 'Friends of IGADD' (FoI). The US explained to the Netherlands that it hoped to reopen the IGADD peace process, which had reached a stalemate in Nairobi earlier that year (dmp / nh / 2017 / 00103).¹⁰⁴ Probably, however, the US had the added, hidden, intention of isolating the Islamic fundamentalist GoS through the IGADD mediation attempt, which was conducted by the GoS's opponents Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda. In a first response, the Netherlands rejected the proposal. The Dutch denial was, however, not based upon the problematic position of the IGADD mediators. It seems as if the Netherlands at the time was not aware of the IGADD countries' lack of impartiality.

The negative response of the Netherlands to the US's FoI proposal emanated from the Dutch preference to finance the IGADD mediation attempt through a multilateral body such as the UN or the EU - which had so far sponsored the peace talks¹⁰⁵ - in which the US could not play too dominant a role. The Netherlands feared that a dominant US involvement in the mediation attempt would have negative repercussions because of its disturbed political and economic relations with the GoS. The Netherlands, moreover, had given ample support to the Carter Center, which attempted to conclude a (temporary) truce in order to conduct a health campaign. The Dutch government was of the opinion that an additional mediation attempt would be counterproductive (dmp / 2025 / 01579).

But the Dutch position would soon change. In November 1994, the EU decided not to continue its support for the IGADD peace talks because of lack of progress. In the meantime, former US President Jimmy Carter had not been able to conclude peace.¹⁰⁶ With the annulment of EU assistance, the international community had actually withdrawn from the Sudanese peace process. Instantly, the US, whose Clinton government attempted to set up an Africa policy, stepped in. In November 1994, the US government approached Pronk, and asked him to organize secret talks parallel to the IGADD negotiations. But Pronk refused,¹⁰⁷ as the Netherlands supported a public, coordinated effort to

104) A synopsis of the files studied at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs is presented in annexe I.

105) The Dutch commitment to impartial, international donor support to the IGADD peace negotiations was particularly great, and stems from earlier interest on behalf of Pronk. Reports of Pronk's visits to the African Horn in April 1993 and October 1993 give testimony to this view (see daf / 2014 / 00266; and dmp / 2025 / 01253).

106) Former US President Jimmy Carter's efforts would eventually pay off in March 1995. The truce that he established, however, only held for two months (Carter Center 1995). In subsequent years, the Carter Center focused on its health campaign, leaving peace negotiations to other actors. In this capacity, it continued to receive Dutch financial support.

107) At the instigation of the US, Norway would organize secret talks parallel to the IGADD negotiations in 1994. The initiative was in flat contradiction with the FoI agreements, to which both members later agreed (The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway 1997: 23-25).

establish peace. The US and the Netherlands then agreed to carry out the August 1994 FoI plan (dmp / 2025 / 01579).

FoI perfectly met the requirements of the Dutch Sudan policy, which advocated the directive ‘African Solutions for African Problems’. At the time, the Netherlands considered IGADD to constitute a reliable and effective local structure,¹⁰⁸ which could well operate as an independent counterpart addressing local problems with Western donor support. FoI furthermore involved the main Western donor countries, which operated jointly according to clear-cut political objectives, making possible maximum political pressure. The position of the US and the IGADD countries with respect to the Sudanese warring parties was not questioned at the time.

In order to realize a smooth Dutch operation, Pronk and the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hans van Mierlo, agreed that Pronk would coordinate the Dutch peace initiatives with respect to Sudan. On 8 February 1995, FoI was established in The Hague. The Netherlands was awarded the chairmanship.

In May and June 1995, Pronk traveled in his capacity as FoI chairman to Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, and Sudan in order to assess local reactions to the establishment of FoI. Reactions were predominantly positive. Only the GoS expressed doubts, in particular with regard to the role of the US, but it could be persuaded to accept the FoI mandate. During his trip, Pronk emphasized FoI’s neutrality, and the non-interference objective of FoI with respect to the IGADD negotiations (dmp / 2025 / 01579).

While the Netherlands strictly adhered to the FoI agreements, the US had in April 1995 informally proposed to widen donor involvement in the region. The US proposed an ambitious donor-driven scheme, called ‘The Clinton Initiative’, which should provide for both food security and peace in the African Horn. Clearly, the Clinton initiative would foremost benefit the GoS’s opponents - Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and in particular Uganda - and would as such suit American political objectives. The Netherlands and other EU countries opposed the plan. They conveyed the message to the US that in their view the time was not ripe for large-scale reconstruction aid in view of the Sudanese war and ensuing instability in the Horn, and that Western donors should not meddle in the IGADD peace effort as FoI had agreed. Non-publicly, however, the Netherlands for the first time start to doubt US intentions with respect to the IGADD partners and the Sudanese warring parties. Consequently, the scheme was cancelled (dmp / nh / 2017 / 00062).

The facilitating, non-interventionist, objective of FoI appeared not to produce the desired result: peace. To speed up the peace process, the Netherlands in 1996 for the first time convened the warring parties in order to offer them an opportunity to meet and discuss. Actual mediation was abstained from, as FoI had agreed. In May 1996, the Netherlands funded a UNDP- and UNESCO-organized symposium called ‘Conflict Resolution – The Humanitarian Dimension’ in Noordwijkerhout, the Netherlands; and on 16 and 17 October 1996, the Netherlands assembled the Sudanese warring parties in The Hague where they attended the concomitant FoI meeting. In spite of the good intentions, no progress towards peace was made at either meeting.

108) It should be acknowledged, however, that remarks concerning IGADD’s insufficient functioning were also put forward at the time.

4.2.3 IGAD Partners Forum Committee for Support to Peace in the Sudan (IPF Sudan)

FoI had already attempted to further the peace process during the first joint IGADD/FoI meeting of 5 October 1996 in New York by pressing the IGADD members to incorporate their peace initiative within the IGADD Secretariat. This attempt related to increased dissatisfaction among Western donors concerning the lack of progress with respect to the peace process. At what would become the last FoI meeting of 16 and 17 October 1996 in The Hague, the Netherlands took the lead in expressing Western concern to the IGADD members. Pronk proposed placing IPF Sudan directly under the revitalized IGAD¹⁰⁹ Secretariat branch on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and Humanitarian Affairs. This would position the Western donors close to the actual negotiations, while at the same time creating the impression that the IGAD countries were still leading the negotiations. Although this attempt failed, the February 1997 establishment of IPF Sudan in Rome gave occasion to a deeper involvement by Western donors in the peace process. In spite of its commitment to the FoI objectives, IPF Sudan would attempt to meddle in the IGAD mediation effort more than FoI.

Like FoI, IPF Sudan would not be successful in attaining its prime objective: peace. The IGAD mediation attempt would never recover from its 1994/1995 deadlock (see section 3.2.3), while IPF Sudan itself would suffer from internal conflicts, which had already surfaced at the April 1995 FoI meeting.

The internal IPF Sudan conflict related to the donor strategy to be followed with respect to the warring parties. The northern European countries, headed by the Netherlands and Norway, were of the opinion that strict donor neutrality should be maintained, as FoI had earlier agreed. The US and the UK, however, more and more openly took sides with the Sudanese rebels, revealing the initial US objective of isolating the GoS. During an October 1996 visit by Pronk to the US, the Netherlands had already expressed its discontent about the US role with regard to the GoS (ddi / daf). The Netherlands asserted its disapproval of the US National Security Council preference for supporting the opening of a second rebel front in northeastern Sudan, and of the US doubts on the willingness of the warring parties to negotiate (daf / 00060). In April 1997, Pronk again visited the US.¹¹⁰ He once more pressed the US to alter its attitude *vis-à-vis* the warring parties. The Netherlands also complained about the 'defensive, non-lethal and limited aid' that the US had given to Ethiopia and Eritrea, which had according to some been used to support the Sudanese rebels (daf / ara / 00617).

In spite of the above Dutch criticisms, the Netherlands, like the US, exhibited increased pessimism regarding the outcome of the IGAD negotiations. In February 1997, Pronk met with the Italian Minister for Development Cooperation Serri, who would become joint chairman of IPF Sudan in Rome in addition to Pronk. Pronk agreed with Italy that the GoS regime should disappear for peace ever to be concluded, and had therefore decided to vote against the disbursement of an IMF loan to the GoS (daf / 00060). During his April 1997 US visit, Pronk indicated that he was fed up with the deadlocked peace process (daf / ara / 00617).

109) As was explained in section 3.2.1, IGADD was renamed IGAD after its November 1996 revitalization.

110) The visit was meant to prepare the first IPF Sudan meeting of May 1997 in Rome (see below).

On 5 May 1997 and 17 to 18 June 1997, IPF Sudan held its first two meetings in Rome and The Hague respectively. The meetings were successful in stimulating the IGAD mediators to create new momentum with respect to the peace process. When in July 1997 the Sudanese warring parties reconfirmed the DoP as the basis for negotiations, Dutch pessimism regarding the biased US position and the deadlocked peace process rapidly dwindled. Optimism also returned to the other IPF Sudan members, which then kept aloof from the negotiations for almost half a year. At the first joint IGAD/IPF Sudan meeting of 19 to 20 January 1998 in Rome, the Netherlands restated its trust in a positive result for the IGAD-led peace effort, and asked the Western IPF Sudan donors to continue their financial and political assistance to IGAD (ddi/ dch). Unfortunately, however, the Nairobi peace talks of 1997 and 1998 would also eventually fail.

4.2.4 *New Policies*

In May 1998, the Nairobi-based IGAD mediation attempt again reached deadlock. Although the GoS and the SPLA agreed on southern independence to be achieved through an internationally supervised referendum, they did not reach agreement on the definition of the borders for a possibly independent south. Aggravating the situation even more, two of the mediators, Ethiopia and Eritrea, had declared war on each other.

Pessimism returned to the IPF Sudan members. At the third IPF Sudan meeting of 18 June 1998 in The Hague, the Netherlands nonetheless complied with IPF Sudan objectives and the IGAD mediation attempt. Impartiality with regard to the warring parties and non-interference by IPF Sudan members in the IGAD-led peace process were again put forward as prime points of departure.

At this meeting, however, the Dutch government decided to diverge from the earlier FoI objective with respect to a unified Sudan. Adjusting its point of view to the realities of the Nairobi agreement on southern independence, the Netherlands announced that it would support the independence of southern Sudan to be achieved through an internationally supervised referendum, if this would end civil war (dch / 2019 / 00190). The new position concerning southern independence was typical of a more realistic Dutch attitude. In a meeting with the press, Pronk even warned the rebels and the GoS that if peace were not soon concluded, the Netherlands would consider ending humanitarian assistance to Sudan. This, however, did not happen.

The more realistic Dutch attitude resulted in a *de facto* abandoning of FoI's and IPF Sudan's former prime objective: comprehensive peace for Sudan. Instead, the Netherlands and other IPF Sudan members began to focus on establishing humanitarian truces in order to get humanitarian aid delivered. The third IPF Sudan meeting of 18 June 1998 in The Hague discussed a possible IPF Sudan mission to the IGAD partners in order to urge them to establish a partial humanitarian truce in Sudan. Direct interference by the British Minister of Foreign Affairs Flatchett, who operated without consultation with the IGAD partners, eventually resulted in the desired humanitarian truce.¹¹¹

111) At the third IPF Sudan meeting of June 1998, the Dutch government also launched the 'Engendering Peace in Sudan' project. This project aims to support women's informal groups from both northern and southern Sudan, which are expected to reflect jointly on and discuss civil war. In such a way, it is hoped to

With the July 1998 inauguration of Eveline Herfkens as the new Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation, Dutch involvement in the IGAD peace process diminished considerably. Herfkens was not willing to play a prominent role with regard to IGAD and IPF Sudan. Despite repeatedly expressed US Government regrets (ddi/ daf / ma) and internal advice from within the Ministry, Herfkens delegated the Dutch chairmanship of IPF Sudan to Norway. At the fourth IPF Sudan meeting of 19 to 20 November 1998 in Rome, the Norwegian Minister of Development Cooperation Johnson was introduced as the new joint chairman of IPF Sudan (ddi / dch).

At the same meeting, the IPF Sudan members again stressed the importance of delivering humanitarian aid, which had apparently become the main objective of IPF Sudan. But in the same breath, the IPF Sudan members raised a new matter. They complained about the increasing and protracted costs of the humanitarian effort. During the fifth IPF Sudan meeting of 10 March 1999 in Oslo, frustration about the failing peace process, continuing humanitarian disaster and costly Western relief induced some IPF Sudan members to threaten to halt relief. The threats produced no results. All parties were aware of the so-called 'CNN factor': television reports of hundreds of thousands of starving Sudanese war victims to be broadcast in the West would never allow relief to be halted (ddi / daf / ma).

Although doubts on the failing peace process and costly humanitarian relief had also been expressed by the Netherlands, the Netherlands officially stuck to its old policy objectives (ddi / daf / ma). In spite of repeated set-backs with regard to both the IGAD peace negotiations and OLS, the official Dutch policy objectives were no different from early 1994, when Pronk explained the Dutch position to the Sudanese ambassador in The Hague: 'The Netherlands wishes to emphasize that it will continue to urge all parties for an early ending of the civil war in southern Sudan through peaceful means. The Netherlands would like to stress its impartiality in this conflict. Great importance is attached to keeping an open dialogue with all parties concerned ... The government of the Netherlands will continue to render humanitarian assistance to the victims of the war through all appropriate channels.'

In 1999, Dutch involvement with IPF Sudan and the IGAD negotiations has become rather meagre compared to the Pronk era.¹¹² Under Herfkens, OLS has become the prime focus of Dutch Sudan policy. The lack of prospect for comprehensive peace has, however, led to frustration by the two principal IPF Sudan members, the US and the Netherlands. At the March 1999 Oslo IPF Sudan conference, the US threatened to abort support for the IGAD peace negotiations in view of its lack of progress, and announced that it would halt rehabilitation aid and provide only emergency aid for Sudan. Although the Netherlands again stated loyalty to the IGAD peace process, its commitment to

democratize the peace process and to build public support for sustainable and lasting peace (see RNE 1999, dch / 2019 / 00190). The project caused great confusion among the GoS, but was carried through and is still running.

112) Except for financial commitment with IPF Sudan, the Netherlands nowadays only shows practical commitment with the peace process through its embassy in Khartoum, which is utilized as an outpost for the Norwegian IPF Sudan chairperson (ddi / daf / ma).

the process has been significantly reduced.¹¹³ The Netherlands, however, has upheld its humanitarian objectives and tries to connect them with the peace effort. It has proposed limiting humanitarian assistance to emergency aid, but providing rehabilitation aid if the peace process produces results (ddi / daf / ma).

4.3 Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS)

4.3.1 Involvement, Objectives, and Operational Procedures

Involvement

Dutch commitment to OLS from its outset in March 1989 stems from its previous donor involvement in Sudan. As one of Sudan's main donors, the Netherlands was already involved in the predecessor of OLS, UNEOS, and was moreover the prime initiator of OLS together with the US (see sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3). When the Dutch government decided to phase out bilateral aid relations with Sudan in 1992 in favour of the NGO and multilateral channel, OLS became the obvious channel for Dutch aid to Sudan. The important role assumed by the Dutch government at the 1989 inception of OLS was continued over the years. It was sustained by the humanitarian principles that have tended to guide Dutch foreign policy.

Objectives

The main objective of Dutch involvement is to render humanitarian assistance to the victims of the Sudanese civil war. Initially, but only for a very brief period (approximately half a year), the Netherlands believed, with other donors and the UN, that humanitarian aid, and the partial truces that shrouded the provision of aid, would sustain the peace process. This belief was, however, soon completely eroded by the reality of civil war. Partial truces are at present only established to promote the smooth and above all safe distribution of humanitarian relief.

Along with the paramount humanitarian objective, the Netherlands nowadays also has a second objective: the improved functioning of OLS. On 25 September 1996, the UN presented the 'OLS Review', a report that assessed the performance of OLS. The OLS Review put forward a long list of shortcomings that had made OLS, according to the authors, into a questionable operation. The report in particular addressed coordination problems between OLS's northern and southern sectors, the definition of humanitarian aid - which was too comprehensive according to the report - and the targeting of humanitarian aid, which benefited not only the war victims but also the warring parties. In response to this report, the Netherlands and other members of the international community have

113) This in particular concerns the personal commitment of the Minister. The Netherlands still complies with its former policy to support only the IGAD peace negotiations. In early 1999, Dutch members of parliament proposed employing an EU special envoy. In response to questions raised by Dutch members of parliament, Herfkens indicated that employing an EU special envoy was not desirable, and would even be counterproductive, because in March 1999 IPF Sudan had provided additional funds to Kenya to employ a special envoy for Sudan.

increasingly pressed for improved coordination and better targeting by OLS. In contradiction to some other donors, the Netherlands did not advocate redefining humanitarian aid.

Operational Procedures

The main forum for donors to express comments and give advice on OLS is the 'International Advisory Committee on OLS' (IAC), which was institutionalized following the 1996 OLS Review. IAC consists of the UN branch responsible for OLS's coordination, OCHA, and the main donors to OLS, who meet each year in Geneva.¹¹⁴ IAC is the successor of the 'Development Assistance Committee' (DAC), which was presided over by the UN agency Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in Geneva.¹¹⁵

In the following section, little attention is paid to DAC meetings. At these meetings, the Netherlands invariably conveyed its political and financial commitment to OLS, asked other donors likewise to uphold their support to OLS, applauded the dedication of UN staff and field workers, and was praised by the UN for its position. In a nutshell, the Dutch government provided almost unconditional support to OLS before 1996. At the post-1996 IAC meetings, however, the Dutch position was far more critical of OLS. The IAC meetings will consequently receive most attention below.

4.3.2 The 1996 OLS Review and its Impact on Dutch Policy regarding OLS

During its first years of operation, the Netherlands not only agreed with OLS on its humanitarian objectives, but also on its institutional characteristics. The Dutch government, being an advocate of the directive 'African Solutions for African Problems', judged the UN's cooperation with both the GoS and the rebels as necessary to make the relief operation a success (vn / 1985-1994 / 06825). Cooperation with local counterparts would not only result in the indispensable safe access to war victims and partial truces that were expected to support the peace process, it would also produce the fundamentals of civil society. As such, it would assist in the establishment of governmental accountability and eventually peace. Although the GoS from the outset attempted to inhibit Dutch aid channelled through OLS from reaching the south,¹¹⁶ and thus did not show governmental accountability with regard to its southern subjects, cooperation with the GoS, and with the rebels for that matter, was not questioned until the second half of the 1990s. The initial objective of stimulating the peace process through OLS had, however, already been abandoned in the early 1990s.

The Dutch government's agreement with the objectives and institutional characteristics of OLS resulted in a profound Dutch financial commitment. The Netherlands was among the few donors that

114) IAC meetings were organized in Geneva on 10 December 1996, 27 June 1997, 15 May 1998, and 12 February 1999.

115) DAC meetings were held in Geneva on 28 September 1993, 21 June 1994, 4 May 1995, 23 June 1995, and 25 September 1996.

116) An old ratio of distribution determined that one-third of Dutch aid should benefit southern Sudan and two-thirds northern Sudan. Each year, the Netherlands negotiated with the GoS what amount of money would be spent in the north and south. On every occasion, the GoS would complain about the southern share and try to prevent its disbursement.

time after time provided additional funds to OLS and even urged its donor colleagues to do the same. The Netherlands was consequently praised by OLS staff (see for instance dch / 2019 / 00596).

Early in 1995, the UN proposed holding a review of OLS. The Dutch government enthusiastically welcomed the proposal, as it had done with most UN OLS initiatives in preceding years. It offered to participate in the review and restated its lasting commitment to OLS (dmp / nh / 2017 / 00376). In September 1996, the OLS Review was eventually issued. At the first IAC meeting of 10 December 1996 in Geneva, the Netherlands for the first time officially reacted to the Review. The Dutch government expressed its criticisms of OLS, but emphasized its continuing support. Gradually, however, Dutch ambiguity with regard to OLS became manifest. On the one hand, the Netherlands over and over again declared that OLS should be continued, albeit in an improved fashion; on the other hand it questioned OLS with regard to its role in the civil war.

Dutch complaints focused, among others, on the coordination problems faced by OLS. At the second IAC meeting of 27 June 1997 in Geneva, the Netherlands demanded that OLS's northern and southern sectors would be delegated to one agency, UNICEF, instead of UNICEF and the UNDP (dch / 2017 / 00262). This would ensure that both rebels and GoS would be submitted to the same rules and regulations, and that OLS would consequently not benefit one party more than the other. Although the Netherlands was not successful in this respect - in particular the UNDP had become very mixed up with OLS and the GoS - coordination of OLS under DHA and from January 1998 OCHA definitely improved. Still, the Netherlands saw ample room for improved coordination, and continued to seek for improved cooperation between OLS's northern and southern sectors, several UN branches working under OLS, and between the UN, donors, and NGOs (dch / 2019 / 00596).

Another issue to which the Dutch government paid great attention was the definition of OLS humanitarian aid. This in particular concerned the aid for Sudanese in war-afflicted areas in the south. The OLS Review proposed limiting humanitarian aid to elementary necessities only, since the risk of war disrupting the fruits of other than emergency aid, and of warring parties abusing such aid, was deemed too great. The Netherlands did not agree with this view. It instead proposed strengthening the abilities to cope of local communities through OLS in order to make them less dependent on aid. According to the Netherlands, humanitarian aid should not merely entail the barest necessities such as food, clothes, and shelter, it should also include (basic) health care, water and sanitation, education, and the provision of seeds and tools (dch / 2017 / 00262, dch / 2019 / 00596).¹¹⁷ To some extent the Dutch priorities were reflected by OLS, which covers some rehabilitation projects. Nevertheless, OLS has increasingly followed the recommendations of the Review and has specialized in catering for the very necessities to survive, in particular food relief.¹¹⁸

117) Moreover, the Netherlands was of the opinion that environmental issues should be addressed.

118) Whereas the Dutch government supported an extended definition of humanitarian aid under OLS, it simultaneously disapproved of the UNDP Area Rehabilitation Schemes in GoS-held areas of northern Sudan. These schemes cater for mostly southern Sudanese refugees, who are resettled and receive extended humanitarian aid, encompassing among others the strengthening of local abilities to cope. The Netherlands, however, disapproves of the large-scale and often involuntary relocation of people associated with the UNDP Area Rehabilitation Schemes (dch / 2019 / 00596).

Dutch policy preferences were reflected in the field. The Netherlands in particular financed health, water and sanitation, education, and rehabilitation projects (such as seeds and tools projects to strengthen coping mechanisms) executed by NGOs working under OLS. These projects were aimed at the weakest social groups, in particular southern Sudanese refugees in the south and in and around Khartoum. In addition, the Netherlands disbursed substantial funds to UN branches working under OLS with reference to annual UN appeals. Funds disbursed to UN OLS branches were targeted at improving the logistical and coordination aspects of OLS, and on food relief and rehabilitation projects for refugees. Notably, UN emergency food relief has not been a first Dutch priority. Dutch aid was principally channelled through INGOs like Médecins sans frontières International, Save the Children Fund UK, and CARE International,¹¹⁹ Dutch NGOs like Médecins sans frontières Holland and Stichting Vluchteling, and the UN branches UNICEF and WFP (for detailed project descriptions, see annexe XI).¹²⁰

In addition to the above commitment to an improved OLS with respect to its coordination and definition of humanitarian aid, the Netherlands has repeatedly expressed its doubts on the functioning of OLS with respect to the civil war. During the second IAC meeting of 27 June 1997, the Netherlands first voiced its doubts when the Dutch representative declared that: ‘In view of the increasing operational difficulties [GoS restraints on OLS relief flights, and mounting financial costs], the question can be raised whether the extent to which humanitarian principles are being compromised is still acceptable to the international community’ (dch / 2019 / 00596). The Dutch position has developed since. At the 12 February 1999 IAC meeting in Geneva, the Netherlands supported a proposal to end cooperation with the SPLA humanitarian branch SRRA, if the SRRA did not account for the funds it received and did not become more independent from the SPLA (dch / 2019 / 00596). A Dutch policy paper on Sudan, issued in 1999 (DGIS 1999), moreover acknowledged that humanitarian aid in Sudan may sustain war, because it forms a substitute for governmental responsibilities with respect to the Sudanese population. A follow-up to this extreme conclusion has, however, not been developed.

The ambiguous Dutch position - continued support to (an improved) OLS but severe doubts on its operation with respect to the civil war - has not changed lately. In spite of Dutch awareness that OLS may have a sustaining effect on civil war, the Netherlands - like other donors for that matter - has not adjusted its policy.

4.4 Tentative Assessment of Policies and Interventions

4.4.1 Introduction

When civil war re-erupted in Sudan in 1983, the Netherlands was deeply involved in a large-scale Western-led donor effort to redevelop Sudan. After peace had been established through the 1972

119) Some assistance was also channelled through GOAL, Action contre la faim (ACF), Norwegian People Aid (NPA), MEDAIR, OXFAM, World Vision, and ICRC.

120) Some assistance was also channelled through the UNDP, WFP, and FAO.

Addis Ababa peace accord, the Netherlands expected that a concerted donor initiative would eventually result in the development and political stabilization of Sudan. This belief was not abandoned in 1983. Although the realities of protracted civil war forced the Netherlands to suspend its operations in southern Sudan, it continued its operations in the north. At the time, development aid to Sudan was more or less an end in itself. Funds planned for disbursement to Sudan were unconditionally allocated, irrespective of the conflict situation. The atrocities of civil war, committed by both rebels and the GoS - which was a strategically important Cold War ally of the West in the African Horn - were not addressed. The detrimental impact of civil war on the assistance provided was not questioned, let alone the impact of development aid on civil war. As such, the Netherlands, however, did not hold a unique position in the West.

It was only in the early 1990s that the Netherlands began to realize that it was providing aid to a country in war, and moreover, that in such a way it was supporting one of the warring parties, the GoS. The inauguration of the fundamentalist NIF regime in 1989, and the end of the Cold War, would eventually facilitate the phasing out of bilateral assistance in 1992. The Netherlands strongly disapproved of the fundamentalist nature of the NIF regime, which could only be freely condemned once the Cold War was over. Human rights abuses on behalf of the NIF, its unwillingness to participate seriously in the peace negotiations, and detrimental economic policies were put forward as the main reasons to end bilateral aid relations with Sudan. Dutch bilateral aid was phased out within a few years. Although the Netherlands was comparatively late in ending bilateral aid, the step taken was a logical one. The objective of developing Sudan and making it politically stable could not have been achieved within a civil war situation.

From 1992 onwards, the Dutch government developed a new policy aimed at offering a multilateral solution to the problems faced by Sudan. The policy was based upon the assumption that Sudanese developmental problems originated from one single cause: civil war. The new Dutch policy comprised a twofold strategy. First, the Netherlands would dedicate its resources to establishing peace in Sudan. To arrive at this aim, the Netherlands decided to support the IGADD peace initiative through the joint donor committees of FoI and IPF Sudan. Second, the Netherlands would commit itself to relieving the suffering of the Sudanese war victims. To sustain the Dutch humanitarian principles, substantial and consistent Dutch support would be offered to OLS. In the following sections, Dutch support to both IGAD(D) and OLS is scrutinized. A concluding section will assess the overall Dutch policy with respect to IGAD(D) and OLS.

4.4.2 The Netherlands and the IGAD(D) Peace Initiative

Dutch support for the August 1994 US initiative to provide political and financial backing to the IGADD mediation attempt in Sudan should first and foremost be judged from a historical perspective. In August 1994, IGADD was the only international body still mediating among the parties to the Sudanese conflict, while it had in May 1994 moreover succeeded in making the Sudanese warring parties agree to the DoP as the agenda for peace negotiations. Pronk's personal commitment to Sudanese peace, the unique role of the Netherlands in Sudan, and an 'African Solutions for African Problems' policy then induced the Dutch government to get involved in the Western donor attempt to

reopen the deadlocked IGAD(D) peace process through the establishment of FoI in February 1995, and IPF Sudan in February 1997.

At the time of the establishment of FoI, the Netherlands did not question the position of IGADD countries with respect to the warring parties, nor did it seriously consider the US's position towards the GoS. The Dutch government would only in April 1995 first develop some doubts on the US and IGADD roles concerning the GoS and the rebels. This is rather surprising since it was at the time well-known that Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda supported the Sudanese rebels and were thus not impartial with respect to the warring parties, while the US attempted to embark on an ambitious Africa policy in which isolation of the Muslim fundamentalist GoS was one of the focal points. This may indicate that the Netherlands, like other donors for that matter, had not fully analysed the intricacies of the Sudanese civil war and its international dimension. A level of principled idealism, overshadowing the realities of international politics, may have also played a role in this respect.

In spite of the Dutch conviction at the time of FoI's establishment that IGADD was the obvious instrument to bring peace to Sudan, the IGAD(D) peace negotiations have failed time after time. The failure of the negotiations cannot be blamed on the Netherlands. Responsibility for the failure rests first of all with the Sudanese warring parties, which are unwilling to conclude peace. Nonetheless, it causes surprise that the Netherlands has invariably supported the IGAD(D) initiatives.¹²¹ Throughout the years that followed the establishment of FoI and IPF Sudan, the Netherlands has become increasingly aware of the position taken by the US and the IGAD(D) mediators with respect to the Sudanese warring parties. It is probably idealism concerning the IGAD(D) peace initiative and lack of real alternatives that has induced the Netherlands to continue its support.

Under Herfkens, IGAD and IPF Sudan have become *de facto* instruments for establishing humanitarian truces. Comprehensive peace may still be the officially conveyed objective of Dutch Sudan policy, but in reality comprehensive peace is no longer aspired to. IGAD, and especially IPF Sudan, have served Dutch purposes in this respect. In a certain way, the Netherlands has thus adapted its policy objective to the realities of protracted civil war. It should, however, be emphasized that this change in policy stems from impotence. The new Dutch attitude with regard to the IGAD peace negotiations merely serves the second policy objective developed by the 1992 Dutch policy: to relieve the suffering of the Sudanese war victims. The principal problem faced by Sudan, civil war, is in such a way not addressed and an overall solution is thus not offered.

4.4.3 *The Netherlands and Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS)*

Dutch involvement in OLS has been guided by the overarching importance attached by the government of the Netherlands to humanitarian principles. Without doubt, OLS has saved the lives of many Sudanese civilians, and has thereby complied with the main objective of Dutch policy. It may, however, be questioned what the role of OLS has been with regard to the civil war. According to many

121) Likewise, the 'Engendering Peace in Sudan' project may be questioned. It is difficult to see how discussions between informal women's groups will put an end to the economic and power politics on behalf of heavily armed warlords.

observers relief provided by OLS may have contributed to sustaining civil war. As such, OLS works counterproductively. The Netherlands became aware of this dilemma following the 1996 OLS Review, and has addressed the problem during IAC meetings. However, it has not sought for adjustments to attenuate the negative impacts of OLS on the Sudanese conflict (which, admittedly, are not easy to formulate).

The powerful position of the GoS *vis-à-vis* the UN has led to the GoS taking control of food aid, and directing it to the most politically significant constituencies, such as the northern cities. The GoS has furthermore succeeded in using food as an integral part of its Islamicization strategy (see section 3.3.4). The rebels' respective humanitarian branches have also been able to get a foothold in OLS's humanitarian operation (see section 3.3.5). Blackmailing on behalf of rebel factions has been frequent, and has sometimes been so successful as to result in formal recognition (see footnote 80). Moreover, OLS may have changed the direction of political accountability by allowing the belligerents to pursue the war through the simple provision of resources. Apart from food relief being stolen, agencies routinely lose project equipment, such as vehicles and transmitting equipment. In 1999, the UN reported killings of OLS staff and looting of NGO compounds in areas under control of the SSIA, imposition of taxes on NGOs in SPLA areas, and widespread diversion of relief resources (United Nations 1999: 24-25, 33). These problems have led to frustration among NGO staff. The Technical Director of Action Africa in Need (AAIN) expressed his feelings about the misuse of relief as follows: 'The strong people eat first, and the weak people eat last'. The aim of food relief agencies is to 'fill the food basket to a level where the weak people can eat' (African Rights 1995: 6).

Whatever specific problems exist, the main obstacle to OLS is that it operates in a war-torn country. Only during its heyday in 1989 did OLS seem to establish a climate in which hostilities were attenuated, but this was probably largely due to an indigenous peace process and not to OLS itself. As the basic political and economic problems remained, OLS began to view the Sudanese humanitarian problems as technical and logistical, ignoring the political dimensions. Nowadays, OLS recognizes that civil war is at the root of the humanitarian Sudanese tragedy. Yet OLS has failed to examine its own impact on the Sudanese war. Consequently, OLS has not developed a strategy to tackle the root cause of the Sudanese tragedy, the civil war.

4.4.4 IGAD(D) and OLS in a Joint Perspective

The IGAD(D) peace attempt has largely failed and OLS has assumed a doubtful role with respect to the civil war, but this has only recently raised Dutch criticism. The former lack of criticism on behalf of the Netherlands can only be explained by, first, the overwhelming weight attached to the humanitarian nature of Dutch development aid, which has overshadowed the failures of IGAD(D) and OLS problems; and second, a lack of thorough understanding of the nature of the Sudanese civil war, in which warlords are not willing to conclude peace and relief is foremost seen as an easy-to-abuse war asset.

The present rather critical attitude of the Dutch government *vis-à-vis* IGAD and OLS is, in view of the problems concerned, a step in the right direction. Yet this critical attitude has not resulted in a real change of policy. Such a change of policy may, however, be necessary.

5 Conclusions

The north-south cleavage in Sudan continues to dominate the political agenda. The conflict is the result of a complex of different causes, but forced Islamization of the south and lack of political inclusiveness stand out prominently. Furthermore, the continuing internal war has politicized the issue of access to and distribution of natural resources, notably regarding water, pastures and arable land. Finally, the exploitation of oil has attracted a host of interested parties, and various rebel factions are currently fighting for control over the oil reserves in Unity State.

During the course of the post-colonial period the internal conflict has resulted in continuous violent struggles between a vast number of armed groups. The main actors are the government of Sudan and ethnic militia of Arab-Islamic origin, and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (mainstream SPLA) and its allies, notably the Sudan Allied Forces. Breakaway factions from the SPLA have defected to the GoS. The proliferation of ethnic militia has gradually led to the deterioration of the local security setting in most of the central and southern states. Local war theatres have emerged in which various ethnic militias confront each other at the detriment of local livelihood systems.

From the conflict's history we learn that none of the parties involved has been able to inflict a decisive defeat on the other parties involved. In general, the GoS maintains a strong presence in the north whereas in the south it is only capable of maintaining its position in some major towns. The rebel forces have been condemned mostly to waging guerrilla warfare on the GoS and its allies, although at times they held vast territories in the south of the country. Defections of sub-groups from the mainstream SPLA movement are numerous, reflecting the complicated ethnic make-up of the south and the fear of dominance by major groups such as the Dinka. Many defected warlords time and again switch sides between the GoS and the mainstream SPLA. The National Democratic Alliance has successfully coordinated armed opposition to the GoS, whereas the government-sponsored South Sudan Defence Force has disintegrated due to militia infighting over control of oil reserves. Fuelled by factional interest and sponsored by various internal and external resources, the Sudan conflict has evolved into a complicated protracted internal war in which different warlords and their cronies pursue short-term profits while engaging in diplomatic talks at the same time. That, until now, has failed to deliver tangible results. The ongoing low-technology and low-intensity conflict has disrupted normal life and livelihoods to the extent that the entire population has become aid dependent, at least in all southern and central states.

External military support to parties involved in the conflict has continued unabated and contributes to the prolongation of the civil war. During the Cold War the Soviet Union supported the Ethiopian dictator Mengistu, whereas the United States supported the GoS. From 1989, the positions changed dramatically, as the US started propping up regional front-line states against the incumbent Islamic

regime while the GoS received support from Iraq and Iran. Relative success on the battlefield by one of the parties involved is strongly dependent on external military support by outsiders. Hence the loss of US support to the GoS in 1989 enabled the SPLA to occupy many of the southern states, while the collapse of the SPLA in 1991 following the ousting of Ethiopian dictator Mengistu allowed the GoS to recover lost territories, whereas the dismantling of SAF camps from Eritrea in 1999 halted the NDA offensive on the eastern front.

From a political point of view coercive as well as constructive dialogue has been entertained with the GoS. Several embargoes have been inflicted upon the NIF-dominated regime in Khartoum, varying from arms embargoes to travel restrictions for government officials. These embargoes have resulted in international isolation for the Bashir regime but the arms embargo does not seem to be very effective. Former Soviet Union republics, Russia and China continue to trade arms with the Bashir regime.

Various peace initiatives have been initiated in order to arrive at a negotiated settlement. Several former presidents have led peace talks but these efforts did not yield results. From 1994 onwards the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification took a leading role in order to broker a negotiated settlement between the major players - the GoS and the mainstream SPLA. Despite successive rounds of negotiations in 1994/1995 and 1997/1998 the GoS and the SPLA remained intransigent, both on separating state affairs and religion and self-determination for the south. However, the IGAD(D) member states - notably Uganda - had a hidden agenda aiming at weakening the NIF regime in Sudan through the instrument of the regional IGAD(D) peace initiatives. The underlying principles guiding the peace talks, outlined in the DoP, had been designed to suit the SPLA's ambitions. IGAD(D) front-line states were supported by the United States which had a strategic interest in containing the Islamic regime in Sudan. Despite the joint recognition by the GoS and the NDA of the south's right to self-determination, the 1997-1998 talks led to yet another stalemate because the belligerent parties did not agree on the precise definition of the southern geographical boundaries. Meanwhile, the IGAD negotiations became a means to legitimize actions against the GoS, sanctioning their reluctance to adhere to the DoP principles. The US hence provided so-called non-lethal support to the front-line states, enabling them secretly to prop up the NDA. As a result, the regional IGAD organization, instead of fostering a peaceful solution, became something of a partisan instrument for external interference in the Sudan conflict.

On the humanitarian level Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) was initiated in 1989 by a tripartite agreement between the UN, the GoS and the SPLA. During the course of its operation many shortcomings of OLS surfaced. OLS could not be maintained as a neutral external relief operation as all major actors started to use the funding mechanism and the physical distribution of relief goods for their own purposes. Firstly, a virtual split was institutionalized between a UNDP-led northern operation and a UNICEF-led southern operation. In the north the UNDP quickly became entrenched in a government policy scheme aimed at promoting Islam as well as diverting funds to other non-relief-related activities, using OLS funds to finance regular government activities and responsibilities in the fields of economic planning and agricultural development. In the south the various humanitarian branches of the rebel factions used the relief funds to support rebel activities and to uphold their families. Somehow, the donor community deliberately dissociated the OLS from the peace process initiated by the IGAD community and therefore the delivery of humanitarian aid through OLS became

an end in itself. Abuse by the so-called humanitarian organizations of the different protagonist groups did not result in reducing support from the donor community.

Dutch involvement in Sudan has been substantial for a long period of time. The Netherlands ranked third over the period 1983-1998, and was even the main donor from 1992-1997. The Netherlands has always been a more or less neutral donor, acceptable both to the GoS and southern rebel movements. In the period prior to the NIF takeover, the Netherlands was involved in long-term structural development aid disbursed on a bilateral basis. Bilateral aid was phased out from 1989 onwards and replaced by multilateral funding of the IGAD peace initiatives and various humanitarian relief organizations under the OLS umbrella. From 1989 onwards, the emphasis of Dutch engagement clearly shifted from long-term development aid to short-term emergency assistance. In fact, by supporting and facilitating the IGAD(D)-initiated peace talks the Netherlands adapted its Sudan policy to that of other Western donors. The changing attitude of the Dutch is reflected in successive policy papers. In the first policy paper civil war does not even figure, whereas the GoS is severely criticized in the 1992 policy paper. Although the civil war drags on, the Netherlands sticks to a two-pronged approach to Sudan, as the latest policy paper testifies (1999). Dutch aid is considered to play a role in resolving the Sudanese conflict and in attenuating its negative humanitarian impact.

Dutch financial support for the IGAD(D) peace initiative has been substantial from its inception in 1994 onwards. The Netherlands furthermore assumed the co-presidency of the FoI and its successor, IPF Sudan. Two important developments emerge from the Dutch interventions on behalf of IGAD. At first, the Netherlands had high hopes regarding a possible negotiated settlement of the violent internal dispute, but as time went by the Dutch government gradually adopted a more realistic approach. Simultaneously, the Netherlands over time came to realize that the IGAD-led peace initiative had from its inception been partisan, reflecting the articulation of US interest through local front-line states. The Netherlands and its Scandinavian counterparts had always insisted on neutrality as a leading principle for the IGAD initiative, but they were unable to impose neutrality on the other actors involved. When the US proposed widening donor support in 1995 to the entire Horn of Africa region the Netherlands and other EU countries protested. Although this scheme was abandoned, the US later provided so-called 'defensive, non-lethal and limited aid' to Eritrea and Ethiopia during the course of 1997. In fact, these interventions boosted support to the rebels and apparently were used to open the eastern front. Gradually, the Netherlands became weary of the protracted non-productive nature of the peace negotiations that were time and again frustrated by the partisan interventions. Moreover, the Netherlands had invested in promoting institutional support to local organizations, in an effort to help create preconditions for an enabling environment in which 'African solutions for African problems' could possibly materialize. The Netherlands delegated its co-chairmanship for IPF Sudan to Norway in November 1998. This move signalled a decreased political involvement from the Dutch since then. In retrospect, neutrality had never guided the IGAD-led peace negotiations, as they had been a mere continuation of war by other means. African solutions as far as they emerged proved to be yet another round of inter-state power struggle fought out in local war theatres in the south of Sudan, encouraged by outside actors with hidden agendas.

Dutch financial contributions to OLS have been substantial for as long as the programme has been operational. At first, the Dutch believed that the provision of aid would sustain the peace process, but

this hope quickly evaporated. Over time a more realistic attitude was adopted, in which partial truces were used to organize the safe delivery of aid to civilians. By and large the Netherlands focused on the improved functioning of the OLS operation itself. Again, two major developments can be distinguished. The perception of OLS as an instrument for peace was abandoned in favour of an image of OLS as an effective channel for saving as many civilian lives as possible. Simultaneously, the idea that the provision of emergency aid can be dissociated from the civil war has been replaced by an emerging notion that in fact there should be compliance with neutral aid delivery among belligerent parties in order to avoid abuse. These developments demonstrate the emergence of Dutch ambiguity with regard to the OLS operation.

Complaints about failing coordination led to the Dutch initiative to demand that both OLS sectors should be coordinated by one agency, instead of the prevailing setting in which the northern sector is supervised by the UNDP and the southern sector by UNICEF. This intervention failed, but the Netherlands continued to pressure the donor community for improved coordination. Finally, coordination of the entire OLS operation shifted from DHA to OCHA, which resulted in improved coordination and efficiency of OLS. Furthermore, the Netherlands had strongly favoured a broad definition of humanitarian aid, proposing to strengthen local communities' mechanisms for coping in order to support and initiate the rehabilitation process. More recently, however, the Netherlands has accepted the recommendations of the Review of OLS in which priority is given to the provision of survival necessities in view of the ongoing turmoil.

The Netherlands gradually came to realize that various actors have abused OLS and that connections between armed forces and their humanitarian wings were rather intimate and far from neutral. The Netherlands thus finally started to doubt the real intentions of parties engaged in both the provision of aid as well as being stakeholders in the civil conflict itself. The crucial issue was raised of whether the international community in general and the Netherlands in particular could be compromised in an aid-related war economy on the grounds of humanitarian principles. Dutch criticism finally culminated in the formulation of an ultimatum to the SRRA, the humanitarian branch of the SPLA, in February 1999. If the SRRA did not become more independent from the SPLA and if it did not become accountable for the funds that it received, Dutch support would be withdrawn. Despite this courageous declaration it remains to be seen how such measures can be combined with the desire to alleviate the ongoing human suffering in southern Sudan. The donor community, among which the Netherlands stands out prominently, has become associated with OLS to the point that discontinuation may have important repercussions on its public image and credibility.

Concluding, Dutch involvement in the Sudanese conflict achieved little despite substantial financial aid spent and diplomatic efforts executed. In the end the Netherlands had underestimated the intricacies of the Sudanese war and its international dimension. To some extent wishful thinking based on humanitarian principles motivated the Netherlands to try to broker peace. The failure to exercise leverage on the peace process or to dissociate emergency aid from its political dimension resulted over time in political weariness and frustration. The assumption that neutrality could be maintained in a situation where Western liberal and Arab-Islamist ideologies clashed, inevitably undermined the chances of success for Dutch interventions in Sudan's contemporary conflict history. Dutch

withdrawal as co-chairman of the IPF Sudan may finally prove to be a step to minimize further political risks or failure.

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Annexe I Selected Files of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The files of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs were selected on the basis of the following criteria: country (Soedan or Sudan), time horizon (1989/1999), and file type. Files relating to specific projects (activity numbers, FOS numbers, and financial projects) were excluded, because these were studied from the MIDAS archive of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Non-relevant archives were likewise excluded.¹²² In total, 492 files were selected (hitfile taco), deriving from different directorates of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An overview of the selection procedure is presented below. P and T indicate the number of files selected.

From the 492 files selected, a further selection was made. The selection was based on priorities regarding the subjects involved (IGAD peace negotiations and OLS), on earlier research experience which had revealed what file types usually contain most relevant data (deliberations on Dutch foreign policy within the Ministry, conferences, questions raised by Dutch Members of Parliament, visits paid by the Minister of Development Cooperation to Sudan and the African Horn, visits from Sudanese officials to the Netherlands, tours of duty on behalf of officials of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs), and on the codes appended to the files (which, for instance, indicate policy shifts). 71 files were eventually selected and studied. They are presented below.

1. Selection of Files

SEARCH QUESTION:

=SOEDAN OR SUDAN	(country selection)
1: P=3392 T=3392	
AND JAARVA 1989/1999	(time horizon)
2: P=2122 T=2122	
AND NOT OS-ACTIVITEIT	(minus activity numbers and FOS numbers)
3: P=843 T=843	
and not 610.33	
4: P=780 T=780	
and F370 absent	
5: P=739 T=739	
and F190 absent	

122) These files cover subjects that are of no direct concern to the research, such as payments to expatriates working in Sudan, and so forth.

6: P=687 T=687
and not map F
7: P=679 T=679
AND NOT DOELBRIJDRAAG@
8: P=674 T=674
and not fellowship@
9: P=667 T=667
and not PSO@
10:P=665 T=665
and not VPO@
11:P=662 T=662
and not ORET@
12:P=661 T=661
and not IOP@
12:P=660 T=660
and not KIND
13:P=656 T=656
and not KPA
15:P=654 T=654
and not KAP
16:P=652 T=652
and not MP
17:P=651 T=651
and not SV
18:P=650 T=650
AND NOT ARCH DDI-APO
19:P=637 T=637
and not arch DDI-HPI
20:P=633 T=633
and not arch DDI-DKP
21:P=629 T=629
and not arch FEZ@
22:P=626 T=626
and not arch DDI-DCV@
23:P=622 T=622
and not arch DDI-CDB@
24:P=614 T=614
and not arch DDI-DVL@
25:P=612 T=612
and not arch DKP@
26:P=603 T=603
and not arch DDI-DAZ@
27:P=658 T=658
and not arch DAZ@

(minus financial projects)

(minus non-relevant archives)

28:P=566 T=566
and not arch DDI-DPC@
29:P=500 T=500
and not arch DGB@
30:P=499 T=499
and not arch ACD@
31:P=495 T=495
and not arch MILLEN@
32:P=494 T=494
and not arch CTR@
33:P=492 T=492
HITFILE TACO
34:P=492 T=492
and not arch DDI-VN
35:P=452 T=452
and not arch DDI-DAF@
36:P=320 T=320
and not arch DDI-DAM@
37:P=224 T=224
and not arch DDI-DMP@
38:P=169 T=169
and not arch DDI-DCH@
39:P=130 T=130
and not arch DDI-OSAF@
40:P=119 T=119
and not arch DDI-DIO@
41:P=108 T=108
and not arch DDI-SNV@
42:P=96 T=96
and not arch DDI-DPV@
43:P=93 T=93
and not arch DDI-DAV@
44:P=90 T=90
and not arch DDI-DES@
45:P=81 T=81
and not arch DDI-DIE@
46:P=76 T=76
and not arch DDI-DVE@
47:P=75 T=75
and not arch DDI-BI@
48:P=69 T=69
and not arch DDI-KABINET@
49: P=54 T=54
and not arch DDI-DVN@

(files selected)

(files selected by file type)

50:P=46	T=46	
and not arch DDI-DMD@		
51:P=41	T=41	
and not arch DDI-DMO@		
52:P=29	T=29	
and not arch DDI-DVB@		
53:P=24	T=24	
and not arch DGIS/CM@		
54:P=22	T=22	
and not arch DDI-DST@		
55:P=20	T=20	
and not arch DDI-DCO@		
56:P=14	T=17	
and not arch DDI-DSI@		
57:P=15	T=15	
and not arch DDI-DJZ@		
58:P=11	T=11	
and not arch DDI-BLUS@		
59:P=9	T=9	
and not arch DDI-DOB@		
60:P=8	T=8	
and not arch DDI-DML@		
61:P=7	T=7	
and not arch DDI-DWH@		(remaining files)
62:P=5	T=5	

2. Files Selected

IGAD Peace Negotiations

ISN= 403492

dmp / 2025 / 001438

TIJD= 1994

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging mbt vredesinitiatief van igadd met als doel de strijdende partijen in sudan aan de onderhandelingstafel te krijgen / 1994

ISN= 423840

daf / ara / 00597

TIJD= 1994-1995

Soedan / igadd vredesinitiatief van interafrica group – friends of igadd (foi)

ISN= 455896

dmp / 2025 / 01579

TIJD= 1995

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging ten behoeve van bezoek 1995-06-10/13, van r aan ethiopië en eritrea voor besprekingen met president meles zenawi en president issaias afeworki over het foi-initiatief en het igadd vredesinitiatief inzake sudan

ISN= 470924

daf / ara / oo594

TIJD= 1995 (1995-08-18)

Soedan / igadd vredesinitiatief van interafrica group – friends of igadd (foi)

ISN= 00643

daf / 2017 / 00643

TIJD= 1995-1996

Zone afrika (hoorn van afrika) / informal donor countries meeting on the revitalization of igadd (donor mechanism) 1995-08-17 Den Haag / 1995-11-10 Brussels

ISN= 460595

dmp / nh / 2017 / 00062

TIJD= 1995

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging ten behoeve van donorvergadering inzake de versterking van igadd (intergovernmental authority on drought and development)

ISN= 554791

daf / 00062

TIJD= 1996

Soedan / igadd vredesinitiatief van interafrica group – friends of igadd (foi)

ISN= 472862

daf / 00059

TIJD= 1996

Vredesinitiatief van interafrica group – igad topconferentie djibouti 1996-11-25 t/m 1996-11-25

ISN= 554721

ddi-daf

TIJD= 1996-1997

Vredesinitiatief van interafrica group – friends of igad (foi)

ISN= 554716

daf / 00060

TIJD= 1996-1997

Vredesinitiatief van interafrica group – igad partners forum (ipf)

ISN= 593873

daf / ara / 00624

TIJD= 1996-1997

Intergovernmental authority on drought and development (igadd) / igadd partners forum (ipf)

ISN= 554741

daf / ara / 00617

TIJD= 1997

Vredesinitiatief interafrica group – igad partners forum (ipf) committee for support to peace in sudan

ISN= 514683

VERBL= ddi-dch

TIJD= 1996-

Sudan / igadd partners forum ipf committee for support to peace in sudan

ISN= 613578

VERBL= ddi-daf

TIJD= 1998-1998

De voorbereiding en de verslaglegging van de bijeenkomst van het igadd – ipf gehouden te rome / 1998-01-19 en 1998-01-20 / intergovernmental authority on drought and development (igadd) / igadd partners forum (ipf)

ISN= 614574

dch / 2019 / 00605

TIJD= 1998-1998

Sudan / igadd partners forum ipf committee for support to peace in soedan

ISN= 612324

dch / 2019 / 00190

TIJD= 1998-1998

Igadd partners forum ipf committee for support to peace in sudan / den haag / 1998-06-17 t/m 1998-06-18 / beleid

ISN= 613579

VERBL= ddi-daf

TIJD= 1998-1998

De voorbereiding en de verslaglegging van de bijeenkomst van igadd – ipf gehouden te Den Haag / 1998-06-17 en 1998-06-18 / intergovernmental authority on drought and development (igadd) / igadd partners forum (ipf)

ISN= 612328

VERBL= ddi-dch

TIJD= 1998-

Somalia / igadd partners forum ipf committee for support to peace in sudan

ISN= 605253

VERBL= ddi-daf-ma

TIJD= 1998-1998

Vredesinitiatief interafrica group – igad partners forum (ipf) committee for support to peace in sudan

ISN= 624021

VERBL= ddi-daf-ma

TIJD= 1998-1998

Vredesinitiatief interafrica group – igad partners forum (ipf) committee for support to peace in sudan

ISN= 627643

VERBL= ddi-daf

TIJD= 1998-1998

De voorbereiding en verslaglegging van de vergadering igad / gehouden te rome / 1998-11-19 en 1998-11-20

ISN= 644933

VERBL= ddi-daf-ma

TIJD= 1999 (jan-)

Vredesinitiatief interafrica group – igad partners forum (ipf) committee for support to peace in sudan

OLS

ISN= 369316

AIM = dmp / 2025 / 01253

TIJD= 1993-1993

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging ten behoeve van bijeenkomst, 1993-09-28, informeel donoroverleg te Genève over de situatie in sudan ter voorbereiding van het bezoek van de minister voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking aan sudan.

ISN= 408901

AIM = dmp / 2025 / 01248

TIJD= 1994-1994

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging ten behoeve van bijeenkomst, a donor consultation on priority emergency needs in sudan, te Genève

ISN= 448567

AIM = dmp / 2025 / 01555

TIJD= 1995-1995

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging ten behoeve van bijeenkomst 1995-05-04, donorconsultatie inzake sudan georganiseerd door dha te Genève

ISN= 261689

AIM = vn / 1985-1994 / 06825

TIJD= 1989-1989

Vn / economische en sociale hulp aan soedan: operation lifeline: sub. Doss. Block grant rrc / upgrading the babanussa airstrip / the aweil airlift

ISN= 6343 OF 82664

AIM = vn / 1985-1994 / 09101

TIJD= 1990-1990

Hoofdcommissie 02 / operation lifeline sudan (1.17) agendapunt 86

ISN= 460677

AIM = dmp / nh / 2017 / 00376

TIJD= 1995-1996

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging met betrekking tot operation lifeline sudan (ols) review (evaluatie), in samenwerking met iov

ISN= 542645

AIM = dmp / nh/ 2017 / 00262

TIJD= 1996-1997

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging met betrekking tot operation lifeline sudan (ols) review / rapport 1996-07

ISN= 542641

AIM = dch / 2017 / 00262

TIJD= 1996-1997

Instructie bijeenkomst genève 1996-09-25 plan of action. (op dossier) beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging met betrekking tot operation lifeline sudan (ols) review / nabesprekingen

ISN= 566905

AIM = dch / 2019 / 00596

TIJD= 1996-1998

International advisory committee for operation lifeline sudan review, 1996-12-10, 1997-06-27, 1998-05-18 / instructie

ISN= 568235

AIM = dch / 2019 / 00606

TIJD= 1997-1998

Sudan / ols / beleid

ISN= 591494

AIM = dch / 2019 / 00485

TIJD= 1997-1998

Bijeenkomsten 1998

ISN= 639003

AIM = dch / 2019 / 00596

TIJD= 199-
Sudan / ols / iac meeting te genève

Deliberations on Dutch Foreign Policy within the Ministry

ISN = 358746
AIM = daf / ara / 00007
TIJD = 1991-1992
Cdaf / beleid incidenteel / standpuntbepaling en conclusies naar aanleiding van / soedan /
beleidswijziging soedan

ISN = 42024
AIM = daf / 2013 / 00139
TIJD = 1991-1992
Cdaf / beleidstructureel / overlegstructuren / beleidsoverleg

ISN = 320999
AIM = daf / 2014 / 00558
TIJD = 1992-1993
Cdaf / beleid structureel / overlegstructuren / beleidsoverleg

ISN = 396442
AIM = daf / 2015 / 00406
TIJD = 1994-1994
Sudan / uitvoering os-programma sudan 1994 – nieuw beleid tav sudan als conflictland

ISN = 540927
AIM = dch / 2019 / 00604
TIJD = 1996-1998
Dch / landen / afrika / hoorn van afrika / - regio hoorn van afrika

ISN = 643417
AIM = ddi-dch
TIJD = 1999-
Dch / beleid / landen afrika / hoorn van afrika / -regio hoorn van afrika

Conferences

ISN = 500017
AIM = dam / ara / 01693
TIJD = 1995-1996
Conferenties mbt soedan

Questions Raised by Dutch Members of Parliament

ISN = 63454

AIM = osaf / 1985-1990 / 05031

TIJD = 1985-1989

Soedan / 1er / kamervragen / inzake ontwikkelingssamenwerking

ISN = 44068

AIM = daf / 2014 / 00157

TIJD = 1991-1993

Soedan / kamervragen inzake ontwikkelingshulp

ISN = 409880

AIM = daf / 2015 / 00333

TIJD = 1994-1994

Soedan / kamervragen inzake ontwikkelingshulp

ISN = 448416

AIM = dam / ara / 01513

TIJD = 1995-1996

Het opstellen van concept-antwoorden op kamervragen tav soedan

ISN = 581578

AIM = ddi-daf-ma

TIJD = 1997-

Het opstellen van concept-antwoorden op kamervragen tav soedan

ISN = 609310

AIM = dch / 2019 / 00573

TIJD = 1998-1998

Kamervragen en kamerbrieven mbt sudan

ISN = 602359

AIM = dmp / nh / 2017 / 00402

TIJD = 1995-1995

Beleidsvorming en beliedsuitdraging ten behoeve van bijeenkomst 1995-10-04 mondeling overleg r
(minister voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking) met vaste kamer commissie os over sudan zaïre burundi
ruanda sierra leone liberia en angola

Visits Paid by the Minister of Development Cooperation to Sudan and the African Horn

ISN = 222014

AIM = code 9 / 1985-1989 / 02904

TIJD = 1987-1988

Nederland / reizen minister van buitenlandse zaken (m) van den broek / reis naar soedan, 18-20 januari 1988

ISN = 344320

AIM = dmp / 2025 / 00591

TIJD = 1993-1993

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging ten behoeve van bezoek 1999-02/03-25/01, inzake het opstellen door dmp/nh van een notitie met betrekking tot de noodhulp aan somalië sudan en kenya ten behoeve van het briefingsdossier R voor zijn bezoek aan Ethiopië

ISN = 346886

AIM = daf / 2014 / 00266

TIJD = 1993-1993

Soedan / bezoek minister voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking r aan soedan / 1993-03-27 t/m 1993-04-07

ISN = 369316

AIM = dmp / 2025 / 01253

TIJD = 1993-1993

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging ten behoeve van informeel donoroverleg te genève over de situatie in sudan ter voorbereiding van het bezoek van de minister van ontwikkelingssamenwerking 'r' aan sudan

ISN = 364918

AIM = daf / 2014 / 00265

TIJD = 1993-1993

Sudan / bezoek r aan sudan 1993-10-23 t/m 1993-10-27

ISN = 391691

AIM = daf / 2015 / 00304

TIJD = 1994-1994

Sudan / voorgenomen bezoek r aan nuba mountains 1994-03-07 t/m 1994-03-10

ISN = 386302

AIM = dmp / 2025 / 00587

TIJD = 1994-1994

Dmp / nh structureel bezoeken humanitaire hulp / beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging inzake het bezoek van de minister voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking 'R' aan sudan (zuid) 1994-03-07/10

ISN = 449338

AIM = daf / 2016 / 00204

TIJD = 1995-1995

Zone afrika / bezoek minister van ontwikkelingssamenwerking (r) aan Kenya Soedan en Ruanda 1995-05-16 t/m 1995-05-22

ISN = 450365

AIM = dmp / nh / 2017 / 00103

TIJD = 1995-1995

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging ten behoeve van bezoek, 1995-05-16/20, van r aan ruanda sudan en kenya voor nbesprekingen met regeringsleiders en het bijwonen van een vergadering in het kader van de ruanda operational support group

ISN = 469515

AIM = daf / 2016 / 00274

TIJD = 1995-1995

Soedan / bezoek minister van ontwikkelingssamenwerking 'R' aan soedan 1995-05-18

ISN = 455896

AIM = dmp / 2025 / 01579

TIJD = 1995-1995

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging ten behoeve van bezoek, 1995-06-10/13, van r aan ethiopië en eritrea voor besprekingen met president meles zenawi en president issaias afeworki over het foi-initiatief en het igadd vredesinitiatief inzake sudan

ISN = 651016

AIM = ddi-dsi

TIJD = 1999-

Correspondentie inzake bijdrage dsi met betrekking tot reizen en bezoeken van en aan de minister van ontwikkelingssamenwerking / r / 1999

Visits from Sudanese Officials to the Netherlands

ISN = 642376

VERBL= ddi-daf-ma

TIJD = 1999-

De voorbereiding en de verslaglegging van het officiële bezoek van mustafa osman ismail minister van buitenlandse zaken aan nederland / april 1999 – werkbezoek

ISN = 550035

AIM = dch / 2019 / 00087

TIJD = 19996-1997

Bezoeken aan dch

ISN = 593247

VERBL = ddi-dch

TIJD = 1998

Dch / beleid / adviezen

Tours of Duty on behalf of Officials of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

ISN = 257640/38381

AIM = osaf / 1985-1990 / 04272

TIJD = 1988-1989

Sudan / 1er / dienstreizen

ISN = 39675

AIM = osaf / 1985-1990 / 07266

TIJD = 1990-1990

Sudan / 1er / dienstreizen

ISN = 42348

AIM = daf / 2015 / 00230

TIJD = 1991-1994

Sudan / dienstreizen en verslagen

ISN = 466269

AIM = dmp / nh / 2017 0016

TIJD = 1995-1996

Beleidsvorming en beleidsuitdraging ten behoeve van bezoek, 1995-09/10-27/06, van dmp / nh aan sudan

ISN = 546952

AIM = dch / 2019 / 00173

TIJD = 1997-1997

Bezoek van dch / hh aan sudan en somalië / 1997-04-04 t/m 1997-04-23 / beleid

ISN = 617695

VERBL= ddi-dch

TIJD = 1998-

Dch / dienstreizen / afrika / hoorn van afrika – regio hoorn van afrika

ISN = 628452

VERBL = ddi-daf-ma

TIJD = 1998-1998

De voorbereiding en verslaglegging van de dienstreizen van daf medewerkers aan soedan

ISN = 626501

VERBL = ddi-dch

TIJD = 1999-

Bijeenkomsten

Annexe II Interviews with Officials of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr W.A. van Aardenne, senior official at DMD/RM, specialist on Dutch participation in international forums with respect to human rights in Africa, interview conducted on 25 August 1999.

Mrs K.S. Adhin, senior official at DMD/BC, specialist on human rights with respect to Africa, interview conducted on 25 August 1999.

Mr A. den Held, official at DAF/MA, regional specialist on the African Horn, interview conducted on 21 July 1999.

Mr G. van Leeuwen, official at DCH/CP, specialist on conflict prevention and humanitarian aid with respect to the African Horn countries and Eastern Europe, interviews conducted on 24 and 26 June 1999.

Mrs M. Maaij, official at DCH/HH, among others stand-in for Mr G. van Leeuwen with respect to conflict prevention and humanitarian aid in Sudan, interviews conducted on 28 June and 4 August 1999.

Mr F. Smit, acting head of DCH/HH, specialist on Dutch policies with respect to humanitarian aid, interview conducted on 17 August 1999.

Annexe III Declaration of Principles (DoP)

We, representatives of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan (hereinafter referred to as the GoS), the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement/Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement/Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army – United (hereafter referred to as the SPLM/SPLA and SPLM/SPLA – United respectively);

Recalling the previous peace talks between the Government of the Sudan on the one hand, the SPLM/SPLA and SPLM/SPLA – United on the other, namely Addis Ababa in August 1989, Nairobi in December 1989, Abuja in May/July 1992, Abuja in April/May 1993, Nairobi in May 1993, and Frankfurt in January 1992;

Cognizant of the importance of the unique opportunity afforded by the IGADD Peace initiative to reach a negotiated solution to the conflict in the Sudan;

Concerned by the continued human suffering and misery in the war affected areas;

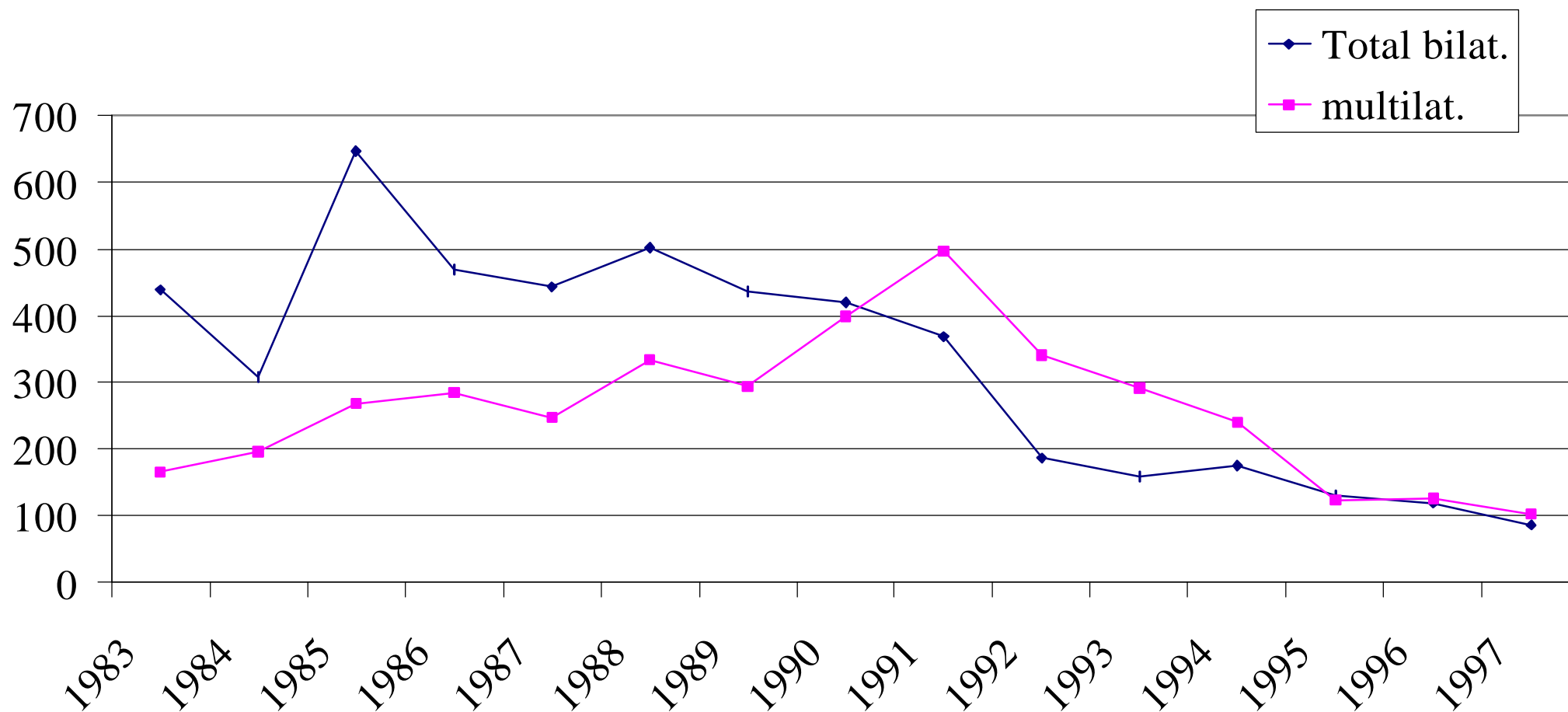
Hereby agree in the following Declaration of Principles (DOP) that would constitute the basis for resolving the conflict in the Sudan:-

1. Any comprehensive resolution of the Sudan conflict requires that all parties to the conflict fully accept and commit themselves to that position that:-
 - 1.1 The history and nature of the Sudan conflict demonstrate that a military solution can not bring lasting peace and stability to the country.
 - 1.2 A peaceful and just political solution must be the common objective of the parties to the conflict.
2. The rights of self-determination of the people of the South Sudan to determine their future status through a referendum must be affirmed; and
3. Maintaining unity of the Sudan must be given priority by all the parties provided that the following principles are established in the political, legal, economic, and social framework of the country:
 - 3.1 Sudan is a multi-racial, multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-cultural society. Full recognition and accommodation of these diversities must be affirmed.

- 3.2 Complete political and social equalities of all people in the Sudan must be guaranteed by law.
- 3.3 Extensive rights of self-administration on the basis of federation, autonomy, etc., to the various people of the Sudan must be affirmed.
- 3.4 A secular and democratic state must be established in the Sudan. Freedom of belief and worship and religious practice shall be guaranteed in full to all Sudanese citizens. State and religion shall be separated. The basis of personal and family laws can be religion and customs.
- 3.5 Appropriate and fair sharing of wealth among the various peoples of the Sudan must be realized.
- 3.6 Human rights as internationally recognized shall form part and parcel of this arrangement and shall be embodied in Constitution.
- 3.7 The Independence of Judiciary shall be enshrined in the Constitution and laws of the Sudan.
4. In the absence of agreement on the above principles referred to in 3.1 to 3.7 the respective people will have the option to determine their future including independence, through a referendum.
5. An interim arrangement shall be agreed upon, the duration and the tasks of which should be negotiated by the parties.
6. The parties shall negotiate a cease-fire agreement to enter into force as part of the overall settlement of the conflict in the Sudan.

Nairobi, 20 May 1994

Annexe IV Net ODA to Sudan by OECD Donor Countries in Millions of US Dollars, Multilateral and Bilateral: 1983-1997



Annexe V Main NGOs Working under OLS in 1998¹²³

OLS Northern Sector

Action contre la faim (ACF)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)
Al-da'wa al-Islamiyya (DAWA)
Christian Outreach
Fellowship for African Relief (FAR)
German Agro Action (GAA)
Global 2000, the Carter Center
Global Health Foundation (GHF)
GOAL
Helpage International (HAI) Sudan Programme
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA)
Médecins sans frontières-France (MSF-F)
Médecins sans frontières-Holland (MSF-H)
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
Ockenden Venture
OXFAM (UK and Ireland)
Rädda Barnen, Swedish Save the Children
Save the Children Fund – UK (SCF-UK)
Save the Children Fund – USA (SCF-US)
Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO)
USRATUNA

National NGOs: Ana al-Sudan; Sudan National Committee on Traditional Practices (SNCTP); Sudan Council of Churches (SCC); the Catholic Church; Sudanese Red Crescent Society; Sudan Aid; African Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (ASHAD); Episcopal Church of Sudan/Sudan Development and Relief Agency (ECS/SUDRA); International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO); Sudan Love and Peace Organization (SLPO); Women's Training and Promotion Programme (WOTAP); Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA); and KORDA Foundation and Human Moral Care (HMC).

123) Based on United Nations (1999: 113-123)

OLS Southern Sector

Action contre la faim (ACF)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
Aktion Afrika Hilfe (AAH)
American Refugee Committee (ARC)
AMREF
Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan (ACROSS)
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Christian Mission Aid (CMA)
Comitato Collaborazione Medica (CCM)
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)
Coordinating Committee for Voluntary Service (COSV)
German Agro Action (GAA)
Global 2000, the Carter Center
HealthNet
International Aid Sweden (IAS)
International Medical Corps (IMC)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
MEDAIR
Médecins du monde (MDM)
Médecins sans frontières-Belgium (MSF-B)
Médecins sans frontières-Holland (MSF-H)
Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN)
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
OXFAM (UK and Ireland)
Rädda Barnen, Swedish Save the Children
Save the Children Fund – UK (SCF-UK)
Tear Fund
VetAid
Vétérinaires sans frontières-Belgium (VSF-B)
Vétérinaires sans frontières-Switzerland (VSF-CH)
World Vision International (WVI)

National NGOs: Association of Napata Volunteers (ANV); Cush Relief and Rehabilitation Society (CRRS); Diocese of Torit (DOT); Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA); Mundri Relief and Development Association (MRDA); Presbyterian Relief and Development Agency (PRDA); Sudan Production Aid (SUPRAID); and Vetwork-Sudan

Annexe VI Major Donors of OLS in 1998, Funding to the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan in 1998, and Priority Areas of the 1999 Consolidated Appeal¹²⁴

Donor	Value in US\$	% of Funding
EC-ECHO	44,171,452	25.6%
USA	43,002,231	24.9%
Netherlands	11,299,294	6.5%
Japan	7,220,463	4.2%
Canada	5,045,815	2.9%
Switzerland	3,962,736	2.3%
Denmark	3,793,011	2.2%
Norway	3,295,407	1.9%
Sweden	3,151,339	1.8%
Belgium	1,312,911	0.8%
Others*	20,329,865	11.8%
Grand Total	172,753,090	100.0%

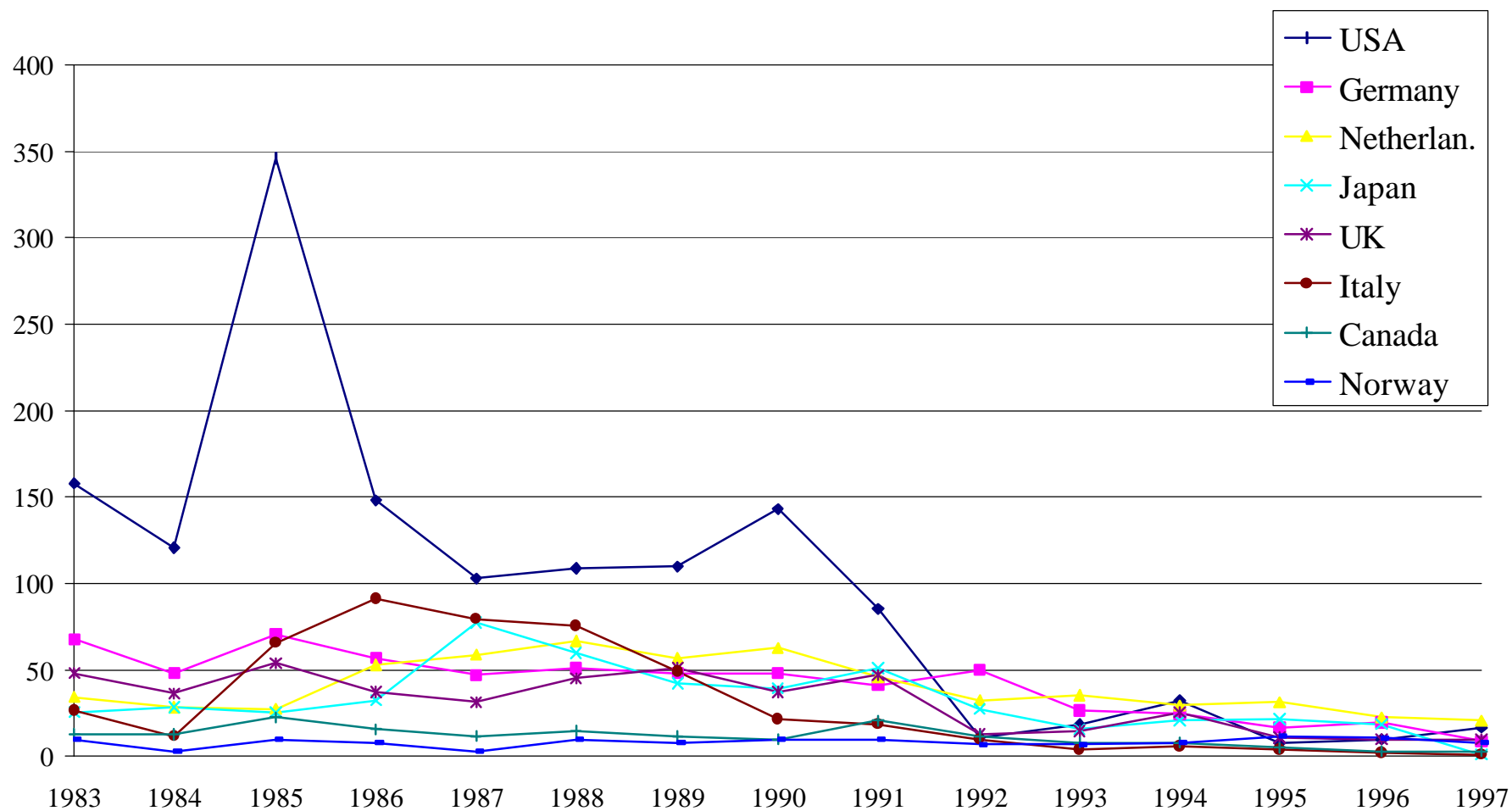
* Others include Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Philippines, Spain, UNICEF national committees, and private donors.

Appealing Agency	Requirements (Jan.-Dec. 1998) in US\$	% of Requirements
UNDP	2,518,500	1.2%
UNFPA	1,182,200	0.6%
UNHCR	9,799,400	4.8%
UNICEF	41,474,776	20.1%
WFP	148,068,402	71.9%
WHO	1,240,500	0.6%
OCHA	1,712,375	0.8%
Grand Total	205,996,153	100.0%

¹²⁴) Based on United Nations (1999: 4-5, 132, 150).

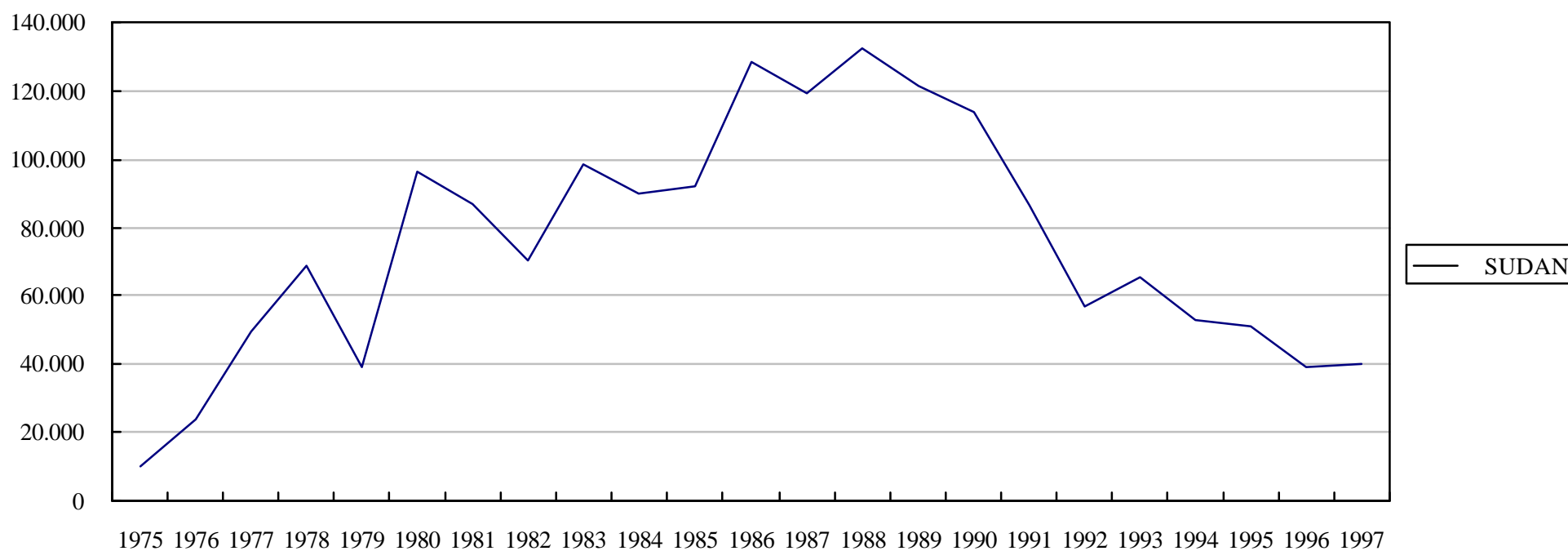
Priority Areas	Requirements (Jan.-Dec. 1999) in US\$	% of Requirements
Emergency Food Assistance	142,297,770	71.7%
Emergency Preparedness and Response	3,293,350	1.7%
Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, and Household Food Security	24,840,048	12.5%
Emergency Basic Services for Children	3,057,695	1.5%
Refugees	9,593,300	4.8%
Inter-Agency Coordination and Emergency Programme Support	13,665,619	6.9%
Rehabilitation Projects	1,693,157	0.9%
Grand Total	198,430,939	100.0%

Annexe VII Net ODA to Sudan by the 8 Principal OECD Donor Countries in Millions of US Dollars: 1983-1998

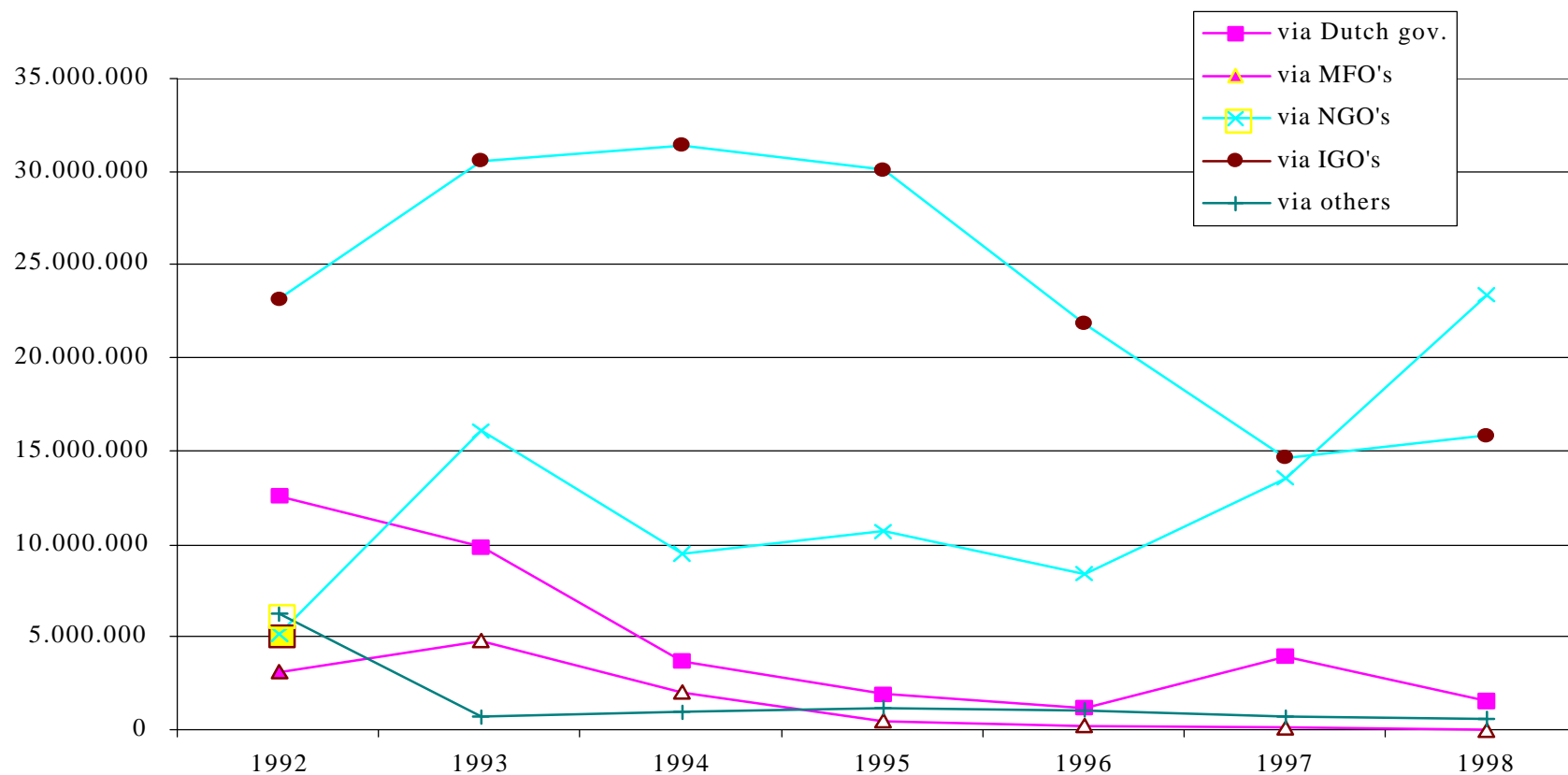


Annexe VIII Dutch Gross ODA to Sudan in Dutch Guilders: 1975-1997

Gross ODA to SUDAN in guilders (source: MIDAS+ DAC-report)

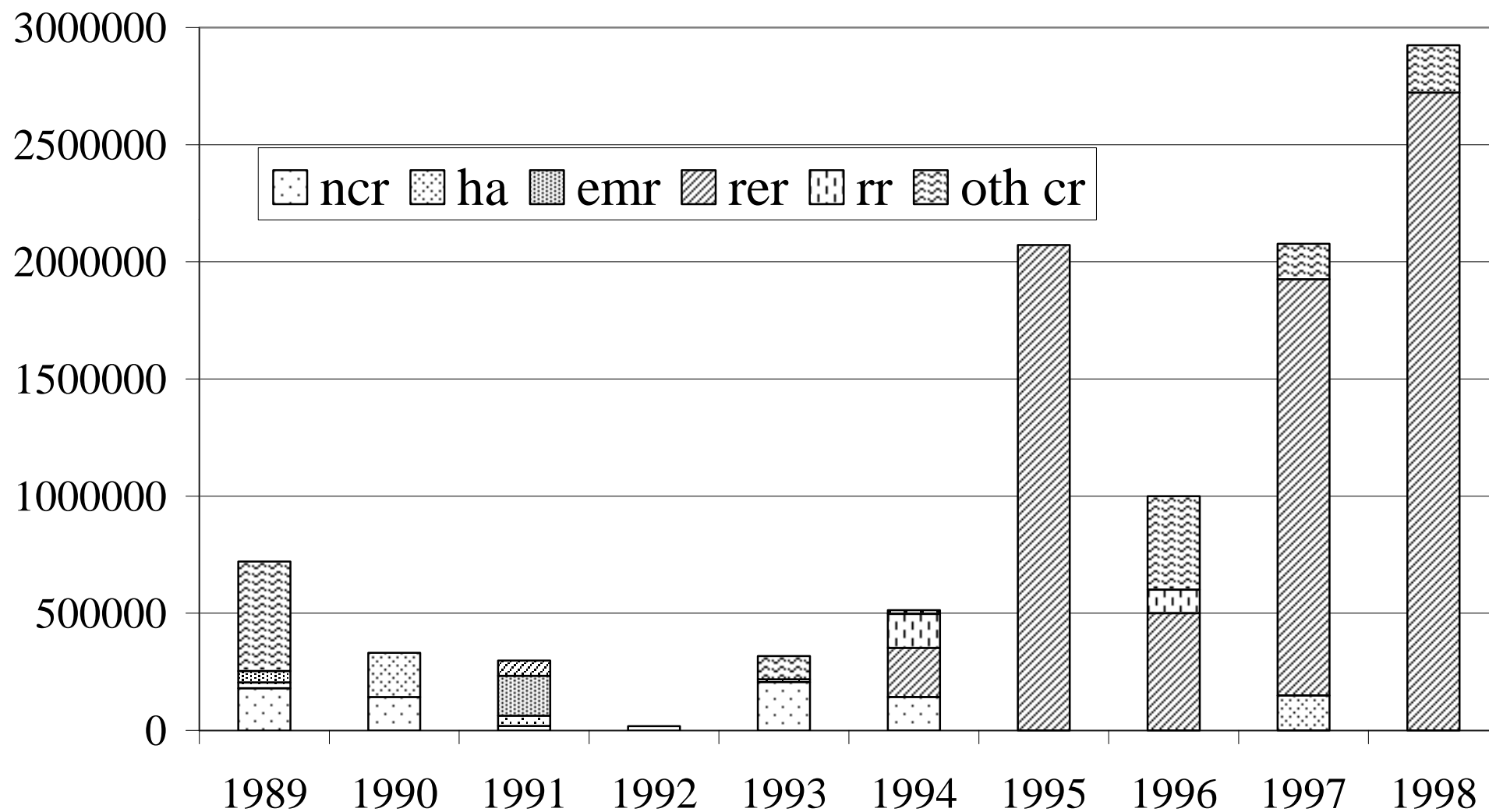


Annexe IX Dutch Government Aid to Sudan in Dutch Guilders: Channels, 1992-1998

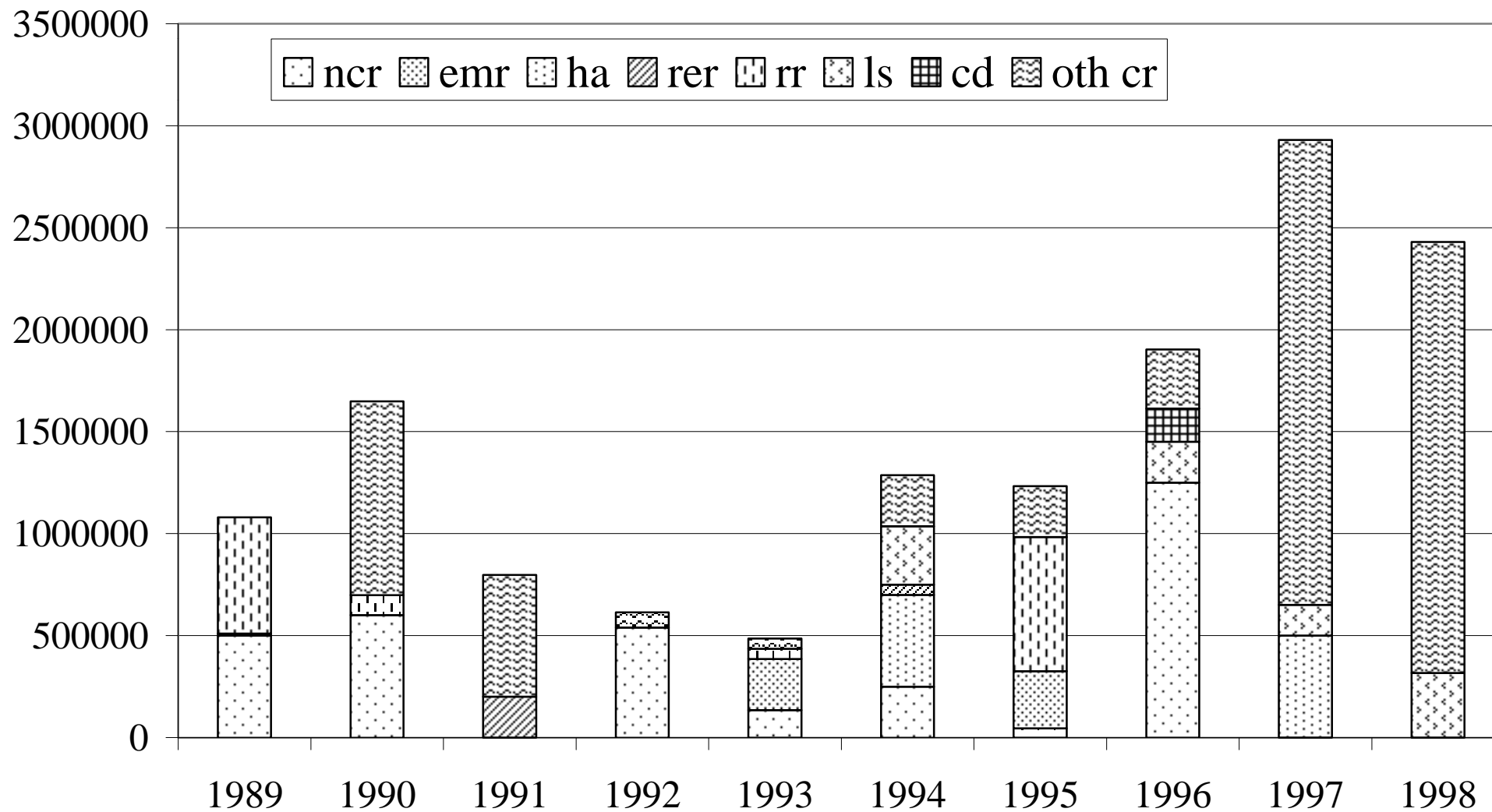


Annexe X Dutch Government Aid Channelled to Sudan through CFOs: 1989-1998

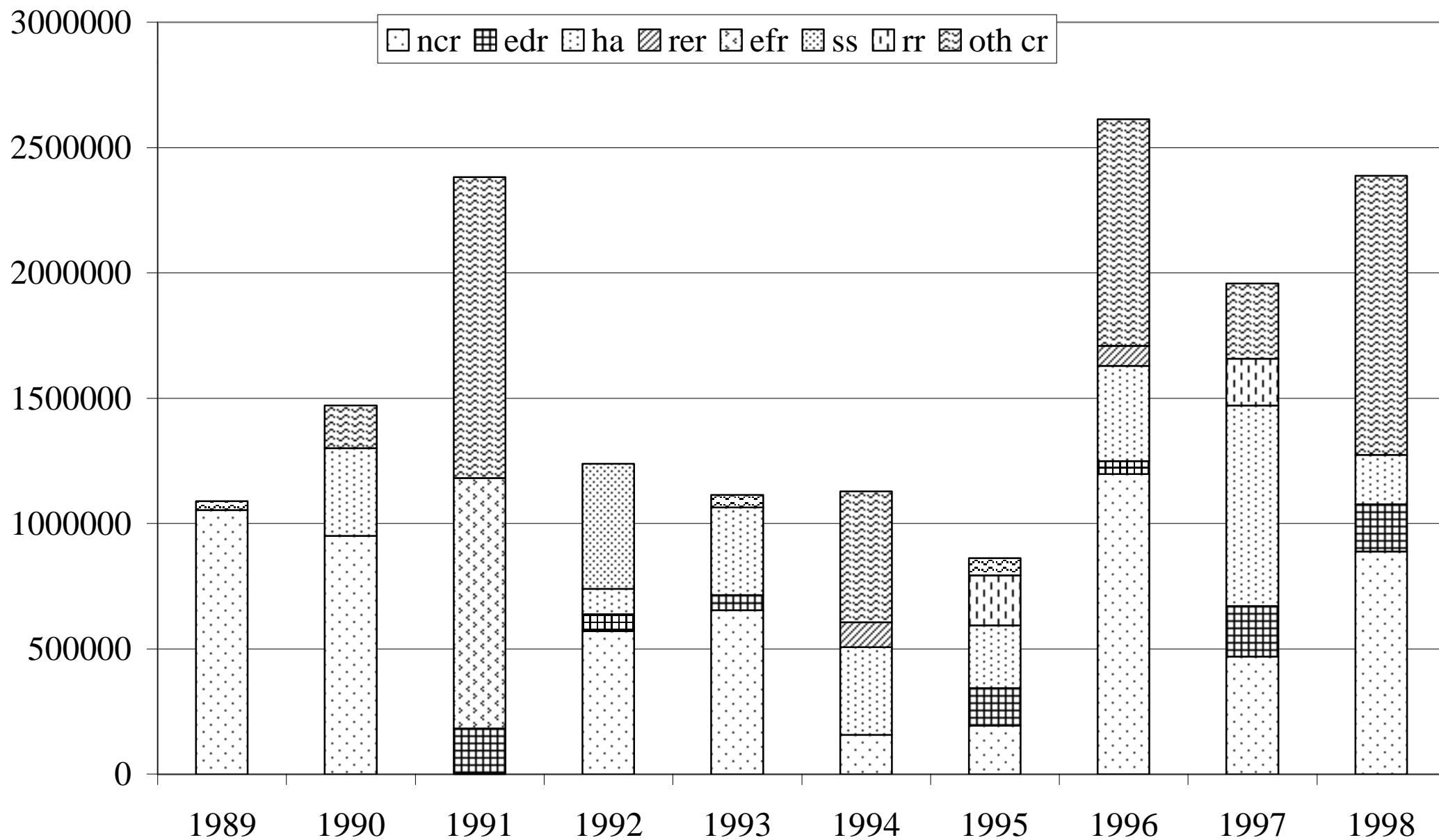
MF aid given by Balance to Sudan in guilders



MF aid given by NOVIB to Sudan (in guilders)



MF aid given by ICCO to Sudan (in guilders)



Annexe XI Projects Funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sudan: 1989-1999

ACTIVITEITEN IN SOEDAN

Act.nr.	Fase	KBE	Looptijd begin	eind	Beherende Organisatie	Naam & Doelstelling	Confl. gerel.	Comitéring	Uitgegeven
SD00085	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1984.04.01	1992.12.31	DGIS	Rehabilitation Khartoum Central Foundry: Bijdragen aan efficiënte productie-uitbreiding van ijzergieterij in Khartoem.	N	26.067.121	13.028.560
SD00199	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1985.01.01	1990.12.31	NEC	El Obeid Powerstation: Bijdragen aan verbeterde elektriciteitsvoorziening in Soedan.	N	30.267.000	12.963.500
SD86048	U	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1986.06.01	1991.12.31	DGIS	Suakin Visserijproject: Het genereren van inkomen voor vluchtelingen en Soedanezen in Oost- en Centraal-Soedan.	N	1.608.278	1.608.278
SD87089	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1987.01.01	1992.12.31	DGIS	Eastern Grid Rehabilitation: Verbetering energievoorziening in Eastern Grid regio om lokale en regionale activiteiten in agrarische en industriële sector te stimuleren, alsmede algemene dienstverlening zoals watervoorziening, ziekenhuizen etc.	N	59.804.204	29.902.120
SD87021	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1987.05.01	1988.12.31	FAO	Locust/Grasshopper Control Campaign: Versterking 'Plant Protection Department' t.b.v. bestrijding van sprinkhanenplagen.	N	4.372.716	2.186.358
SD87072	E	741 Overige onderwijsprogramma's	1988.01.01	1992.12.31	DGIS	Library Ahfad University for Women: Verbetering onderwijs voor vrouwen, doordat zij gelegenheid zullen krijgen een hogere opleiding te volgen en in het verlengde hiervan versterking van de autonomie voor vrouwen.	N	3.504.758	1.749.503
SD87016	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1988.06.01	1993.02.28	DGIS	Sudan Airways: Realisatie van een normale en zelfstandige operatie van Sudan Airways op het binnenlandse luchtvaartnet.	N	6.414.088	3.175.965
SD88005	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1988.09.01	1993.09.30	DGIS	Railways Emergency Recovery Programme: Het in bedrijf houden en verbeteren van de spoorwegverbindingen, die een essentieel onderdeel vormen van de infrastructuur van Soedan.	N	6.000.000	2.965.313
SD88004	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1988.09.08	1992.05.31	DGIS	Locust Program Pesticides Stores Grasshopper Control: Beheer en rehabilitatie van opslagplaatsen voor bestrijdingsmiddelen in het kader van bestrijding van sprinkhanenplagen.	N	9.733.211	4.617.829

SD88021	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1988.10.01	1993.09.30	DGIS	Dry Dock facilities Roseires: Bijdrage aan het in bedrijf houden van de Roseires Dam, die belangrijk is voor watervoorziening aan irrigatieprojecten aan de Blauwe Nijl en t.b.v. elektriciteitsvoorziening van Centraal Soedan.	N	3.328.000	1.610.628
SD88952	E	735 GI/KPA	1988.11.25	1992.12.31	GEMALMERE	Herinrichting Port Sudan: Ondersteuning ruimtelijke herinrichting van de wijken Dar el Naim en Dar es Salaam in Port Sudan.	N	0	395.000
SD90029	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1989.01.19	1992.06.01	DGIS	Supervision Double Surface Treatement El Obeid-Kazgeil Road: Realiseren asfaltwegverharding op het traject El Obeid-Kazgeil van het met Nederlands OS-geld aangelegde onverharde weg gedeelte El Obeid-Debeibat.	N	1.634.306	801.853
SD89013	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1989.03.09	1991.06.30	DGIS	Maintenance Kassala Power station: Ondersteuning elektriciteitsvoorziening in Soedan.	N	1.281.717	640.858
SD88028	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1989.03.17	1992.06.30	DGIS	Import Support SIB: Beschikbaar komen van gekoelde opslagruimte voor aardappelpootgoed met capaciteit van 1000 ton.	N	1.406.881	1.406.881
SD89018	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1989.04.01	1993.04.30	DGIS	Kassala Area Development Activities 1989/1990: Structurele verbetering van het leefklimaat van de rurale bevolking van de Kassala/Aroma districten gebaseerd op versterking van de economische basis, verbetering gezondheidstoestand, alsmede onderwijs en aandacht voor milieu en vrouwen.	N	13.000.000	6.350.111
SD89015	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1989.04.01	1992.12.31	DGIS	Rehabilitation Central Medical Supplies Administration: Ontwikkeling, uitbouw en versterking van nationaal netwerk voor distributie van 'medical supplies'.	N	3.335.785	1.637.515
SD88040A	U	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1989.04.28	1992.12.31	FAO	Integrated Pest Control: Reduceren van het gebruik van pesticiden in katoenteelt door middel van de introductie van geïntegreerde gewasbeschermingsmethoden.	N	12.531.284	5.781.539
SD89032B	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1989.06.01	1991.12.31	DGIS	Coöperatievorming vrouwen: Verbeteren van de positie van vrouwen door creëren van werk en inkomen.	N	1.700.000	818.973
SD89016	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1989.06.01	1991.12.31	DGIS	Silt Weed Control. Abu Usher-Gezira: Veiligstellen katoenproductie in Soedan.	N	5.844.125	2.922.062
SD89027	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1989.07.01	1990.06.30	DGIS	Shendi Seed Potato Project: Lokaal vermeerderen van geïmporteerd basispootgoed t.b.v. besparing op deviezen en uitbreiding van het aardappelareaal.	N	1.331.200	665.600
SD88019B	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1989.09.01	1991.08.31	ICARDA	Nile Valley Programme: Versterking van het onderzoek naar teeltverbetering van tarwe, gerst en peulvruchten.	N	6.920.000	3.457.368

SD90950	E	793 DSO	1989.09.01	1996.01.31	AUW	Sudan/DSO/ Ahfad University for Women: Vergroting van de trainings- en scholingscapaciteit van de Anfad university of women.	N	420.000	434.979
SD89043	E	767 Basisonderwijs en -vorming	1989.11.01	1996.04.30	CEBEMO	Construction Primary School for Girls Comboni, Khartoem: Verbeterde toegang voor ontheemden in Khartoem tot het basisonderwijs d.m.v. de bouw van een meisjesschool.	J	730.000	730.000
SD89883	E	708 PSOM	1989.11.06	1992.11.10	DGIS	Deelname Soedanese vertegenwoordigster aan ECA conferentie: Ondersteuning van vrouwen uit het zuiden van Soedan. Mogelijkheid bieden aan vrouwen in de Soedan om kennis te kunnen nemen aan wat zich internationaal en m.n. in Afrika afspeelt op het gebied van V&O.	N	5.189	3.802
SD87300	E	715 Landenprogramma's m.b.t. milieu	1990.01.01	1993.01.01	FAO	FAO Fuelwood & Forestry Extension, fase 2: Institutionele versterking t.a.v. de plannings- en bosbouwafdeling en ontwikkeling van de bosbouw voorlichtingsdienst.	N	5.625.354	4.399.536
SD89048	E	702 Milieu bilaterale activiteiten	1990.01.01	1993.12.31	BTG	Houtskoolbriketten uit katoenafval: Bevorderen gebruik landbouwafvalproducten als goedkope energiebron. Inkomensgenerering via katoenafval. Ontwikkelen alternatief voor hout bij de houtskoolproductie.	N	452.300	452.300
SD90035B	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1990.01.01	1993.06.01	STPC	Rehabilitation Telephone Network 2: Verbetering van de communicatiemogelijkheden in Soedan met name t.b.v. vrijwel structurele noodhulp.	N	835.000	835.000
SD89035	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1990.01.01	1992.11.07	DGIS	Wells: Institutionele versterking op regionaal niveau. Verbetering van de toegang tot drinkwater voor rurale bevolking wat ook de gezondheid ten goede komt. Het ontwikkelen van duurzame drinkwatervoorzieningen, waarbij de verantwoordelijkheid voor onderhoud en gebruik bij de bevolking ligt.	N	12.000.000	5.501.504
SD90005A	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1990.02.01	1992.02.01	FAO	ABS input and credit adviser: Betere service aan kleine boeren op het gebied van inputvoorzieningen en kredietverlenging realiseren.	N	563.238	281.619
SD90002	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1990.02.01	1993.10.31	DGIS	Nyala el Geneina water supply 3: Bijdragen aan verbeteren leefomstandigheden en gezondheid van de stadsbevolking van Nyala en El Geneina door kwantitatief goede drinkwatervoorziening.	N	9.780.000	4.642.811
SD90018	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1990.03.01	1995.12.31	UNSO	Restocking of the Gum Belt 3: Herbebossing met Gum-arabic bomen, ter bestrijding van verwoestijning, en inkomstenverwerving van lokale bevolking.	N	14.000.000	6.473.883
SD90012	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1990.03.30	1993.04.30	DGIS	Roseires Dam Emergency Dredging: Optimaliseren baggersysteem in het Roseiresstuwmeer ten einde door	N	2.000.000	940.526

						continue stroomvoorzieningen de industriële ontwikkeling te waarborgen in het door de Blue Nile Grid bestreken gebieden.			
SD90009A	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1990.04.01	1991.01.31	DGIS	Gash Delta Agricultural Corp.: Versterking management en uitvoeringscapaciteit van de Gash Delta Corporation.	N	1.903.414	951.707
SD90020A	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1990.07.01	1992.07.01	AZG	Primary Health Care for the Displaced in Khartoum: Verbeteren van levensomstandigheden met name op het gebied van gezondheid van ontheemdenpopulatie in en rondom Khartoem.	J	2.900.000	1.450.000
SD90015	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1990.07.01	1992.12.31	AZG	Health Training Institute: Voortgang opleiding aan 'Health Training Institute' t.b.v. studenten uit Zuidelijke provincies.	N	900.000	369.172
SD90033A	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1990.10.01	1991.06.30	MATRIX	Monitoring Women Cooperatives: Monitoren vrouwen inkomensgenererend project derhalve bijdrage aan autonomie van vrouwen in Soedan.	N	320.000	138.172
SD89024	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1990.10.01	1993.09.30	DGIS	Rehabilitation DAF-fleet: Rehabilitatie DAF-vrachtwagenpark van het Mechanical Transport Division door leverantie spare parts en onderhoudstraining om de transportmogelijkheden, onder andere voor voedselveiligheid, te verbeteren.	N	19.200.000	8.785.422
SD90027B	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1991.01.01	1992.12.31	DGIS	Women income generation through gardening and flour milling: Verbeteren en stimuleren van de inkomensgenererende capaciteiten van vrouwen in rurale gebieden in Darfur State en versterken van de autonomie van vrouwen op economisch terrein.	N	200.000	171.689
SD90032B	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1991.01.01	1992.12.31	DGIS	Women income generating activities in Gemeiza: Verbeteren en stimuleren van de inkomensgenererende capaciteiten van vrouwen in rurale gebieden in Darfur State en versterken van de autonomie van vrouwen op economisch terrein.	N	300.000	232.534
SD90030	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.01.01	1992.06.30	DGIS	Extension 66kv station Khasm El Girba: Verbetering elektriciteitsvoorziening in Oost-Soedan.	N	216.333	107.461
SD90050	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.01.01	1992.12.31	NEC	Institutional Strengthening National Electricity Corporation: Versterking van de organisatie en verbetering van de kwaliteit van het kader van de National Electricity Corporation van Soedan.	N	1.160.000	1.160.000
SD90051	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.01.01	1992.06.30	DGIS	Institutional Strengthening National Electricity Corporation: Versterking van de organisatie en verbetering van de kwaliteit van het kader van de National Electricity Corporation van Soedan.	N	74.250	74.250
SD90046B	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.01.01	1991.03.31	AZG	Noodhulp ontheemden Jebel Awlia: Opvang 4.000 vluchtelingen uit Soedan.	J	197.060	163.053

SD92901	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1991.01.01	1991.12.31	VLUCHT	Diverse programma's t.b.v. Ethiopische vluchtelingen in Soedan: Verbetering van adequate gezondheidsvoorzieningen en promotie van zelfvoorziening in gezondheids- en sanitatieprogramma t.b.v. 28000 vluchtelingen in 6 kampen. Verbeteren van kwaliteit van leven in Shagarab, stimuleren van gemeenschapsparticipatie, verbeteren van arbeidsmogelijkheden.	N	450.000	450.000
SD90048B	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.01.01	1991.12.31	DGIS	Institutional Strengthening RRC: Institutionele versterking van logistieke en beheersapparaat voor transport van nood(voedsel)hulp.	J	290.846	278.842
SD91025	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1991.01.01	1992.12.31	RBPC	Supervision Double Surface Treatement El Obeid - Kazgeil Road: Verbeteren transportsituatie in Soedan.	N	325.000	319.526
SD92902	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1991.01.01	1992.03.30	AZG	Voortzetting medische noodhulpverlening Zuid-Soedan: Behandeling 10.000 extra kala-avuar patiënten in Zuid-Soedan.	N	716.850	0
SD90024	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1991.01.01	1993.04.01	DGIS	Dredging and Weed Control Abu Usher/Gezira: Algemene toepassing van verbeterd bagger- en onkruidbestrijdingssysteem in het 'Gezira Irrigation Scheme'.	N	5.400.000	2.509.527
SD90019B	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1991.01.01	1993.04.01	DGIS	Submersible pumps NUWC: Het veiligstellen van drinkwater rond Khartoem en in verschillende steden in de staten Darfur en Kordofan en in de centrale en oostelijke regio.	N	1.500.000	1.430.339
SD90014	E	741 Overige onderwijsprogramma's	1991.01.01	1996.12.31	DGIS	Equipment for the department of physics University Khartoum: Verbeteren van technisch universitair onderwijs in Soedan.	N	300.000	103.877
SD007502	E	729 Institutionele onderwijsversterking	1991.01.01	1996.12.31	DGIS	Equipment for the department of physics University of Khartoum: Verbeteren van technisch universitair onderwijs in Soedan.	N	1	0
SD90042A	E	791 POF	1991.01.01	1991.12.31	DGIS	POF 1991: Ondersteunen van projectactiviteiten in Soedan.	N	1.000.000	500.000
SD90042B	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.01.01	1991.12.31	DGIS	POF 1991: Ondersteunen van projectactiviteiten in Soedan.	N	200.000	200.000
SD91001	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.02.01	1992.06.30	DGIS	Gash Delta Pilot Rehabilitation Project: Beschikbaar komen van noodzakelijke informatie t.b.v. grootschalige rehabilitatie van het Gash Delta irrigatieproject door middel van het uitvoeren van pilotactiviteiten.	N	1.500.000	1.414.767
SD90001	E	715 Landenprogramma's m.b.t milieu	1991.02.01	1993.12.31	DGIS	Water Resources Management Development Programme: Controle en beperking in het gebruik van de nationale (grond)watervoorraden, zodanig dat er voldoende drinkwater is voor mens en dier zonder dat	N	5.500.000	2.524.531

SD90047	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1991.06.01	1994.06.01	DGIS	de ecologie schade wordt berokkend. Zaden en gereedschappenprogramma in Zuid-Soedan: Verhoging van aardappelproductie op nationaal niveau door het beschikbaar komen van kwaliteitspootgoed van locale origine.	N	1.987.519	1.969.914
SD90043	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1991.06.01	1992.12.31	DGIS	Rehabilitation Khartoum Central Foundry: Bijdragen aan efficiënte productie-uitbreiding van ijzergieterij in Khartoem.	N	478.852	239.426
SD92001	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.06.01	1991.08.31	DGIS	Across Relief and Rehabilitation Programme 1991: Eerste opvang 5.000 families in het Lan Nues district d.m.v. gereedschappen, zaden en goederen.	J	505.000	505.000
SD91914	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1991.06.01	1991.09.01	ICCO	Voortzetting voedselluchtbrug op Juba via ICCO: Continuering van de voedselluchtbrug op Juba zolang voedseltransporten over land onmogelijk zijn. Regelmatige aanvulling van hulpvoedselvoorraden in Juba en Wau ten behoeve van ontheemden en locale bevolking die door de oorlog van reguliere voedselvoorziening is verstoken.	J	1.049.329	1.049.329
SD90034	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1991.07.01	1996.02.29	DGIS	Women Income Generation through vegetable growing: Verbeteren en stimuleren van de inkomens genererende capaciteiten van vrouwen in rurale gebieden, en in het algemeen en Wad al Haddad i.h.b. versterken van de autonomie van vrouwen op economisch terrein.	N	306.535	114.825
SD91020	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.07.01	1992.12.31	RBPC	Road Maintenance Unit Nyala - El Fasher: Realisatie van een eigen Soedanese onderhoudscapaciteit t.b.v. een met Nederlandse bijstand aangelegde gravelweg Nyala-el Fasher.	N	203.457	203.456
SD92007	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.08.01	1992.09.30	AZG	Voorbereiding opleiding ontheemde studenten t.b.v. Health Training Institute: Garanderen voortgang opleidingen 'Health Training Institute' tot 'Medical Assistants'.	J	37.000	37.000
SD91013	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1991.08.01	1992.06.30	DGIS	Essential Drugs EDP-WHO: Bijdragen aan de volksgezondheid door levering van essentiële geneesmiddelen.	N	1.182.000	1.142.206
SD91005	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.09.01	1992.08.31	DGIS	Market-stalls for tea saleswomen: Versterken van de autonomie van vrouwen op economisch terrein.	N	68.380	64.841
SD90028	E	739 Landenprog. m.b.t. vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1991.10.01	1995.06.30	DGIS	Institutional strengthening BBSAWS: Het verbeteren van de bewustwording en de positie van vrouwen in Soedan.	N	400.000	400.000
SD91026	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1991.11.01	1993.10.31	DGIS	Khartoum Central Foundry, verlenging: Bijdragen aan efficiënte productie-uitbreiding van ijzergieterij in Khartoem.	N	481.617	450.859

SD91008	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1991.1.101	1992.12.31	DGIS	Rosieres deck equipment repairs: Gaande houden van de elektriciteitsvoorziening van de Roseires Stuwdam, verantwoordelijk voor 70% van de elektriciteitsvoorziening in Soedan.	N	398.616	399.907
SD91007	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1991.12.01	1992.12.31	DGIS	Maintenance Abul Hassan dredger: Garanderen van watertoevoer voor irrigatiegebieden langs de Blauwe Nijl, hetgeen essentieel is voor de landbouw aldaar.	N	200.000	200.000
SD91024	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1992.01.01	1995.12.31	ICARDA	Nile Valley Regional Programme, Fase 2: Versterking van onderzoeksactiviteiten en technologie-overdracht met betrekking tot de productieve rhoging van tarwe en peulvruchten.	N	5.559.385	5.495.619
SD92006	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1992.01.01	1992.12.31	AZG	Noodhulp 'displaced' in El Salaam: Verschaffen noodhulp aan ontheemde Soedanezen te El Salaam.	J	81.280	81.280
SD92911	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.01.01	1992.12.31	AZG	Voortzetting medische noodhulpverlening in Zuid-Soedan: Medische hulp, met name in de vorm van medicijnen, aan kala-azar patiënten en het verstrekken van basisgezondheidszorg in Leer en van daaruit bereikbare medische posten, t.b.v. ontheemden.	J	567.600	567.600
SD89021	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1992.01.01	1993.12.31	DGIS	Versterking institutionele capaciteit drinkwaterbedrijven Nyala en El Geneina.	N	5.000.000	2.319.485
SD92005A	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1992.01.01	1995.12.31	SOS	Community Forestry Project, Ed Debba fase II: Het leefbaar houden van Nijloever landbouw en woongebieden d.m.v. bosbouwactiviteiten uitgevoerd door de lokale bevolking.	N	1.009.239	838.001
SD009302	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1992.01.01	1995.12.31	SOS	Community Forestry Project, Ed Debba fase II: Het leefbaar houden van Nijloever landbouw en woongebieden d.m.v. bosactiviteiten uitgevoerd door de lokale bevolking.	N	171.237	69.749
SD92004	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1992.01.01	1992.12.31	AZG	Kala Azar Epidemic Surveillance: Voorkomen sterfte onder Zuiderlingen door krachtige opleving van de ziekte kala-azar.	N	381.800	200.243
SD92950	E	742 APP	1992.01.01	1992.12.31	KHA	KAP programma: Ondersteunen lokale kleinschalige initiatieven.	N	462.305	462.305
SD92904	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.02.01	1992.07.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage SEPHA Appeal via UNICEF t.b.v. zaaizaaddistributie in SPLA-gebied: Zaaizaaddistributie aan door droogte getroffen boeren en ontheemden.	J	500.000	500.000
SD90005B	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1992.02.01	1992.12.31	FAO	ABS input and credit adviser: Betere serviceverlening aan kleine boeren op het gebied van inputvoorziening en kredietverlening realiseren.	N	197.500	174.340
SD92013	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1992.02.01	1997.12.31	UNICEF	Basic Medical Materials for South Sudan: Leniging van de nood onder de ontheemden in Zuid-Soedan door het zenden van medisch materiaal om sterven aan	J	650.000	650.000

SD92011	E	767 Basisonderwijs en -vorming	1992.02.01	1993.12.31	UNICEF	diverse ziektes zoveel mogelijk te voorkomen Basic education to displaced children (emergency aid) extension: Zekerstelling van minimale educatie bij, in ieder geval, een gedeelte van de volgende generatie die thans in de ontheemdenkampen of het door oorlog geteisterde Zuid-Soedan verblijft.	J	4.240.000	4.240.000
SD92905	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.02.01	1993.01.01	UNICEF	Bijdrage SEPHA Appeal: In de lucht houden van Twin Otter t.b.v. voedseltransport.	J	1.000.000	1.000.000
SD91023	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1992.02.01	1993.04.30	DGIS	Roseires Dam Emergency Dredging, extension TA: Bijdragen aan de voedselveiligheid in Soedan.	N	988.510	951.193
SD92903	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.03.01	1992.08.31	WFP	SEPHA: Versterken VN logistieke infrastructuur in BOR en omstreken.	J	0	546.159
SD91021B	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1992.04.01	1996.03.31	FAO	Fuelwood Development for Energy in Sudan, fase 3: Het bevorderen van de bescherming, aanplant en duurzaam beheer van bosbestanden en houtvoorraden in Soedan t.b.v. het op directe en indirecte wijze voorzien in de basisbehoeften van de bevolking, vooral plattelandsbewoners, en het behoud van het milieu door het tegengaan van verwoestijning en landdegeneratie.	N	14.117.292	11.210.736
SD006002	U	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1992.04.01	1997.07.01	FAO	Fuelwood Development for Energy in Sudan, fase 3: Het bevorderen van de bescherming, aanplant en duurzaam beheer van bosbestanden en houtvoorraden in Soedan t.b.v. het op directe en indirecte wijze voorzien in de basisbehoeften van de bevolking, vooral plattelandsbewoners, en het behoud van het milieu door het tegengaan van verwoestijning en landdegeneratie.	N	2.906.555	2.687.250
SD92908	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.04.01	1992.12.31	UNICEF	Opvang van unaccompanied minors in Zuid-Soedan: Waarborgen van de rechten van door oorlog rondzwerende kinderen. Opsporing van ouders dan wel familie van kinderen. Verschaffing van basisvoorzieningen, zoals gezondheidszorg, voeding en onderwijs en garanderen van permanente toegang tot hen. Tijdelijke vestiging en preventie van ronseling en manipulatie.	J	724.000	724.000
SD92914		749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1992.04.01	1993.03.31	VLUCHT	Werkgelegenheidsprogramma t.b.v. Eritrese vluchtelingen: Uitvoeren van community development programme.	N	105.000	105.000
SD91006	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1992.04.01	1997.03.31	DGIS	Water supply displaced Gedaref: Verbetering drinkwatervoorziening ontheemden Gedaref.	J	725.000	1.257.362
SD92909	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.04.07	1993.01.07	DGIS	Ondersteuning van CART workshop manager: Financiering van salaris van Nederlandse CART Workshop manager ter garantie van continue	J	73.305	68.054

						onderhoud van wagenpark van CART, gebruikt ten behoeve van voedseldistributie in Juba.			
SD92906	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.04.15	1992.09.30	WFP	Aanvullende bijdrage t.b.v. SEPHA Appeal: Voedseldistributie t.b.v. ontheemden en door oorlog getroffen bevolking.	J	3.000.000	3.000.000
SD92907	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.05.01	1992.12.31	ICCO	Voedselluchtbrug op Juba via ICCO: Aankoop en transport per vliegtuig vanuit Kenia van 1500 mts gemengde bonen en locale distributie ten behoeve van door de oorlog ingesloten bevolking en ontheemden in Juba.	J	2.020.000	2.020.000
SD92951	E	735 GI/KPA	1992.05.01	1993.05.01	STEINDGED	Meisjesschool in Abakir Jebreel: Verbetering van de opleidingsfaciliteiten dmv de bouw van een basisschool.	N	39.000	39.000
SD92910	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1992.06.01	1993.08.31	SCFUK	Noodvoedselhulp t.b.v. ontheemden in Edaein Province: Locale aankoop van tarwemeel, spijsolie en suiker t.b.v. aanvullende voeding aan ontheemden in Edaein Province.	J	452.635	452.635
SD91014	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1992.06.01	1997.07.01	SNCTP	Institutional Strengthening of the Sudan National Committee on Traditional Practices: De bestrijding en voor zover mogelijk de beëindiging van ongewenste traditionele gewoontes die de gezondheid van vrouwen en meisjes aantasten, i.c. vrouwenbesnijdenis.	N	1.450.000	688.390
SD90009B	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1992.07.01	1995.06.30	DGIS	Gash Delta Project: Het verbeteren van de levensstandaard van de bewoners van de Gash delta door middel van het ontwikkelen en introduceren van aangepaste land- en bosbouwmethoden die milieudegradatie tegengaan en de betrokkenheid van vrouwen vergroten.	N	3.784.400	3.387.973
SD91019	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1992.07.01	1996.12.31	STPC	Rehabilitation Telephone Network: Verbetering van de communicatiemogelijkheden in Soedan, met name t.b.v. de vrijwel structurele noodhulp.	N	282.000	282.000
SD92010	E	731 Economie en werkgelegenheid	1992.07.01	1993.06.30	STPC	Rehabilitation Telephone Network Phase 2, Extension: Verbetering van de communicatiemogelijkheden in Soedan, met name t.b.v. de vrijwel structurele noodhulp.	N	170.000	170.000
SD92912	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.07.01	1992.12.31	VLUCHT	Gezondheidszorg- en voedingsprogramma t.b.v. Eritrese vluchtelingen: Waarborgen en verbeteren van gezondheidszorg en voedselsituatie in Shagarab vluchtelingenkamp.	N	75.000	75.000
SD92913	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.07.01	1992.12.31	VLUCHT	Gezondheidsvoorlichtingsprogramma in Gedaref en omgeving t.b.v. Eritrese vluchtelingen: Verbetering van het niveau van gezondheidszorg onder Eritrese vluchtelingen.	N	47.500	47.500

SD93906	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.07.01	1992.12.31	VLUCHT	Gezondheidszorgprogramma in Nasir en Kakuma: verbeteren gezondheidssituatie	J	150.000	150.000
SD91004B	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1992.08.01	1993.06.01	SG	Import Support Department of Animal Resources: Het beschikbaar stellen van pluimvee-moedermateriaal alsmede voederconcentraten en diergeneesmiddelen, incl. begeleiding t.b.v. pluimveeproductie, voornamelijk ten goede komend aan kleine boeren (waaronder vrouwen).	N	850.000	851.202
SD92017B	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1992.08.01	1992.10.01	NNB	Leverantie Pootaardappelen: Beschikbaar stellen van pootgoed moedermateriaal t.b.v. het Potato Development Project in Shendi voor vermeerdering- en onderzoeksdoeleinden.	N	150.000	148.434
SD92954	E	750 Doelbijdragen	1992.08.01	1992.12.31	MALWALB	Publicatie van een procederings van een vergadering die werd gehouden in Adare Manor aangaande de positie van Zuid-Soedan binnen de huidige islamitische staat.	J	39.500	31.600
SD87090	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1992.09.01	1992.12.31	DGIS	Eastern Grid Evaluation: Evaluatie van "Eastern Grid" project t.w.v. fl. 29,9 mln ter ondersteuning elektriciteitsvoorziening in Oost-Soedan.	N	200.000	80.675
SD90020B	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1992.10.01	1993.10.31	AZG	Primary Health Care for Displaced in Khartoum: Verbeteren van levensomstandigheden met name op het gebied van gezondheid van ontheemdenpopulatie in en rondom Khartoem.	J	602.000	463.636
SD92008	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1992.10.01	1993.04.30	DGIS	Masterplan Campus Ahfad University for Women: Efficiënter maken van de onderwijsmogelijkheden voor vrouwen in Soedan.	N	86.951	86.951
SD92024	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1992.11.01	1994.05.31	DHAUN	UN Emergency Unit in Sudan: UN Emergency Unit in staat stellen activiteiten ten gunste van de getroffen bevolking voort te zetten, en uit te breiden d.m.v., onder andere, een regelmatige luchtverbinding naar het zuiden en westen van het land t.b.v. in Soedan opererende hulporganisaties.	J	2.846.600	2.846.600
SD92915	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1992.11.01	1992.12.31	WFP	Steun aan WFP voedselluchtbrug op Juba t.b.v. slachtoffers van de oorlog: Operationeel houden van voedselleverantie aan de door oorlog ingesloten bevolking van de stad Juba.	J	3.340.000	3.340.000
SD88040B	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1993.01.01	1995.12.31	FAO	Development & Application of Integrated Pest Mng. in Rotational Food Crops, Weat & Cotton, Fase 4: Het bevorderen van het welzijn van landbouwbedrijvende bevolkingsgroepen en consumenten via: gewasproductieverhoging en het verbeteren van het leefmilieu middels de introductie van, door Integrated Pest Management mogelijk geworden, duurzame landbouwmethoden.	N	5.344.000	4.081.343

SD92016	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1993.01.01	1997.08.31	CAREINT	Gubeish Agriculture Credit and Extension Project, Gacep: Vermindering van de socio-economische kwetsbaarheid van gezinnen van kleine landbouwers door verhoogde voedselproductie en verbeterde lokale geldeconomie voor productie- en huishoudelijke doeleinden door verbeterde toegang tot inputdiensten en aangepaste technologie.	N	5.517.650	4.507.592
SD010301	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.01.01	1993.12.31	UNICEF	SEPHA Appeal voor Soedan: Steun en bescherming aan ontheemden en onbegeleide jongeren, medische noodhulp en een vliegtuig opererend vanuit Lokichokio voor het transport van non-food noodhulp in Zuid-Soedan.	J	8.000.000	8.000.000
SD93903	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.01.01	1993.12.31	NONPA	Steun aan Norsk Folkehjelp programma t.b.v. Zuid-Soedan: Humanitair Noodhulpprogramma t.b.v. Ontheemden.	J	2.080.000	2.080.000
SD010901	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.01.01	1993.12.31	VLUCHT	IRC gezondheidsprogramma's voor vluchtelingen in Nasir en Kakuma: Bijdrage t.b.v. gezondheidscentra van IRC in Nasir en Kakuma.	J	200.000	200.000
SD010201	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1993.01.01	1993.12.31	WFP	SEPHA Appeal voor Soedan: Noodvoedseltransporten per aak, trein of vliegtuig.	J	12.000.000	12.000.000
SD93901	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1993.01.01	1993.12.31	WFP	Noodvoedselhulp per Nijlaak: Noodvoedselhulp voor Zuid-Soedan.	J	1.000.000	1.000.000
SD87223	E	702 Milieu bilaterale activiteiten	1993.01.01	1993.12.31	BTG	Houtskoolbriketten uit katoenafval: Bevordering van het gebruik van landbouwafvalprodukten als goedkope energiebron. Ontwikkelen van een alternatief voor hout bij de houtskoolproductie. Inkomensgenerering via katoenafval.	N	35.000	-35.143
SD92020	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1993.01.01	1995.12.31	DGIS	Backstopping women cooperatives in Wad Hashem and Ramesh: Het in afnemende mate ondersteunen door middel van 'backstopping and training' van 2 vrouwencoöperaties zodanig dat zij na 2 jaar zelfstandig kunnen functioneren. Tevens wordt een inventarisatie van alle vrouwen inkomensgenererende activiteiten in Soedan gemaakt.	N	74.865	44.866
SD92023	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1993.01.01	1994.06.30	CAREINT	Bara Maternal Health Project: Terugdringen sterfte onder moeders ten gevolge van complicaties tijdens zwangerschap of bevalling.	N	220.000	220.000
SD93850	E	739 Landenprog. m.b.t. vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1993.01.01	1993.12.31	DGIS	Vrouwenfonds lokaal Soedan 1993: Het verbeteren van de positie van vrouwen in ontwikkelingslanden door het versterken van het zelfbeschikkingsrecht van vrouwen.	N	250.000	153.872
SD91010	E	788 Speciale activiteiten	1993.01.01	1993.08.01	DGIS	Fellowship Mansour Yousif Elagab: Bijdragen aan de institutionele ontwikkeling van een prominent	N	18.207	18.207

SD92025	U	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1993.01.01	1997.12.31	WHO	vluchteling uit (Noord-) Soedan.			
						Sudan Essential Drugs Programme 1993-1994: Gemakkelijke en goedkope toegang tot essentiële geneesmiddelen van bevolking, veilige en effectieve verkoop en rationeel gebruik van geneesmiddelen door middel van voortzetting Nile Province Project op nationaal niveau.	N	2.500.000	2.500.000
SD86951	E	948 Personele en materiele kosten buitenland	1993.01.01	1993.12.31	DGIS	SSP Soedan: Sectorondersteuning OS-programma's.	N	1.955.938	2.304.166
SD93001	E	791 POF	1993.01.01	1993.12.31	DGIS	POF 1993: Ondersteuning van het OS-programma in Soedan door middel van korte termijn missies.	N	273.531	140.510
SD93950	E	742 APP	1993.01.01	1993.12.31	KHA	KAP programma 1993: Ondersteunen lokale kleinschalige initiatieven.	N	474.000	568.081
SD92017	E	760 Nijl en Rode Zee gebied	1993.02.04	1993.12.31	DGIS	Betaalbaarstelling facturen VIB: Betalen facturen VIB.	N	18.033	18.033
SD93905	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.03.01	1993.08.31	FAO	Bijdrage aan FAO t.b.v. bestrijding sprinkhanenplaag in Oost-Soedan: Bijdrage t.b.v. aankook en transport van 20000 liter ulv pesticide.	N	447.304	447.304
SD011901	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.03.01	1994.02.28	VLUCHT	Bijdrage aan noodhulp en rehabilitatie programma voor ontheemden in Kosti: Noodhulp en rehabilitatie programma dat zich richt op verbetering van de gezondheidszorg, voedselsituatie en werkgelegenheid.	J	300.000	300.000
SD93902	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.03.01	1993.08.31	AZG	Noodhulp t.b.v. ontheemden in de kampen Dudulabi en Yondu in West-Equatoria: Verbeteren van gezondheidszorg in kampen.	J	776.600	776.600
SD010601	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.03.01	1993.09.01	ICCO	Bijdrage aan voedselvoorzieningsproject t.b.v. ontheemden in kampen in en rond Khartoem: Voedselvoorziening t.b.v. de meest kwetsbare ontheemden in kampen rond Khartoem via de Sudan Council of Churches.	J	1.849.473	1.849.473
SD010501	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.03.01	1993.12.31	CEBEMO	Noodvoedselhulp voor Zuid-Soedan: Aankoop en het transport van noodvoedselhulp voor de slachtoffers van het oorlogsgeweld in Zuid-Soedan.	J	1.395.113	1.395.113
SD010401	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.04.01	1994.03.31	AZG	Voortzetting medische noodhulpverlening in Zuid-Soedan: Medische noodhulpverlening t.b.v. de door oorlog en natuurrampen getroffen bevolking van Western Upper Nile, en in het bijzonder de lijders aan kala-azar.	J	2.856.170	2.856.170
SD005202	E	729 Institutionele onderwijsversterking	1993.04.01	1998.04.30	DGIS	Institutionele versterking Sudan University College for Girls: Het bevorderen van de mogelijkheid meisjes scholing te laten volgen op het gebied van journalistiek en massacommunicatie met als uiteindelijk doel het aantal vrouwelijke journalisten te vergroten en op die wijze bij te dragen aan autonomie van vrouwen in Soedan.	N	200.000	14.251

SD90020C	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.04.01	1994.06.30	AZG	Health Assistance to Displaced in Khartoum: Verbeteren van levensomstandigheden, m.n. op het gebied van gezondheid van ontheemdenpopulatie in en rondom Khartoem.	J	1.077.138	1.001.827
SD92027	U	745 Institutionele ontwikkeling non-sectoraal	1993.04.01	1995.03.31	UNDP	UNDP, Institutional strengthening WIDCO-unit MFEP: Institutioneel versterken V&O-unit binnen Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.	N	208.000	208.000
SD92019	E	741 Overige onderwijsprogramma's	1993.04.01	1998.04.30	DGIS	Institutionele versterking Sudan University College for Girls: Het bevorderen van de mogelijkheid meisjes scholing te laten volgen op het gebied van journalistiek en massacommunicatie, met als uiteindelijk doel het aantal vrouwelijke journalisten te vergroten en op die wijze bij te dragen aan autonomie van vrouwen.	N	200.000	185.748
SD92026	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1993.06.01	1997.04.30	FAO	Capacity building for Women in Agriculture and Rural Development: Het inzetten van een WID consultant binnen FAO Soedan ter bevordering van de gender-oriëntatie en tevens voor de institutionalisering van een 'Women in Agriculture Development Unit' binnen het Ministerie van Landbouw.	N	1.364.860	1.177.805
SD011801	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.06.01	1993.08.31	AZG	Aanvraag AZG voor financiering medisch noodhulpprogramma in Port Sudan: Medisch noodhulpprogramma t.b.v. de onlangs door zware regenval en overstromingen getroffen bevolking van Port Sudan.	N	224.983	224.983
SD007302	E	741 Overige onderwijsprogramma's	1993.06.01	1994.06.01	RESCC	Remedial English and Science Course Centre: Lange termijn: Verbetering eerstelijnsgezondheidszorg door/voor Zuid-Soedanezen, woonachtig in Zuid-Soedan of in ontheemdenkampen in Noord-Soedan; Korte termijn: Bieden van voorbereidende cursus aan middelbare scholieren t.b.v. opleiding tot 'General Medical Technician' aan het 'Wau Health Training Institute'.	J	11.000	144.099
SD012801	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.07.01	1993.08.31	ZOA	Bijdrage aan noodhulpprogramma's in Zuid-Soedan van ACROSS/ ZOA: Noodhulpprogramma's in Nimule en Yonde (Bor district) van ACROSS t.b.v. de ontheemden aldaar (verstrekken van noodvoedsel en overige basisgoederen).	J	270.000	270.000
SD012601	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.09.01	1994.03.01	UNICEF	Bijdrage aan het SEPHA Appeal: Bijdrage aan het SEPHA Appeal voor Soedan, uit te voeren door UNICEF. UNICEF zal nog nader aangeven waarvoor deze bijdrage zal worden aangewend. Betreft reallocatie van eerder in juni 1993 goedkeurt bedrag t.b.v. de 'UN Emergency Unit in Khartoum'.	J	296.000	296.000
SD011303	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.09.01	1993.12.31	NONPA	Steun aan Norsk Folkehjelp programma t.b.v.	J	1.000.000	1.000.000

						Soedanese vluchtelingen in Oeganda: Vervolgbijdrage aan NPA t.b.v. de programmaonderdelen: Unaccompanied minors (dfl. 150.000, =), Relief supplies (dfl. 700.000, =), en Cattle vaccination (dfl. 150.000, =).			
SD007202	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1993.09.01	1995.01.01	AZG	Kala Azar Surveillance and Research Support Programme: Voorzien in techniek om kala-azar te controleren en te behandelen in afzonderlijke gevallen. Bevorderen beter begrip omtrent KA diagnose, behandeling, epidemische ziekten d.m.v. ondersteunende onderzoeksactiviteiten.	N	294.670	230.990
SD009901	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1993.10.01	1996.10.31	FAO	Dev. & Applic. of Integrated Pest Mng. in Rotational Food Crops, Weat & Cotton, Fase 4: Het bevorderen van het welzijn van landbouwbedrijvende bevolkingsgroepen en consumenten via: gewasproductieverhoging en het leefmilieu middels de introductie van door Integrated Pest Management mogelijk te worden, duurzame landbouwmethoden.	N	1.262.656	1.262.656
SD012701	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1993.10.01	1996.03.31	AZG	Support Primary Health Care Malakal: Verbetering van de primaire gezondheidszorg in Malakal t.b.v. zowel zuidelijke ontheemden als de oorspronkelijke bevolking.	J	978.391	978.391
SD013101	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1993.10.15	1997.12.31	CARTERCEN	Conflictoplossing Zuid-Soedan: Bijdrage aan de 'Carter Centre trustfund' voor onderhandelingen inzake Soedan. Fase I besprekingen tussen de SPLA/Mainstream en de SPLA-United te Atlanta en Fase II: besprekingen tussen de SPLA-facties.	J	925.000	925.000
SD013501	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1993.11.01	1994.12.31	NOVIB	Juba Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme: Lange termijn; Grondslag leggen voor haalbare ontwikkeling voor het gebied te Juba. Korte termijn: Lokale voedselproductie en koopkracht verhogen als alternatief voor voedselhulpimporten.	J	1.075.000	1.075.000
SD013401	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1993.11.01	1994.10.31	CEBEMO	Support Health Centres Wau: Verbetering van de gezondheidszorg voor ca. 135.000 personen in en rond Wau, w.o. ontheemden, door leverantie van medicijnen en medisch materiaal.	J	243.162	243.162
SD013601	E	793 DSO	1993.11.29	1993.12.21	DGIS	Sudan/DSO/DSRC, eind-evaluatie: Evaluatie van het door het 'Development Studies and Research Centre' te Khartoem (Soedan) in de periode 01.07.90 - 31.12.93 uitgevoerde/uit te voeren DSO-project, activiteitnummers SD/90/951 en SD/92/952.	N	28.139	25.580
SD013701	E	730 Humanitaire noodsituaties	1993.12.01	1993.12.31	ICRC	Bijdrage aan het ICRC Emergency Appeal voor 1993.	J	1.000.000	1.000.000

SD92009	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1993.12.01	1996.06.30	SCFUK	Gedaref drinkwater supply, ringloop en distributienetwerk: Korte termijn: Aanleg ringleiding waardoor arme bevolking van betaalbaar drinkwater wordt voorzien. Lange termijn: Verbetering van de leefomstandigheden, economische en gezondheidssituatie van de wijkbewoners.	N	1.987.000	1.191.912
SD012101	E	741 Overige onderwijsprogramma's	1993.12.01	1996.11.30	CEBEMO	Beurzenprogramma hoger onderwijs Zuid-Soedanese studenten: Bijdragen aan ontwikkelingspotentieel van Zuid-Soedan d.m.v. financiering academische opleidingen t.b.v. Zuid-Soedanese studenten.	N	817.000	525.000
SD012102	E	729 Institutionele onderwijsversterking	1993.12.01	1997.12.31	CEBEMO	Beurzenprogramma hoger onderwijs Zuid-Soedanese studenten: Bijdragen aan ontwikkelingspotentieel van Zuid-Soedan d. m. v. financiering academische opleidingen t.b.v. Zuid-Soedanese studenten.	N	1	0
SD015601	E	733 Landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1994.01.01	1996.12.31	NPC	Milieu demonstratiecentrum voor vrouwen in Hamadnalla: Uitbreiding van een reeds bestaand vrouwen centrum in een ecologisch zeer aangetast gebied, Hamadnalla e.o. en het opzetten van een 'agro-forestry' demonstratie-farm, waardoor zal worden bijgedragen aan een beter milieubewustzijn bij deze vrouwen, hetgeen hopelijk een olievlekwerking heeft.	N	314.500	227.616
SD013301	E	739 Landenprog. m.b.t. vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1994.01.01	1994.12.31	DGIS	Vrouwenfonds lokaal 1994 Khartoem: Ondersteunen V&O activiteiten lokaal.	N	250.000	114.669
SD93002	U	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1994.01.01	1999.07.31	RL	Cooperation in community oriented medical education: Ondersteunen van een 'community oriented medical education' binnen Afhad University for Women waarbij de 'problem based learning method' gebruikt zal worden ter verbetering van de rurale gezondheidszorg in Soedan, voor en door vrouwen.	N	3.621.461	3.018.698
SD013801	E	742 APP	1994.01.01	1999.12.31	KHA	KAP programma Soedan vanaf 1994: Ondersteunen van lokale kleinschalige initiatieven.	N	474.000	473.540
SD003501	E	791 POF	1994.01.01	1994.12.31	KHA	Programma POF 1994: Ondersteuning OS-programma.	N	45.515	37.781
SD014101	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.02.01	1994.06.30	UNICEF	Bijdrage transportkosten OLS: Financiering luchttransport van noodvoedselhulp vanuit Lokichokio naar Zuid-Soedan in het kader van OLS.	J	1.000.000	1.000.000
SD014201	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.02.01	1994.06.30	WFP	Bijdrage transportkosten OLS: Financiering luchttransport van noodvoedselhulp vanuit Lokichokio naar Zuid-Soedan in het kader van OLS. Zie ook SD014101.	J	3.000.000	3.000.000
SD014003	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.03.01	1994.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage SEPHA Appeal: Bijdrage aan UNICEF activiteiten in het kader van OLS in Zuid-Soedan. Zie	J	8.000.000	8.000.000

SD011902	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.03.01	1994.12.31	VLUCHT	ook SD014002 en SD014001. Bijdrage aan noodhulp en rehabilitatieprogramma voor ontheemden in Kosti in 1994: Noodhulp en rehabilitatieprogramma, welke de volgende componenten bevat: distributie van voedsel, verbetering van sanitaire voorzieningen, kredietverstrekking om zelfwerkzaamheid te bevorderen en onderhoud en verbetering infrastructuur. Vervolg van SD011901.	J	291.667	291.667
SD010902	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.03.01	1994.12.31	VLUCHT	ICR gezondheidsprogramma's voor vluchtelingen in Nasir en Kakuma voor 1994: Voortzetting van een programma voor interne ontheemden en Soedanese vluchtelingen in Nasir (Soedan) en Kakuma (Kenia), gericht op opbouw en ondersteuning van de basisgezondheidszorg. Vervolg SD010901 en SD93906.	J	200.000	200.000
SD014002	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.03.01	1995.07.01	UNICEF	Bijdrage SEPHA Appeal (war traumatised children): Bijdrage aan het project 'education/aid to war traumatised children'.	J	1.000.000	1.000.000
SD014001	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.03.01	1994.12.31	WFP	Bijdrage SEPHA Appeal: Bijdrage t.b.v. financiering van rehabilitatie van voor voedsel in te zetten Nijlaken.	J	1.000.000	1.000.000
SD014701	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.04.01	1995.04.01	RCNL	Verstrekking tenten en plastic t.b.v. Soedanese vluchtelingen in Oeganda: Aankoop tenten en plastic t.b.v. opvang Soedanese vluchtelingen in Oeganda. Opslag, transport alsmede distributie door het Oegandese Rode Kruis.	J	395.000	395.000
SD012401	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.04.01	1997.04.01	WOTAP	Verbeteren van de economische en sociale positie van vrouwen in het ontheemdenkamp Jebel Awlia door het geven van trainingen op het gebied van gezondheid, voeding, inkomensverbetering en educatie.	J	56.684	56.694
SD013201	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.04.01	1994.06.30	ICCO	SEOC programma in Zuid-Soedan: SEOC noodhulpprogramma in Zuid-Soedan. Betreft a) luchttransport van voedsel, zaden, en brandstof naar Juba b) distributie noodhulppakketten voor ontheemden c) wegtransport van voedsel, etc. en d) aantrekken van zes 'food monitors'.	J	2.020.000	2.020.000
SD013901	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.04.01	1994.09.30	WFP	Lokale aankoop sorghum.	J	814.545	814.545
SD014601	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.04.01	1994.09.30	WFP	Noodvoedselhulp Soedan 1994 in kader SEPHA Appeal: Algemene bijdrage t.b.v. noodvoedselhulp-operaties in Soedan, in kader UN Appeal voor 1994.	J	1.000.000	1.000.000
SD014801	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.05.01	1995.04.30	CAREINT	Rehabilitatie voedselveiligheid: Verbetering van de voedselproductie van provincies in Noord-Kordofan teneinde afhankelijkheid van voedselhulp te verminderen. De activiteiten behelzen distributie van	N	378.790	378.790

SD012802	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.05.01	1995.12.31	ZOA	zaden (Village Seeds Project). Onderwijsprogramma voor Soedanese vluchtelingen in Oeganda: Basisonderwijs aan Soedanese vluchtelingenkinderen in Koboko, Oeganda.	J	111.636	111.636
SD011304	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.06.01	1994.12.31	NONPA	Steunverlening 1994 Southern Sudan Programme t.b.v. ontheemden: Bijdrage aan het Southern Sudan Programme 1994 van het Norwegian People's Aid, specifiek bestemd voor de component 'support to unaccompanied minors'.	J	312.000	312.000
SD014501	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.06.01	1995.05.01	AZGBE	Medisch noodhulpprogramma t.b.v. ontheemden in Maridi County: Bijdrage financiering medisch noodhulpprogramma t.b.v. ontheemdenkampen in Mundri/Maridi County in Zuid-Soedan.	J	1.010.000	965.010
SD015001	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.07.01	1995.06.30	UNDP	Inzet vliegtuig bij de UN Emergency Unit: Medefinanciering van de inzet van een bij de UN Emergency Unit in Khartoem in gebruik zijnd vliegtuig (de Twin Otter). Deze zal personen en (nood) hulpgoederen vervoeren naar gebieden waar noodhulpactiviteiten plaatsvinden. Voor eerdere financiering zie SD92012 en SD92024.	J	400.000	400.000
SD015301	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.07.01	1994.12.31	ZOA	Noodhulpprogramma West-Equatoria: Bijdrage in de financiering van een noodhulpprogramma in de vorm van gereedschap, dekens, eetgerei, en groentezaden t.b.v. 10.000 gezinnen.	J	400.000	383.834
SD015201	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.07.01	1996.09.30	AZG	Medisch noodhulpprogramma 3 ontheemdenkampen: Verbetering van de gezondheidssituatie van ontheemden in de kampen Omdur es Salaam , Wad el Beshir en Jebel Awlia d.m.v. a) curatieve gezondheidszorg b) preventieve zorg en c) 'outreach activiteiten'.	J	1.172.491	1.109.688
SD007303	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.07.01	1995.07.01	RESCC	Vervolgbijdrage aan het Remedial English and Science Course Centre 1994-1995: Bijscholingscursus t.b.v. ontheemden, opdat deze een middenkader medische opleiding kunnen volgen.	J	152.000	112.900
SD010402	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.08.01	1995.07.31	AZG	Voortzetting 1994/1995 medische noodhulp in Zuid-Soedan: Bijdrage in de financiering van een medisch noodhulpprogramma t.b.v. de bevolking in de Western Upper Nile. Vervolg van SD010401. Componenten: behandeling kala-azar en tuberculose patiënten, vaccinatiecampagnes, basisgezondheidsprogramma's, training lokale staf. Ondersteuning lokaal waterprogramma.	J	1.158.118	1.158.118
SD015101	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.08.01	1995.10.01	GOAL	Mother and Child Health Programme: Bijdrage aan MCH programma t.b.v. ontheemden rondom	J	401.712	397.836

						Khartoem. Activiteiten op het gebied van voedings- en immunisatieprogramma's voor kinderen, postnatale zorg moeders, voorlichting op het gebied van familie-planning/sanitatie/hygiene, curatieve gezondheidszorg, training lokale staf.			
SD014401	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.08.01	1996.06.30	UNICEF	Rehabilitatie basisonderwijs Nuba-kinderen: Verhoging kwaliteit van het onderwijs, verbetering van de bestaande onderwijsfaciliteiten, uitbreiding van de onderwijsfaciliteiten t.b.v. ca. 8300 Nuba kinderen, met speciale aandacht voor meisjes.	J	500.000	500.000
SD013001	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.08.25	1995.02.25	IPSER	Psychosociale bijstand Zuid-Soedanese vluchtelingen: Identificatie, behandeling en voorkoming van psychosociale en geestelijke gezondheidsproblemen die het gevolg zijn van traumatische ervaringen ten behoeve van Soedanese vluchtelingen in Oeganda. Bij beëindiging zal evaluatie plaatsvinden.	J	183.877	201.742
SD015401	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.09.01	1995.02.28	ICRC	Bijdrage ICRC programma Soedan 1994-1995: Algemene bijdrage zonder nadere bestemming t.b.v. het door ICRC uit te voeren noodhulpprogramma in Soedan.	J	664.000	664.000
SD015502	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.09.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	SEPHA Appeal Soedan 1994-1995: Bijdrage aan UNICEF activiteiten, t.w. Dfl. 1. 150.000,- t.b.v. verbeterde 'household food security' voor huishoudens in Zuid-Soedan; Dfl. 800.000,- voor water en sanitatieactiviteiten in het zuiden en t.b.v. ontheemden rond Khartoem en Dfl. 700.000,- t.b.v. voedselhulp aan ondervoede kinderen.	J	2.650.000	2.650.000
SD015402	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.09.01	1996.07.01	RCNL	Inzet Nederlandse deskundigen in ICRC verband: Financiering inzet van 4 Nederlandse deskundigen in ICRC verband t.b.v. humanitaire hulpactiviteiten in Zuid-Soedan.	J	336.000	336.000
SD015501	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.09.01	1995.02.28	WFP	Bijdrage aan het UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1995: Bijdrage aan WFP activiteiten t.w.: Dfl. 350.000,- t.b.v. inzet van internationale voedselmonitors; Dfl. 1,5 mln. t.b.v. voedselhulp en transportkosten ex Lokichokio en Dfl. 1,5 mln. t.b.v. voedselhulp en transportkosten ex Khartoem.	J	3.350.000	3.350.000
SD015901	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1994.11.15	1996.02.15	AZG	Muskietennetprogramma: Verstrekken van 30 duizend muskietennetten ter preventie van kala-azar en malaria in de Western Upper Nile Region.	N	993.340	893.340
SD018301	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.01.01	1995.12.31	ICRC	Bijdrage aan het Urgent Renewed Appeal 1995: Beschikbaarstelling van met name zaden, gereedschap en andere non-food items. Uitvoering van een gezondheidszorgprogramma.	J	3.000.000	3.000.000

SD015801	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.01.01	1996.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage aan gezondheidsprogramma in Zuid-Soedan in kader UN Appeal: Bijdrage aan het Health Programme van UNICEF-OLS Southern Sector in Soedan, welk programma zich richt op door oorlog getroffen ontheemden in Zuid-Soedan en zich met name concentreert op kinderen onder de 5 jaar ter voorkoming van ziekten, zoals mazelen, polio, diaree en malaria.	J	2.000.000	2.000.000
SD010903	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.01.01	1996.04.01	VLUCHT	ICR gezondheidszorg en zelfwerkzaamheidsprogramma's voor Soedanese ontheemden: Medefinanciering van basisgezondheidsprogramma's en een zelfwerkzaamheidsprogramma t.b.v. Soedanese vluchtelingen en ontheemden in Nasir (Soedan) en Kakuma (Kenia). Het betreft uitvoering van een drietal, reeds eerder door Nederland ondersteunde programma's.	J	481.250	399.437
SD014901	E	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1995.01.01	1995.12.31	DGIS	Vrouwenfonds lokaal 1995 Khartoem: Operationaliseren en versterken V&O beleid.	N	250.000	232.135
SD015701	E	717 Kinderen en ontwikkeling	1995.01.01	1995.12.31	AERCS	Eritrean Refugee Children Elementary School Wadi-Sherifey: Verbetering van basisonderwijs door verbetering kwaliteit leerplannen en toepassing van betere en modernere leermethodieken; voorkomen dat grote groep vluchtelingenkinderen door gebrek aan goed onderwijs geen redelijke toekomst zullen hebben.	N	61.234	68.015
SD003502	E	791 POF	1995.01.01	1995.12.31	KHA	POF Soedan 1995: Ondersteuning OS-programma.	N	36.538	66.527
SD016301	E	742 APP	1995.01.01	1995.12.31	KHA	Ambassade projecten programma 1995: Ondersteunen van lokale kleinschalige initiatieven middels KAP, ADB en SIR.	N	525.000	316.206
SD016001	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.01.15	1996.12.31	UNICEF	Inzet vrachtvliegtuig t.b.v. OLS: Financiering gedurende drie maanden van een vrachtvliegtuig voor transport van zaaigoed en landbouwgereedschappen opdat deze de bevolking van Zuid-Soedan avant het zaaiseizoen bereiken.	J	3.199.875	3.119.875
SD016401	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.02.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage aan het UN Consolidated Inter Agency Appeal 1995: fl. 2 miljoen t.b.v. het project 'Emergency basic education' en fl. 5 miljoen t.b.v. activiteiten in Soedan, waarvan DFL 3 miljoen zal worden besteed in OLS-Zuid en DFL 2 miljoen in OLS-Noord. UNICEF zal zelf beslissen over de exacte invulling van deze 5 mln.	J	7.000.000	7.000.000
SD016501	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.02.01	1998.12.31	WFP	Bijdrage aan het UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal: fl. 1 miljoen t.b.v. "WFP/OLS International Food Monitors" voor de Noordelijke en Zuidelijke	J	2.654.578	2.654.578

						Sector OLS; fl. 2 miljoen voor de financiering van (lokale) aankoop en transport van noodvoedselhulp t.b. v. OLS-Zuid.			
NL042401	E	798 NFP	1995.02.01	1997.02.01	ISSDENHAAG	African Distinuated fellows programme: Onderzoek naar de wijze waarop politieke besluitvorming in Afrika tot stand komt. Academische samenwerking met Afrikaanse counterpart-instelling.	J	112.530	75.000
SD016101	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.02.01	1996.12.31	MEMISA	Tuberculose programma uit te voeren door het diocees Tombura en Yambio; Het opzetten van een TB-programma t.b.v. de door oorlog getroffen bevolking van Yambio County welke o.m. omvat: beschikbaarstellen algemeen en medisch materiaal voor de Nzara kliniek; drinkwater en zonne-energievoorziening voor deze kliniek; training van verplegers; onderwijsactiviteiten m.b.t. de gezondheidszorg.	J	301.933	259.752
SD016601	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.02.15	1995.11.01	AICF	Primary Health Care and Nutrition Programme: Bijdrage in de financiering van aanschaf van medicijnen en medisch materiaal voor het PHC en voedingsprogramma van de AICF in Juba, Zuid-Soedan.	J	89.957	81.856
SD013003	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.03.01	1996.11.30	IPSER	Tweede fase psychosociale bijstand: Identificatie, behandeling en voorkoming van psychosociale en geestelijke gezondheidsproblemen die het gevolg zijn van traumatische ervaringen van Soedanese vluchtelingen in Noord-Oeganda.	J	756.292	756.292
SD015002	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.04.01	1996.12.31	UNDP	Ondersteuning van de UN Emergency Unit: Ondersteuning van de UN Emergency Unit in Khartoem middels de inzet van UN vrijwilligers in Kadugli en Wan, financiering van luchtvervoerskosten verbonden aan noodhulpvluchten, alsmede financiering van personeelskosten van de chief Emergency Unit in Khartoem	J	400.000	400.000
WW083801	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.04.01	1995.04.29	DGIS	PON 95: Evaluatie SEOC programma Soedan via ICCO: Evaluatie van de SEOC interventies in Soedan (Sudan Emergency Operations Consortium). Project is gekanaliseerd via ICCO (activiteitnr. SD013201).	J	25.216	18.692
SD016801	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.04.01	1996.04.30	CARTERCEN	Bijdrage aan het Sudan Health Initiative: Essentiële gezondheidszorg t.b.v. de door burgeroorlog getroffen bevolking van Zuid-Soedan, gericht op bestrijding van ziekten als de 'guinea worm', 'river blindness' en kinderziekten als polio en mazelen.	J	1.487.500	1.454.656
SD016701	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.05.01	1995.12.31	NONPA	Bijdrage programma 1995 t.b.v. ontheemden in Zuid-Soedan: Bijdrage is bestemd voor verstrekking van	J	408.975	289.526

SD001801	E	793 DSO	1995.05.15	1995.05.22	DGIS	voedsel, scholing en andere basisbenodigdheden aan "unaccompanied minors" in Zuid-Soedan. Evaluatie van DSO-project bij Ahfad University for Women: Het evalueren van Sudan/DSO/AUW(SD89950 en SD90950).	N	30.000	15.308
SD015302	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.06.01	1997.04.30	ZOA	Vervolgbijdrage Noodhulpprogramma in Equatoria: Vervolgbijdrage aan een noodhulpprogramma in de vorm van beschikbaarstelling van gereedschap, dekens, zaden en basisonderwijspakketten t.b.v. de bevolking in Equatoria, Zuid-Soedan.	J	600.000	582.179
SD017001	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.08.01	1996.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage financiering vrachtvliegtuig OLS: Financiering gedurende 3 maanden van een vrachtvliegtuig voor transport van humanitaire hulpgoederen van Lokichokio naar bestemmingen in Zuid-Soedan.	J	2.000.000	2.000.000
SD017201	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.08.01	1996.08.01	NOVIB	Noodhulp ontheemden in Juba: Noodhulpprogramma t.b.v. ontheemden in en rondom Juba bestaande uit o.m.: onderdak, bouw latrines, bevordering zelfwerkzaamheid, distributie noodhulpgoederen en capaciteitstraining.	J	582.288	536.786
SD016901	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.08.01	1996.01.31	SOH	Gezondheidszorg Nuba's: Noodhulpprogramma (pilot phase) t.b.v. de Nuba's in het door de SPLA bezette gebied in de Nuba Mountains op het gebied van de basisgezondheidszorg.	J	360.500	330.919
SD017101	E	715 Landenprogramma's t.b.v. milieu	1995.08.20	1995.08.22	ECN	Seminar Energy Planning: Planning van de energiesituatie rond huishoudens in Khartoem, alsmede de oprichting van een kader voor de verdere ontwikkeling daarvan.	N	105.000	102.505
SD014502	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.09.01	1996.08.31	AZGBE	Medisch noodhulpprogramma t.b.v. ontheemden in Maridi County: Medisch noodhulpprogramma voor m.n. ontheemden in de regio Mundri/Maridi in Zuid-Soedan. Vervolg van SD014502. Het programma omvat o.m. de verbetering van een laboratorium en de opzet van programma's ter bestrijding van rivierblindheid en tuberculose.	J	458.700	445.327
SD017301	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.09.01	1998.12.31	WFP	Operationele kosten WFP programma Noord-Soedan: Bijdrage zal worden aangewend voor de betaling van salarissen van expatriates en lokale staf gedurende 4 maanden, ingezet t.b.v. het WFP programma in Noord-Soedan (operational support).	N	874.625	874.625
SD017801	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.09.01	1996.05.31	AZG	Medisch hulpprogramma Western Upper Nile: Verbetering van de gezondheidssituatie in de Western Upper Nile o.a. door hulpverlening aan kala-azar, tuberculose en brecellosis patiënten. Verbetering van	J	941.145	941.144

SD017401	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.09.15	1996.12.31	NOVIB	de medische basiskennis; training lokale staf; verbetering van de algemene water en sanitatie situatie door het slaan van putten.	J	97.211	75.076
SD018101	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.10.01	1996.12.31	UNICEF	Vervolgbijdrage Noodhulpprogramma in Equatoria: Watervoorziening; verbetering van arbeidsmogelijkheden, m.n. voor vrouwen, via de opzet van een soort arbeidsbureau en training; rehabilitatie van onderkomens; research. De ontheemde families bevinden zich in het Omdurman-es Salaam kamp in Khartoem.	J	4.000.000	4.000.000
SD018201	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.10.01	1996.03.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage OLS-zuid: 1,8 mln. voor operationele en logistieke kosten van de basis Lokichokio en de inzet van de Twin Otter en een Caravan voor humanitaire vluchten; NLG 1.7 mln. voor het Household Food Security Programme en NLG 0.5 mln. voor monitoring en programmaondersteuning.	J	660.000	660.000
SD018401	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.10.01	1997.12.31	UNICEF	Luchttransport OLS-noord: Inzetten van de Twin-Otter t.b.v. transport van hoogwaardige hulpgoederen, zoals vaccins, basismedicijnen, zaden, etc. voor moeilijk of geheel niet toegankelijke gebieden. Supervisie, monitoring en rapportage m.b.t. het OLS-programma.	J	3.465.000	3.465.000
SD019101	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.10.01	1996.08.31	MEDAIR	Bijdrage UN Inter-Agency Appeal 1995-1996: NLG 2.31 0. 000, - t.b.v. het household food security programma van OLS-Noord en NLG 1. 155. 000, - voor het gezondheidsprogramma van UNICEF, m.n. het vaccinatie programma voor jonge kinderen (eveneens OLS Noord).	J	264.000	267.330
SD017701	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.10.01	1996.10.31	GOAL	Programma voor gezondheidszorg, voedselveiligheid en basisonderwijs in Zuid-Soedan: Ondersteuning van de sectoren gezondheidszorg, voedselzekerheid en basisonderwijs in het door de burgeroorlog getroffen Tonga (Upper Nile Provincie).	J	366.864	365.756
SD007304	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.10.01	1996.09.30	RESCC	Vervolgbijdrage MCH programma ontheemden: Financiering van een gezondheidszorgprogramma, die beoogt de gezondheids- en voedingssituatie van moeders en kinderen onder de vijf jaar te verbeteren in een drietal kampen/wijken in en rond Khartoem. (zie ook SD015101)	J	441.754	427.757
						Vervolgbijdrage aan het Remedial English and Science Course Centre: Bijscholingscursus gedurende het schooljaar 1995/96 voor ontheemden, opdat deze in de toekomst een middenkader medische opleiding kunnen volgen. De bijscholing vindt plaats in de vakken Engels, Wis- Natuur- en Scheikunde. Zie SD007303.			

SD019001	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.12.01	1996.08.31	WVSIONNL	Zaden en gereedschappenprogramma in Zuid-Soedan: Het verstrekken van zaden en gereedschappen aan door de burgeroorlog getroffen boeren. Verstrekking van fruitboompjes aan 6.000 huishoudens. Training van boeren in het gebruik van ossenploegen; verstrekking van ossenploegen aan 60 huishoudens.	J	237.080	209.717
SD018901	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.12.01	1996.11.30	AICF	Gezondheidszorg en bijvoedingsprogramma t.b.v. ontheemden in Juba: Bijdrage in de financiering van een Primary Health Care en een bijvoedingsproject in Juba, Zuid-Soedan. Activiteiten behelzen o.m. het beheer van vijf gezondheidsklinieken, staftraining, voorlichting van bevolking, registratie van ziektes,	J	674.353	696.929
SD018601	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.12.01	1996.03.31	IDF	Voorbereiding conferentie 'Peace in Sudan: dilemmas and perspectives'. Bijdrage t.b.v. de 1e fase van voorbereiding van de conferentie 'Peace in Sudan: dilemmas and perspectives'. Tijdens deze fase zullen diverse consultaties van de stuurgroep plaatsvinden met de verschillende partijen en deskundigen. De conferentie zelf wordt gehouden in september 1996.	J	45.000	45.000
SD017601	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1995.12.15	1997.02.15	SCFUK	Basisonderwijs Wau: Verbetering van de onderwijsfaciliteiten in WAU, toename van het aantal ontheemde kinderen dat onderwijs volgt, verbetering van het onderwijsniveau en verbetering van de water- en sanitatiesituatie.	J	832.029	849.916
SD017502	C	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1996.01.01	1998.12.31	DGIS	Community Revolving Livestock Recovery: Houden van een impactevaluatie om effecten na te gaan na twee jaar van het Community Revolving Livestock Recovery Program.	N	25.000	0
SD019201	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.01.01	1996.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal: Operationele en logistieke ondersteuning in het kader van de noodhulpverlening t.b.v. Zuid-Soedan (luchttransport, kosten van het basiskamp Lokichokio).	J	2.400.000	2.400.000
SD019401	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.01.01	1998.12.31	UNDP	Ondersteuning van de UN Humanitarian Coordination Unit: financiering van de administrateur UNV operations, de UNV urban displaced officer, de UNV field Advisor South, de NGO liaison officer en het Hoofd van de Unit. Programma richt zich op Noord-Soedan.	J	800.000	800.000
SD019301	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.01.01	1996.12.31	WFP	Bijdrage UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1996:Noodvoedselhulp (incl. transport en monitoring) voor de door burgeroorlog getroffen bevolking van Soedan. De bijdrage is voor geheel Soedan bestemd, waarbij de verdeling over OLS-Zuid en OLS-Noord in principe 50%-50% bedraagt.	J	3.885.940	3.885.940

SD018501	E	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1996.01.01	1997.03.01	DGIS	Vrouwenfonds lokaal 1996 Khartoem: Het verbeteren van de positie van vrouwen in OS landen door het versterken van het zelfbeschikkingsrecht van vrouwen.	N	200.000	152.091
SD018801	E	742 APP	1996.01.01	1996.12.31	KHA	Ambassade projecten programma 1996: Ondersteunen van lokale kleinschalige initiatieven middels KAP, ADB en SIR.	N	430.000	90.783
SD003503	E	791 POF	1996.01.01	1996.12.31	KHA	POF 1996: Ondersteuning OS-programma.	N	116.744	79.284
SD019601	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.03.01	1996.05.31	SCFUK	Wegtransport humanitaire hulpgoederen: Financiering van wegtransport van humanitaire hulpgoederen t.b.v. het resettlement programma van Save the Children in Noord-Bor in Zuid-Soedan.	J	53.534	43.346
SD019801	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.03.01	1996.12.31	RCNL	Onderwijsprogramma Soedanese vluchtelingen in Oeganda: Het geven van basisonderwijs aan Soedanese kinderen in twee vluchtelingenkampen in Oboko (Oeganda). Daarnaast zal op bescheiden schaal volwasseneducatie worden ondersteund.	J	319.585	316.289
SD017501	E	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1996.04.01	1997.12.31	SCFUK	Community Revolving Livestock Recovery: Verbetering van vermogensbasis van arme 'female headed households ' d.m.v. een 'community revolving goat loan', verhogen toegang tot veterinaire diensten.	N	475.200	475.200
SD019901	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.04.01	1997.07.31	VLUCHT	Bijdrage ICR programma voor gezondheidszorg in Zuid-Soedan: Programma's voor basisgezondheidszorg, incl. water en sanitatie, t.b.v. de door burgeroorlog getroffen bevolking in Zuid-Soedan.	J	360.500	365.856
SD010904	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.04.01	1996.12.31	VLUCHT	ICR gezondheids- en zelfredzaamheidsprogramma voor vluchtelingen in Kakuma: Vervolgbijdrage aan een basisgezondheidszorgprogramma en een zelfredzaamheidprogramma t.b.v. Soedanese vluchtelingen en ontheemden in Kakuma, Kenia (vervolg van SD010903).	J	310.030	305.778
SD020101	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.05.01	1997.08.31	OXFAM	Livestock and Agriculture Rehabilitation: Ondersteuning van een programma gericht op verbetering van de voedselzekerheid; de versterking van overlevingsstructuren onder de pastorale bevolking in het Malakal en Sobot gebied in Zuid-Soedan alsmede het tot staan brengen van de groeiende armoede, m.n. als gevolg van het conflict.	J	160.993	173.085
SD019701	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.05.01	1996.06.30	UNDP	Symposium on conflict resolution in Sudan' uit te voeren via UNESCO en UNDP: Het organiseren van een 'Symposium on conflict resolution in Sudan: the humanitarian dimension', te houden in mei 1996 in Noordwijk. Doel hiervan is het entameren van de dialoog tussen de autoriteiten in het Noorden en de	J	329.000	258.688

WW094706	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.05.28	1996.06.13	ETC	strijdende facties PON 1996: Evaluatie IPSER programma inzake psychosociale zorg: Evaluatie van het door IPSER uitgevoerde project betreffende psychosociale zorg voor Soedanese vluchtelingen in Oeganda (SD013003).	J	88.062	82.325
SD020001	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.06.01	1997.03.31	CAREINT	Seed Production Recovery Project: Verbetering van de voedselveiligheid in het door extreme droogte geplaagde Kordofan d.m.v. distributie van zaden. Daarnaast zal de toekomstige zadenvoorraad worden verbeterd en gestreefd worden naar het verhogen van de opbrengsten van 'cash crops'.	N	354.395	349.556
SD020201	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.06.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1996: Uitvoering van projecten op het gebied van gezondheidszorg (voor een totaal van USD 1.266.295,-) en water en -sanitatie (voor een totaal van USD 506.000,-). Bijdrage is bestemd voor Noord-Soedan.	J	2.959.732	2.959.732
SD021806	E	742 APP	1996.06.01	1997.05.31	KELIOPAS	Building Materials Displaced: Aanschaf en vervoer van lokale bouwmaterialen voor het afbouwen van woningen voor ontheemden in FitiHab (Omdurman).	J	2.835	566
SD020401	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.06.01	1997.05.31	SCFUK	Veterinair programma in Zuid-Soedan: Opleiding 'Community Animal Health Workers' t.b.v. de verbetering van de veestapel en als zodanig de voedselveiligheid, de economische onafhankelijkheid en gezondheid van een aanzienlijk deel van de rurale bevolking in Zuid-Soedan.	J	257.088	224.241
SD020601	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.08.01	1998.12.31	AZG	Assistance to Health Care Services in the Nuba Mountains in South Kordofan: Verbetering van de basisgezondheidszorg t.b.v. 1 00. 000 Nuba's in het onder controle van de verzetsbewegingen staande gedeelte van de Nuba Mountains d.m.v. uitbreiding van bestaande gezondheidscentra, capaciteitsontwikkeling voor training van lokale gezondheidswerkers en institutionele versterking t.b.v. coördinatie.	J	738.465	633.600
SD016702	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.08.01	1996.12.31	NONPA	Beurzenprogramma basisonderwijs in Zuid-Soedan: Beurzenprogramma voor 53 alleenstaande Zuid-Soedanese minderjarigen in Kenia. Deze "unaccompanied minors" zullen een basisonderwijsprogramma volgen.	J	55.475	44.633
SD021807	E	742 APP	1996.08.01	1997.04.30	AICCHURCH	Pre-basic school Haj Yousif: Verbetering van de onderwijsvoorzieningen voor ontheemden in Haj Yousif.	J	1.716	687
SD020301	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.08.01	1996.12.31	VSFBE	Training veterinaire coördinatoren: Het opleiden van	J	98.136	88.599

						veterinaire coördinatoren t.b.v. verbetering van de veestapel en als zodanig de voedselveiligheid, de economische onafhankelijkheid en de gezondheid van een aanzienlijk deel van de rurale bevolking in Zuid-Soedan.			
SD020501	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.08.15	1997.03.14	CARTERCEN	Tweede bijdrage t.b.v. het 'Sudan Health Initiative': gezondheidszorg voor de door de burgeroorlog getroffen bevolking van Zuid-Soedan d.m.v. bestrijding van de Guineaworm en rivierblindheid.	J	437.500	448.580
SD020801	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.08.24	1997.12.23	MSF	Bijdrage t.b.v gezondheidsprogramma: Ondersteunen van basisgezondheidszorg voor ca 35.000 ontheemden in het ontheemdenkamp Wad el Bashir en de landloze ontheemden in de wijk Angola.	J	566.171	566.171
SD020701	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.09.01	1998.08.31	MEMISA	Medicijnen t.b.v. drie klinieken in Wau: Verbetering van de gezondheid van de bevolking van het bisdom Wau en omgeving door een verbeterde leverantie van medicijnen en een rationeler medicijngebruik via drie klinieken in Wau.	J	151.063	120.850
SD021812	E	742 APP	1996.09.01	1997.04.30	AMANI	Amani Child Care Centre: Voorbereiding van 250 kinderen op het basisonderwijs.	N	9.685	1.290
SD021814	E	742 APP	1996.09.01	1997.04.30	PROKID	Retrieving the kidnapped children.	N	2.192	876
WW094713	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.09.02	1996.09.20	ETC	PON 1996: Evaluatiemissie inzake IPSEER programma in Soedan: Tweede evaluatie van een programma van IPSEER inzake psychosociale zorg voor Soedanese vluchtelingen in Oeganda (activiteit SD013003).	J	56.877	46.779
SD020901	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.09.24	1996.11.23	MSF	Bijdrage t.b.v. bestrijding van cholera-epidemie onder ontheemden in Khartoem: Het onder controle brengen van de cholera-epidemie in de ontheemdenkampen Mayo en Wad el Bashir en de wijk Angola d.m.v. het bouwen van een quarantaine-gebouw; bewustmaking op het gebied van gezondheid en door verbetering van sanitatie en watervoorziening in de kampen.	J	91.716	73.373
SD021002	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.10.01	1998.04.30	WFP	Bijdrage UN Consolidated Interagency Appeal for Sudan 1996: Voedselhulp t.b.v. Juba (o.a. aanschaf, transport, verzekering en monitoring).	J	2.242.337	2.242.337
SD021001	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.10.01	1998.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 1996 - Noordelijke Sector: De bijdrage is bestemd voor: gezondheidszorg (USD 1.5 mln), kinderen in moeilijke omstandigheden (USD 100.000), noodhulpgoederen (USD 278.000) en aanschaf zaden en gereedschap (USD 330.000).	J	3.864.000	3.864.000
SD021101	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.10.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 1996 - Zuidelijke sector: Bijdrage is bestemd voor OLS t.b.v. de sectoren voedselzekerheid,	J	3.850.000	3.850.000

SD015202	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.10.01	1997.09.30	AZG	gezondheidszorg en luchttransport (Zuidelijke Sector), alsmede het malaria programma voor geheel Soedan. Gezondheidszorg ontheemden rondom Khartoem: Basisgezondheidszorgprogramma t.b.v. ontheemden in en rond Khartoem (faciliteren van toegang tot basisgezondheidsdiensten, verbetering van de gezondheidssituatie middels vermindering van het aantal ziektegevallen etc.).	J	1.139.172	1.139.172
SD007305	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.10.01	1997.09.30	RESCC	Vervolgbijdrage 1996-1997 aan het Remedial English Course Centre: Bijscholingscursus voor het schooljaar 1996/1997 voor m.n. ontheemde jongeren opdat zij uiteindelijk kunnen deelnemen aan de medische opleiding aan het Health Training Institute. Zie SD007304.	J	503.800	484.323
SD021813	E	742 APP	1996.10.01	1997.01.31	ELFAU	El Fau Displaced Self Help School: Verbetering van de onderwijsfaciliteiten voor ontheemde kinderen in El Fau.	J	1.279	511
SD017702	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.11.01	1997.12.31	GOAL	2e vervolgbijdrage MCH programma ontheemden: Gezondheidszorgprogramma t.b.v. ontheemden in en rond Khartoem, gericht op verbetering van de gezondheids- en voedingssituatie van moeders en kinderen onder de vijf jaar. Zie SD015101 en SD017701.	J	391.274	405.136
SD021201	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.11.01	1998.05.31	ADRANL	Water- en sanitatieprogramma in West-Kapoeta: Het verbeteren van de gezondheid van een doelgroep van circa 14 1. 000 mensen door reparatie van bestaande waterbronnen, waarbij specifieke aandacht zal worden besteed aan lokale participatie en onderhoud, alsmede onderwijs op het gebied van sanitatie.	J	384.113	400.794
SD021808	E	742 APP	1996.11.01	1997.02.28	SALAAMA	Salaama Self Help School in Khartoum-North: Voorzien in basisonderwijs voor 360 kinderen van ontheemden in Salaama.	J	17.058	6.417
SD021809	E	742 APP	1996.11.01	1997.02.28	ALASALA	Al-Asala Women Group: Verbetering van de weerbaarheid van vrouwen door onderwijsactiviteiten in de wijk Dar-el-Salaam, Khartoem.	N	1.028	411
SD013004	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.12.01	1999.08.31	IPSER	Derde fase psychosociale zorg voor Soedanese vluchtelingen in Noord-Oeganda: Het leveren van en lokaal opzetten van psychosociale ondersteuning en mentale gezondheidszorg voor Soedanese vluchtelingen en de inheemse bevolking in het transitiekamp Konboko en in de vluchtelingenkampen lkafe, Rhino Camp, Palorinya en Mongola in Noord-Oeganda.	J	3.002.482	2.315.512
SD014503	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.12.01	1998.02.28	AZGBE	Medisch noodhulpprogramma t.b.v. ontheemden in	J	360.140	393.477

						Maridi County: Het verlenen van basisgezondheidszorg aan ontheemden in Mundri County; ondersteuning en verbetering van het streekziekenhuis in Kotobi; opzetten/voortzetten van het programma ter bestrijding van tuberculose in Kotobi en Maridi; voortzetting van het programma ter bestrijding van rivierblindheid in Maridi County.			
SD018902	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.12.01	1997.11.30	AICF	Vervolg bijdrage aan PHC en bijvoedingsprogramma t.b.v. ontheemden in Juba: Vervolg bijdrage aan AICF ten behoeve van haar gezondheidszorg en bijvoedingsprogramma voor ontheemden in en rond Juba. Zie SD018901.	J	785.659	727.796
SD021810	E	742 APP	1996.12.29	1997.01.10	YBADRI	Documentary on Darwish Tradition in Sudanese Islam: Het maken van een documentaire over de karakteristieke kenmerken van de traditionele Sufi Darwish, en hun dansen en zingen als ingang tot de Islam in Soedan.	N	7.493	2.567
SD022501	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1998.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage UN-Appeal 1997 t.b.v. Household Food Security: De voedingssituatie van de huishoudens en in het bijzonder van kinderen te verbeteren, alsmede bij te dragen aan een grotere zelfvoorziening op het gebied van voeding.	J	307.500	307.500
SD019002	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1997.12.31	WVSIONNL	2e bijdrage zaden en gereedschappenprogramma in Zuid-Soedan: Aankoop en distributie van zaden aan door burgeroorlog getroffen boeren. Distributie van materiaal om gereedschappen te maken en te onderhouden (aambeelden, blaasbalgen etc.) alsmede metaal op "cost-recovery" basis t.b.v. 5 smedencoöperaties. Overdracht van technologieën. Distributie ossenploegen (zie ook SD019001).	J	395.225	400.211
SD019102	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1997.10.31	MEDAIR	Vervolgbijdrage programma voor gezondheidszorg, voedselveiligheid en basisonderwijs: Bijdrage aan een programma ter ondersteuning van de sectoren gezondheidszorg, voedselveiligheid, basisonderwijs, water en huishoudgoederen in het door de burgeroorlog getroffen Zuid-Soedan (provincie Upper Nile en de regio Atar). Zie SD019101.	J	780.043	799.802
SD021704	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1998.12.31	UNICEF	UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1997: Bijdrage aan het UNICEF programma gericht op capaciteitsversterking van Soedanese instanties om de noodhulpverlening op een adequate manier uit te voeren. Betreft Zuid-Soedan.	J	500.000	500.000
SD021705	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1998.12.31	UNICEF	UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1997: Bijdrage aan het UNICEF programma voor Noord-Soedan	J	250.000	250.000

SD022301	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1998.12.31	UNICEF	gericht op logistieke ondersteuning (o.m. weg- en luchttransport) in het kader van de humanitaire hulpverlening.	J	1.000.000	1.000.000
SD021701	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1998.04.30	WFP	Bijdrage UN Appeal 1997 t.b.v. basiskamp Lokichokio: Financiering van het Lokichokio Kamp, Noord-Kenia. Dit kamp vormt de thuisbasis voor het consortium van OLS-Zuid, bestaande uit 2 VN-organisaties en 35 NGO's. Vanuit het kamp worden hulp- en rehabilitatie-activiteiten ondernomen.	J	3.500.000	3.500.000
SD022401	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1998.12.31	UNICEF	UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1997: Algemene bijdrage aan het WFP programma gericht op aankoop, distributie en monitoring van noodvoedselhulp t.b.v. geheel Soedan.	J	2.000.000	2.000.000
SD021702	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1998.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage UN Appeal t.b.v OLS-Zuid luchttransporten: Met behulp van luchttransporten kunnen de ontoegankelijke zuidelijke regio's zoals Bahr el Ghazal en de Upper Nile worden bereikt.	J	2.250.000	2.250.000
SD021703	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1997: Bijdrage aan het UNICEF programma gericht op voortzetting van luchttransport van "non-food" noodhulp materialen t.b.v. Zuid-Soedan.	J	500.000	500.000
SD022001	E	791 POF	1997.01.01	1997.12.31	HMAKHARTO	UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1997: Bijdrage aan het UNICEF programma waarbij o.m. NGO's en de SPLM in Zuid-Soedan bewust worden gemaakt van humanitaire principes.	N	14.850	16.987
SD021501	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1997.12.31	CAREINT	V&O consultant ter identificatie en monitoring van Vrouwenfonds lokaal-projecten en netwerkactiviteiten. Ondersteuning van de uitvoering van het OS beleid op lokaal niveau.	N	409.807	414.983
SD021901	E	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1997.01.01	1997.03.31	AUW	Bijdrage Water Supply Rehabilitation in Kadugli: Het op duurzame wijze verhogen van de toegang tot drinkwater voor de bevolking van 18 gemeenschappen in het noordwestelijk deel van de provincie Kadugli.	N	3.351	3.351
SD021706	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1998.12.31	UNICEF	Participation Final Tripartite Evaluation of the Capacity building for Women in Agriculture project: Daar een professioneel tripartiete eindbeoordeling noodzakelijk is voor een afgewogen eindoordeel van de resultaten van projecten, zal de deelname van mevr. Mrs. Balgis Badri zorgen dat een tripartiete beoordeling in plaats van een FAO/GoS beoordeling door formeel en informeel overleg met het WID bureau van de ambassade.	J	2.000.000	2.000.000
						UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1997: Bijdrage is verdeeld over basisonderwijs aan kinderen in Zuid-			

SD022601	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1998.12.31	UNICEF	Soedan (NLG I mln) en NLG I mln aan Noord-Soedan, waarvan USD 150.000 voor water en sanitatie en USD 363.689 voor basisonderwijs.	J	820.000	820.000
SD020302	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.01.01	1998.12.31	VSFBE	Bijdrage UN Appeal 1997: Het gezondheidsprogramma heeft tot voornaamste doel de kindersterfte in de oorlogsgebieden te verlagen door preventieve maatregelen, waaronder het verstrekken van basisgezondheidsvoorzieningen en 'essential drugs'.	J	457.600	374.288
SD021801	E	742 APP	1997.01.15	1997.04.30	WFPFASHIR	Vervolgbijdrage programma Marial in Zuid-Soedan: Training van veterinaire coördinatoren en in het verlengde daarvan verstrekking van diermedicijnen ter verbetering van de gezondheid van de veestapel t.b.v. de bevolking van het door de burgeroorlog getroffen Zuid-Soedan (Marial en Nuer regio).	N	6.812	7.420
SD021802	E	742 APP	1997.02.01	1997.07.31	SWAN	Zaydiya Women Centre, El Fashir: Verbetering van de trainings- en opleidingsmogelijkheden voor vrouwen middels cursussen leerbewerking en alfabetisering in het Zaydiya women Centre.	N	4.012	4.012
SD021601	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.02.01	1998.03.31	AZG	Rahman's Women Group, Nyala: Verbetering van de inkomenspositie van vrouwen in Nyala via het uitbreiden van de 'handicrafts'-activiteiten in de Rahman Women Group.	J	1.200.000	987.165
SD016102	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.02.01	1998.07.31	MEMISA	Promoting Health Action and Health Care Services: Het verzachten van de effecten van het conflict op de gezondheid en het welzijn van de burgerbevolking in de Western Upper Nile d.m.v. het opzetten van een adequaat en functionerend gezondheidszorgsysteem.	J	200.246	175.860
SD017602	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.02.16	1999.02.28	SCFUK	Vervolgbijdrage tuberculose programma van het diocees Tombura en Yambio: Voortzetting en verbetering van het Tuberculose programma in het Nzara-ziekenhuis als onderdeel van het gezondheidssysteem in Yambio County middels o.m. training van gezondheidswerkers en verbetering van de fysieke infrastructuur van het ziekenhuis.	J	1.025.677	883.619
SD010905	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.03.01	1997.12.31	VLUCHT	2e fase basisonderwijs Wau: Verbetering van de onderwijsfaciliteiten in WAU, verbetering van het onderwijsniveau en verbetering van water- en sanitatie. Zie SD017601.	J	459.895	455.906
						ICR gezondheidsprogramma's voor vluchtelingen in Kakuma: Vervolgbijdrage aan een basisgezondheidszorgprogramma en een zelfredzaamheidsprogramma t.b.v. Soedanese vluchtelingen en ontheemden in Kakuma-kamp			

SD021803	E	742 APP	1997.04.01	1998.07.31	OMDINFANT	(Kenia) (vervolg van SD010904). Omdurman Infant School: Verbetering van de onderwijssituatie voor ontheemde kinderen in Omdurman.	J	14.938	14.938
SD021811	E	742 APP	1997.04.01	1997.04.15	LUI	Haj Yousif Episcopal Primary School: Afbreken van bestaand schoolgebouw en transport van materialen naar een nieuwe locatie, voordat de school wordt plat gebuldoerd.	N	3.225	2.705
SD020502	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.04.01	1998.03.31	CARTERCEN	Derde bijdrage t.b.v. het 'Sudan Health Initiative': Voortzetting van gezondheidszorg t.b.v. de door de burgeroorlog getroffen bevolking van Zuid-Soedan d.m.v. bestrijding van de guinea worm en rivierblindheid. Zie SD020501.	J	562.500	494.500
SD021903	E	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1997.05.02	1997.05.31	ALMANAR	Vrouwenfonds lokaal 1997, Al Manar Legal Aid Training Project: Het geven van speciale juridische training aan advocaten en sociaal werkers. Zij krijgen de middelen om kwetsbare en meestal ontheemde vrouwen in Khartoem bij te staan met effectieve juridische hulp en steun.	J	1.640	1.638
SD021902	E	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1997.05.04	1997.05.15	ALFANAR	Regional Gender Training Workshop, Vrouwenfonds lokaal 1997: Deze workshop is voor gender experts en opleiders om institutionele capaciteitsopbouw van Afrikaanse NGO's te ondersteunen.	N	1.705	0
SD021907	E	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1997.05.18	1997.12.31	HMAKHARTO	Compilation of antropology on the public image of women in Southern Sudanese literature: Bewustzijn bevorderen van de studenten van de Juba University in Khartoem m.b.t. het beeld van de Zuid-Soedanese vrouwen.	N	3.500	3.500
SD020402	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.06.01	1998.05.31	SCFUK	Bijdrage t.b.v. veterinaire programma in Zuid-Soedan: Het verbeteren van de voedselzekerheid en economische afhankelijkheid van de door burgeroorlog getroffen bevolking van Zuid-Soedan o. a. door het verzorgen van opfriscursussen voor de 'Community Animal Health Workers' Zie SD020401.	J	462.444	448.717
SD021817	E	742 APP	1997.07.01	1997.10.31	CRO	Promoting the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Uitzenden van een inheems en cultureel bepaalde formulering van de rechten van het kind via radio en televisie.	N	25.000	24.137
SD019902	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.08.01	1998.07.31	VLUCHT	Bijdrage IRC programma voor gezondheidszorg in Zuid-Soedan: Programma's voor basisgezondheidszorg, watervoorziening en sanitatie t.b.v. de door burgeroorlog getroffen bevolking in Zuid-Soedan, waaronder veel ontheemden.	J	548.990	546.847

SD021815	E	742 APP	1997.08.01	1998.08.31	SHAMS	Soccer competition for streetchildren in Khartoum: Vergroten van het zelfrespect van getraumatiseerde straatkinderen en ze de kans geven te leren over samenwerking, teamgeest, solidariteit en zelfvertrouwen door met elkaar te spelen.	N	17.338	16.512
SD021820	E	742 APP	1997.09.01	1998.09.01	UNICEFWAU	Momoi Agricultural Farm: Verbeteren van de levensomstandigheden van een groep vrouwen in Wau en dorpsgemeenschappen, door vergroting van het agrarische familieproductie programma.	N	2.562	1.464
SD020102	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.09.01	1998.12.31	OXFAM	Bijdrage Livestock and Agriculture Rehabilitation Project rond Malakal: Het versterken van overlevingsstructuren en het bereiken van voedselzekerheid onder de bevolking in het gebied van Malakal m.n. door veeruilhandel, verbetering van de gezondheid van het vee, een landbouwprogramma, een visserijprogramma en 'emergency preparedness' (vervolg van SD020101).	J	588.401	459.930
SD022006	E	791 POF	1997.09.01	1997.09.30	KHA	Programma Ondersteuningsfonds 1997 ondersteuning follow-up training hulpverleners: Van der Kwaak training (mensenrechten) en conflicten voor humanitaire hulpverleners.	J	350	700
SD021826	E	742 APP	1997.09.01	1998.01.31	BOSCOLR	Vocational evening-course at St. Joseph's Technical School: Bijdrage aan beroepsonderwijs voor jongens uit de ontheemdengebieden rondom Khartoem.	J	15.000	14.400
SD021819	E	742 APP	1997.09.06	1997.09.17	NRSDC	Participatory Rapid Appraisal Course: Introduceren van de principes van PRA onder de nationale NGO'S, die betrokken zijn in lokale ontwikkelingsactiviteiten.	N	7.933	7.933
SD021905	E	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1997.09.08	1997.10.15	IDF	Participation conference International Dialogues Foundation: Deelname zal bijdragen tot lokale activiteiten op het gebied van a) vrouwen en politieke participatie en b) engendering the peace process.	J	6.805	4.835
SD021707	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.10.01	1998.12.31	UNICEF	UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1997: Bijdrage aan het gezondheidszorg programma van UNICEF in Noord- en Zuid-Soedan (w.o. vaccinatieprogramma).	J	1.000.000	1.000.000
SD015203	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.10.01	1998.12.31	AZG	Basisgezondheidsprogramma t.b.v. ontheemden in en rondom Khartoem: Het ondersteunen van basisgezondheidszorg in de ontheemdenkampen Jebel Awlia El Salam en Omdurman el Salam en voor de ontheemden kampen in het hervestigingsgebied Jebel Awliya Dar es Salam.	J	1.380.729	1.104.583
SD022002	E	791 POF	1997.10.01	1997.12.31	KHA	Child servitude study POF 1997: Voorstudie naar kinderarbeid in Soedan, tevens het formuleren van een voorstel voor het rapporteren van schending van de rechten van het kind bij CRC Soedan.	N	3.250	3.250

SD021823	E	742 APP	1997.10.01	1997.10.31	GLOBALHF	Disaster prevention measures, Khartoum-North: Drainagevoorzieningen aanleggen in ontheemdengebieden in Khartoem Noord om het probleem van overstromingen te verminderen voor de ontheemden gemeenschappen en gezondheid en sanitatie te bevorderen.	J	15.000	8.583
SD007306	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.10.01	1998.09.30	RESCC	Vervolgbijdrage 1997-1998 aan het Remedial English Course Centre: Onderwijsprogramma t.b.v. ontheemde jongeren. Het programma besteedt bijzondere aandacht aan biologie, wiskunde, scheikunde en natuurkunde i.v.m. gerichte verdere scholingsmogelijkheden via o.m. het Wan Health Training Institute. Ook stromen studenten door naar opleidingen voor o.a. verpleger en tandheelkundige.	J	502.640	502.307
SD021821	E	742 APP	1997.10.01	1997.11.30	EPCCS	Atabara Evangelical Primary School: Verbeteren van de onderwijsfaciliteiten van de 'Atabara Evangelical Primary School'.	N	2.229	2.123
SD021822	E	742 APP	1997.10.01	1997.11.30	PCJAULIA	School Latrine Project, Dar es Salaam Jebel Aulia: Bouwen van sanitatiefaciliteiten voor het blok 7 basisschool in Dar es Salaam Jebel Aulia, om de sanitatie en hygiene situatie voor de schoolkinderen te verbeteren.	N	1.738	1.652
SD021825	E	742 APP	1997.10.01	1997.12.31	METADEC	Multipurpose Educational Trainig & Development Centre El Wehida: Verbeteren onderwijsfaciliteiten voor kinderen en volwassenen op het 'Multipurpose Educational training & Development Centre El Wehida'.	N	6.668	5.944
SD021824	U	742 APP	1997.10.01	1999.09.30	UNIVKHART	RSG Health Education, Ms. Sarah K. Ibrahim: Specialisatie in gezondheidsonderwijs, uitvoeren van gezondheidsonderzoek en trainen van studenten in PHC.	N	1.375	1.375
SD019103	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.11.01	1998.12.31	MEDAIR	Verbetering gezondheidszorg in de regio Atar en Mid-West Upper Nile 1997-1998: Verbetering van de gezondheidssituatie in bovengenoemde regio's middels o.m. capaciteitsopbouw, vergroting van het aantal waterreservoirs, huishoud ondersteuning, bijvoedingsprogramma's etc. Zie SD019101 en 102.	J	840.500	847.945
SD022901	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.11.01	1998.04.30	WFP	Bijdrage UN-Appeal 1997 t.b.v. voedingsprogramma ontheemdenkampen rondom Khartoem: Aankoop op de lokale markt en distributie van 60 mt. suiker, als bestanddeel van Unimix, om in de directe noden in de ontheemdenkampen rondom Khartoem te kunnen voorzien.	J	102.400	102.400
SD022701	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.11.01	1998.12.31	FAR	Bijdrage noodhulpprogramma en rehabilitatie	J	358.576	358.576

SD021816	E	742 APP	1997.11.01	1998.01.31	COSOD	Kordofan: Het verbeteren van de voedselzekerheid van huishoudens in een aantal gemeenschappen d.m.v. rehabilitatie en constructie van waterbronnen die helpen de vee- en zadenproductie te vergroten.	J	3.399	3.237
SD021818	E	742 APP	1997.11.01	1998.01.31	SOBARADI	Cooperative Society for Disabled People, Soba Aradi: Verbeteren van onderwijs en trainingfaciliteiten voor gehandicapten en ontheemden Soba Aradi.	J	6.997	6.664
SD021827	E	742 APP	1997.11.15	1997.12.31	PFAPSDC	Soba Aradi Self Help Nursery School: Verbeteren van de onderwijsfaciliteiten in een ontheemdengebied rond Khartoem.	N	13.158	12.531
SD023501	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.12.01	1998.12.31	AICF	Port Sudan Dialysis Centre: Bijdrage medische zorg voor patiënten met nierziekten en behandeling van patiënten met chronische aandoening d.m.v. dialyse.	J	1.093.069	861.962
SD023201	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.12.01	1997.12.31	IFRC	Geïntegreerd noodhulpprogramma voor ontheemden en kwetsbaren in Juba: Bijvoedingsprogramma t.b.v. met name kinderen onder de ontheemden alsmede onder de kwetsbare bevolking van Juba; Gezondheidszorgprogramma t.b.v. ontheemden en de kwetsbare bevolking; Water en Sanitatie programme (het terugdringen van watergedragen ziektes); Irrigatie-programma: verminderen van voedselafhankelijkheid.	N	50.000	50.000
SD023101	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.12.01	1998.05.31	WFP	Humanitarian Assistance: Hevige regenval en overstromingen in het kustgebied van de Rode Zee in de periode van 20/10 /97 tot 4/11/97 veroorzaakten 8 doden en duizenden daklozen. Het is noodzakelijk te zorgen voor medicijnen en dekens.	J	4.099.400	4.099.400
SD021829	E	742 APP	1997.12.01	1998.01.31	PVI	Bijdrage voedselverstreking: Voedselhulp t.b.v. de door oorlog getroffen bevolking in de zuidelijke provincies in Soedan en in ontheemdenkampen rondom Khartoem.	N	15.000	14.754
SD021830	E	742 APP	1997.12.01	1998.01.31	WEHDA	Piastre Vocational Institute: Bijdrage aan het beroepsonderwijs voor meisjes op het 'Pisastre Vocational Institute'.	J	3.907	3.712
SD021828	E	742 APP	1997.12.01	1998.04.30	BHIATBARA	Primary School Mayo Wehda: Verbeteren van de onderwijsomstandigheden van de Mayo Wehda basisschool in een van de ontheemdengebieden rond Khartoem.	N	2.712	2.583
SD022005	E	791 POF	1997.12.03	1997.12.14	KHA	Broader Horizon Institute - Atabara Poultry Project: Ontwikkelen vaardigheden van geestelijk gehandicapte kinderen van de Bhi-Atbara door een school 'poultry farm' op te zetten.	N	1.300	1.300

SD024501	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1999.06.30	GHO	1997. Bijdrage actie 'Soedan sterft van de honger' - verdubbeling: Het lenigen van de honger in Soedan door de Samenwerkende Hulporganisaties.	J	4.725.560	4.725.560
SD024311	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1998: Logistieke coördinatie en ondersteuning van de OLS-UNICEF basis en Lokichokio t.b.v. NGO's en VN-organisaties in de zuidelijke sector van Soedan.	J	4.000.000	4.000.000
SD010906	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1998.12.31	VLUCHT	ICR gezondheidsprogramma's voor vluchtelingen in Nasir en Kakuma: Het verlenen van een basisgezondheidszorg en gehandicaptenrehabilitatie t.b.v. de vluchtelingenbevolking van het Kakuma kamp en de lokale Tukana bevolking (zie ook SD10902 t/m 05).	J	605.640	466.054
SD024601	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	Additionele bijdrage UN Appeal 1998 - bijdrage OLS-Noord: Algemene bijdrage aan het UNICEF programma t.b.v. de noordelijke sector.	J	1.000.000	1.000.000
SD024602	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	Additionele bijdrage UN Appeal 1998 - bijdrage OLS-Zuid: Algemene bijdrage aan het UNICEF programma t.b.v. de Zuidelijke sector.	J	2.000.000	2.000.000
WW149609	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1998.12.31	ICRC	ICRC Renewed Emergency Appeal 1998: Uitvoering activiteiten ICRC in Soedan.	J	3.000.000	3.000.000
SD024301	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1999.04.30	WFP	Bijdrage UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1998, noodvoedselhulp: Ondersteuning van de aankoop, distributie en monitoring van noodvoedselhulp in de zuidelijke sector. (zie ook SD024302)	J	2.871.999	2.871.999
SD024302	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1999.04.30	WFP	Bijdrage UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 1998: Ondersteuning van de aankoop, distributie en monitoring van noodvoedselhulp in de zuidelijke sector in Soedan. De bijdrage van NLG 3.000.000,- (USD 1.428.571) zal worden betaald uit restfondsen bij WFP.	J	0	0
SD024603	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1999.04.30	WFP	Additionele bijdrage UN Appeal 1998: Algemene bijdrage aan het WFP programma t.b.v. Soedan, bestemd voor ondersteuning van de aankoop, distributie en monitoring van noodvoedselhulp.	J	1.831.762	1.831.762
SD024001	E	717 Kinderen en ontwikkeling	1998.01.01	1998.03.31	KHA	Child servitude study phase 2: Deze studie zal licht werpen op, onderzoek plegen naar en inventariseren van de situatie van 'war-affected' kinderen en in het bijzonder meisjes m.b.t. de rechten van het kind zoals ze zijn in de Conventie van de rechten van het kind voor kinderen in Soedan.	J	5.110	5.110
SD023701	U	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1998.01.01	2003.12.31	AMBASSADE	Women and Development 1998, Engendering the	J	500.000	40.196

						Peace Process in Sudan: 1. Vergroten van de participatie van vrouwen in conflictresolutie op beleidsniveau en monitoring van vrede, 2. Bevorderen van de bijdrage die vrouwen kunnen geven aan het tot stand komen van een vredescultuur en 3. stimuleren van niet gewelddadige oplossingen van het conflict en stoppen van schendingen van de rechten van de mens.			
SD023001	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1999.06.30	ZOA	Gezondheidszorgprogramma in Eastern Equatoria: Verbetering van de gezondheidssituatie in Eastern Equatoria middels o.m. de opzet van een preventief gezondheidszorgprogramma en bijvoedingscentra. Verder wordt speciale aandacht aan moeder- en kindzorg besteed.	J	2.729.844	2.138.759
SD024101	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1999.06.30	CMASD	Rehabilitation and Development of Comprehensive and Sustainable Health Care Delivery: Het terugbrengen van de ziekte- en sterftecijfers in Zeraf Islands en Langken district d.m.v. het rehabiliteren en ontwikkelen van een duurzaam gezondheidszorgsysteem in beide regio's.	J	480.182	369.510
SD023801	U	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1998.01.01	1999.12.31	KHA	Kleine V en O initiatieven 1998: Ondersteuning van de uitvoering van het V&O beleid op lokaal niveau.	N	200.000	125.916
SD020303	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.01.01	1998.12.31	VSFBE	Vervolgbijsdrage trainingsprogramma in Zuid-Soedan: Voortzetting van het trainingsprogramma voor 'Animal Health Auxiliaries' t.b.v. Dinka studenten in Marial en voor Nuerstudenten in Mankien. De activiteit heeft als doel het verbeteren van de gezondheid van de veestapel en daarmee de voedselzekerheid van de bevolking.	J	726.750	687.130
SD024201	U	742 APP	1998.01.01	1998.12.31	KHA	Embassy Projects Programme 1998: Steunen van kleinschalige lokale initiatieven om de sociaal-economische positie van de armsten in de samenleving te verbeteren.	N	195.424	183.870
SD023901	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.02.01	1999.04.30	VLUCHT	ICR zelfredzaamheidsprogramma voor vrouwen rondom Khartoem: Het opbouwen en vergroten van de capaciteit onder ontheemde vrouwen in kampen en sloppenwijken in en rondom Khartoem ter bevordering van hun sociale en economische zelfstandigheid op langere termijn, door o. a. training, cursussen, kleine kredieten en/of materialen.	J	434.123	334.067
SD021502	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.02.01	1999.01.31	CAREINT	Het verbeteren van de drinkwatervoorziening in de provincie Kadugli t.b.v. 5912 families, die zich in de meest kwetsbare positie bevinden (terugkerende ontheemden of vluchtelingen). Het project richt zich in het bijzonder op vrouwen.	J	449.423	354.402

SD019003	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.03.01	1999.02.28	WVSIONNL	3e bijdrage zaden en gereedschappenprogramma in Zuid-Soedan: Distributie van 80 mt zaden aan boeren en ontheemden; het versterken van de lokale capaciteit v.w.b. de productie en het onderhoud van landbouwgereedschappen; waar nodig het distribueren van materiaal en metaal.	J	460.568	354.417
SD021602	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.04.01	1999.12.31	AZG	Vervolg Promoting Health Action and Health Care Services: Het verzachten van de effecten van het conflict op de gezondheid en het welzijn van de burgerbevolking in de Western Upper Nile d.m.v. het opzetten van een adequaat en functionerend gezondheidszorgsysteem. Zie SD021601.	J	892.535	714.028
SD020503	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.04.01	1999.03.31	CARTERCEN	Vierde bijdrage t.b.v. het 'Sudan Health Initiative': Voortzetting van een gezondheidszorgprogramma gericht op de uitroeiing van de 'Guinea Worm' in Soedan middels o.m. training van 'community health workers', behandeling van besmette waterbronnen en distributie van kits met medicijnen ter behandeling van de ziekte.	J	950.000	767.680
SD023601	U	711 Mensenrechten en conflictbeheersing	1998.05.01	2000.04.30	INTERAFRI	Inter Africa Group: Opleiden en inzetten van mensenrechtenwaarnemers, het geven van cursussen aan verschillende groepen zoals lokale ambtenaren en gezondheidswerkers, het verrichten van onderzoek naar oorlogsmisdaden, faciliterend optreden op het gebied van communicatiemiddelen.	J	656.702	295.516
SD024401	U	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1998.05.01	1999.04.30	EINDHOVEN	Finalisation Gedaref Water Supply: Voleindiging 'Gedaref Water Supply' zodat veilig drinkwater aan 60.000 bewoners uit de omgeving van Gedaref kan worden voorzien, verbetering van de watervoorziening van de stad Gedaref, en voorzien in training van de gemeenschap standpost beheer en hygiene.	N	499.999	499.999
SD020602	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.06.01	1999.12.31	AZG	Assistance to Health Care Services in the Nuba Mountains in South Kordofan: Het verzachten van de effecten van het conflict op de gezondheid en het welzijn van de bevolking in het Nuba-gebergte en het verhogen van de zelfredzaamheid van de bevolking op het gebied van gezondheidszorg (vervolgprogramma van SD020601).	J	697.914	558.331
SD021202	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.06.01	1999.08.31	ADRANL	Vervolgfase water- en sanitatieprogramma in West-Kapoeta: Verbetering van de gezondheid van de bevolking van West-Kapoeta County middels het verhogen van de toegang tot veilig drinkwater en het verhogen van het bewustzijn bij de bevolking van het belang van hygiene en sanitatie. Zie SD021201.	J	543.010	395.909

SD023401	U	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1998.06.01	2003.06.01	KHA	Sudan National Committee against harmful Traditional Practices: Steun aan de SNCTP voor uitroeien van schadelijke praktijken, speciaal genitale mutilatie bij vrouwen in Soedan.	N	1.854.000	248.223
SD020403	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.06.01	1999.05.31	SCFUK	SUB: Bijdrage veterinair programma in Zuid-Soedan: Het voortzetten van het programma t.b.v. het verbeteren van de voedselzekerheid en economische afhankelijkheid van de bevolking van Zuid-Soedan d.m.v. het ondersteunen van de pastorale bevolking door het vergroten van de lokale capaciteit van de veestapel.	J	485.853	375.525
WW 120021	E	789 Proj./Prog voorbereiding en begeleiding	1998.06.18	1998.12.31	DGIS	Additionele comitéring ten behoeve van SD92025 'Sudan essential drugs programme'.	N	1.857	1.857
SD025001	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.08.01	1999.07.31	VLUCHT	SUB: IRC programma voor basisgezondheidszorg, water en sanitatie: Basisgezondheidszorg, water en sanitatie in de regio's Upper Nile en Jonglei en Bahr el Ghazal en Lakes d.m.v. training van gezondheids- en waterwerkers, middels medicamentenlevering, het slaan van waterputten, het begeleiden van vroedvrouwen en operationele vaccinatie teams, training van dorpsgezondheidscomités.	J	686.946	528.335
SD024402	E	737 Sociale ontwikkeling	1998.08.20	1998.12.31	EINDHOVEN	Finalisation Gedaref Water Supply, Showak pumping station: Vernieuwen van de elektriciteitskabels van het Showak pompstation zodat het station weer operationeel is.	N	86.711	86.711
SD024901	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.09.01	1999.08.31	AZGBE	SUB: Medische noodhulp Bahr el Ghazal: Noodhulp programma gericht op verbetering van de voedselsituatie van de lokale bevolking en ontheemden, middels a) therapeutische en supplementaire bijvoeding b) verstrekken van basisgezondheidszorg en vaccinatie en c) bestrijding van epidemieën.	J	1.497.200	1.211.502
SD024801	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.09.15	1998.11.15	RCRC	Medical emergency relief to persons affected by floodings: Bijdrage noodhulp in de vorm van medische zorg aan personen die getroffen zijn door de overstromingen en hevige regenval in de regio's White Nile, River Nile, Northern en Kassala State.	N	49.992	49.992
SD007307	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1998.10.01	1999.03.01	RESCC	Vervolgbijsdrage 1998-1999 aan het Remedial English Course Centre: Het verschaffen van onderwijs in de Engelse en Arabisch taal en exacte wetenschappen (biologie, schei-, wis- en natuurkunde) t.b.v van ontheemde jongeren in Zuid-Soedan en de Nuba-bergen.	J	324.785	150.026
SD025101	U	717 Kinderen en ontwikkeling	1998.12.01	1999.09.30	ARCHDIOCES	Feeding programme displaced children Khartoum:	J	143.982	115.185

						Voorzien van 5.052 kinderen in drie ontheemdenkampen rond Khartoem van een dagelijks maal gedurende tien maanden in combinatie met een onderwijsprogramma.			
SD020103	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	OXFAM	Bijdrage Livestock and Agriculture Rehabilitation Project rond Malakal: Het verbeteren van de voedselzekerheid van de bevolking in Upper Nile door verbetering van de gezondheid van de veestapel, advisering over en beschikbaarstelling van zaden en gereedschap, het opzetten van 'bush pharmacies', 'emergency preparedness' en voorlichting m.n. voor kinderen (veeherders) omtrent mijnen.	J	371.573	0
SD025501	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	NOVIB	Voedselhulp in de Nuba: Voedselhulp aan de door oorlog en hongersnoden geteisterde bevolking van het Nuba-gebergte d.m.v. aankoop en distributie van sorghum en zout.	J	424.975	0
SD025401	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	UN Appeal Sudan 1999: Bijdragen aan het UNICEF programma in de noordelijke sector, waarbij de volgende oormerking wordt aangehouden: NLG 1.8 mln. voor gezondheidszorg; NLG 160.000,- voor water en sanitatie; NLG 40.000,- voor bijvoeding en NLG 250.000 voor onderwijs.	J	2.250.000	0
SD025402	C	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	UN Appeal Sudan 1999: Ondersteuning van de zuidelijke sector: NLG 0,5 mln voor Emergency Preparedness; NLG 0,5 mln. voor water/sanitatie; NLG 1 mln. Voor huishoud voedselzekerheid; NLG 0,5 mln. voor onderwijs; NLG 0,2 mln. voor het veiligheidsprogramma; NLG 0,2 mln. Voor monitoring/evaluatie; NLG 0,2 mln. voor humanitarian principles en NLG 0,8 mln. Voor logistieke ondersteuning.	J	3.900.000	0
SD025405	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	2000.06.30	OCHA	UN Appeal Sudan 1999, bijdrage coördinatie activiteiten UHCU en OCHA: Bijdrage aan de UN Humanitarian Coordination Unit (UNHCU) die o.m. de coördinatie tussen de Noordelijke en Zuidelijke sector alsmede de coördinatie tussen de VN organisaties en de in de noordelijke sector actief zijnde NGO's verzorgt. Tevens vindt er informatievoorziening tussen diverse actoren plaats.	J	500.000	0
SD023502	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	AICF	Geïntegreerd noodhulpprogramma voor ontheemden en kwetsbare in Juba: Bijvoedingsprogramma t.b.v. kinderen van ontheemden onder de bevolking van Juba. Gezondheidszorgprogramma, water en sanitatie en irrigatie-programma t.b.v. de bevolking en de	J	936.448	0

WW153409	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	ICRC	ontheemden in Juba. (Vervolg van SD023501) Soedan - bijdrage aan het ICRC fieldbudget 1999: Het ICRC verzorgt noodhulpverlening in gebieden waar dat nodig is door voedselhulp, bijvoeding en non-food items. In andere gebieden wordt naar een geïntegreerde hulp aanpak gestreefd met een combinatie van medische assistentie, water en sanitatie programma's, voedselzekerheid en mine-awareness.	J	3.000.000	0
SD015204	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	AZG	Medisch noodhulpprogramma 2 ontheemdenkampen: Basisgezondheidszorg in de ontheemdenkampen Jebel Awelia el Salam en Omdurman el Salam. Deze fase is vooral gericht op training van de lokale staf (medisch en organisatorisch).	J	348.386	0
SD025403	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	WFP	UN Appeal Sudan 1999: Bijdrage aan het WFP voedselhulpprogramma t.b.v. de noordelijke sector.	J	3.484.626	0
SD025404	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	WFP	UN Appeal Sudan 1999: Bijdrage aan het WFP voedselhulpprogramma t.b.v. de zuidelijke sector.	J	3.500.000	0
SD019104	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	MEDAIR	Multi-sectoraal hulpprogramma in Mid-West Upper Nile regio en Pochalla, Zuid-Soedan: De regio's minder kwetsbaar, meer zelfvoorzienend en zelfverzekerd maken op het terrein van basisgezondheidszorg en water en sanitatie.	J	1.050.000	0
SD025301	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	UNICEF	Bijdrage Joint Appeal for the requirements to contain the outbreak of Meningitis: Bestrijding van de meningitis epidemie in Noord-Soedan d.m.v. aankoop en distributie van vaccins.	N	500.000	0
SD010907	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	VLUCHT	ICR gezondheidsprogramma's voor vluchtelingen in Kakuma-kamp: Het verlenen van basisgezondheidszorg en gehandicaptenrehabilitatie aan de vluchtelingenbevolking van het Kakuma-kamp en de lokale bevolking van Turkana en het verbeteren van de zelfredzaamheid van de bevolking in het Kakuma-kamp en de omringende Turkana dorpen. Zie SD010906.	J	838.730	0
SD020304	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.01.01	1999.12.31	VSFBE	Bijdrage aan programma in Marial in Zuid-Soedan: Het verbeteren van de gezondheid van de veestapel en daarmee de voedselzekerheid van de door burgeroorlog getroffen bevolking van Zuid-Soedan. Het stimuleren van participatie van vrouwen aan het programma.	J	906.100	0
SD019004	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.03.01	2000.02.29	WVSIONNL	4e bijdrage zaden en gereedschappenprogramma in Zuid-Soedan: Vergroten van de voedselzekerheid van de doelgroep middels o.m. distributie van zaden en het versterken van lokale capaciteit. Doelgroep bestaat uit	J	382.325	0

SD017603	C	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.03.01	2000.02.29	SCFUK	boeren en ontheemden. Laatste bijdrage basisonderwijs Wau: Het verbeteren van de kwaliteit van basisonderwijs aan o.a. ontheemde kinderen in Wau. In deze fase zal vooral aandacht worden geschonken aan de kwalitatieve aspecten: curriculumverbetering en training van onderwijzend en niet-onderwijzend personeel. Zie SD017602.	J	507.945	0
SD007308	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.04.01	2000.06.30	RESCC	Vervolgbijdrage 1999-2000 aan het Remedial English Course Centre: Vervolgfinanciering van het RESCC onderwijsprogramma t.b.v. ontheemde studenten uit Zuid-Soedan en de Nuba bergen.	J	712.605	0
SD020504	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.04.01	2000.03.31	CARTERCEN	Vijfde bijdrage t.b.v. het 'Sudan Health Initiative': Voortzetting van een gezondheidszorgprogramma gericht op de uitroeiing van de "Guinea Worm" in Soedan middels o.m. gezondheidseducatie en gemeenschapsmobilisatie.	J	530.000	0
WW152105	U	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.04.23	1999.06.14	DGIS	Programma ondersteuning Noodhulp 1997: Impactevaluatie WFP voedselhulp in Soedan (noordelijke en zuidelijke sector).	N	146.348	0
SD023902	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.05.01	2000.04.30	VLUCHT	ICR zelfredzaamheidsprogramma voor vrouwen rondom Khartoem: Het opbouwen en vergroten van de capaciteit onder ontheemde vrouwen ter bevordering van hun sociale en economische zelfstandigheid. De directe doelgroep is 675 ontheemde vrouwen in de kampen Jebel Awlia en Mayo.	J	385.220	0
SD024102	U	753 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1999.07.01	2000.06.30	CMASD	Vervolgfase Comprehensive and Sustainable Health Care System Project: Terugbrengen van ziekte- en sterftcijfers in het Zeraf Island en Langken district d.m.v. het ontwikkelen en ondersteunen van een duurzaam gezondheidszorgsysteem.	J	636.000	0

REGIONALE EN WERELDWIJDE ACTIVITEITEN ONDER ANDERE MET
BETREKKING OP SOEDAN

Act.nr.	Fase	KBE	Looptijd begin	eind	beherende organisatie	Naam & Doelstelling	Confl. gerel.	Comitéring	Uitgegeven
RF91007	E	733 landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1992.01.29	1995.12.31	ICARDA	Development of national seed production capabilities in West Asia and North Africa phase III: Het versterken van locale productiecapaciteiten van landbouwzaden in landen van West-Azië en Noord-Afrika ten einde de beschikbaarheid van kwalitatief hoogwaardig zaadgoed zeker te stellen.	N	952.560	852.600
WW073101	E	750 Doelbijdragen	1994.01.01	1996.12.31	IDICANADA	DOE-1423/IDI/trainingprogramma 1994-96; Verbeteren van het functioneren van nationale rekenkamers in een aantal Arabische landen d.m.v. drie trainingen in de regio.	N	416.250	377.997
RF022201	E	715 Landenprogramma's m.b.t. milieu	1994.07.01	1994.09.01	LUW	AETFAT congress 1994: Participeren van Afrikaanse deelnemers aan het AETFAT congres 1994.	N	120.000	106.796
WW074901	E	763 Speciale activiteiten	1994.08.01	1995.07.31	NNB	Comparative Study on National Security, Freedom of Expression and Access to Information: De financiering van de reis- en verblijfskosten van mensen uit OS-landen die de conferentie zullen bijwonen.	N	30.000	27.315
WW080105	E	761 Onderzoeksprogramma	1995.01.01	1995.03.30	DGIS	Vertaling van hoofdstuk 4.1 van de nota 'Onderzoek en ontwikkelingssamenwerking': Beschikbaar maken deel van de nota voor Arabisch lezende mensen.	N	2.761	2.761
WW079503	E	715 Landenprogramma's m.b.t. milieu	1995.07.01	1995.07.15	WCPC	WCPC XIII International Plant Protection Congress: Deelname van sprekers en DGIS-projectuitvoerders uit Afrika aan het Plant Protection Congress te Den Haag, juli 1995.	N	49.980	21.917
RF017902	U	733 landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1995.12.31	1999.12.31	ICARDA	Training in Seed Technology: Het ter beschikking komen van goed opgeleide staf t.b.v. nationale zaaizaadprogramma's in de deelnemende landen.	N	1.977.090	1.395.121
RF024306	E	789 Proj. prog. voorb. en beg.	1996.01.01	1996.12.31	DGIS	Beleidsondersteuningsfonds Nijl en Rode Zee regio	N	1.287.000	220.601

WW098101	U	805 Speciale multilaterale activiteiten	1996.04.01	1997.01.01	VN	1996 (BOF): Ondersteuning van ontwikkelingsprogramma in de Nijl of Rode Zee regio. Herstructurering VN-mensenrechtencentrum: Herstructurering van het mensenrechtencentrum in Geneve als follow-up van de consultancy-studie inzake het mensenrechtencentrum verricht door Price Waterhouse, waaraan Nederland eerder heeft bijgedragen.	N	254.999	254.999
RF026001	E	763 Speciale activiteiten	1996.04.01	1998.12.31	GCA	Global Coalition for Africa, slotfase september-december 1996 GCA Den Haag; Verzorging van de liason tussen de Nederlandse minister voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking en de GCA; ondersteuning van de minister als co-voorzitter van GCA; vertegenwoordiging van de minister in GCA aangelegenheden; verspreiding van informatie omtrent GCA.	N	288.750	201.619
WW102001	U	750 Doelbijdragen	1996.08.01	1998.09.30	NRC	DOE-1548/NRC/ Publicatie jaarboek over binnenlandse ontheemden: Samenstelling van een jaarlijks overzicht van de situatie van binnenlandse ontheemden en de rol van verschillende actoren en organisaties.	N	61.250	48.160
WW094719	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1996.11.22	1996.12.05	DGIS	PON 1996: Review UNIFEM project 'African Women for Conflict Resolution and Peace'.	N	22.000	30.124
WW122801	E	798 NFP	1997.04.15	1997.06.05	ISSDENHAAG	Development, Law & Social Justice Programme 1997: Effectieve ondersteuning van de bevordering en verdediging van de mensenrechten. Institutionele versterking door het trainen van NPG-vertegenwoordigers in strategiebepaling teneinde bovenomschreven doelen te realiseren.	N	300.000	300.000
WW111512	E	749 Noodhulp t.b.v. ontwikkelingslanden	1997.09.09	1997.09.09	AFRIRIGHTS	PON 1997: rondetafelgesprek humanitaire situatie in Soedan en Rwanda: Financiële ondersteuning van een rondetafelgesprek tussen R en de NGO 'African Rights' in het kader van de humanitaire situatie in Rwanda en Soedan. Overleg vindt plaats op 9 september 1997.	J	2.349	1.363
WW105023	U	796 NFP	1997.10.10	1997.10.27	OENKERK	1997 Refresher Course for NFP Alumni of IPC livestock, Oenkerk in Oeganda: Vergroten van de capaciteit en kwaliteit van menselijke hulpbronnen in ontwikkelingslanden, specifiek gericht op vergroting van de impact van het NFP. Institutionele versterking door opleiding van beroepskrachten.	N	102.640	102.640
WW105013	U	796 NFP	1997.10.19	1997.10.29	ISSDENHAAG	1997 Refresher Course for NFP Alumni of ISS in Yemen: Vergroten van de capaciteit en kwaliteit van menselijke hulpbronnen in ontwikkelingslanden,	N	112.000	112.000

WW125701	U	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1998.01.01	1999.01.31	DSIVR	specifiek gericht op vergroting van de impact van het NFP. Institutionele versterking door opleiding van beroepskrachten. Political Participation of Women and good governance / internationale conferentie: Organisatie van de internationale conferentie 'Political participation and good governance'.	N	658.584	581.981
WW126501	U	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1998.01.01	2000.12.31	VBOS	Vrouwenberaad ontwikkelingssamenwerking 1998-2000: Beleidsbeïnvloeding voor 'empowerment' van vrouwen in Zuid en Noord. Het initiëren en faciliteren bij het beïnvloeden van beleid voor internationale samenwerking van met name Nederland, maar ook Europa en de VN.	J	500.000	166.665
WW132703	E	715 Landenprogramma's m.b.t. milieu	1998.07.01	1998.07.31	CRUSTACEA	4e Internationale CRUSTACEA Congress: Bijdrage aan deelname van ongeveer 18 deskundigen op het gebied van schaaldieren, uit ontwikkelingslanden aan het Internationale CRUSTACEA Congres dat van 20 tot en met 24 april 1998 in Amsterdam zal plaatsvinden.	N	58.464	58.310
WW126701	U	739 Vrouwen en ontwikkeling	1998.08.15	1998.12.31	HOM	Vertaling tentoonstelling 'Ongekend verweer, de actieve rol van vrouwen in conflictsituaties': Het voor een internationaal publiek toegankelijk maken van de tentoonstelling.	N	33.430	28.430
WW102302	U	997 Subsidie proj. m.b.t. grondstoffen	1999.05.01	1999.09.30	INZET	Expert Meetings Handel in de Lome-onderhandelingen: Tijdige gedachtenwisseling tussen ambtenaren, deskundigen en NGO-vertegenwoordigers over het thema 'Handel' in de lopende onderhandelingen over een nieuw Lome-ackoord, m.n. inzake mogelijke alternatieven voor de in het EU-mandaat voorziene 'REPA's'.	N	53.000	0
RF017903	C	733 landbouw en regionale ontwikkeling	1999.07.01	1999.07.30	DGIS	Evaluatie 'Training in Seed Technology'.	N	60.000	0