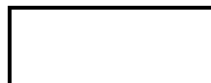




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Sudan: A Nation Divided



An Intelligence Assessment

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*GI 82-10181
September 1982*

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Sudan: A Nation Divided



An Intelligence Assessment

*Information available as of 15 September 1982
has been used in the preparation of this report.*

This paper was prepared by 
Office of Global Issues. Comments and queries are
welcome and may be addressed to the Chief,
Geography Division, OGI, 

This paper has been coordinated with the National
Intelligence Council 

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Sudan: Basic Data**Government**

Government leader and political party: President Gen. Gaafar Mohamed Nimeiri; Sudan Socialist Union [redacted]

Type: republic under military control since May 1969 [redacted]

Political subdivisions: six regions; regional governments recently granted additional authority [redacted]

Branches: President and Cabinet; 151-member People's Assembly; five regional assemblies inaugurated June 1981 for northern Sudan; plans for division of southern Sudan under consideration. [redacted]

Economy

GDP: \$8.9 billion (1981), \$461 per capita [redacted]

Electric power: 310,000 kW capacity (1980); 1.2 billion kWh produced (1980), 65 kWh per capita [redacted]

Exports: \$594.0 million (f.o.b., FY 1980); cotton (56 percent), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; \$187.3 million exports to Communist countries (FY 1979) [redacted]

Imports: \$1.3 billion (c.i.f., FY 1980); textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, tea, wheat [redacted]

Budget: (FY 1980) public revenue \$2.0 billion, total expenditures \$2.7 billion, including development expenditure \$660.0 million [redacted]

Aid: economic commitments—OPEC (ODA, 1974-80), \$2 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-79), \$904 million; Communist countries (1970-80), \$262; United States, including Ex-Im (FY 1970-80), \$238 million; military—Communist countries (1970-80), \$72 million; United States (FY 1970-80), \$31 million [redacted]

Transportation

Railroads: 5,516 km total; 4,800 km 1.067-meter gauge, 716 km 1.6096-meter gauge plantation line [redacted]

Highways: 23,000 km total; 1,800 km bituminous treated, 3,652 km gravel, 2,304 km improved earth; remainder unimproved earth and track [redacted]

Inland waterways: 5,310 km navigable [redacted]

Pipelines: refined products, 815 km [redacted]

Ports: 1 major (Port Sudan) [redacted]

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft, including one leased [redacted]

Airfields: 80 total, 72 usable; 9 permanent-surface runways; 4 runways 2,440 to 3,659 meters, 33 runways 1,220 to 2,439 meters [redacted]

Merchant marine: 10 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 89,916 GRT, 121,978 DWT; includes 8 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo [redacted]

Telecommunications

Large system by African standards, barely adequate; consists of radio relay, cables, radio communications, and troposcatter; domestic satellite system, 14 stations; 63,400 telephones (0.3 per 100 population); five AM, no FM, two TV stations; one Atlantic Ocean satellite station [redacted]

Defense Forces

Military manpower: males 15 to 49, 4,544,000; 2,778,000 fit for military service; 209,000 reach military age (18) annually [redacted]

Personnel: 51,000 Army, 2,000 Navy, 3,300 Air Force (70 pilots), 3,000 air defense [redacted]

Major ground units: 3 infantry divisions (8 infantry brigades, 26 infantry battalions), 1 armored division (2 armored brigades), 1 artillery corps, 1 airborne brigade, 1 engineer corps, 2 border guard battalions, 1 presidential guard battalion, plus support troops [redacted]

Ships: 9 patrol boats, 2 utility landing craft, 4 harbor patrol craft, 4 auxiliaries, 15 percent operational [redacted]

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El Gamhuria Avenue—the major thoroughfare in Khartoum's largest business district



Refugees fleeing civil disorder in Uganda cross the White Nile to safety in southern Sudan.



Ugandan refugees building their house in southern Sudan, where more than 100,000 of their countrymen have sought refuge from fighting and starvation in their homeland.



Franz Furt ©

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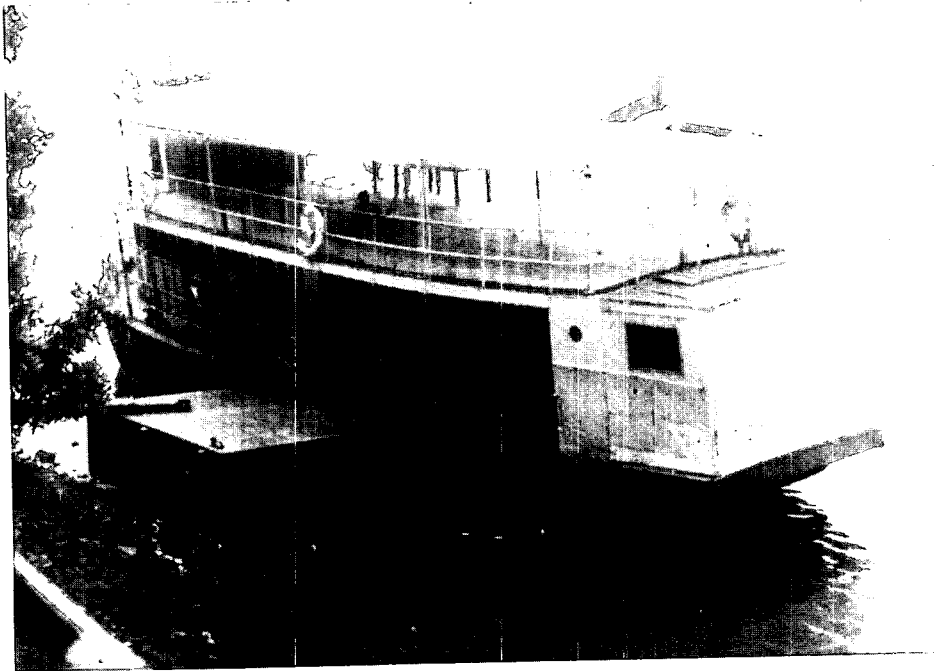
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Farm workers in one of the many cotton fields at Gezira. Sudan's largest (800,000 hectares) agricultural scheme.



Liaison ©

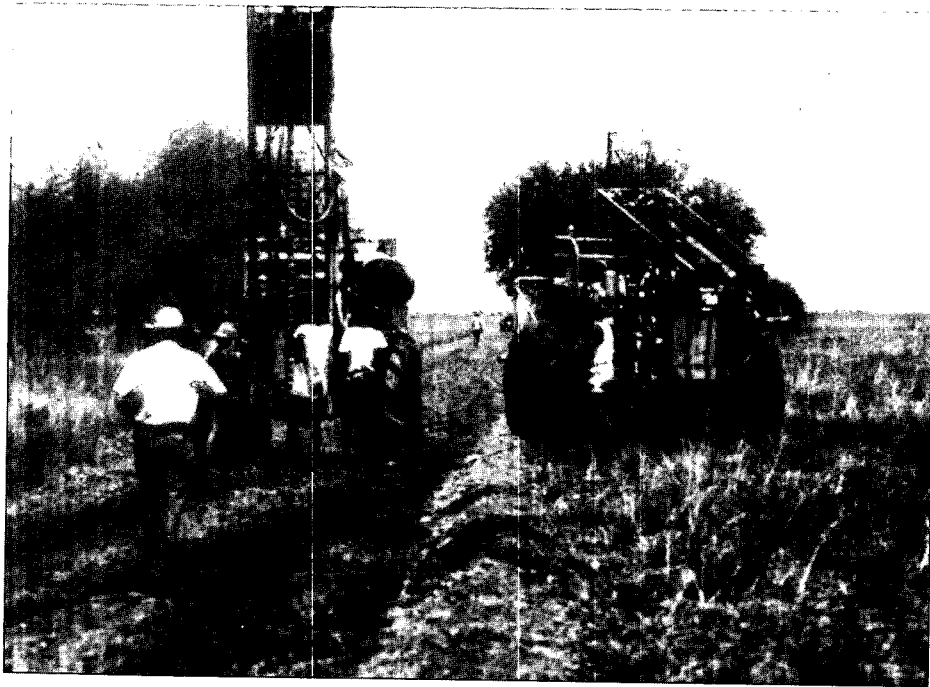
Steamer on the White Nile, the most reliable transportation link between Juba and Khartoum.



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Seismic drilling rig and crew search for oil. Rig has become Sudan's symbol of hope for economic recovery.



Anyanya rebels in a training camp in southern Sudan during the 1965-72 civil war. Guerrilla training for Sudanese dissidents in similar camps in Ehtiopia is now sponsored by Libya.



A typical northern Sudanese woman. Although she has a mixed racial heritage, she touts her Arab ancestry.



Wide World

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