



USAID | SUDAN

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USAID FY 2005 Sudan Program Description

The following document is a description of USAID's program in Sudan in Fiscal Year 2005 (October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005). The document is divided geographically – Darfur and the rest of Sudan. USAID's total budget for Sudan in FY 2005 is \$656 million.

Darfur

USAID's budget for Darfur in FY 2005 is \$370 million consisting of \$272 million for food aid; \$96 million for emergency programs other than food aid managed by the USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance; and \$2 million managed by the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives for a small grants program funding local NGOs to work on human rights and civilian protection. The \$272 million for food aid will provide approximately 285,000 metric tons, and will target two million beneficiaries.

The breakdown by program sector is projected to be:

Sector	FY 2005 allocation
Emergency food aid	\$272 million
Shelter/Relief Supplies	\$30 million
Health/Nutrition	\$20 million
Coordination	\$9 million
Water/sanitation	\$11 million
Agriculture/Food Security	\$5 million
Infrastructure	\$4 million
Civilian protection	\$3 million
Logistics	\$10 million
Contingency	\$6 million
Total	\$370 million

Other Sudan Programs

In 2005, USAID programs will continue to prioritize war-affected regions of Sudan just as our humanitarian assistance programs did during the civil war. Most USAID assistance will therefore go to southern Sudan and the transition zone where North meets South, where 40 years of civil war have resulted in a near total absence of basic infrastructure, social services, and institutions.

USAID's FY 2005 budget is \$286 million for Sudan programs outside of Darfur, broken into broad program categories of development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and food aid.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: \$86 million

1. Support to the peace process: \$1 million to pay for travel and accommodation of Sudanese attending reconciliation meetings and other activities to maintain peace.

2. Governance: \$9.85 million

A major task is to help the new Government of Southern Sudan to stand up quickly and function effectively. USAID's governance program will support:

- training of people, procurement of vehicles and equipment, and technical assistance to the Secretariats of Finance, Public Service and Justice;
- participatory and inclusive political processes, civilian political parties, southern Sudan's new legislative body, the constitution, and focus group surveys;
- media, information, and grassroots peaceful dialogue;
- a new census in preparation for elections;
- capacity building for civil society organizations;
- training needs across all development sectors, in part by bringing in trained Sudanese from the Diaspora to help fill skills gaps.

3. Basic Education: \$10.3 million

- USAID supports a consortium of NGOs led by CARE to build facilities and support local management in a five-year program that will assist 290 primary schools, 10 secondary schools, and 5 teacher training centers;
- a distance education program;
- an adult literacy program;
- training and capacity development of the Secretariat of Education.

4. Health, Water and Sanitation: \$16 million

- a new 5-year health program will deliver primary health care services in twenty counties;
 - development of a decentralized health sector in southern Sudan, including planning a transition from emergency health care provided by international organizations in a war environment to sustainable health services provided by Sudanese;
 - the U.S. Centers for Disease Control is building the surveillance capacities of the Secretariat of Health and its county health departments;
 - institutional strengthening of the Secretariat of Health;
 - initial work to address HIV/AIDS prevention and care.
5. Economic Growth: \$48.9 million
- USAID has three existing multi-year agreements for an agricultural revitalization program which supports micro-finance, regional training centers for agriculture/livestock/fishing/natural resources management, and technical assistance to the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock;
 - a major infrastructure program for roads, river transport, electricity and telecommunications in the South, including capacity building;
 - a new program to re-establish regional trade networks.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE: \$140 million

1. Expanded Emergency Response/Quick Impact (\$83.5 million): USAID's humanitarian program in southern Sudan and the transition zone will be doubled from FY 2004 to reach areas that are under-served because of isolation during the conflict. These areas include Upper Nile, northern Bahr el Ghazal, and central Equatoria – especially the zone devastated by the Lord's Resistance Army. Eastern Sudan will also be a priority for USAID. Program activities will be managed by about 30 NGOs and UN agencies in the sectors of health care, water, nutrition, livelihoods, and food security.
2. Emergency roads and dykes program (\$38 million): The road infrastructure in southern Sudan was destroyed during the decades of conflict, such that most humanitarian assistance is delivered by costly air operations, and economic recovery is greatly impeded. USAID will support the ongoing program of the World Food Program which has several sets of equipment already on site and working in Eastern Equatoria and Bor County. The target for 2005 is the system of roads connecting Juba, the capital of southern Sudan, to the major surrounding

towns and to East Africa; and flood protection in parts of Upper Nile. There is a demining component because these roads cross the GOS/SPLA front lines.

3. Community infrastructure program (\$10 million): The signing of the comprehensive peace agreement is an historic event for southern Sudan. However, previous peace agreements in Sudan have failed. Communities in southern Sudan and the transition zone need to see tangible benefits to be convinced that this agreement is genuine. During the war, population centers in the South were a target of attacks, and humanitarian services were provided at relief centers established in isolated locations for security. With peace, services will be moved to county centers where there is very little infrastructure – administrative offices, water systems, schools, clinics. There are special needs in the main towns in the South, where the GOS will turn over authority to the new Government of South Sudan and where many returnees are likely to settle. This component will consist of rapid-disbursing small grants for a quick-start community infrastructure program.

4. Support for USAID operations (\$8.5 million): Refurbishment of USAID's Juba office/residence, and upgrading USAID's Khartoum facilities.

TRANSITION ASSISTANCE: \$5 million

OTI's current southern Sudan program has three main objectives:

- To build the capacity of civil authorities, including offices, staff training, and transport;
- To restore the conditions of peace within and among communities through support of opportunities for peaceful dialogue; and
- To increase access to quality, independent information.

\$5 million will focus on immediate transition issues such as abuse prevention, peaceful dialogue, conflict resolution, reconciliation, information, and communications and other activities that will support the peace agreement. This will include filling gaps in other funding sources where quick, flexible funding is needed to maintain the political momentum for peace.

FOOD ASSISTANCE: \$55 million

USAID will contribute at least \$55 million for food assistance outside of Darfur. This will provide approximately 55,000 metric tons, and will contribute to reaching approximately 3.2 million beneficiaries. The food assistance will be targeted to the

most vulnerable people, usually in former conflict zones, where most IDPs and refugees are expected to return. Assistance will also go to vulnerable populations in the East (Kassala and Red Sea States), where there is a high potential for instability due to an on-going simmering rebellion.