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USAID SUDAN - BROOKE WIND-UP PLAN

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the evacuation in 1986, the aim of Mission management, with the support of AID Washington has been to reduce the scope and size of USAID Sudan's program and project portfolio. The intent of this process was to eliminate nonessential parts of the portfolio and to improve management throughout.

As a result, the Mission closed out 15 dollar-funded projects, redesigned 3 projects, redirected 1 project, closed out more than 30 local currency-funded projects, and instituted major improvements in its local currency and CIP programs. Simultaneously, the administrative wing of the Mission established needed control systems and reconciled prior year activities. Only two new projects have been signed since 1986, both of which are in AID's highest priority areas: forestry and natural resource conservation, and child survival.

This process continued after the Mission's Concept Paper was presented in AID/W in May 1988, and after the Mission recommended moving to Option IV in September 1988.

As a result, when the Mission began the Brooke Wind-Up process in March 1989, the Mission had, for all intents and purposes, already completed the essential first step in the analysis and decision-making required by Brooke. The next step required by Brooke, and perhaps the most difficult, was then undertaken: ascertaining how to close out all projects in the least amount of time while safeguarding the basic output or "unit of assistance" provided by the project.

Having undergone these two comprehensive exercises, the Mission feels confident that it has exhausted the possibilities for reducing or eliminating projects and programs, and has devised a well-conceived and coordinated approach to phasing out the remaining elements of its portfolio.

In summary, the Mission's recommendations are to:

- o terminate one project
- o close eight projects at the approved PACDs
- o reduce PACD of one project and
- o extend the PACD of four projects
- o deobligate \$22.2 million
- o request \$4.56 million of FAA 617 monies to preserve USG investment and leave meaningful units of assistance.

Most of the Mission's activities are in the areas of health and population, agriculture and natural resources, and roads and infrastructure. Other projects support village-based rural development activities of PVOs, renewable energy research and commercialization, and economic research and monitoring. The Mission also has a very active disaster relief and food assistance program for displaced persons, supported substantially by OFDA funds.

The plan presented herein expects that a major humanitarian relief program will continue for an indefinite period. This assumption reflects our understanding of American interests in the Sudan as well as the continuing need for emergency assistance as demonstrated by our experience over the past several years. The implementation of emergency and relief programs will require the continued presence of A.I.D. personnel to carry out these programs in a professional manner.

The Wind-Up Plan embodies a transition from a wide-ranging program encompassing development assistance, economic support, and disaster assistance to a program concentrating on disaster relief and food aid. This will require a continued but greatly diminished USAID presence in the Sudan; budgets and staffing reflect that assumption.

While projects are in the process of being closed out, from now until the end of FY 92, USAID Sudan will retain its current organizational structure while phasing out particular staff positions within the existing offices. By the beginning of FY 93, the Mission will become an AID Office, and the offices restructured accordingly. U.S. Direct Hire staff will be reduced from 26 to 9 positions over the same time. Mission staff in general will be reduced from 325 as of January 1989 to 122 as of September 1993, including 39 in Juba.

#### I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

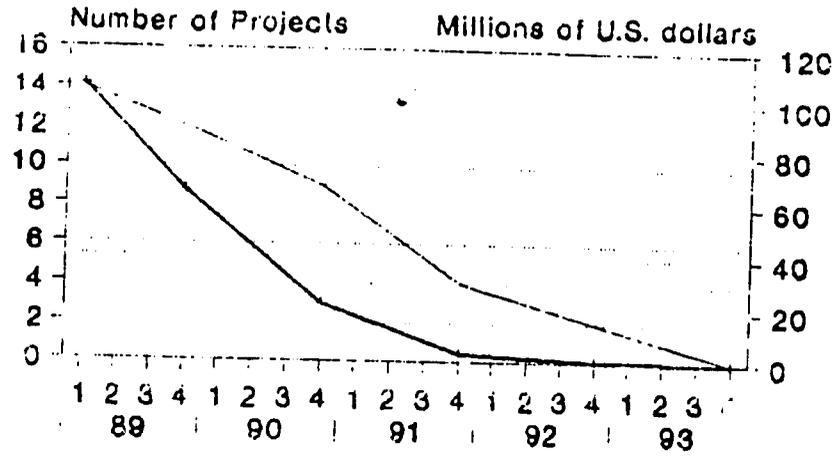
The Brooke Amendment prohibits the funding of new bilateral assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) to any country which is in default during a period in excess of one calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds have been appropriated under this Act.

Brooke does not affect disbursements under valid obligations existing prior to the effective cut off date. In addition, Section 617 of the FAA permits new obligations of funds for a period of up to eight months after Brooke Amendment sanctions come into effect to (a) minimize waste and loss of the assistance already furnished, and (b) finish up programs which are near completion and which are in the interest of the United States to finalize in an orderly and business-like manner.

The only relevant exception to the above is FAA Section 123(e), which allows Missions to continue supporting programs of PVOs and cooperatives already being supported prior to the date when Brooke Amendment sanctions come into effect. In providing such assistance, the Administrator must consider "whether continuation of support for such programs is in the national interest of the United States." Section 123(e) also permits follow-on activities or modifications to currently existing PVO projects.

The Government of Sudan (GOS) has been under Brooke Amendment sanctions since January 5, 1989. As of the end of April 1989, the GOS was \$10.5 million behind in Brooke payments, with an additional \$12.8 million due before September 5, 1989 or the end of FAA Section 617's eight-month window. Table One summarizes Brooke sensitive and 620(q) payments coming due between now and the end of Calendar Year 1989.

## USAID Sudan Active Bilateral Projects and Pipeline



Number of Projects	14	12	9	4	2	(
Project Pipeline	106	65	22	3	0.5	(

Quarters, 1/89 to 4/93

--- Number of Projects    — Project Pipeline

**Excludes Centrally Funded Projects**

In addition to Brooke payments, the GOS is in various stages of arrears to its other major creditors. Total GOS debt is currently estimated to be over \$12 billion, of which \$6 billion is in arrears. The single largest creditor is the IMF, to which the GOS is in arrears by approximately \$1 billion.

As of mid-May, GOS U.S. dollar arrears to the USG are approximately \$7 million on Title I loans, \$11 million on Brooke/620(q) sensitive loans, and over \$26 million on CCC credits. Similarly, GOS arrears on Sudanese Pound (LS) counterpart deposits into Title I and Commodity Import Program (CIP) special accounts are approximately LS 102 million for Title I, and LS 11 million for ESF-funded CIPs.

The GOS has stated its intention to become current with its major creditors. However, given the GOS's current spending priorities relative to its limited foreign exchange resources and its already large national budget deficit, the timely payment of dollars or Sudanese Pounds to its creditors becomes increasingly questionable. Indeed, in 1987/88, the GOS paid approximately \$130 million to creditors, while in 1988/89, the amount is expected to only reach around \$50 million.

TABLE ONE  
BROOKE SENSITIVE PAYMENTS  
(Millions of Dollars)

	D.A. DEBT 620(q) Only	F.M.S. DEBT	TOTAL*	CUMULATIVE*	
* Through April, 1989	0.3	10.5	10.8	10.8	*
* May	0.0	0.4	0.4	11.2	*
* June	0.0	1.9	1.9	13.1	*
* July	0.1	4.3	4.4	17.5	*
* August	0.0	6.2	6.2	23.7	*
* September	0.2	0.0	0.2	23.9	*
* October	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	*
* November	0.0	0.4	0.4	24.3	*
* December	0.0	1.9	1.9	26.2	*
* TOTAL	0.6	25.6	26.2	—	*

II. METHODOLOGY

This Wind-Up Plan was prepared over the course of the eight-month period (1/5/89-9/5/89) allowed by FAA Section 617 for designing a phase down of USAID programs. Contingency planning started in March, 1989 (Month Three). Drawing on the Brooke guidance cable from AID/W, a Brooke Committee was formed under the direction of the Mission Director and all ongoing projects and programs were reviewed. Each activity was examined with the aim of leaving behind a useful unit of assistance within a reasonable amount of time. In addition, the Mission considered the time required in order to allow the GOS to be able to absorb and maintain the output of the activity.

The Mission has not discussed this Wind-Up Plan in any detail with the GOS. The GOS was advised of our legislation and the implementation of Brooke sanctions verbally and by a hand-delivered letter from the Ambassador to the Prime Minister on March 26, 1989. Upon receipt of AID/W approval of the Plan, the Mission will initiate discussions with principal counterparts in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, followed by contacts with each of the technical ministries and agencies concerned.

### III. PROJECT AND PROGRAM ANALYSES

#### A. Overview

Since 1986, the thrust of Mission management, with the support of AFR/EA, has been to consolidate and realign the program and project portfolio. In fact, before the Brooke Wind-Up process started, the Mission had already closed out fifteen dollar-funded projects, redesigned three projects, redirected one project, established local currency programming and monitoring procedures with the GOS, and closed out over 30 local currency-funded projects. On the administrative support side, the Mission reduced its vulnerabilities through the establishment of needed control systems and reconciled prior year activities.

This process continued after the Mission's Concept Paper was presented in AID/W in May 1988, and after the Mission recommended moving to Option IV in September 1988. Indeed, only two new projects have been signed since 1986, both of which are in AID's highest priority areas, demanding urgent attention in Sudan (forestry and natural resource conservation, and child survival).

As a result, when the Mission began the Brooke Wind-Up process in March 1989, the Mission had, for all intent and purposes, already completed the equivalent of the analysis and difficult decision-making required in preparing a Wind-Up Plan. Nevertheless, the Mission reviewed opportunities for additional curtailments. The Mission believes, fundamentally, that there is little remaining that can be cut without risking damage to the investments made to date. The Mission recommendation is:

- terminate one project
- to close eight projects at the approved PACDs;
- reduce PACD of one project and
- to extend the PACD of four projects;
- to deobligate \$22.2 million, and
- to request \$4.56 million of FAA 617 monies to preserve USG investment and leave meaningful units of assistance.

Table Two summarizes the recommendations of the Mission based on reviews of the individual projects:

TABLE TWO  
PROJECTS SUMMARY  
(Millions of Dollars)

No.	Project Name	PACD	Major		Pipeline as of 3/31/89	Planned (Deobligation)	Actions Required			Mission Recommendation
			Budg/PACD	Change in			PACD Over 10-yr	FAA 617 Funds	FAA 123(e)	
1.	RFP (650-0012)	8/22/90	--	--	5.3	--	xx	--	xx	Close Project by PACD
2.	WSARP (650-0020)	9/29/88	--	--	6.5	6.5 <sup>1</sup>	xx	1.5	--	
3.	RHSP (650-0030)	8/26/90	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	Close Project by PACD
4.	SREP (650-0041)	9/30/90	xx	xx	1.7	--	--	--	--	Extend Project to 9/91
5.	SORMAR (650-0043)	9/30/89	xx	--	9.0	(9.0)	--	0.16	--	Extend Project to 3/91
6.	APS (650-0047)	10/30/91	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	Close Project by PACD
7.	KORAG (650-0054)	6/30/92	xx	--	8.6	--	--	1.50	--	Close Project by PACD
8.	EPM (650-0059)	6/30/89	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	Close Project by PACD
9.	GEDAREF (650-0065)	6/30/89	--	xx	0.3	--	--	--	--	Extend Project to 7/90
10.	WAMR (650-0069)	12/31/91	--	xx	47.1	--	--	--	--	Extend Project to 12/92
11.	PAIP (650-0071)	8/31/93	--	--	3.2	(2.3)	--	--	--	Close Project by 8/92
12.	SRAAD (650-0082)	7/31/93	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	Close Project by PACD
13.	UNICEF/CS(650-0513)	12/31/89	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	Close Project by PACD
14.	CIP	12/31/90	--	--	12.0	17.8	--	--	--	Close Project by PACD
TOTAL					<u>114.1</u>	<u>(35.6)</u>		<u>3.16</u>		Close Program by PACD

<sup>1</sup>Notification regarding deobligation of \$2.0 Million issued to AID/W

Table Three is the phase-out schedule for the Mission project portfolio.

TABLE THREE  
PROJECT PHASE-OUT SCHEDULE

\*\*\*\*\*

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS</u>	*
April 30, 1989	14	*
September 30, 1989	12	*
September 30, 1990	9	*
September 30, 1991	4	*
September 30, 1992	2	*
September 30, 1993	0	*

\*\*\*\*\*

**B. PD&S Funds**

The Mission reviewed PD&S requests to ensure that they did not directly benefit the Government of Sudan (GOS) within the context of the Brooke Plan and legislative interest, and that they assist USAID in programming funds.

1. FY 1989 Requests

A total of \$290,000 in PD&S funds are being requested for FY 1989.

(a). WID Assessments (\$18,000)

**Discussion:** USAID Sudan is mandated by AID/W to develop a WID Action Plan, identifying long-term WID objectives to ensure the incorporation of WID concerns into AID program, strategy and project planning documents, per 88 STATE 218365. The Mission's approach to developing an Action Plan includes the completion of two studies: "A Profile and Assessment of Education, Training, and Employment Opportunities for Women"; and "A Gender Analysis of Agriculture and Health."

The first profile and assessment, which will be conducted by a local research institution and monitored by a short-term WID Advisor to the Mission, is expected to be completed during the summer of 1989. The local research institution will be financed with local currency from the Mission's Trust Fund Account. USAID has requested PD&S funds to finance the WID Adviser. Initiation of the gender analysis also awaits availability of PD&S funds.

These two WID studies will fill the Mission's information gap on the status of women in two key sectors of the Sudanese economy and in the Mission's project portfolio. Without the completion of these studies, the Mission will not have the data base to develop long-term WID objectives and a plan which is appropriate for Sudan.

**Recommendation:** That the Mission proceed with the development of the Profile and assessment of Education, Training, and Employment using PD&S funds totalling \$18,000.

(b). Assessments of Rehabilitation and Health Needs in the South

(i). Rehabilitation Planning (\$100,000)

**Discussion:** Given the current initiatives toward a peace agreement between the GOS and the SPLA, funding is needed for a needs assessment to determine what priority rehabilitation efforts may be required in Southern Sudan should peace be achieved. These funds would be used to field teams in the South, and among the displaced in Khartoum and elsewhere in the Sudan, primarily to determine the needs for assistance and options.

Recommendation: That \$100,000 in PD&S funds be made available for this study.

(ii). PVO Health Preparedness (AMREF) (\$172,000) 123 (c) ?

Discussion: The PVO AMREF has submitted a proposal to the Mission which could be implemented quickly once a cease fire is in place, to assess the medical and health conditions of the general population in the South, and to identify short-term requirements for curative rather than preventative medical and health assistance. With the AMREF staff in Juba as well as other areas in the South, and their excellent relationship with the Ministry of Health in Juba, we believe that they have adequate resources at their disposal to undertake such a study quickly.

Recommendation: That \$172,000 in PD&S funds be made available to enter into a grant agreement with AMREF to undertake this study.

2. PD&S Requests Deferred Beyond FY 1989

(a). Population Project - (\$100,000)

Discussion: The Mission strategy document submitted and approved under Option Four by AID/W in FY 1988 states that USAID Sudan will develop new projects in only two areas: Population and Child Survival. The Mission submitted a PID for the population project to AID/W in late CY 1988 which was approved in February 1989. The Mission's Congressional Presentation in December 1988 indicated a plan to fund the population project at an LOP of \$17 million and the FY 1991 ABS (currently in preparation) also projects A.I.D. funding for this project.

To undertake the design mandated by AID/W in State 116120, USAID intends to utilize PD&S funds in the amount of \$100,000 to develop the Population Project Paper (PP). This use of PD&S funds is appropriate since the proposed Population project is assistance to AID in planning its future allocation of resources.

Recommendation: Since there is no immediate prospect for funding this project and in view of major changes which took place since the PID was approved, AID/W concurs in Mission intent to continue the intellectual dialogue with the GOS, NPC and the private sector. Only if it appears that Mission design work will lead to project financing by A.I.D. or another donor would the Mission request and AID/W be willing to reconsider PD&S funding.

(b). Road Feasibility Study (\$442,000)

Discussion: The Mission has been planning to fund a feasibility report on an East-West Transport corridor, reviewing the options

for a road linking Nyala in Darfur with El Obeid. Even though the Mission is not now in a position to finance the road itself, its overall importance to food security, agricultural production and response to future droughts and other disasters makes this activity worth undertaking.

This road will not only provide the necessary corridor through the prime agricultural section of Sudan, but will provide improved access to refugee centers to the South, i.e., Muglad, Aweil and Wau.

A 316 km paved road is under construction through the African Development Bank (ADB) and USAID funding linking Kosti (and all points north and east: i.e., Port Sudan and Khartoum) with El Obeid, the major city of that region. From El Obeid westward, however, there is nothing but desert track, for 650 km to Nyala.

The prefeasibility study, carried out by A.I.D. in November, 1987, confirmed the viability of building a road to connect the western half of Sudan with the east of the country. The ADB is presently carrying out a feasibility study for the 215 km section from El Obeid to En Nahud, the next major city west of El Obeid. The ADB intends to proceed with the design and construction of this section.

Secondary road systems are under construction south of the Kosti-El Obeid road, from Um Ruwaba to Abu Jibeha (200 km), and from El Obeid to Kadugli (300 km). These roads, connecting the main trunk road to Kosti will allow both the movement of agricultural products to markets and central distribution points, and quick and economical access to these areas when relief supplies are required.

The distribution of supplies, both commercial and relief, is extremely difficult and costly since infrastructure is totally lacking. In most years over the last decade in Kordofan and Darfur, emergencies have occurred which required the rapid distribution of relief food and supplies to the affected regions. It is assumed that this situation will repeat itself over the next several years. Each time, the relief program is an extremely costly and time consuming operation, often necessitating the use of aircraft, primarily due to the fact that road infrastructure does not exist.

The feasibility study for the road in question, from En Nahud to Nyala, represents the initial step in developing this infrastructure, by providing the study for the main truck road, from which the secondary system, to the north and south, can be built.

**Recommendation:** AID/W/GC has determined that this study benefits the GOS. Therefore, AFR and the Mission agreed to reconsider doing the study when the GOS comes out of Brooke.

(c). New Water and Prosperity in the Red Sea Area (650-0510) - \$250,000

Discussion: The grant is to provide support to BCI to demonstrate the physical and economic feasibility of exploring groundwater reserves in the Port Sudan area. The original Grant was for \$730,000. The Grant was authorized by DAA/AFR since it exceeded the \$500,000 limitation on PD&S. These funds will be sufficient to complete up to Phase IV of the activities. In order to undertake a pilot drilling program, completion of the drilling, which is partially started, is the primary rationale for requesting continuation of activities.

Although BCI has made progress in developing the socio-economic study and fieldwork for Phase III, final analysis and Phase III will be completed in June 1989. At that time, the Mission will review the Justification and make a recommendation concerning additional funding. Preliminary results from field investigations show good potential for developing groundwater in several sites adjacent to the Port Sudan/Suakin area.

Recommendation: AID/GC has determined that this is assistance to the Government of Sudan and that, therefore, PD&S funds cannot be used. They advise further that 617 funding cannot be used because it has already been determined that a unit of assistance, albeit a suboptimal one, has been completed. Hence, no further funding can be provided unless Sudan gets out of Brooke, at which time A.I.D./W agreed to reconsider this proposal.

C. Bilateral Projects:

1. Regional Finance and Planning Project RFP (650-0012)

Life of Project: \$8.3 million, 1979-1990 (PACD 8/22/90)  
Obligated to date: \$8.3 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$5.3 million

Discussion The project is a redesign of an activity initiated in 1979 to assist the GOS in its regionalization program. The revised project is establishing mechanisms through three PVOs (CARE, SCF/US, and VITA) to assist villages to identify and address their own development problems while concurrently learning how to access the technical and financial resources of the GOS at the regional, capital and district levels.

Project activities are implemented by means of individual Cooperative Agreements with three American PVOs. The three PVOs have all initiated field work, and have completed most procurement actions. The PVOs have been delayed in starting their workplans due to delays in completing the cooperative agreements, in being registered with the GOS, and other unforeseen problems. If the project were to be terminated at this time, the primary output of the project - to demonstrate locally

initiated, planned and demonstrated development in the Darfur and Kordofan regions - would not be met. The secondary outputs of the three cooperative agreements, including the rehabilitation of water sites and nurseries, would be only partly complete.

At this time, the Mission believes that these units can be completed using obligated funds. However, based upon the recommendations of the upcoming evaluation, the Mission wishes to leave open the possibility for requesting additional Section 123(e) funds at a later date for continuation of those PVO activities after the PACD of this project expires. Except for some training to be completed by the original PACD, no dollar funds are now provided to GOS entities.

Recommendation: That the project continue until PACD of August 22, 1990. PVO activities thereafter may continue under Section 123(e). Congress should be so notified.

Funding/Section 617: Within obligated funds. Section 617 not required.

2. Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project, WSARP (650-0020)

Life of Project: \$26.0 million, 1978-1988 (PACD 9/29/88)  
Obligated to date: \$26.0 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$6.5 million

Discussion: Over the last decade, USAID and the World Bank have been the major donors supporting agricultural research of relevance to rainfed agriculture. Through the \$26 million WSARP, USAID has financed the construction and staffing of research stations in Kordofan and Darfur, and promoted the use of farming and production systems research of particular relevance to the needs of small farmers in Western Sudan.

The two Kordofan research stations are fully staffed, with an experienced, multidisciplinary team. While the other two stations, in Darfur, are not as developed at this time, they will be receiving limited support from the World Bank through 1990. The Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC) is now planning to integrate the research stations built and staffed under WSARP into the operational program and budget planning system of the ARC.

It had not been planned last year to request a further extension of WSARP, instead the Mission had been designing the sorghum-millet systems research (SMSR) project as a follow-on to WSARP. The PID was reviewed in June, 1988. The Africa Bureau and the Mission decided not to launch a new SMSR project but instead to support the integration of WSARP into the ARC as well as further progress on sorghum and millet research by drawing on a variety of funding sources, including INTSORMIL and other centrally funded projects, and new ESF funds. This option is no longer available.

*act -  
with Int. Sorghum*

The unique human and physical resource related to rainfed agriculture at the ARC may be seriously, if not irreversibly, affected over the next two to three years unless some minimal level of support can be provided.

After detailed internal review, site visits to the two staffed research stations, and discussions with WSARP and ARC personnel, the mission has concluded that the following two selected activities should be supported until September 1992:

- Continue support for the CRSPs and IARC research programs to keep researchers involved with rainfed agriculture up to date, while at the same time providing inducements for Sudanese research staff not to leave the Sudan;
- Maintain the intellectual capabilities of the ARC in areas directly related to rainfed agriculture, through activities such as short term and on-the-job training, and graduate MSC training in the Sudan, and;
- Provide minimal commodities needed by researchers at the two Kordofan stations.

Without this assistance in integrating the two Kordofan stations into the ARC, the WSARP investment may turn out to be a highly visible failure, clearly identified with USAID.

Most activities planned for the project have been completed, but with the early departure of the technical assistance team and the overdesign of certain project elements, approximately \$6.5 million of project funds remain after the PACD of September 29, 1988.

Recommendation: The Mission initial recommendation was that the project be extended for 45 months until June 30, 1992 to allow for the implementation of activities designed to integrate the WSARP outputs with the Agricultural Research Corporation, and to limit the potential for rapid deterioration of project investment.

However, based on consultation with AID/W, it was determined that, rather than revive the project, the project will be terminated and the remaining project funds of \$6.5 million will be deobligated, and ~~Section 617 funds will be requested~~ for a buy-in to the A.I.D. grant to INTSORMIL for continuation of selected activities necessary to preserve the USG's investment including training and research on rainfed agriculture. In addition, CIP residual funds will be used for commodity requirements, if necessary. The combined total of Section 617 and CIP funding will be \$ 1.5 million.

Funding/Section 617: Approximately \$6.5 million to be deobligated. Approximately \$1.5 million will be requested under Section 617 for a buy-in to the INTSORMIL central grant.

3. Rural Health Support Project, RHSP (650-0030)

Life of Project: \$19.1 million, 1980-1990 (PACD 8/26/90)

*out -*

Obligated to date: \$18.8 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$7.0 million

Discussion: The purpose of RHSP is to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide primary health care in rural Sudan. The project includes two distinct components: the Northern component based on the two regions of Kordofan and Darfur; and the Southern component, based around Juba in Equatoria Province.

Northern component. The Northern component is helping to set up a system for providing Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), EPI, and other interventions related to child survival to the northern Kordofan and Darfur region. The project has been able to develop effective methods for the application of ORT and vaccination programs, and has assisted in the construction of the necessary stores, warehouses and related management systems to help ensure the continuation of the system.

At the PACD, technical assistance, training, provision of commodities and construction activities will be completed for the Northern component. Since the primary output of the project is the sustainable and continuing provision of primary health care in the regions, the useful project unit is the successful strengthening of the MOH so that such services will be continued. Since the new contractor under this component (MSCI) has just installed most of its staff; a cutoff prior to the PACD would not provide sufficient time for the contractor to bolster the MOH's ability to continue providing these services.

Southern component. In the Southern component, implemented by a PVO - African Medical Research and Education Foundation (AMREF), the purpose of the Project is to provide the regional Ministry of Health in Equatoria Province with technical assistance and commodities to improve the Province's primary health care services, especially to the displaced persons in Juba. 1256

The civil war has limited activities to the area around Juba, and the difficulties in shipping commodities into the region have limited the ability of AMREF to perform as planned. The completion of borewell and latrine construction at the clinic sites in displaced camps near Juba will depend upon the ability of the PVO to expedite the delivery of the required materials and equipment.

The continuation of this component is also justified due to its direct support to the Mission's emergency programs. It offers the potential for providing needed primary health care service to one of the areas in southern Sudan most affected by the civil war. While the conflict limits project implementation at this time, the Mission will continue to review progress made, and would like to keep open the option for a PACD extension and Section 123(e) funds, if necessary, to ensure completion of these activities. 1256

For North  
& South

Recommendation: That both the northern and southern components of the project continue until PACD so that systems (EPI/ORT) are strengthened and functioning for decentralizing the planning and provision of primary health care services. The Southern component with the PVO AMREF may be continued after RHS PACD under Section 123(e). Congress should be so notified.

Funding/Section 617: Within obligated funds. **Section 617 not required. Section 123 (e) funds not required** at this time; however, after PACD expiration Section 123(e) funds may be utilized to continue AMREF activities in the South, after appropriate notification to Congress.

4. Sudan Renewable Energy Project SREP (650-0041):

Life of Project: \$5.6 million, 1981-1990 (PACD 9/30/90)  
Obligated to date: \$5.6 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$1.7 million

Discussion: SREP was designed to test, develop and promote commercialization of renewable energy technologies. The project was extended in 1987 so that work on four priority areas (agroforestry, improved charcoal stoves, briquetting and water pumping) could be completed.

Problems encountered in the procurement of monitoring equipment have caused a one year delay in the start of the pump monitoring activity. To be fully useful, the water pumping sub-project will need to generate data up to at least May 1991, and then to analyze it. Further delays were caused by the 1986 evacuation of American Staff and consultants due to security risks. The ARD Chief of Party was one of the victims of the Acropole Hotel bombing. Completion of the water pumping activity will, therefore, require extension of the PACD to Sept. 30, 1991, and the provision of additional short-term technical assistance under the existing contract; but no long-term personnel will remain in-country after April 1990.

The water pumping component is particularly valuable because it meets a need of PVOs carrying out rural water projects. The Energy Research Council (ERC) under this project has already initiated work for SCP/U.S., the Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), the World University Service of Canada (WUSC), providing assistance in pump selection, review of operating costs, and other technical issues which the PVOs cannot resolve with existing staff.

The one-year extension will ensure strengthening of the Energy Research Council sufficient to continue pump monitoring and to provide services to PVOs and other clients. Work on the other three technology areas, however, is expected to be completed by the original PACD of September, 1990.

Recommendation: That the project be extended to Sept. 30, 1991; that an additional \$160,000 be requested for short-term technical assistance necessary to complete the pump monitoring component of the project.

Funding/Section 617: Project fully obligated; additional Section 617 funds (\$160,000) required to complete an essential project component.

5. Southern Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project, SORMAR(650-0043):

Life of Project: \$19.7 million, 1983-1989 (PACD 9/30/89)  
Obligated to date: \$10.7 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$9.0 million

Discussion: SORMAR was designed to provide the Roads and Bridges Public Corporation (RBPC) with materials, equipment and training in order to rehabilitate approximately 290 km of roads, and maintain an additional 1,470 km of roadway in Southern Sudan.

Adverse security conditions have delayed project progress. However, training and workshop support in Juba, and road repair and maintenance in and around Juba have continued to date. Under the project, extensive road repair equipment has been procured which would become important assets to the U.S. Government if road maintenance and rehabilitation activities were to expand into areas temporarily closed because of security concerns. If the project were terminated, however, these assets would be lost as the USG would lose operational control of the equipment.

When the situation in the South improves, one of the most urgent activities needed will be the reconstruction of infrastructure, particularly roads in and around Juba and other key towns in the South. Reconstruction would have an immediate impact on the movement of food and other disaster relief efforts in the South, and would be a necessary starting point for any donor-assisted rehabilitation effort. SORMAR's road equipment stationed in Juba would prove to be extremely important. The continuation of SORMAR project activities would make it possible for the USG to respond quickly and effectively in this important area.

Recommendation: That the Project be continued in as much of the South as feasible and the PACD be extended for eighteen months, to provide for road rehabilitation and maintenance in Southern Sudan.

Funding/Section 617: Within obligated funds. ~~Section 617 not required.~~ No funds deobligated at this time.

6. Agricultural Planning and Statistics, APS (650-0047):

Life of Project: \$14.5 million, 1981-1991 (PACD 10/30/91)

Obligated to date: \$14.5 million

Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$6.6 million

Discussion: APS is designed to strengthen the Planning and Agricultural Administration (PAEA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MOANR) so as to improve the PAEA's ability in project analysis, planning and formulation, statistical data collection and analysis, and management and reporting.

The Mission review of this project for the Wind Up Plan was conducted after the completion of a Midterm Evaluation. The review suggests that a focussing of project activities so as to complete the partially finished studies started by the project, and an improvement in agricultural crop production data collection and analysis would be a more appropriate strategy for completing the project than continuing with the present workplan.

At this time, two of the four positions need to be filled. By the time candidates could be recruited and placed, another cropping season would be lost. Since only two years remain before the PACD, the review recommended that the workplan be revised to complete those activities which could be finished within the time provided, and which would leave usable units.

Consequently, instead of increasing the technical assistance team size as recommended by the evaluation, USAID proposes to scale down the technical assistance team by eliminating the policy analysis component of the Project, including the elimination of such activities from the scope of work of the Chief of Party. The Mission would not implement the related Evaluation recommendation, suggesting that a separate Policy Analyst position be created. The Marketing component would also be dropped immediately following the effective date of the resignation of the Marketing Expert in June 1989, and the Marketing Expert position would be eliminated.

Continuation of certain components of the Project up to the PACD are justified due to the existence of incomplete and presently unusable project outputs, in particular several previously initiated studies for which data analyses are incomplete, and the Area Sample Frame system. By revising the Project to focus on the completion of these units of activity, it is possible to conclude APS by the PACD with some visible outputs.

Several major long-term studies were initiated under the Project, but are still not complete, in particular studies on the mechanized rainfed subsector; traditional rainfed agriculture, and the "Kadugli" studies. The data generated by the above studies should be analyzed and completed by the PACD.

The evaluation reviewed weaknesses in the Area Sampling Frame (ASF) which was developed over the course of the project to estimate crop production. Suggested corrective action included a pilot test of an improved method for estimating production statistics in the traditional rainfed subsector. If these actions are undertaken by the contractor and MOANR through the PACD, the GOS will be in a position to develop a system in the future for producing accurate agricultural production estimates on an annual basis.

Unless the ASF is improved in this manner, it is likely that the agricultural and crop statistics generated by the ASF will remain inaccurate. The present ASF could not be recommended by USAID as a sufficiently accurate method of data collection to serve for crop estimates. USAID has had a significant investment into the ASF and is closely associated with it by the GOS and other donors. The continuation of project activities until the PACD will help to ensure that the ASF and its related analytical system will be able to lay a foundation for a usable system of crop production estimates in the future.

In addition to the wind-up activities identified above, the Mission intends to continue funding trainees under the project until the PACD.

At this time, it is not clear whether the reduction in project activities planned by the Mission would lead to a deobligation of funds, due to the possible cost of the AFS activity. This possibility will be reviewed during the next six months once this proposed course of action has been reviewed by the PAEA, and a revised workplan prepared.

Recommendation: That the Project be continued until the present PACD, with the replacement of the Chief of Party and the Computer Specialist through to the PACD, the continuation of the Production Economist and the Statistician, and the termination of the Marketing Advisor position.

The Project would be redesigned to focus on the completion of studies initiated but not completed under the Project; on strengthening the managerial and logistics structure of PAEA; and on the improvement and rationalization of the Area Sampling Frame, and focusing on the implementation of the feasibility study of the use of SPOT data as recommended in the evaluation just completed.

The policy analysis component of the Project would be dropped, with the Chief of Party emphasizing the improvement of organizational development, managerial, administrative, and related functions of the PAEA, and the publication of agricultural situation reports.

Funding/Section 617: Within obligated funds. Section 617 not required.

7. Kordofan Rainfed Agricultural Project, KORAG (650-0054):

Life of Project: \$18.1 million, 1985-1992 (PACD 6/30/92)  
Obligated to date: \$12.5 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$8.6 million

Discussion: The KORAG Project has three inter-related activities: construction of 455 km of feeder roads south of El Obeid; construction of five grain storage warehouses in El Obeid; and the establishment of a small credit program.

Construction of five public sector grain warehouses shall be completed by the PACD. Remaining funds initially planned for private sector warehouses will be reprogrammed for road construction, since USAID is not convinced that the private sector will be able to have access to these other warehouses.

The credit component is about one-half completed. Mid-term benchmarks established at the beginning of the project were either met or surpassed by mid-1988. The number of cooperatives continues to increase, and the volume of credit expanded from LS 170,250 to LS 1,060,000 between 1986 and 1988. A mobile bank was recently initiated, the first of its kind in Sudan, and an accounting system which isolates profit centers was initiated at the El Obeid branch office of the Agriculture Bank of Sudan. While these systems are still being set up and tested, it is expected that they will be fully operational and institutionalized by the PACD.

The road construction component is on schedule with the exception of two sections (100 km) southeast of Kadugli, due to security problems in the area. Funds for these two sections (A1 and A2) will be reprogrammed to the remaining components (B1, B2, C1, and C2), which will be completed by the PACD. (See Map, Annex E.)

The feeder roads being constructed by KORAG will link the region east of Kadugli with the El Obeid-Kosti link partially financed under the Western Sudan Agricultural Marketing Road Project (WAMR). These feeder roads not only will provide access to an important agricultural region of the country, but their utility for future displaced persons and disaster relief assistance will be great. The volume of relief goods passing through the road will be substantial during the next few years. As with WAMR (see item 10, below), it is unlikely that these partially constructed roads would be completed without our assistance.

For some time it has been evident that the original estimate of traffic load for the feeder roads in the PP was substantially underestimated, in large part due to unpredictable variables inherent in such estimates (such as the expansion of agriculture in the region, or the increased migration of population through and into Southern Kordofan since the 1985 drought).

In order for the road (B1) to be maintained at an operational cost which could be sustained by the GOS, as expected under the PP, Mission reviews have recommended that the roadway be given an asphalt covering. The laying of an asphalt surface is required to ensure that the roadway will not deteriorate rapidly. USAID/Sudan and the GOS have discussed this additional activity informally over the last eighteen months, prior to the start of the Brooke Wind-Up Plan.

It is now estimated that at PACD in 1992, when the road will opened for traffic, the Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) will exceed 425 compared with 91 estimated in the PP. The AADT for the year 2010 will exceed 948 compared with 225 in the PP. With the higher use and the currently poor maintenance in Sudan, the gravel surfaced road will deteriorate to tracks within three years, whereas the life of an asphalted road is expected to be ten years.

At the engineering design stage of the KORAG Roads, the Engineering Consultant TNR conducted a traffic count in 1987 which has been presented in Figure II-2 of their Design Report. The AADT near Um Ruwaba for the segment B1 (now nearing completion) was 139. Allowing for an increase at opening of KORAG Roads in 1992 due to diversion of 80% of the traffic on other unimproved tracks between Abu Gubeiha to Kosti and El Abbasiya to Kosti (design basis of the Design Report), the AADT at opening of the roads was estimated at 225, increasing to 653 in the year 2009 (the end date chosen by TNR). This projection for 1992 and 2009 exceeds the forecast for the years 1992 and 2010 of Wilbur Smith Analysis which was the basis for the PP.

A recent traffic count conducted by the engineering consultants (TNR) shows a traffic volume of 280 (AADT) in 1989, even before the segment B1 has been opened to traffic. This figure already exceeds the engineers' estimate of AADT for the opening year 1992.

Allowing for the same increases in traffic volumes as considered above, the AADT in 1992 would exceed 425 at opening, and this figure considers a diverted traffic of 80% of only the 1987 value of 108 from other routes, with an estimated AADT of over 948 in 2010.

An immediate conclusion from the above discussion is that the road should have been designed for asphalt paving to start with. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) classifies low traffic roads into five categories in the "Economic

Design of Low Traffic Roads" published in 1986. According to the classification, a class II road with an A.A.D.T. of 50-400 at opening requires either a granular surfacing or a bituminous surface treatment, and a class III road with an AADT of 400-1000 requires a multiple layer surface treatment or asphalt concrete.

It is obvious then, that for a design estimate of an AADT of 225 at opening and 653 in 2009, a bituminous surface treatment was indicated. The Engineers' notes under Table VI-5 of their Design Report indicates that they were under the impression or understanding that "this section of road would definitely be bituminized before 1994 in accordance with OECD Standards." With a current projection of an AADT in excess of 425 at opening in 1992 and 948 in 2010, asphaltic surfacing is essential to complete the road in a condition capable of carrying the expected traffic for a reasonable period of time without deterioration.

In Sudan, the Mission experience indicates that very little maintenance work is actually carried out by the appropriate authorities. The Consulting Engineers' notes under Table VI-5 of their Design Report states that without proper maintenance "the road may well deteriorate to a track within the first five years of operations." In arriving at this conclusion, TNR has considered a gravel loss of 6.8 cm over 5 years for a total traffic of 109 AADT. In reality, however, the nearly completed section B1, with only construction traffic and some unauthorized traffic on the unopened road, has lost 5 cm of gravel over the past 1 year.

Considering the above, there is no doubt that for the estimated traffic volume the road (as designed and constructed) will deteriorate to a track in less than 3 years (not 5 years as postulated in the Design Report).

The completion of the asphalted roadway will protect the U.S. Government's existing investment in large-scale infrastructure and will also assist the emergency food programs of the Mission, since a substantial portion of the Mission's emergency relief expenditures are related to the shipment of food and other supplies through Kordofan toward southern Sudan.

**Recommendation:** Continue with the project components up to PACD, reprogramming funds for the private sector warehouse component as well as funds set aside for Sections A1 and A2 to road construction of the other sections. Apply asphalt on the remaining roadway components to extend the lifetime of the road so as to leave a meaningful unit of assistance and substantially lower maintenance costs.

**Funding/Section 617:** ~~Section 617 funds will not be needed~~ to complete either the warehouse or the credit components; these can be completed within the funds already obligated and by the PACD. Road components can be completed within the obligated budget up to PP specifications. Approximately \$1.5 million in additional

Section 617 funds are required for asphaltting.

8. Energy Planning and Management Project, EPM (650-0059):

Life of Project: \$8.5 million, 1982-1989 (PACD 6/30/89)  
Obligated to date: \$8.5 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$0.6 million

Discussion: EPM was designed to improve the short term reliability of the Blue Nile electric power grid as well as the managerial and financial capability of the National Electricity Corporation and to improve the capability of the National Energy Administration. This project was extended to allow for training and commodity procurement activities to be accomplished and completion of the technical assistance supporting the National Electricity Corporation (NEC) computer center. All technical assistance under EPM has now been completed.

One of the most promising activities supported by the project has been the development of improved revenue collection by the NEC. Although disrupted by the rain and flood of the summer of 1988, the NEC has improved its billing and revenue collection procedures. The project will achieve most of its objectives by the PACD.

Recommendation: That the project be completed by the PACD of June 30, 1989.

Funding/Section 617: Within obligated funds. ~~Section 617 not~~ required.

9. Gedaref Water Supply System Improvements Project (650-0065)

Life of Project: \$13.6 million, 1983-1989 (PACD 7/31/89)  
(State Department Refugee Assistance and OFDA funds)  
Obligated to date: \$13.6 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$0.3 million

Discussion This Project has assisted the GOS in providing a reliable, adequate supply of potable water for refugees and Sudanese residents in the Gedaref region. The Project has improved and expanded the water lifting and delivery capability of the Gedaref Water Utility, and provided auxiliary electrical generation. It has also helped to improve the Utility's efficiency and maintenance expertise.

Since this project was the only USG-financed project partially damaged during the recent flood, the Mission extended the PACD to July 31, 1989, to allow for the receipt of already ordered equipment and to finance a feasibility study to prevent future damage to the power stations. This feasibility study needs to be completed, so that

appropriate action can be taken which will help ensure the protection of this investment in the future. It is likely that without the changes identified in the feasibility study, this investment would be seriously affected by future seasonal floods. The Mission plans to procure additional electrical equipment, based upon the recommendations of the feasibility study, and to move some electrical switching equipment to higher ground not prone to flooding.

Recommendation: The Mission will extend the PACD of the project until July 31, 1990, in order to complete the feasibility study, install equipment already ordered, and implement the recommendation of the study related to the movement of electrical switching equipment to higher ground to avoid future flood damage.

Funding/Section 617: Fully obligated. ~~No Section 617 funds will be required.~~

10. Western Sudan Agricultural Marketing Road Project, WAMR (650-0069)

Life of Project: \$60.0 million, 1984-1991 (PACD 12/31/91)  
Obligated to date: \$60.0 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$47.1 million

Discussion WAMR is to construct and maintain a 185 km all-weather road between Tendelti and El Obeid in Kordofan, helping to link western Sudan with national markets. (See Map, Annex E.)

Road works and camp construction are progressing well and are ahead of schedule. Applying asphalt to the the road has just started and work completed amounts to 21% of the overall work requirements. The engineering services are in place and progressing. Some delays were experienced during the 1988 summer months due to closure of the port as a result of the flood.

Although the construction phase of the project is ahead of schedule, there was a one year delay in initiating it. For this reason the PACD requires an extension of one year to accommodate the planned normal maintenance period under the construction contract at the completion of construction.

Completion of the road funded under WAMR is justified on two grounds. First, completion of partially finished infrastructure such as roads is a primary rationale for continuance of activities under Brooke. At present, the road under WAMR, going from El Obeid to near Tendelti, is designed to connect with a component being built by the African Development Bank from Kost. This completed road would have a major impact on linking central and southern Sudan with the agricultural areas of western Sudan. However, it is highly unlikely that these roads would be completed without the use of Mission funds; premature termination therefore would risk leaving a partially

completed and unusable roadway clearly identified with the USG.

Second, this road, located in South Kordofan, can have a significant impact on future drought and displaced relief efforts, which will be continued under the Mission's Wind Up Plan. One of the recurring problems affecting emergency assistance in the region is the lack of access during the rains, and the subsequent high cost of transport. The likely occurrence of disasters on a regular basis therefore reinforces the importance of an all-weather, reliable road network.

Recommendation: That the project be implemented fully. This will require a PACD extension to December 31, 1992 for the Project's maintenance component. No additional funds would be needed.

Funding/Section 617: Within obligated funds. ~~Section 617 not~~ required.

11. Policy Analysis and Implementation Project, PAIP (650-0071)

Life of Project: \$5.0 million, 1983-1993 (PACD 8/31/93)  
Obligated to date: \$5.0 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$3.2 million

Discussion: PAIP has two major activities: the irrigated sector study and the institutionalization of the Monitoring Unit. Other activities, such as long-term training in specialized areas are nearing completion or have been recently completed.

USAID recommends the completion of the irrigated sector study coordinated by a USDA PASA and implemented with guidance from the Monitoring Unit. The objective of this PAIP activity is to develop with Sudanese counterparts economic models of the irrigated sector that can help the management of the irrigated schemes improve efficiency. Preliminary results from the study's models have already interested the managements of Gezira and Rahad irrigated schemes and the Agricultural Research Corporation in the production variability analysis studies produced, and will now be used to test alternative cropping patterns, institutional changes, and the structure of economic incentives.

The field units established under the irrigated sector study will provide data to the MFEP Monitoring Unit which will assist the Unit in evaluating rural producer and consumer prices, production levels in the irrigated sector, and other issues. Due to implementation delays, approximately \$100,000 in obligated funds will be set aside to fund the study's remaining requirements. This major PAIP activity, underway for nearly two years, is expected to be fully completed in approximately eighteen to twenty months.

USAID recommends completing the institutionalization of the Monitoring Unit with a reduced level of effort. The USG has been encouraging the GOS to make needed policy reforms throughout the 1980s. Indeed, it has been a main emphasis of the USAID strategy, supported by substantial ESF and P.L. 480 programs. During this process, the need to institutionalize a Sudanese capacity to monitor the performance of the economy and analyze the impact of trends and GOS policies has become apparent to MFEP, USAID, and other donors. The objective of this PAIP activity is to establish a unit in MFEP that has the technical capabilities and intellectual status to analyze and articulate to political leadership the needed policy changes and to shepherd their adoption and implementation. Over the past eighteen months, the MFEP has established and fully staffed the Monitoring Unit, and increased the GOS contribution to PAIP by LS 13.7 million (up from LS 2.7 million). The Unit has participated in IMF and World Bank discussions in Sudan (and some in Washington); coordinated the analysis, wrote, and shepherded through the GOS the "Salvation, Recovery, and Development Programme, 1987/88 to 1990/91" and the first annual update; it was the lead GOS body that developed and negotiated the Economic Recovery Credit (ERC) with the World Bank; and it has started to monitor the current poor performance of the GOS and economy.

Maintaining USAID support to the Monitoring Unit constitutes continued backing to a group sympathetic to the USG view of economics, and most likely to play a role in negotiating and gaining GOS-wide approval for any IMF/World Bank-sanctioned reform program which could lead to the repayment of Brooke and Title I arrears. Continued disbursement of obligated funds to solidify the steps taken to date would preserve USAID's investment in the growing effectiveness of an important and influential element within MFEP and the GOS. It will also allow the USG an avenue through which it can continue to support and encourage needed policy reforms. Finally, it provides USAID with the flexibility to respond to continuing policy issues, such as those linked to the large P.L. 480 Title I program. For example, the Unit financed the recent consultancy of a sorghum milling expert and will fund the forthcoming Bread Subsidy Reduction Analysis whose purpose is to review the impact and options for implementing four policies (cross subsidization, promotion of composite flour, retail price increases, and improved cost efficiency in mills and bakeries) that could reduce the fiscal drain of the current bread subsidy on the GOS budget.

Approximately \$900,000 in obligated funds will be used to institutionalize the Monitoring Unit activity by funding short-term technical assistance, commodities, training, and related activities that preserve USAID long-term involvement and ability to effect change in the policy arena. A REDSO/ESA assessment of PAIP in April-May 1989 supported the Mission's recommendation that the irrigated sector and Monitoring Unit activities be continued at their proposed levels.

The Mission projects that roughly \$2.2 million of PAIP funds will be deobligated and the PACD will be brought forward by a year to August, 1992.

Recommendation: That the project complete the irrigated sector study activity, complete the Monitoring Unit activity at a reduced scale, and complete other activities, such as long term training, within a reduced PACD of 8/31/92.

Funding/Section 617: Within obligated funds. Up to \$2.2 million available for deobligation. **Section 617 is not required.**

12. Sudan Reforestation and Anti-Desertification Project, SRAAD  
(650-0082)

Life of Project: \$8.0 million, 1987-1993 (PACD 7/31/93)  
Obligated to date: \$5.1 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$4.7 million

Discussion: SRAAD is designed to improve the natural resource base of Sudan through the coordination of forest inventory and planning with on-farm participatory forestry activities, and has two interconnected components: inventory and rehabilitation. The purpose of the inventory component is to establish a forest inventory for Southern Kordofan and Darfur using remote sensing and ground-truthing techniques. The rehabilitation component's purpose is, with local level participation, to design and implement forestry interventions based on the results of the inventory.

Sudan is a Priority I country under the Africa Bureau's Natural Resource Plan and SRAAD is the Mission's primary project in this sector. SRAAD is part of a larger Forestry Development Project conceived in collaboration with the World Bank and other donors. Each of the components funded by the donors are linked together to form a comprehensive forestry management program. Other donor efforts, for example, will strengthen the National Forestry Administration, train foresters and promote extension activities. SRAAD is USAID's contribution to the multi-donor forestry sector program co-organized by the World Bank and A.I.D. Other donor programs include the \$58 million World Bank-led multi-donor Forestry Conservation Project that will reorganize the country's forestry infrastructure and institutions. The World Bank project has been designed to draw heavily from SRAAD's outputs, particularly the inventory component at this time. If USAID fails to carry out its share of the program, there is no evidence at this point that other donors could step in, fulfill USAID's commitment, and have an integral forestry program.

Given the importance of the inventory component to the IBRD project, USAID proposes to complete this SRAAD component in its entirety. By the present PACD, the Mission expects the inventory component to be completed.

The rehabilitation component is important to the multi-donor/GOS effort for a different reason. The objective of this component is to test and show the Sudanese and other donors how the inventory information can be directly and quickly translated in the field with local participation into discrete forestry activities. The experience gained from implementing this component will be valuable for Sudan (e.g., a further decentralization of decision-making and a modification of the World Bank project), but also for forestry inventory and development projects elsewhere since the translating of data/information into plans of action is often slow and centralized, and often only takes advantage of a fraction of the information collected.

The rehabilitation activity requires four years and an additional \$1.4 million to permit a sufficient number of specific forestry activities to be designed and sufficiently implemented to test their replicability in Sudan. This will require establishment of a number of rehabilitation activities that is sufficient for the evaluation to yield significant lessons for application in future programs. Following a 12 to 18 month design period, 32 to 36 months of implementation with the assistance of the technical assistance team will be needed so that the momentum is well established prior to evaluation.

Completion of the inventory component without the rehabilitation component would result in a sterile product without a methodology for translating inventory data into effective field management of diminishing forestry resources. The rehabilitation component will combine inventory data with perceived needs of the villagers to develop viable, community driven, forest management practices. SRAAD was designed primarily to demonstrate this link between field forestry and resource inventory. Without a demonstration of its link with field interventions, the primary benefit to be gained from SRAAD would be lost.

The rehabilitation component should not be attempted utilizing only the existing funds. To do so would leave critical elements of this component incomplete. Of presently available funds, only \$2.228 million are available for the rehabilitation component, after fully funding the inventory component. With the additional USD 1.4 million requested, it will be possible to meet the already reduced targets after a redesign. The total 1.4 million would allow the technical assistance, village nurseries, forestry management and demonstration activities to be carried through to the point that a viable process will have been established.

In summary, if the Mission were to curtail SRAAD's inventory component, it can be expected to reduce the momentum of the multi-donor effort and would adversely affect implementation of the Bank's Project. If the rehabilitation component were limited further, the innovative aspect of SRAAD would essentially be lost,

as would the possible lessons for replicating this participatory process elsewhere. Other donors supporting the forestry sector are fully committed at this time and it is unlikely that either component could be readily picked up if our support was further curtailed.

SRAAD is not yet fully funded and the available funds are not sufficient to complete the inventory component and the less ambitious rehabilitation activities. Completion of Project activities using the existing appropriated funds would leave partially completed nurseries and other activities in the Kordofan region, and would not generate the forest inventory information for Southern Kordofan and Darfur beyond the first six rural districts. Therefore, the Mission is requesting \$1.4 million in additional funds under Section 617. The total funds obligated for SRAAD would be \$1.5 million less than planned.

Recommendation: That the project be continued until PACD. The inventory component will be completed in its entirety, while the rehabilitation component will be redesigned to be completed within four years.

Funding/Section 617: The project will require an additional \$1.4 million of Section 617 funds. The total LOP for the project would then be approximately \$6.5 million, \$1.5 million less than the project's original LOP.

13. UNICEF Child Survival Program (650-0513):

Life of Project: \$5.0 million, 1987-1989 (PACD 12/31/89)  
Obligated to date: \$5.0 million  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$1.5 million

Discussion: This program supports the UNICEF child survival program, providing EPI and ORT services.

By PACD, the Mission expects UNICEF to accomplish all commodity procurement, development of information, education, and communication activities for EPI/ CDD programs and related training.

Mission Recommendation: That the project continue to the PACD of December 31, 1989. However, in the event that the GOS is likely to come out of Brooke, the Mission will review the Project status and may extend PACD to be able to add additional FY 1990 funding.

Funding/Section 617: Within obligated funds. ~~Section 617 not~~

14. Commodity Import Program:

Description: The total value of the Mission's four active CIP Grants is \$283.2 million, of which \$255.3 million has been disbursed as

of March 31, 1989. Of the remaining balance of \$27.9 million, \$12.9 million is committed to importers and \$15.0 million remains uncommitted. The undisbursed balance of the committed funds will be an estimated \$1.0 million by December 31, 1989. Table Four lists the active CIP Grants.

TABLE FOUR  
CIP GRANT SUMMARY

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*   GRANT NUMBER           TERMINAL DISBURSEMENT DATE           REMAINING BALANCE           *
*
*   650-K-603              December 31, 1989              $ 0.3 Million              *
*   650-K-604              December 31, 1989              $ 0.5 Million              *
*   650-K-606B             December 31, 1989              $ 3.5 Million              *
*   650-K-608B             December 31, 1990              $23.7 Million2/*          *
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At the beginning of fiscal year 1989, the Mission had \$41 million available to promote policy reform by the Government of Sudan. This consisted of new ESF funds of \$26 million plus \$15 million of FY 85 CIP funds. Other Bureau priorities and the support of OFDA emergency activities in the Sudan have reduced the amount available to \$15 million of remaining CIP funds.

**Recommendation:** That the Mission continue to process CIP transactions utilizing remaining obligated funds until the TDD of December 31, 1990. This should be sufficient to liquidate all outstanding transactions.

**D. Centrally Funded Projects:**

**1. Human Resource Development Assistance (698-0463)**

Life of Project: PACD 9/30/92  
Obligated to date: \$240,000  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$233,017

**Discussion:** HRDA is a centrally funded project supporting a long term training program mutually developed between the GOS and USAID in key public and private sectors of the economy. The approved training using FY 1988 funds will satisfy the training already agreed upon between the GOS and USAID, and is consistent with USAID's Option Four within the approved Mission Strategy.

Of the \$240,000 obligated, \$142,000 has been committed in PIO/P's based on the AID/W approved Annual Training Plan.

Participants are either in academic programs or in the English Language Training program preparing for departure. The remaining funds will be required for the English language training program, as well as completion of studies reviewing training capability in relevant sectors in Sudan.

Recommendation: To continue with training that is ongoing or in process, and which is covered under the Agreement, and provide technical assistance to complete the analysis of in-country training institutions, using previously obligated FY 88 funds.

Funding/Section 617: Within obligated funds. ~~Section 617 not required.~~

## 2. Child Survival Grants

The Mission has been seeking funds to continue two Child Survival grants being undertaken by PVOs in Northern and Southern Kordofan. The two projects were originally centrally funded, and both PVOs have requested additional funding in order to complete activities already started. Prior to Brooke, the Mission had planned to request AID/W funds for one of the grants, with the funds for the other coming from the Mission's OYB.

Both projects are being undertaken by registered PVOs (CARE and SCF), and the activities are a continuation and completion of past AID/W-funded work; **Mission will request obligation of \$600,000 under Section 123 (e)**, after appropriate notification to Congress.

### (a) Northern Kordofan Child Health Project (CARE)

Life of Project: PACD 8/31/89  
Obligated to date: \$380,000  
Pipeline as of March 31, 1989: \$100,000

Discussion: Current project has initiated EPI services, extended childhood communicable diseases education to the community level, and made substantial gains in immunization services and CDD (combatting diarrheal diseases) training.

The project extension of \$.6 million, using funds from AID/W, would continue project activities for three years, and is designed to reinforce the external immunization and CDD interventions to under-served populations, and to develop, implement, and integrate two additional critical child survival interventions (nutrition and maternal health). These efforts help the development and rationalization of creative strategies for the delivery and maintenance of health services, to the benefit of the entire country.

Recommendation: That the LOP of the CARE grant be extended, and that additional funds be provided by AID/W to fund extension activities under Section 123(e), after appropriate notification to Congress.

Funding/Section 123(e): \$600,000 in funds provided from AID/W funds, as previously discussed with the Mission.

(b) Showak and Um Ruwaba Child Survival Project  
(Save the Children/US)

Life of Project: PACD 7/31/89  
Obligated to date: \$530,000 (Um Ruwaba) \$146,660 (Showak)

Discussion: Impressive progress in ORT, EPI, nutrition education, growth monitoring, and Vitamin A, malaria control, child spacing and community health worker training has been made and additional time is required to demonstrate the sustainability of these interventions. Through community training in improved health practices, public sector health care utilization, cost recovery schemes and coordination with MOH management, the extension will lead to the continued provision of these interventions.

The Grant extension would provide an additional \$600,000 for five years of activities.

Recommendation: That the LOP of the SCF grant be extended, and that ~~the SCF grant be extended, and that~~ Congressional notification.

Funding/Section 123(e): \$600,000 in Section 123(e) funds required to continue and complete the SCF programs.

3. Other A.I.D./W Projects (PACDs refer to completion of central grant)

(a) Mission Buy-Ins - Health, Population and Nutrition

i. Africa Child Survival Initiative: Childhood Communicable Diseases (698-0421.50) - PACD FY 90 - Four Mission Buy-Ins for \$1.0 Million.

Recommendation: That the project activity in the Sudan be continued to the PACD with previously obligated funds.

ii. Family Health Initiatives (698-0462.50) - PACD FY 90 - Mission Buy-Ins for \$100,000.

Recommendation: That the project activity in the Sudan be continued to the PACD with previously obligated funds.

iii. Options for Population Policy (936-3035.03) - PACD FY 89 - Mission Buy-Ins for Futures Group.

Recommendation: That the project activity in the Sudan be continued to the PACD with previously obligated funds.

(b) Centrally Funded - Training

i. African Graduate Fellowship (AFGRAD) (698-0455) - PACD 9/94 - Three Mission nominated candidates to start training by August 1989, Mission has utilized fifteen slots during the project.

Recommendation: That the three previously selected candidates entering program in August 1989 be allowed to complete their training.

ii. Energy Training Program (ETP) (936-5734) - PACD 9/91 - Mission selecting two candidates to start training in May-June 1989.

Recommendation: That the two candidates just entering the program be allowed to complete their training.

(c) Centrally Funded - Agriculture

i. Sorghum/Millet Collaboration Research Support Program (INTSORMIL) Title XII (931-1254) - Mission Agriculture Office coordinates communications between INTSORMIL and ARC.

Recommendation: That the project activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD, and that selected activities formerly funded through the WSARP (650-0020) project be continued through INTSORMIL Title XII (931-1254).

ii. Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) (698-0466) - PACD 6/92 - Mission provides minimum support to contractor field representative.

Recommendation: That the project activity in the Sudan be continued to the PACD.

~~iii. CARE Post-harvest Grant~~ - PDC-0267-A-00-5058; Co-funding of Sudan Stove Program. Grant has been providing technical assistance in support of activity with local currency provided by SREP. CARE now processing request through AID/W for \$100,000 to continue program under Section 102(a).

Recommendation: That program be continued under **Section 123(e)**, upon appropriate notification to Congress.

(d) Centrally Funded - Health, Population and Nutrition

i. Paramedic Insertion of IUDs (936-3030) - PACD FY 89 - Project ending, but report not yet published.

Recommendation: None. (Project activity in Sudan completed.)

ii. Columbia University Operations Research Project (932-0632) - PACD FY 89 - Ongoing project.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD with previously obligated funds.

iii. Demographic & Health Survey (936-3023) - PACD FY 89 - Ongoing project, major activity starts November 1989 with DHS survey.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD with previously obligated funds.

iv. Voluntary Surgical Contraception (932-0968) - PACD FY 90 - Limited project activity.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be terminated.

v. Family Planning Service Delivery Projects - PACD FY 90 - Mission provides project monitoring. Project recently extended by A.I.D./W and CEDPA.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD with previously obligated funds.

vi. Family Health International (936-3041) - PACD FY 89 - Mission assists in coordination of project activities.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD with previously obligated funds.

vii. National Commodities Distribution Project Sudan 03 (932-0955) - PACD FY 89 - Mission assists in coordination of project activities with UNFPA and provides follow-up.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD with previously obligated funds.

viii. Family Planning Training Needs Assessments - PACD FY 90 - Mission provides project monitoring.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD with previously obligated funds.

ix. Haj Yousif Clinic Sudan 02 (932-0955) - PACD FY 90 - Mission provides project monitoring and backstopping.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD with previously obligated funds.

x. ADRA/Sudan Child Survival Project (938-0529) - PACD FY 90 - Project provides basic health services in the Northern Region of Sudan. Mission provides project monitoring.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD with previously obligated funds.

xi. Nutritional Blindness Prevention Program (931-0045) - PACD FY 90 - Project is an ongoing training activity. Mission provides project monitoring.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD with previously obligated funds.

xii. Vitamin A Research Program (931-0045) - PACD FY 89 - Project is an ongoing research activity. Mission provides monitoring of project training activities.

Recommendation: That program activity in the Sudan be continued to PACD with previously obligated funds.

#### E. Participant Training

In order to ensure that adequate funding from pre-Brooke (1/5/89) obligations is in place for both on-going and planned long/short term participants funded by USAID/Khartoum, the following measures were employed:

- a. As an initial part of the review process for each active project, time required for completion of training for both on-going and new start participants were analyzed to ensure that the training could be completed within the proposed PACD.
- b. During the financial review process, the training component as well as contingency/inflation line items were analyzed to ensure that adequate funds would be available to complete the training program.
- c. While it is extremely difficult to project increases in educational costs and to predict required extensions to complete degree

programs, the Mission utilized the following techniques:

1. Drawing upon past experience under the Sudan Training programs, a cross-section sample of participants was analyzed to determine the percent requiring program extension and an average length of required extensions determined.
2. Increases between initial training budget estimates and subsequent AID/W cost confirmation, as well as increases in educational cost increases over time, were analyzed and an average percentage cost increase established.

For most projects, since implementation will continue over time, the project managers should be able to make adjustments for unusual or unanticipated requirements. The AFGRA project, which is centrally-funded, should have adequate previously obligated funds to cover increases. Finally, in the case of HRDA, which is a Mission buy-in, the Mission has established a modest contingency fund within obligated funds to provide for unexpected increases, or to cover errors in the Mission's historical analysis.

As detailed in the participant training list, Annex D, the Mission will have a total of 34 participants in long-term training during the Brooke Wind-Up period. A majority of these participants are either already in training or will begin their programs during the fall semester of 1989. New starts were determined on a project-by-project analysis basis with the training being approved only in those cases where the Mission believed that the training was essential to achieve meaningful project outputs.

#### IV. TIME FRAME FOR WIND-UP

##### A. Time-Line Chart:

Table Five

##### B. Actions to be Taken

Since Section 617 funds must be requested and obligated before the expiration of the eight month period permitted for Wind-Up Plan initiation, the Mission and AID/W will need to decide upon the documentation needed for each action noted above, particularly those related to Section 617 funds, as soon as possible. Below is an outline of the work required to implement the Plan, underscores the need to clear documents no later than mid-August. Sufficient PD&S funds and staff time will need to be allocated to ensure completion of PD&S obligations prior to September, 1989.

##### 1. Actions to be Completed by September 1989

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| SREP | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Authorization Amendment to add Sec. 617 funds and extend PACD</li><li>2. CN</li><li>3. PROAG Amendment</li><li>4. PIO/T</li></ol> |
|------|--|

TABLE FIVE

IV. TIME FRAME FOR PHASE OUT

PROJECT	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993		
	II QTR	III QTR	IV QTR	I QTR	II QTR	III QTR	IV QTR	I QTR	II QTR	III QTR	IV QTR	I QTR	II QTR	III QTR	IV QTR	I QTR	II QTR	III QTR	IV QTR
	(3/89)	(6/89)	(9/89)	(12/89)	(3/90)	(6/90)	(9/90)	(12/90)	(3/91)	(6/91)	(9/91)	(12/91)	(3/92)	(6/92)	(9/92)	(12/92)	(3/93)	(6/93)	(9/93)
RFP	.....																		
WSARP	.....																		
RHSP	.....																		
SREP	.....																		
SORMAR	.....																		
APS	.....																		
KORAG	.....																		
EPM	.....																		
GEDAREF	.....																		
WAMR	.....																		
PAIP	.....																		
SRAAD	.....																		
Child Surv.	.....																		
CIPS	.....																		

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>>>>>>> Actual  
 ..... Proposed

5. Contract Amendment

- KORAG
1. Project Paper Supplement
  2. CN
  3. Authorization Amendment to add Sec. 617 funds.
  4. PROAG Amendment
- WSARP
1. CN to add Section 617 Funds to INTSORMIL Grant
  2. PIO/T
  3. Grant Amendment
- SRAAD
1. PP Amendment or Supplement
  2. Authorization Amendment to add Section 617 funds.
  3. CN
  4. PROAG Amendment

2. Other Actions

PD & S Funds

- Complete the WID Assessment (Partially)
- Complete the Study on Contingency Planning for the South
- Health Preparedness Study:
  1. Review and approve unsolicited proposal
  2. Contract with AMREF

Regional Finance and Planning:

- PVOs to request funding for continuation of activities under Section 123(e). Congress to be notified.

Southern Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation:

- Action Memo to USAID/D to extend the PACD by 18 months
- PIL

Agricultural Planning and Statistics:

- Project Paper Amendment
- Action memo to amend the authorization
- Realign the technical assistance team
- Contract Amendment
- Waiver for the SPOT Imagery

Policy Analysis and Implementation Project:

- PIL to reduce the PACD
- PROAG Amendment to deobligate funds

Western Sudan Agricultural Marketing Road:

- Action Memo to USAID/D and PIL extending PACD by one year

V. EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAMS:

BACKGROUND:

The nature of emergencies encountered in the Sudan are more varied in number and geographic expanse, and more catastrophic in their effect on human life and livelihood, than those encountered elsewhere in Africa. There exist varying rainfall patterns and intermittent years of drought (e.g., 1984/85 and 1987). Malaria is rampant and epidemics of leishmaniasis, meningitis, measles and other diseases occur almost on an annual basis. Civil strife has forced people to flee their traditional areas into unfamiliar adjacent areas or urban centers, such as Khartoum, where they exist as squatters with little or no employment or social services. Malnourished children abound in both north and south. Devastating locust invasions are a recurring problem.

Target populations are nearly always difficult to serve because they are scattered throughout a country nearly the size of Texas, with regions where access is often constrained by hostilities or unfavorable weather conditions which impede access. Flood and medical relief deliveries are slowed by a deteriorating transportation infrastructure that barely serves a nation whose size is about that of the United States east of the Mississippi. Since the start of the second Sudanese civil war in 1983 a deep social and political chasm has been created between the Arab north and the mainly Christian/Animist south. This has seriously affected donor response to emergencies occurring among over 2 million displaced persons - half of whom are located in the Government controlled areas, and half located in the rebel (SPLA) controlled areas - either in the transition zone between north and south, or in the southern three regions of Sudan.

The GOS ability to respond to disasters is, even with donor support of a nascent Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, quite minimal. Consequently, USAID devotes substantial staff, management and financial resources to the operation of a massive U.S. Government humanitarian relief program in the Sudan. The need for this effort can be expected to continue for the indefinite future.

Since 1984, USAID has provided funds for eleven major disasters affecting Sudan:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DISASTER</u>	<u>EXPENDITURES</u> (In millions)
FY85	Western Drought Relief	283.400
FY86	Locust Control	1.030
FY87	Incipient Locust Outbreak	0.065
FY87	Rodent Infestation	0.026
FY88	Southern Relief/Western Drought	110.624
FY88	Meningitis Outbreak	0.090
FY88	Locust/Grasshopper Crop Damage	0.650
FY88	Floods	2.919
FY89	Civil Strife - Displaced Persons	58.974
FY89	Locust Crop Damage	0.050
<u>TOTALS:.....</u>		<u>\$457.178</u>

Whether or not peace returns to Sudan, substantial future funding for disaster relief will be required. If, on the one hand, the belligerents do not soon come to agreement, at least 100 thousand metric tons of food aid and substantial funding will be required to support through 1990 the huge displaced persons population located in camps or cities in Southern Sudan, Southern Kordofan and Darfur and in squatter settlements in Khartoum and Kosti. On the other hand, even if peace is achieved, substantial donor assistance will be required to (1) assist the return of a million or more displaced southerners to their villages and (2) help rehabilitate the southern region. Second, drought, locust infestations and other disasters are likely to recur, requiring donor response

USAID deals with a fragmented host government whose decision making on relief matters is dispersed among several ministers and subordinate organizations. Given the number of ministers and functionaries involved in the disaster implementation (including the Minister of Social Welfare, the Commissioner of Relief and Rehabilitation, the Minister of Transportation and Communications to the Agricultural Bank of Sudan, and regional and local administrators and customs officials) an inordinate amount of USAID staff time is spent on bureaucratic problem solving. The involvement of multilateral organizations, other bilateral donors and many PVO/NGO's in emergency initiatives necessitates close coordination. As a result, development and implementation of our emergency responses require substantial professional staff resources and the employment of a broad spectrum of AID talent. Fortunately, problem solving has often been assisted by TDY personnel from OFDA, FFP and other AID offices.

The General Development Office (GDO) is responsible within USAID Sudan for disaster assistance. The Director and Deputy Director work closely with the GDO staff, especially in relation to donor coordination matters which are handled through a variety of fora. The Ambassador has become involved committing approximately 25 percent of his time to the overall emergency effort. Concern for the plight of the suffering and the resolution of the problems of civil strife has elicited no less than two CODELS, two StaffDels and a visit by a former U.S. President. The UN Secretary General's concern resulted in a high level forum co-chaired by the Executive Directors of both UNICEF and WFP.

The GDO also attempts to ensure a collaborative effort prevails among GOS institutions and domestic and international PVO/NGO's in the planning, design and implementation of emergency initiatives. The GDO requires substantial support from the Controller, two Contracting Officers, a Project Officer and a Commodity Management Officer (however, this latter official departs post in June 1989 and will not be replaced). Additional support comes from the Program Office on program planning and documentation, from the Executive Office on field travel, from the Engineering Office on rural road and water infrastructure, from the Agriculture Office on seed packs and agricultural recovery proposals, and from the Health and Nutrition Office on a variety of matters related to the health of displaced persons. In order to manage and implement the USAID emergency program now and in the foreseeable future, a core GDO staff of the current strength plus support staff and services will be required.

**A. EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF EFFORTS:**

From 1984 through 1988, AID provided \$457.2 million of emergency relief assistance to the Government of Sudan, most of which has been in the form of emergency food aid. The Government of Sudan and the U.S. spent an additional IS 570 million of jointly held local currency funds, largely to transport the food aid. Just over one half of this assistance was provided in response to the 1984/85 drought, the worst of the century, which brought about an influx of refugees to the Sudan from neighboring countries.

Food relief efforts were particularly complex because many of the people who needed assistance were located in remote areas which could not be reached easily; a situation further exacerbated by the lack of transport to these areas. When trucks could not be found to transport food to drought areas, AID purchased surplus locomotives from Brazil in order to get food and supplies to drought victims. AID also provided funds for upgrading roads and airlifting food to otherwise inaccessible areas. In the current relief operations, AID funds have been used to build airstrips, rehabilitate a road and water yards, and re-equip river barges.

AID continues to provide disaster relief assistance in terms of food commodities and transport costs to alleviate famine conditions brought about by the on-going civil war in the South which has displaced hundreds of thousands. AID assistance in FY 1989 alone will amount to over \$50 million.

**B. EMERGENCY NON-FOOD EFFORTS:**

--**HEALTH AND CHILD SURVIVAL:** In normal circumstances, Sudanese children under the age of five suffer high rates of illness and death from malnutrition, measles, diarrheal diseases, malaria and acute respiratory diseases. Under disaster conditions, susceptibility and death are greatly amplified. USAID primary emergency assistance generally contributes supplies and equipment and technical assistance. Supplies and equipment include food and nutritional supplements, vaccines, local intravenous and injectable drugs and fluids, with related equipment such as needles, as well as cold chain equipment, transportation and communications support. Secondary assistance includes technical assistance in the form of clinical care providers, epidemiologists for the establishment of health information and disease monitoring systems, and management assistance in the establishment of treatment centers. These technical support services also require specialized supplies and equipment, and communications and transportation systems.

--**LOCUST CONTROL:** While the extent of the locust infestation varies from year to year, it has been formidable during the last several years with the largest infestation (3 million acres) occurring in 1988. One of the swarms to attack western Sudan in 1988 measured 15 kilometers long by 25 kilometers wide. While the Plant Protection Division (PPD) of the MOANR is becoming more effective in dealing with these invasions, it still requires considerable technical assistance to help plan for and carry out the yearly summer and winter campaigns, and requires considerable monetary assistance to purchase insecticides, vehicles and supplies, and to charter spray aircraft,

and repair field camps. In order to coordinate this type of assistance, USAID and a number of other donors have organized a Locust Steering Committee, which coordinates and channels all assistance to PPD.

In 1988, in conjunction with OFDA, USAID designed and implemented a \$650,000 project to provide supplies for the PPD, bring in OFDA technical and operational specialists, as well as to pay for the charter of 729 hours of spray aircraft. The Mission complemented OFDA dollar funds with the disbursement of LS 10,400,000 (\$2,337,078 at the exchange rate of LS 4.45 per \$1). The organization and coordination of that activity was done by the Mission Agriculture Office. In order to accomplish this the Mission has hired, with OFDA funds, a short term emergency locust coordinator. The requirements of planning for and carrying out locust campaign operations, however, are such that a staff member must work with this activity for much of the year on at least a part-time basis.

#### VI. PL-480 Non-Emergency Assistance:

The United States began food aid assistance to the Sudan in 1962. Over the years, food aid has developed into the largest component of U.S. assistance. At the end of 1988, official U.S. assistance under the PL 480 program amounted to approximately \$527 million, over 27 percent of total aid to the Sudan (not including emergency food assistance, which is included under disaster relief).

U.S. food assistance is divided into three programs: Title I, Title II and Title III.

#### U.S. Non-Emergency Food Assistance 1962-1988

TOTAL	TITLE I	TITLE II	TITLE III
\$527 million	\$377 million	\$45 million	\$105 million
100%	71.5%	8.5%	20%

The Title I program of concessional loans have accounted for the bulk of U.S. food assistance. The principal commodities financed have been wheat and wheat flour, amounting to the equivalent of 2.8 million metric tons of wheat. The FY 1989 Title I program is \$30 million.

There has been one Title III program in the Sudan. Under Title III, host country loan obligations are "foregiven" when and as local currency disbursements are made in support of agreed upon projects.

Title II grant programs have been implemented principally through PVOs and various feeding programs. Title II resources have provided a major input in the emergency response.

Aside from the supply of wheat and other food commodities to the Sudan, the principal developmental impact of the food assistance program has been the

local currency generated by the Government of Sudan from the proceeds of the Title I and Title III programs. The local currency has provided for the local costs of many of the AID-funded development projects, in addition to many local currency projects which are programmed jointly by USAID and the Government of Sudan. It should be noted that during the 1984-85 drought, much of the local currency provided for relief programs was supplied by generations from USAID food programs. Local currency generations have continued to support the inland transportation, storage and handling costs of emergency food assistance initiatives in 1988 and 1989.

USAID Sudan's PL-480 programming consists of a Title I sales program, which has ranged between \$30 and \$40 million over the past three years. The Title I program has financed wheat, wheat flour and ocean freight costs. In FY 89 Title II supports a small but vital income generation food for work program implemented by a PVO. However, the major Title II thrust is the Government to Government emergency food assistance program which in FYs 1988 and 1989 approached \$30 million. PL-480 programs are not subject to the sanctions of the Brooke Amendment.

## VII. LOCAL CURRENCY

Prior to 1981, GOS-owned local currency generations from PL 480 Title I and III Programs, Commodity Import Programs (CIP) and Emergency Grants were used for GOS budgetary support. Thereafter, generations were projectized with specific USAID concurrence required on a case by case basis. In 1987, procedures for the utilization of local currency generations were formalized between the Governments. The Mission approves in the initial release of funds by the GOS for each project. Thereafter, each project is monitored and subsequent decisions taken jointly by the concerned GOS and AID staff. As the Mission implements the wind-up plan, however, the current local currency programming procedure will be reviewed and, probably simplified to reduce its management implications on the Mission.

USAID must negotiate with the GOS all releases, for there are inherent difficulties in gaining access to funds for activities one party believes to be a higher priority than the other. Where agendas are convergent, the system works smoothly. Where they are divergent, negotiations take months to finalize. The GOS currently sees a trend of all donors pressuring them to use counterpart funds for emergency operations. With GOS development budget cuts inevitable, the MFEP is concerned that all resources will be applied to the emergency with no funding left for necessary development schemes.

It is anticipated that the internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs and 1989 Title I agreements will be finalized and signed soon. To date these agreements have provided the only leverage available to the Mission for gaining access to local currency for emergency relief operations. If, with lower Title I program levels, the GOS signs no further agreements, the Mission will have reduced its leverage in negotiating for future emergency releases. Even with a 1989 Title I agreement signed, the clearing and depositing of GOS arrearages and expected generations may be affected by the GOS liquidity crisis. It is within this context that the following information is reported and projected.

Since FY 1981 local currency generations have been used as follows:

Source of Local Currency	Counterpart GOS Programs	Trust Fund		Total
		Program Support	Admin. Support	
CIP	14.7 %	8.8 %	20.6 %	44.1 %
PL 480 Title I	34.0 %	10.1 %	0.0 %	44.1 %
PL480 Title III	5.5 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	6.4 %
Emergency Grants	0.0 %	5.4 %	0.0 %	5.4 %
Totals	54.2 %	25.2 %	20.6 %	100.0 %

Since the management issue in question is whether the Mission will have the local currency counterpart and trust funds needed to operate its programs, the following conservative assumptions are made for the projection of local currency availabilities through calendar year 1993:

- i. No CIP and Emergency Grant arrearages will be paid and only 50 % of the PL 480 Title I arrearages will be paid by the Government of Sudan (GOS).
- ii. No further CIP disbursements from the embargoed \$15 million, and no FY 1989 or later Title I generations will be deposited.
- iii. Relief Internal Transport, Storage, and Handling (ITSH) requirements will come from Title I funds already generated.

1. Commodity Import Program Generations and Availability

The following table provides actual generations plus expected generations under the existing Commodity Import Programs:

	GOS Budgetary Support	Joint Programming LS (000)	Total
<b>GENERATIONS</b>			
Generations through March 31, 1989		82,057.0	866,411.5
Less arrearages		(126,254.2)	( 126,254.2)
Expected Generations from Prior Year CIP at the Requested Rate of LS 4.45 = \$ 1.00	<u>-0-</u>	<u>54,926.5</u>	<u>54,926.5</u>
Total Generations	<u>82,057.0</u>	<u>795,083.8</u>	<u>877,140.8</u>

<b>PROGRAMMED</b>			
Trust Funds Includes Administrative Costs through CY 91 (See Annex C)	0.0	566,145.0	566,145.0
Counterpart Programs (See Annex C)	<u>59,792.6</u>	<u>223,025.8</u>	<u>282,818.4</u>
Total Programmed	<u>59,792.6</u>	<u>789,170.8</u>	<u>848,963.4</u>
 CIP AVAILABLE FOR PROGRAMMING	 <u>22,264.4</u>	 <u>5,913.0</u>	 <u>28,177.4</u>
 <b>PROJECTED PROGRAMMING</b>			
GOS Budgetary Support		22,264.4	22,264.4
Mission Administrative costs CY 92 and CY 93		<u>120,000.0</u>	<u>120,000.0</u>
Total Projected Programs		<u>22,264.4</u>	<u>142,264.4</u>
Funds required for Adminis- trative Support costs	0.0 *****	(114,087.0) *****	( 114,087.0)

The above analysis shows that it will be necessary to begin financing OE local costs entirely from appropriated funds beginning in calendar year 1992. It also indicates that the Mission will not have the Trust funds needed to meet OE local costs through calendar year 1991 as well as provide LS 100 million for the IBRD-sponsored Sudan Railways Corporation reform effort. This outlook argues forcefully for measures to ensure that CIP arrearages are deposited. There are indications that negotiations with the GOS might improve the prospects for collecting arrearages.

2. PL 480 Title I Generations and Availability

The PL 480 Title I program has provided the following funds:

	Joint Programming LS (000)
<b>GENERATIONS</b>	
Generations from Prior Year Title I programs	976,443.7
Less 50 % of arrearages not expected to be paid (0.5 X LS 102,327.7)	<u>( 51,163.9)</u>
Generations available	<u>925,279.8</u>

PROGRAMMED

Trust Funds See Schedule 1	
Includes LS 110 million for ITSH	193,144.4
Counterpart Funds See Schedule 2	<u>656,516.1</u>
Total Programmed	<u>849,660.5</u>
Balance Potentially Available to fund develop- ment projects and disaster assistance	75,619.3 *****

A. Scenario I

If peace were to be reached during this calendar year and assuming that disaster relief and rehabilitation efforts were required for approximately one year, the Mission calculates that there would be a shortfall of LS 34.4 million of Title I funds as noted below.

	LS (000)	
Balance available from above	75,619.3	
Estimated cost of one year relief and rehabilitation efforts through FY 1990		<u>110,000.0</u>
If peace, shortfall of funds for disaster and development projects	( 34,380.7)	*****

B. Scenario II

If the war and natural disasters were to continue at their present levels, virtually all remaining Title I funds would be required for emergency disaster related assistance. In fact, there would be a shortfall of some LS 364.4 million as noted below:

	LS (000)	
Balance available from Title I funds	75,619.3	
Estimated costs for years 1990-1993 assuming MFEP will agree to commit all remaining funds to emergency operations (4 X LS 110,000.0)		<u>440,000.0</u>
Shortfall given no peace and continued disaster relief efforts	(364,380.7)	*****

This scenario is based upon the assumption that the GOS responds negatively to the Title I debt arrearage problem, and consequently no additional Title I agreements are signed during the period in question.

3. PL 480 Title III and Emergency Grant Generations

PL 480 Title III and Emergency Grant Generations are fully programmed at this time, however, arrearages do exist in the Emergency Grant.

4. Arrearages

The arrearages on all generations are outlined below. In the above discussions the Mission assumed none of the arrearages would be deposited to the Special Accounts for the Commodity Import Program or the Emergency Grants as they are required for project, program and administrative support use. Given the current negotiations on PL 480 Title I and disaster activities, the Mission believes that up to 50 % of the arrearages on PL 480 Title I will be deposited as they are needed to meet requirements.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Arrearages</u> <u>LS (000)</u>
Commodity Import Program	126,254.2
PL 480 Title I	102,327.7
Emergency Grants	<u>10,994.6</u>
Total Arrearages to date	239,576.5 *****

All authorized bilateral and counterpart development projects and disaster programs are fully funded in that programming sheets have been jointly agreed upon (signed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning) and the funding requirements have been included in the GOS Development Budget. Major continued inflation and/or future devaluation of the Sudanese pound would have an adverse effect on the project/program Sudanese pound budgets. These factors have not been considered in the previous projections.

The Mission foresees a continuing requirement for a USAID staff member to monitor bi-annual budget reviews and releases to projects in order to ensure timely transfers of funds to facilitate project and program implementation. This USAID employee will continue to work with the GOS to coordinate the bi-annual reviews to ensure fulfillment of monitoring and implementation requirements.

**VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT**

**A. Organization and Staffing**

The Mission's Wind-Up Plan is based on a time frame which allows for an orderly phase out of all bilateral projects while leaving viable components. By September 30, 1991, ten of the fourteen active projects which are currently active will be completed. The four remaining projects will close out before the end of FY-93. Even after the phase out of the Brooke affected programs, it is expected that major humanitarian and food aid programs will continue for an indefinite period.

The basic organization of the Mission will not change other than reduction in staff levels as projects close out until the end of FY 92. At that time the Mission would convert to an AID Office, and the Mission Director would be replaced by an AID Representative. To enable the AID Representative to address humanitarian and disaster assistance and to maintain a PL 480 program, a staff of 8 additional USDH will be required. Humanitarian and Disaster assistance will continue to be managed within the General Development Office (GDO). The General Development Office USDH staff should include a Supervisory General Development Officer, a Deputy, a Food for Peace Officer, a Project Development Officer, a Health Population and Nutrition Officer and a Secretary. It is also expected that an Emergency Coordinator and an Emergency Project Specialist (Contractors) will be required. Financial and management support will be provided by a Controller and an Executive Officer and their support staff. It is also expected that the AID Office will draw upon REDSO staff, as needed, for Contract, Commodity Management, Engineering, and Legal support.

The Mission plans to remain self supporting in the areas of administration and management as long as it is economically feasible. Facilities and commodities are in place, and support staff is trained. Experience has proven that private sector contract services are not available to support the Mission's physical plant operations. In keeping with A.I.D.'s world wide mandate to reduce FAAS costs where economically feasible and practical, USAID has systematically withdrawn from the JAO support over the past five years. It is not anticipated that the A.I.D. Office would return to a JAO operation.

At the beginning of the Brooke Wind-Up, (March 1989) the Mission had a total of 326 employees.

Mission Personnel	ACTUAL staff level 03/89	PROPOSED staff level 09/93
US Direct Hire (USDH)	26	09
US Personal Services Contractors (US PSC)	14	05
Third Country Nationals (TCN DH/PSC)	13	02
Foreign National Employees		
Khartoum Employees	224	69
Juba Employees	49	39
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>124</b>

Annex B, Dollar Funded Staff and USAID Staffing provides a breakdown of project management activities by office and the staffing required to manage the program activities.

Summary of Office Staffing:

As Sudan is a one tour post, nearly 50% of the USDH staff rotate out within a 12-month period. However, it is anticipated that only one USDH employee (an engineer) would leave prior to the completion of his tour as a result of the Wind-Up Plan. Other officers will devote part or full time to disaster activities as their project management duties subside.

**Office of the Director**

During the wind-up period, the Mission will be fully occupied with the emergency in southern Sudan, as well as substantial development program implementation. Therefore, it is essential that a Mission Director and Deputy be retained until the wind-up is nearly completed. By the last quarter of FY 92 in anticipation of the scheduled departure of the Director and Deputy, an A.I.D. Representative would be assigned for overall management of the humanitarian assistance program.

**Program Office**

The Program Office will be reduced by 2 USDH within this first year. The Supervisory Program Economist and Economist positions are both deleted when the incumbents complete their tours. The Program Officer position will be maintained until late FY-92. With the assumption that PL 480 will be continued, a Local Currency Coordinator (PSC) will be required to continue the programming and monitoring of Sudanese pound generations in support of disaster assistance activities. A Foreign National Economist will be retained to monitor and analyze any economic recovery activities initiated by the GOS.

**Project Office**

The three Project Development Officer positions (2 USDH and 1 US PSC) will be phased out with the completion of the bilateral projects. The PSC is scheduled to depart in June 1990, 1 USDH in June 1992 and 1 USDH in the latter part of FY 1993. This office maintains the project files, and will play a key role in project close out activities. The staff also provide significant support to disaster assistance implementation.

**General Development Office**

The Mission projects a continued need for A.I.D. support in humanitarian and disaster assistance in Sudan. The present number of American staff is straight lined through June 1992, at which time a health nutrition officer will be added to the staff as the bilateral Health and Population programs will be closed. The USDH staff under

the A.I.D. Office organization by last FY-93 would include a Supervisory General Development Officer, with broad background and experience in both project implementation and program development; a second General Development Officer, a Food for Peace Officer, Project Development Officer, Health Officer and an Executive Assistant for office management. The two Emergency Coordinator personal service contractors are retained through the projected time frame. During FY-90 two Foreign National field monitors will be added to the GDO staff. With the Agriculture Development Officer's end of tour in mid FY-92, the monitoring responsibility for the Desert Locust activity will be transferred to this Office.

#### Technical Offices

Engineering - One Engineer is expected to mid-tour transfer during FY-89. The other two will remain until the end of their tours. Both the WAMR and KORAG projects will be at a stage when the two remaining engineers' tours end that they can be managed by the FN staff and with support from REDSO/ESA. Two Foreign National Engineers, one a water engineer and the other a road engineer, will have active project activities to monitor and will provide assistance to the emergency effort addressed by the General Development Office.

Health - Both bilateral projects will reach their PACDs before the scheduled end of tour of the Health, Nutrition, and Population Office Chief. Also, the PASA employee, managing the Child Survival bilateral project, will complete his tour after the PACD of this project. Both of these positions would be deleted by the end of FY-90. The Population Officer, who is a new hire physician, will remain as a support to the numerous Health and Population centrally funded projects. Further she will provide health and nutrition back stopping for the GDO office. At the completion of her tour, a health and nutrition position would be established in the General Development Office.

Agriculture Office - This office has the largest number of projects within any sector. The second USDH ADO arrives in June 1989, after the position being vacant for nearly nine months. Beginning in June 1989, only one-fourth of the US Contractor Forester's contract will be O.E. funded. The Contractor will continue to serve as a resource for the Mission in the areas of natural resource development and forestry but on a more limited basis. The Project Manager for the APS project, a U.S. personal services contractor, will not be extended beyond September 1990. This Office continues to monitor the Desert Locust campaign activities within the region until the departure of the last USDH Agriculture Development Officer by mid FY-92. This responsibility will then be transferred to the General Development Office. Should there be another locust emergency, additional staffing would be required on a temporary basis possibly through OFDA or REDSO/ESA.

### **Support Offices**

Controller - One USDH Controller position must be maintained through the projected time frame to provide certification capability and management of the financial operations. A Supervisory Financial Management Officer is required through June 1991, to support the heavy work load surrounding project close outs and disaster assistance. There is an excellent TCN and FN staff which can support the Controller with the Office reduced to one USDH position. Both dollar and trust fund operating expense and project/program activities were converted to the Mission Accounting and Control System (MACS) in FY-88 and 89.

Management - An Executive Officer must be maintained to provide overall management and administration for both the Khartoum and Juba operations. The Personnel Officer position will be deleted in September 1990. Prior to her departure, an out-placement program will be established and the administrative plan for a reduction-in-force of foreign national employees will be developed. The Deputy Executive Officer who should arrive in June 1990, will have major responsibility for the implementation of these two programs. An American GSO PSC must be retained to manage the orderly disposal of non-expendable property, maintenance of records and limited procurement.

### **Contracting and Commodity Officers**

These positions are deleted with the completion of the incumbents' tours. With the departure of the Commodity Officer in June 1989, the Contracting Officer will assume responsibility for project commodity coordination and tracking. The last Contracting Officer leaves in June 1991, at which time the Mission will need to rely upon the REDSO Contracting Staff for support. Also, there will be an on going need for contractor/grantee back stopping for the GDO. The current CIP will be managed by the Contracting Officer until June 1991, and then by the REDSO Commodity Management Office.

### **Third Country National employees**

USAID has 13 (6 direct hire) third country national employees. The Mission has utilized these employees as a supplement to the USDH positions. Annex (B) provides information on the phase out of these positions. Only two will be retained through Fy-93. The Mission is awaiting guidance on separation procedures for TCN employees which was developed following the FSN Salary and Classification survey completed during FY-89.

### **Foreign National Employees**

Two hundred seventy three employees (7 direct hire) were employed in March 1989 which includes 49 employees in Juba. By the completion of the wind-up period, this number will be reduced to 106, including the 39 employees in Juba which is the minimum support staff for the

regional office. The Juba staff is required to safeguard and maintain the US Government investment of \$ 2.5 million in buildings and equipment. All FN position descriptions are current as a result of the recently completed classification survey. This will facilitate the orderly phase out of positions.

A systematic reduction-in-force program is being developed following Handbook 31 and the recently approved revised Local Compensation Plan. This Plan provides detailed guidance on separation notice and severance pay plans. The Mission will aggressively pursue an out-placement program for the local employees.

## B. REAL PROPERTY

### 1. Khartoum real property

#### a. Office and warehouse facilities in Khartoum

1) USAID has its main office building in the Sudanese-Kuwaiti Complex, Tower Four, on Nile Avenue. The building consists of nine floors of which USAID occupies floors 2 through 9 plus approximately half of the Tower's ground floor area. Warehouse facilities include three locations in Khartoum North. One facility is a lot with no buildings, used for storage of fuel and water tanks, OFDA owned tugs and Mission vacuators, etc. One warehouse is an older unit formerly used as the main warehouse, but presently used for storage of Project furniture and equipment, and for fuel storage. The main warehouse, houses both the General Services Office (GSO) and Building and Maintenance Office (BMO) operations including, motor vehicle workshop and fuel pumps. All OE procured property is stored in this warehouse/workshop.

Lease No.	Lease period	Wind up plan
650-LE-84-87	06/11/91	Office Building - 2,812 sq meters By May 1990, a decision should be made to either terminate the entire lease and move to a new location, or give notice that certain floors will be returned to the owners by June 1991. This would require relocation of the public access system and possibly the Wang VS mainframe installation. Because of the problems encountered with building maintenance and the poor security control, serious consideration should be given to moving the entire office to new and smaller facilities. The Sudanese Kuwaiti management is interested in negotiating a long term lease effective the expiration of the current lease.

- 650-LE-84-084 02/20/91 Project Warehouse - 5,011 sq meters. The warehouse facility is 929 sq meters. With no new project start ups, this warehouse facility should be phased out during the next two years and terminated at the end of the current lease period. Project furniture and equipment should either be turned over to the GOS or disposed of through auctions immediately upon completion of projects. After this facility is given up, an area in the main warehouse will be set aside for project property storage.
- 650-LE-86-111 07/09/90 Storage Lot - 7,000 sq meters. Mission plans to terminate this lease on or before the end of the lease period.
- 650-LE-87-118 01/31/97 Main Warehouse - 6,250 sq meters. This is a newly renovated warehouse, leased in early 1987. The facilities are excellent and include two buildings, one 1,421 sq meters, housing GSO and property storage, and a second 1,274 sq meters, housing the BMO offices, building maintenance and vehicle spare stores, electrical and carpentry workshops, and the motor pool garage. Two USAID fuel pumps are in this facility with a storage capacity of 6,000 gallons of petrol and 6,000 gallons of diesel. The Mission is also planning to put a water well on this facility to supply residences during periods when city services are inoperable. It is recommended that as long as there is an AID Office in Sudan this facility be maintained.

b. Residential Property

USAID owns no real property in Khartoum. Residential leases are all short term. See annex (lease) for lease schedule and termination plan. All leases have a termination clause allowing for thirty day written notice, without the lessor having the right to any payment other than for rental to the date the lessee surrenders the premises. Leases are scheduled to be terminated as occupants depart post, with minimal need for employees to move to different lease during their tour.

The Mission maintains all residential property for Institutional Contractors (IC). These leases will be phased out as the technical assistance is completed by ICs.

During the past two years, three apartment buildings have been rented, which provide 8 individual living units. Six of these units are adequate for families. The Director's residence, four single unit houses, and the eight apartments will be retained through FY-93. All properties have auxiliary generators, in addition to water and fuel storage.

2. Real Property Juba, Southern Sudan

a. Office Compound

The Juba Office compound is 636(C) property completed in 1982. The Land is under a 50 year leasehold with the Southern Regional Government, through December 31, 2030 at a fee of \$1.00. The initial construction cost, for both the office and residential compounds, was \$ 1,209,000, 636(C) dollars and approximately LS 1,000,000 trust funds.

The office compound is on plot number 88, block 3K-South. It consists of 1.8 acres. The compound has an independent power plant of a 25 KVA generator. Water is supplied from a bore hole with 2,000 gallon storage capacity, and fuel pumps with 3,000 gallons petrol, and 3,000 gallons diesel storage capacity are also in the compound.

There are two main buildings, an office and warehouse. The office building is 336 sq meters, with individual offices, conference room and a reception area. The warehouse facility is 280 sq meters.

b. Juba residential compound

The residential compound is located on Plot numbers 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 44, 45, 79, 80 and 81, Block 3K-South. The total compound area is 3.6 acres, and buildings are four, three bedroom houses, a six bedroom guest house with kitchen and dining facility, a roofed pavilion with swimming pool and tennis court, an independent power plant consisting of two 130 KVA generators, and bore hole with 4,000 gallon water storage capacity. The compound has a complete road and drainage system. The guest house, pavilion, pool and tennis court were built with trust funds.

Completed in 1982, each residential house is 249 sq meter.

c. USAID employs 49 local staff to administer, maintain, and secure these two compounds. The recreational facilities on the residential compound have served as a major morale boost for the expatriate community in Juba. A club was organized some years ago and membership supports the snack bar operations and staff, and chemicals for the pool. The guest house is self supporting when the dining facilities are open, depending on food supplies.

- d. This property should be maintained as long as there is an AID presence in Sudan. Even though both SORMAR and the RHSP are projected to be closed out by late 1990, this facility can play an important role in supporting those working in relief efforts in Equatoria Province. The Juba staff have done a tremendous job in maintaining these facilities by themselves. They are supported by the Executive Office in Khartoum through daily radio contact and by two mail pouches per week. Khartoum staff travel to Juba is extremely limited due to security. There have been periods of up to 18 months when Khartoum staff could not visit this facility.

### C. NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY

The USAID Mission's non-expendable property (NXP) inventory is valued at nearly \$4,450,000 from OE dollars and LS 6,200,000 from trust funds. This includes an NXP inventory in Juba of \$568,300.

The Mission will not require major NXP residential procurement during the next three to four years other than replacement parts. The Mission has new residential furniture in the pipeline, and the inventory of appliances and equipment should meet the Mission's requirement under the Wind-Up Plan.

The office furniture and equipment is in good condition. There will be a need for replacement equipment, such as copy machines and typewriters, much of which can be procured with trust funds. IRM conducted an assessment of our data management system, and the Mission has ordered additional hardware to bring our operations to an optimal operational level.

A major expenditure will continue as the Mission maintains its vehicle fleet. The fleet will be reduced, but due to conditions in Sudan, the Mission must continue to replace the vehicles on schedule. About 80 per cent of the fleet and its maintenance has been procured with trust funds.

The Mission's OE and Trust funded non-expendable property inventories are reconciled on a quarterly basis with the Controller's Office. As the Mission goes into the Wind-Up plan, all Mission NXP is being transferred to an Agency approved Non-Expendable Property data base program. The EXO/GSO has also worked with project managers in reconciliation of project NXP.

As the Wind-Up progresses and personal property is determined to be excess, the Mission will follow Handbook 23 and work closely with M/SER/MS in determining the method for disposal of property, i.e. redistribution to other Mission within the geographic region, transfer to other US Government Agencies, etc. Trust fund property will be sold, and the proceeds returned to the Trust Fund account.

ANNEX A  
Glossary

AFGRAD	African Graduate Fellowship Program
AID/W	Agency for International Development/Washington
AMREF	African Medical Relief Foundation
APS	Agricultural Planning and Statistics Project
ASF	Area Frame Sample
Brooke	Brooke Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act
CDD	Combatting Diarrheal Diseases
CIP	Commodity Import Program
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
EPI/ORT	Expanded Program in Immunization/Oral Rehydration Therapy
EPM	Energy Planning and Management Project
ETP	Energy Training Project
FAA	Foreign Assistance Act
GDO	General Development Office
GOS	Government of Sudan
HRDA	Human Resource Development in Africa Project
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INTSORMIL	International Sorghum Millet
KORAG	Kordofan Agricultural Development Project
LOP	Life Of Project
MOANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NEC	National Electricity Corporation
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance/USAID
PP	Project Paper
PACD	Project Activity Completion Date
PAEA	Planning and Economic Analysis
PAIP	Policy Analysis and Implementation Project
PD&S	Project Development & Support Funds
PVOs	Private Voluntary Organizations
RFP	Regional Finance & Planning Project
RHSP	Rural Health Support Project
SORMAR	Southern Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project
SRAAD	Sudan Reforestation and Anti-Desertification Project
SREP	Sudan Rural Energy Project
TDD	Terminal Disbursement Date
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USG	United States Government
WAMR	Western Agricultural Marketing Road Project
WID	Women in Development
WSARP	Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project

DOLLAR FUNDED STAFF  
(USDH, PSC & TCN)

Position	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993			
	II QTR (3/89)	III QTR (6/89)	IV QTR (9/89)	I QTR (12/89)	II QTR (3/90)	III QTR (6/90)	IV QTR (9/90)	I QTR (12/90)	II QTR (3/91)	III QTR (6/91)	IV QTR (9/91)	I QTR (12/91)	II QTR (3/92)	III QTR (6/92)	IV QTR (9/92)	I QTR (12/92)	II QTR (3/93)	III QTR (6/93)	IV QTR (9/93)	
<b>OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR</b>																				
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SecretaryUSD	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	
Secy USR	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
<b>CONTROLLER OFFICE</b>																				
Cont USD	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	
SfinMgt USD	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
C/Acct TCD	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Acct TCD	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
FinAnlystTCD	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
S/VouEx TCC	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
AcctTech TCD	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
<b>CMO/CONTRACTS OFFICE</b>																				
Project activities																				
CIP																				
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<b>PROGRAM OFFICE</b>																				
Program activities																				
PAIP																				

DOLLAR FUNDED STAFF  
(USDH, PSC & TCN)

Position	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993			
	II QTR (3/89)	III QTR (6/89)	IV QTR (9/89)	I QTR (12/89)	II QTR (3/90)	III QTR (6/90)	IV QTR (9/90)	I QTR (12/90)	II QTR (3/91)	III QTR (6/91)	IV QTR (9/91)	I QTR (12/91)	II QTR (3/92)	III QTR (6/92)	IV QTR (9/92)	I QTR (12/92)	II QTR (3/93)	III QTR (6/93)	IV QTR (9/93)	
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ProgEcon PSA	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	
LocCurCo USC	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	
Secy USC	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Program activities

Humanitarian Support

PL 480

LOCUST MONITORING

SpecProj USD	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
SpecProj USD	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
FFP USD																			
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EmgCoord USC	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
A/FFP USC	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
PDO USC	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
EmgPDO TCC	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Secy USC	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Project activities

DOLLAR FUNDED STAFF  
(USDN, PSC & TCN)

Position	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993			
	I QTR (3/89)	III QTR (6/89)	IV QTR (9/89)	QTR (12/89)	I QTR (3/90)	III QTR (6/90)	IV QTR (9/90)	QTR (12/90)	I QTR (3/91)	III QTR (6/91)	IV QTR (9/91)	QTR (12/91)	I QTR (3/92)	III QTR (6/92)	IV QTR (9/92)	QTR (12/92)	I QTR (3/93)	III QTR (6/93)	IV QTR (9/93)	
SREP																				
RFP																				
PDO USD	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>		
PDO USD	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>		
PDO USC	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>		

ENGINEERING OFFICE

Project activities

EPM																		
GEDAREF																		
WAMR																		
KORAG																		
EngOff USD	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>
EngOff USD	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>
EngOff USD	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>

AGRICULTURE OFFICE

Project activities

USARP																		
APS																		
KORAG																		
SRAAD																		
LOCUST MONITORING																		
S/ADO USD	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>	>>>>



DOLLAR FUNDED STAFF  
(USDH, PSC & TCN)

Position	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993			
	II QTR (3/89)	III QTR (6/89)	IV QTR (9/89)	I QTR (12/89)	II QTR (3/90)	III QTR (6/90)	IV QTR (9/90)	I QTR (12/90)	II QTR (3/91)	III QTR (6/91)	IV QTR (9/91)	I QTR (12/91)	II QTR (3/92)	III QTR (6/92)	IV QTR (9/92)	I QTR (12/92)	II QTR (3/93)	III QTR (6/93)	IV QTR (9/93)	
MntsSup TCC	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
MntsFrm TCC	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
RadioTec TCC	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
USDirectHire	26	25	26	24	24	24	21	16	16	15	12	12	12	12	7	7	6	6	5	
USCOM1/TCN	27	28	24	23	20	20	17	15	14	14	14	13	13	10	9	8	8	7	7	
Staffing level	53	53	50	47	44	44	38	31	30	29	26	25	25	22	16	15	14	13	12	

- USD-US DIRECT HIRE
- USR US RESIDENT HIRE
- USC-US PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACTORS
- ICD-THIRD COUNTRY DIRECT HIRE
- ICC-THIRD COUNTRY PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACTORS
- - - ON GOING PROJECT
- = = = PROPOSED RXTENSION
- > > > Tour continues
- < < < End of Tour
- ( ( ( Position deleted



USAID SUDAN STAFFING

Position	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993			
	II QTR (3/89)	III QTR (6/89)	IV QTR (9/89)	I QTR (12/89)	II QTR (3/90)	III QTR (6/90)	IV QTR (9/90)	I QTR (12/90)	II QTR (3/91)	III QTR (6/91)	IV QTR (9/91)	I QTR (12/91)	II QTR (3/92)	III QTR (6/92)	IV QTR (9/92)	I QTR (12/92)	II QTR (3/93)	III QTR (6/93)	IV QTR (9/93)	
Accountant	1	>>>	( ( (																	
	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Data Cont	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	( ( (				
Cashier (DH)	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Secy (DH)	1																			
Clerks	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Datel	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Payroll Ck	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	( ( (		
	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Office count	21	21	21	19	19	18	18	15	15	14	14	12	12	12	10	8	8	6	6	
CMD/CONTRACTS OFFICE																				
Project activities																				
CIP																				
CO	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	( ( (												
CO	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Cmdty MgtOff	( ( (																			
Local staffing																				
Secretary	1																			
Office count	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1										
PROGRAM OFFICE																				
Program activities																				
PAIP																				





USAID SUDAN STAFFING

Position	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993			
	II QTR (3/89)	III QTR (6/89)	IV QTR (9/89)	I QTR (12/89)	II QTR (3/90)	III QTR (6/90)	IV QTR (9/90)	I QTR (12/90)	II QTR (3/91)	III QTR (6/91)	IV QTR (9/91)	I QTR (12/91)	II QTR (3/92)	III QTR (6/92)	IV QTR (9/92)	I QTR (12/92)	II QTR (3/93)	III QTR (6/93)	IV QTR (9/93)	
Secretary 2	-----																			
Office count	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	
<b>ENGINEERING OFFICE</b>																				
Project activities																				
EPM	- - - - -																			
GEDAREF	= = = = =																			
WAMR	- - - - -																			
KORAG	- - - - -																			
EngOff	>>>	>>>	<<<	<<<	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	<<<	<<<	<<<	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
EngOff	<<<	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	<<<	<<<	<<<	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
EngOff	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	<<<	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Local staffing																				
Engineer 1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	<<<	<<<	<<<	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Secretary 1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	<<<	
Office count	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>AGRICULTURE OFFICE</b>																				
Project activities																				
WSARP	= = = = =																			
APS	- - - - -																			
KORAG	- - - - -																			
SRAAD	- - - - -																			

USAID SUDAN STAFFING

Position	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993			
	II QTR (3/89)	III QTR (6/89)	IV QTR (9/89)	I QTR (12/89)	II QTR (3/90)	III QTR (6/90)	IV QTR (9/90)	I QTR (12/90)	II QTR (3/91)	III QTR (6/91)	IV QTR (9/91)	I QTR (12/91)	II QTR (3/92)	III QTR (6/92)	IV QTR (9/92)	I QTR (12/92)	II QTR (3/93)	III QTR (6/93)	IV QTR (9/93)	
----- Locust Monitoring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AgrOff	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
AgrOff		>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
AAgrDvlOff	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Secy	<<<																			
Secy	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Local staffing																				
ProgSpec	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Secretary	2																			
Office count	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
HEALTH & POPULATION OFFICE																				
Project activities																				
RHSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CHILD SURV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CENTRALLY FUNDED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HlthPopOff	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
PopOff	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
ChdSurvSp	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
APubHlth	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Local staffing																				

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USAID SUDAN STAFFING

Position	FISCAL YR 1989					FISCAL YEAR 1990					FISCAL YEAR 1991					FISCAL YEAR 1992					FISCAL YEAR 1993				
	II QTR (3/89)	III QTR (6/89)	IV QTR (9/89)	I QTR (12/89)	II QTR (3/90)	III QTR (6/90)	IV QTR (9/90)	I QTR (12/90)	II QTR (3/91)	III QTR (6/91)	IV QTR (9/91)	I QTR (12/91)	II QTR (3/92)	III QTR (6/92)	IV QTR (9/92)	I-QTR (12/92)	II QTR (3/93)	III QTR (6/93)	IV QTR (9/93)						
Mason	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>						
Painter	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>						
Plumber	2	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>						
A/C Mechanic	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>						
Welder	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>						
Gardner	1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>						
Cleanr/Jt	2	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>						
Laborers	3	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>						
Office count	60	60	60	47	47	45	45	43	43	38	32	25	25	18	12	12	12	12	12						

VERMAINTENANCE

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USAID SUDAN STAFFING

Position	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993			
	II QTR (3/89)	III QTR (6/89)	IV QTR (9/89)	I QTR (12/89)	II QTR (3/90)	III QTR (6/90)	IV QTR (9/90)	I QTR (12/90)	II QTR (3/91)	III QTR (6/91)	IV QTR (9/91)	I QTR (12/91)	II QTR (3/92)	III QTR (6/92)	IV QTR (9/92)	I QTR (12/92)	II QTR (3/93)	III QTR (6/93)	IV QTR (9/93)	
Supply Clerk 2	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
2	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
2	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Secy/clerks 2																				
Office count	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	
TruckDriver 1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
LaborForeman 1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
FuelDispense 1	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Laborers 2	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
2	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
3	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
3	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	>>>	
Office count	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	13	13	13	12	10	9	8	7	4	4	4	4	
Secretaries	18	18	18	18	16	16	14	14	12	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	6	6	6	
<b>KHARTOUM COUNT</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>83</b>	

JUBA OFFICE

- AdmSupvr 1
- GSOAsst 1
- Bookkeeper 1
- Secy/Ctypist 1

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## USAID SUDAN STAFFING

Position	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993			
	II QTR (3/89)	III QTR (6/89)	IV QTR (9/89)	I QTR (12/89)	II QTR (3/90)	III QTR (6/90)	IV QTR (9/90)	I QTR (12/90)	II QTR (3/91)	III QTR (6/91)	IV QTR (9/91)	I QTR (12/91)	II QTR (3/92)	III QTR (6/92)	IV QTR (9/92)	I QTR (12/92)	II QTR (3/93)	III QTR (6/93)	IV QTR (9/93)	
Storekeeper	1																			
SupplyClk	2																			
Mechanic	3																			
Plumber	2																			
Painter	1																			
Carpenter	1																			
Driver	5																			
Gardener	11																			
Laborers	2																			
SecurtyGdrSu	1																			
Guards	16																			
Juba count	49	49	47	47	46	46	45	44	44	43	43	42	42	41	41	40	40	39	39	
TOTAL USAID STAFF	325	325	322	304	295	283	274	254	252	242	221	199	197	174	143	133	131	125	122	

LEASING FILE

FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1993							
II	QTR	III	QTR	IV	QTR	I	QTR	II	QTR	III	QTR	IV	QTR	I	QTR	II	QTR	III	QTR	IV	QTR	I	QTR
(3/89)	(6/89)	(9/89)	(12/89)	(3/90)	(6/90)	(9/90)	(12/90)	(3/91)	(6/91)	(9/91)	(12/91)	(3/92)	(6/92)	(9/92)	(12/92)	(3/93)	(6/93)	(9/93)	(12/93)	(3/93)	(6/93)	(9/93)	(12/93)

Lease  
Lease Period    Occupant

001	10/89	At Nyla	#####
017	10/90	Huffaker (2)	#####
047	10/90	Snowden (3)	#####
115	10/90	Curtis (1)	#####
019	6/94	Keeyes (1)	#####
103	7/91	Swtzber(2)(SREP)	#####
34A	5/89	DeSilva	#####
039	12/92	Vacant	#####
046	3/90	Bush (SREP)	#####
048	10/89	Dijkerman	#####
49A	11/89	TDY (1)	#####
49B	11/89	TDY (2)	#####
50A	11/89	TDY (3)	#####
50B	11/89	TDY (4)	#####
056	3/91	Pryor	#####
057	12/93	Swezy (MSCI)	#####
060	1/90	Jensen	#####
064	2/90	Mullenax	#####
071	9/89	Substation	#####
072	10/89	Dorsey	#####
076	12/90	Covert	#####
077	12/93	Kryschtal	#####
078	10/93	Otanez (APS)	#####
079	2/93	Krenz (APS)	#####
080	10/93	Controller	#####
083	2/90	Bayer	#####

LEASING FILE

FISCAL YR 1989                      FISCAL YEAR 1990                      FISCAL YEAR 1991                      FISCAL YEAR 1992                      FISCAL YEAR 1992

II QTR III QTR IV QTR I QTR    II QTR III QTR IV QTR I QTR

(3/89) (6/89) (9/89) (12/89) (3/90) (6/90) (9/90) (12/90) (3/91) (6/91) (9/91) (12/91) (3/92) (6/92) (9/92) (12/92) (3/93) (6/93) (9/93)

Lease  
Lease Period    Occupant

084	2/90	580 Whouse	.....
085	2/91	Youssef	.....
087	5/89	Office	.....
088	5/89	Jones	.....
090	4/90	Krause (APS)	.....
091	3/94	Demessie (APS)	.....
093	5/89	Price (SOMAR)	.....
094	4/93	Data	.....
095	6/90	Vincent	.....
096	6/93	Azri (EPM)	.....
097	3/91	Jones	.....
099	6/90	Franckiewicz	.....
104	7/93	Quadri	.....
106	1/91	MotorPool	.....
107	5/89	Chernenkoff	.....
108	9/89	Carney	.....
109	9/93	Hawkins	.....
111	7/90	WH Lot	.....
112	3/94	Gilbert	.....
113	8/89	Thompson	.....
114	7/94	Mackie	.....
116	9/89	Machmer	.....
117	12/92	Strong	.....
118	1/97	570 Whouse	.....
119	8/90	Feldt (1)	.....
120	8/90	Black(2)(MSC1)	.....

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LEASING FILE

Lease Period	Occupant	FISCAL YR 1989				FISCAL YEAR 1990				FISCAL YEAR 1991				FISCAL YEAR 1992				FISCAL YEAR 1992			
		II QTR	III QTR	IV QTR	I QTR	II QTR	III QTR	IV QTR	I QTR	II QTR	III QTR	IV QTR	I QTR	II QTR	III QTR	IV QTR	I QTR	II QTR	III QTR	IV QTR	
		(3/89)	(6/89)	(9/89)	(12/89)	(3/90)	(6/90)	(9/90)	(12/90)	(3/91)	(6/91)	(9/91)	(12/91)	(3/92)	(6/92)	(9/92)	(12/92)	(3/93)	(6/93)	(9/93)	
121	2/90	Staal	*****																		
122	3/98	Stewart	*****																		
		Vacant	*****																		
		Burr	*****																		
		Osinski	*****																		
123	6/94	Sec'y	*****																		
		Vacant	*****																		

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Project Funded Residences	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	8	6	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
OE Funded Residences	41	41	39	37	36	35	35	31	27	27	27	23	18	17	16	15	15	15	14
OE Funded Office/Warehouse	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total Leases</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>

**LOCAL CURRENCY FUNDS  
FOR PROJECT AND PROGRAM SUPPORT  
Sudanese Pounds (000's)**

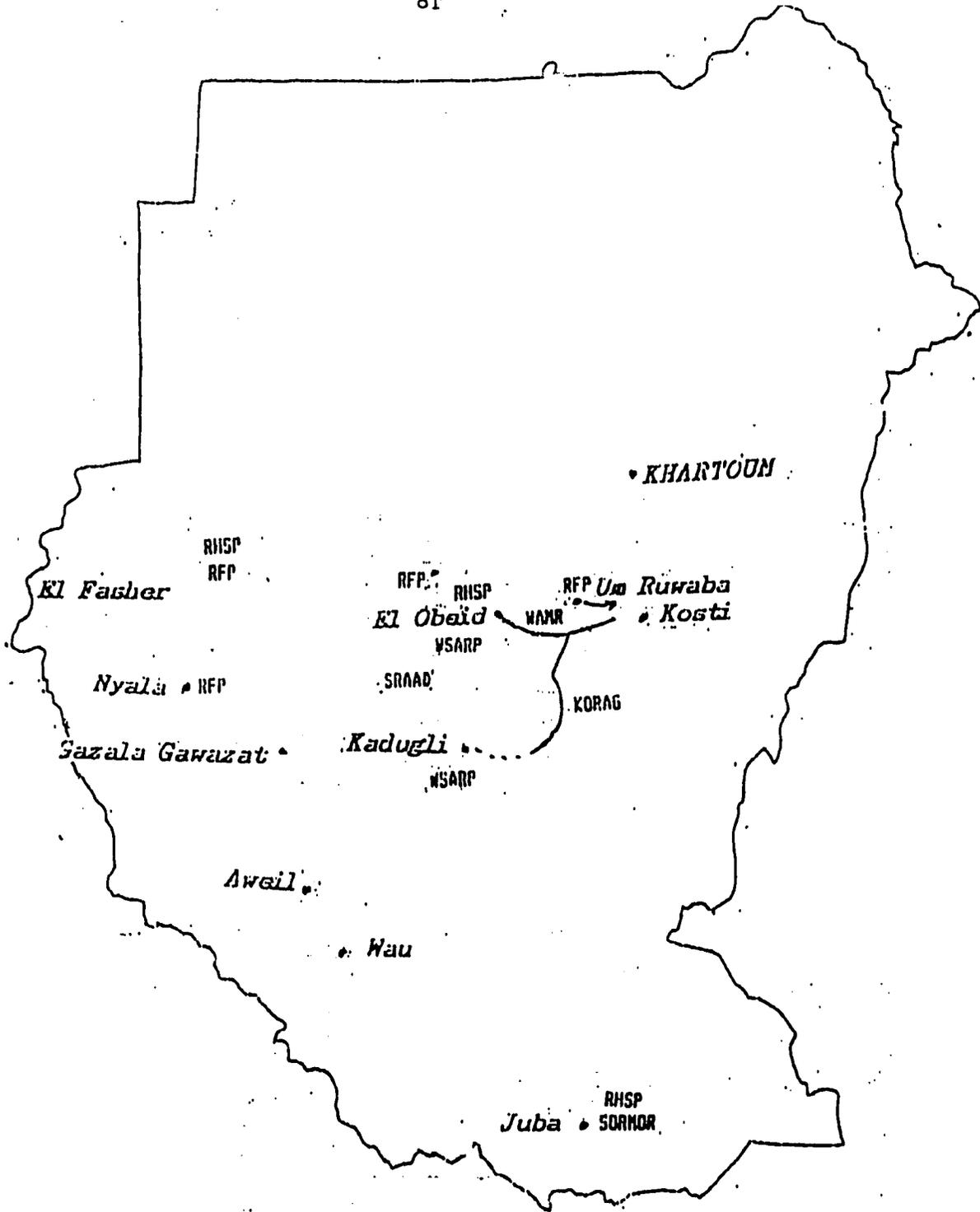
PROJECT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FUNDING SOURCE			EMERGENCY GRANTS	TOTAL
		CIP	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE III		
<b>COUNTERPART FUNDS</b>						
Various	Completed Before 1988	74,940.3	16,695.5	16,741.0		108,376.8
650-K-603	Roseires Dam	3,544.6				3,544.6
650-0012	RFP		70,740.0	4,140.0		74,880.0
650-0020	WSARP		3,999.7	16,031.8		20,031.5
650-0030	RHSP		8,060.0	9,403.0		17,463.0
650-0041	SREP		6,374.4	3,258.0		9,632.4
650-0043	SORMAR	3,030.0				3,030.0
650-0047	APS	255.0	11,906.0	2,529.0		14,690.0
650-0054	KORAG	8,100.2	153,959.8			162,060.0
650-0059	EPM	4,133.9				4,133.9
650-0069	WAMR			54,000.0		54,000.0
650-0071	PAIP	1,736.7				1,736.7
650-0073	Health Constraints/Rural Prod.	2,223.1	2,145.0			4,368.1
650-0082	SRAAD		25,410.6			25,410.6
650-0087	Medium-Term Locust Control		12,403.4			12,403.4
	New Proposals			1,750.0		1,750.0
650-1001	WID Workshop		167.2			167.2
650-2001	Port Sudan Road Improvement		13,000.0			13,000.0
650-2002	Faculty of Engineering UK	10,500.0				10,500.0
650-2003	School of Business UK	200.0				200.0
650-2004	Khartoum Street Repair	51,000.0				51,000.0
650-2005	College of Agr. UK		436.4			436.4
650-2006	SCF/US Water/Forestry		925.0			925.0
650-2007	Dam Feasibility Study	300.0	35,209.2			35,509.2
650-2008	Faculty of Vet. Science UK	500.0				500.0
650-2009	Camel Research		896.0			896.0
650-2010	ADRA Well Drilling		283.0			283.0
650-3001	Nat'l Pop. Committee		257.4			257.4
650-3002	U. of Gezira		3,924.1			3,924.1
650-3003	Model Family Planning		967.4			967.4
650-3004	Nat'l Pop. Committee		1,742.2			1,742.2
650-3005	Endemic Goitre Control		1,091.8			1,091.8
650-3006	Demographic & Health Survey		1,127.0			1,127.0
650-4001	Relief & Rehabilitation Project		3,000.0			3,000.0
650-4002	ILO/UNDP Labor Intensive Program		5,084.8			5,084.8
650-5001	Int. Ag. Competitiveness Study		144.3			144.3
650-6001	Hospital Rehabilitation		12,445.0			12,445.0
650-6002	Flood Relief		27,400.0			27,400.0
650-7001	WJSC - North Darfur		5,940.0			5,940.0
650-7002	1988 Emergency Relief-RRC		27,000.0			27,000.0
650-8013	Seed Propagation Study	2,100.0				2,100.0
650-8014	Port Sudan Water	2,600.0				2,600.0
650-8016	Juba Water	1,083.6				1,083.6
650-8018	Adm. Support for Planning	1,540.0				1,540.0
650-8020	Cent al Region Water Supply	5,018.0	7,000.0			12,018.0
650-8023	Tenneco Seed	878.3				878.3
650-8024	Emergency Food Transport	22,937.2				22,937.2
650-8032	WFP/MALT	8,990.7				8,990.7
650-8041	Increased Sorghum Consumption	994.4				994.4
650-8048	Fuel Wood Development - FAO	3,655.1	354.3			4,009.4
650-8050	Blue Nile Health/Water/Sanit.	2,067.2	634.1			2,701.3
650-8053	Jebel Marra Rural Development	1,868.1	2,499.5			4,367.6
650-8060	Diarrhoeal Disease Control	2,964.5	10,941.1			13,905.6
650-8061	Khartoum Central Foundry	93.0				93.0
650-8062	Locusts Control	1,447.0				1,447.0
650-8063	Emergency Hlth. Asst.		5,000.0			5,000.0
650-9016	Emergency Locust		10,435.0			10,435.0
	S. Railway Sorghum Trans.		19,620.3			19,620.3
	S. Shipping Line		6,519.3			6,519.3
	A/T Sorghum Trans.		140,777.3			140,777.3
	Seed Prod.	4,321.9				4,321.9
	<b>TOTAL - COUNTERPART FUNDS</b>	<u>223,025.8</u>	<u>656,516.1</u>	<u>107,852.8</u>	- 0 -	<u>987,394.7</u>
<b>TOTAL TRUST AND COUNTERPART FUNDS</b>		<u>789,170.8</u>	<u>849,660.5</u>	<u>125,216.3</u>	<u>104,482.4</u>	<u>1,868,530.0</u>

LOCAL CURRENCY FUNDS  
FOR PROJECT AND PROGRAM SUPPORT  
Sudanese Pounds (000's)

PROJECT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	FUNDING SOURCE			EMERGENCY GRANTS	TOTAL
		CIP	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE III		
TRUST FUNDS						
Various	Completed Before 1988	14,295.4		750.0		15,045.4
650-0000	Administrative Support (10/91)	397,008.1				397,008.1
650-K-603	Blue Nile Grid Rehab.	600.0				600.0
650-K-606	Blue Nile Grid Rehab.	1,340.0				1,340.0
650-0012	Reg. Finance & Planning		22,715.0	1,055.0		23,770.0
650-0020	WSARP		775.0	4,528.6		5,303.6
650-0030	RHS		4,000.0	8,328.4		12,328.4
650-0041	SREP	90.0	3,060.0	1,451.5		4,601.5
650-0043	SORMAR	9,190.0				9,190.0
650-0047	APS	640.0	7,255.0	1,250.0		9,145.0
650-0054	KORAG	2,840.0				2,840.0
650-0059	EPH	7,418.0				7,418.0
650-0065	GEDAREF	2,590.0				2,590.0
650-0071	PAIP	20,049.0				20,049.0
650-0073	Health Constraints Rural Prod.	484.0				484.0
650-0076	Emergency Assistance	508.0				508.0
650-0082	SRAAD		5,339.4			5,339.4
650-0510	PD&S	10,670.5				10,670.5
650-9001	Policy Studies	6,000.0				6,000.0
650-9002	BNG Operation & Maintenance	3,500.0				3,500.0
650-9004	Drought Programs	55,998.0				55,998.0
650-9007	Development Programs	200.0				200.0
650-9008	English Language Training	228.3				228.3
650-9009	SERISS	3,950.0				3,950.0
650-9010	Emergency Local Purchase/Trans	10,419.6			56,162.4	66,582.0
650-9011	Road Repair and Rehabilitation				48,016.0	48,016.0
650-0012	Remote Sensing	220.0			304.0	524.0
650-9999	Emergency Programs	16,310.6	40,000.0			56,310.6
	SWAP Storage & Transport	110,000.0				110,000.0
90-40006	Mat. Health/Feeding Education	1,595.5				1,595.5
	TOTAL - TRUST FUND	<u>566,145.0</u>	<u>193,144.4</u>	<u>17,363.5</u>	<u>104,482.4</u>	<u>881,135.3</u>

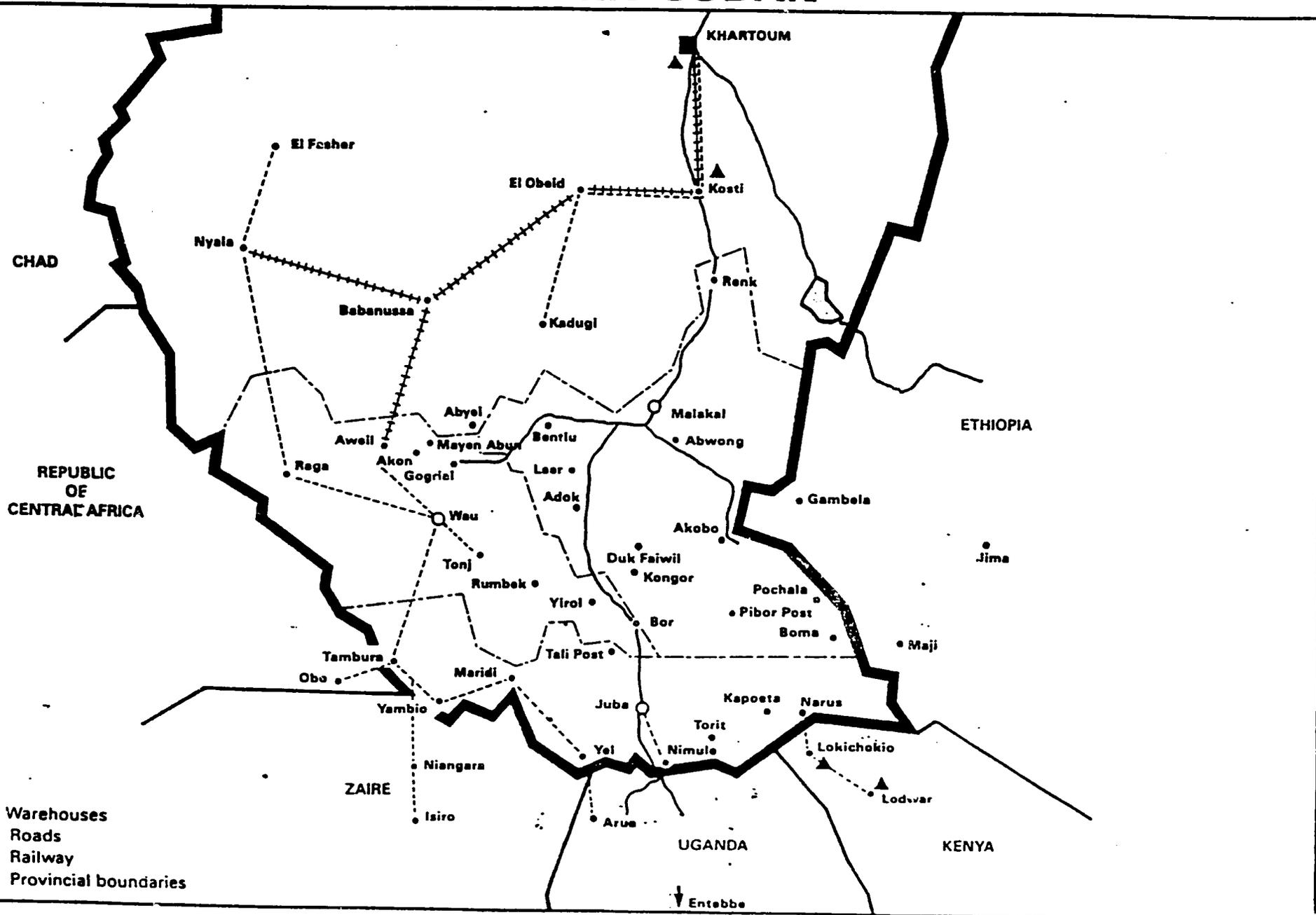
ANNEX D  
LONG TERM TRAINING SCHEDULE  
USAID/SUDAN FUNDED PARTICIPANTS

<u>PARTICIPANT NAME</u>	<u>EMPLOYER</u>	<u>AMOUNT FUNDED</u>	<u>TRAINING DATES</u>		<u>DEGREE</u>
			<u>STARTING</u>	<u>ENDING</u>	
<u>REGIONAL FINANCE AND PLANNING PROJECT (650-0012) PACD 08/22/90</u>					
ABBAKER, MUTASIM, M	MOFEP	\$48,500	01/01/89	06/30/90	MS
IBRAHIM, SADIG, A	MOFEP	\$48,500	01/01/89	06/30/90	MS
ATIYA, AHMED, S	MOFEP	\$48,500	05/01/89	06/30/90	MS
<u>SUDAN RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT (650-0041) PACD 09/30/90</u>					
OSMAN, MAHA, H	ERC	\$53,300	01/07/88	01/31/90	MBA
SAEED, AMIN, K	ERC	\$53,300	12/27/87	06/30/89	MS
<u>AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND STATISTICS PROJECT (650-0047) PACD 10/31/91</u>					
EL TOM, ARABI, M	MOANR	\$57,687	01/01/89	10/31/91	MS
YASSIN, RANDA, M	MOANR	\$57,687	01/01/89	10/31/91	MS
IBRAHIM, SAMIA, M	MOANR	\$57,687	01/01/89	10/31/91	MS
ALI, ISAM EL DIN, A	MOANR	\$57,687	01/01/89	10/31/91	MS
YASSEIN, RANDA, M	MOANR	\$57,000	01/15/88	10/20/91	MS
A/LATIF, MOHAMED, E	MOANR	\$15,386	07/31/89	07/31/91	MS
EL HANAN, MOHAMED. M	MOANR	\$77,100	01/07/88	01/31/91	PHD
SALIH, ALI, A	MOANR	\$77,100	01/07/88	01/31/91	PHD
IBRAHIM, BABIKER, H	MOANR	\$23,952	10/05/88	12/30/90	MS
ALI, FATIMA, I	MOANR	\$23,952	10/05/88	12/30/90	MS
HAMID, HAMED, S	MOANR	\$23,952	10/05/88	12/30/90	MS
SAAD, WABEEL, A	MOANR	\$23,952	10/05/88	12/30/90	MS
ABBAS, A/WAHID, M	MOANR	\$23,952	10/05/88	12/30/90	MS
EL AMIN, SAMIR, B	MOANR	\$23,952	10/05/88	12/30/90	MS
MURSI, SHADIA, A	MOANR	\$23,952	10/05/88	12/30/90	MS
FARAH, A/AZIZ, M	MOANR	\$77,100	08/31/87	08/31/90	PHD
OSMAN, SIRAG ELJIN, A	MOANR	\$57,000	01/07/88	01/31/90	MS
MOHAMED, ZEIN EL ABDIN, M	MOANR	\$57,000	06/15/88	01/31/90	MS
SAYED, FATHI, S	MOANR	\$57,000	01/07/88	01/31/90	MS
EL KHIDIR, MANAHIL, A	MOANR	\$55,700	01/07/88	01/31/90	MS
TAHA, FATMA, M	MOANR	\$57,000	08/23/87	12/31/89	MS
MOHAMED, MOHAMED, A	MOANR	\$53,975	05/11/89	10/30/89	MA
SAEED, HASSAB EL RASOUL, A	MOANR	\$53,975	05/11/89	10/30/89	DIP
IDRIS, ABDEL HAYI	MOANR	\$53,975	05/11/89	10/30/89	MS
<u>KORDOFAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (650-0054) PACD 6/30/92</u>					
A/MAGID, BANAGA, D	MOFEP	\$50,600	01/04/88	01/31/90	MS
<u>POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT (650-0071) PACD 08/31/93</u>					
ABDEL MABI, HASSAN, A	MOFEP	\$65,000	01/11/88	08/31/91	MS
EL KHIDIR, EL SHEIKH	MOFEP	\$53,975	05/11/89	10/30/89	MS
MOHAMED ALI, ABDEL ALIM, E	BOS	\$50,044	08/23/87	08/31/89	MS
OSMAN, ABDEL GADIR, A	MOFEP	\$30,434	08/18/88	06/30/89	DIP



1. SELECTED USAID PROJECTS

# SOUTHERN SUDAN



- ▲ Warehouses
- Roads
- ++++ Railway
- - - Provincial boundaries