

USAID/SUDAN

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

APRIL 3, 2001

Please Note:

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MEMORANDUM

March 30, 2001

Valerie Dickson-Horton
Acting Assistance Administrator for Africa
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523

Dear Ms. Dickson-Horton,

The Sudan Country Program Team is pleased to submit the Sudan Results Review and Resources Request (R4) for FY 2003. This is the first ever R4 focusing solely on Sudan. Previously, Sudan (and Somalia) reporting was embedded in the REDSO strategic objective that covered the entire Greater Horn of Africa Initiative. It is also the first report using the framework of the revised Integrated Strategic Plan for Assistance to Sudan, 2000-2002. Approved in March 2000, this Plan encapsulates the joint strategy of all USG agencies providing assistance in Sudan.

Among the other firsts with this document is that it is also an "R4 lite." This means that not all the components or details of a typical R4 for a typical mission program appear herein. Reasons for this joint Washington-field decision are clear. This is not a typical strategy or program in the design, management, or implementation. The country context is also very atypical when compared to traditional development programs. As such, this year's R4 lite seeks to present a much clearer picture than in years past of what USAID is doing in Sudan. However, given that REDSO now prepares three R4s in addition to its other continuing responsibilities, it is searching for the right level of reporting while not overwhelming itself by trying to attain reporting requirements and expectations established for a different context. Two immediate differences can be seen from the typical R4. First, the OE discussion on Sudan remains within the REDSO R4. Breaking it apart from REDSO would be costly. Second, while the Strategic Plan and R4 seek to cover the role of all US agencies, the resource request component focuses only on the DA and ESF channeled through the Africa Bureau. Resources from parts of USAID or agencies remain with their own budget submissions. REDSO looks forward to a continuing discussion with Washington on R4 lites.

In addition to the information contained in the report, the Sudan team highlights four points.

First, the goal of the integrated strategy -- promoting self-reliance for a transition to peace and development -- remains valid. The enthusiasm generated by the DA-funded STAR project and complementary OFDA-funded efforts constantly reinforces this conclusion. In every county where STAR is operational, increasing self-reliance and self-esteem at the local level are tangible. A diverse set of examples is found in the attached annex on success stories.

Second, the Sudan program made gains in 2000 toward achieving USG assistance objectives in war-affected areas. The USG is demonstrating to Sudanese, PVO/NGOs, and other donors that one can successfully implement relief to development programs under conditions of continuing conflict. The program produced solid development results in conflict-free stable areas and provided humanitarian aid to thousands of Sudanese in areas afflicted by warfare and drought. Post-conflict areas in Western Equatoria produced another surplus of food crops and continued on a positive trajectory towards self-sustaining partnerships between local civil societies and civil authorities. People-to-people reconciliation enabled more people to return home. In Eastern Sudan, USAID began a cross-border program delivering both development and emergency assistance to areas controlled by the opposition National Democratic Alliance. Nonetheless, as anticipated in the strategy, conflict increased in some areas of the country, especially Upper Nile region, northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Nuba Mountains, rendering these locations insecure for aid workers. And though another drought struck much of Sudan, the U.S. was able to respond to help address human suffering.

Third, the Sudan team recommends that USAID encourage the USG agreed to take a hard look at Operation Lifeline Sudan in the coming year. An increasing amount of donor-voiced dissatisfaction with the leadership of the United Nations demands that alternative organizational structures and delivery modes be considered to bring more efficiency and effectiveness to the provision of development and humanitarian assistance. This may require the U.S. to take a more aggressive lead in the donor community to bring about appropriate change.

Fourth, OFDA has indicated that it no longer wants to cover some \$340,000 in staff expenses in Khartoum and would like AFR to cover them in the future. As this is discussed in Washington, the option of funding this operating expense cost from program funds will certainly arise. However, the impact on Sudan's program, given the already limited program funds needs to be weighed carefully.

Finally, the Sudan team has added one annex not required by the R4 guidance. Annex 6 provides a table with a breakdown of FY 2000 funding amounts -- for all agencies as best we could determine -- and activities. It offers the reader a quick glance at what the entire USG supports in Sudan. The team hopes that readers find it useful.

Sincerely,

Dirk Dijkerman
Regional Director

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Glossary

ARO	USAID/BHR/OFDA Africa Regional Office
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Southern Africa
BHR	USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Response
CDC	County Development Committee
DA	Development Assistance
DATT	Development Assistance Technical Team
ESF	Economic Support Funds
GHAI	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
GOS	Government of Sudan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
ISP	Integrated Strategic Plan
NDA	National Democratic Alliance
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRRDO	Nuba Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFDA	USAID/BHR Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
OLS	Operation Lifeline Sudan
PHCC	Primary Health Care Center
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
PRM	State Department Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration
RASS	Relief Association of Southern Sudan
REDSO/ESA	USAID Regional Economic Development Services Office/ East and Southern Africa
ROOF	Relief Organization of Fazguli (also referred to as FRRA)
SAF	Sudan Alliance Forces
SPLM/A	Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army
SRRA	Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association
SSDF	Southern Sudan Defense Force
SSLM/A	South Sudan Liberation Movement/Army
STAR	Sudan Transitional Assistance for Rehabilitation Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHCU	United Nations Humanitarian Coordination Unit
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WFP	World Food Program

R4 Part I: Overview of Factors Affecting Program Performance

Since the Sudan program is managed within REDSO, the Sudan R4 is a R4 “lite” in that it does not contain all the components or details found in a typical R4 for a typical mission program. For example, OE and staffing related to Sudan are discussed as part of the REDSO R4. This is also the first ever R4 for Sudan. In addition to being managed as part of REDSO, the Sudan program has a very atypical strategy and operates in a very difficult country context. While this R4-lite presents a much clearer picture than in years past of what the USG and USAID do in Sudan, it does not try to attain all the reporting expectations established for traditional programs.

In FY 2000, the USG assistance program operated in the context of improving conditions in post-conflict and transitional areas and deteriorating conditions in conflict areas. The reality is a dichotomy of increasing need for development assistance where economic rehabilitation and a transition to civilian government are taking root and which generates hope for the future, and yet a substantial need for humanitarian assistance for people afflicted by conflict or drought. Given the disparity in availability of humanitarian resources (90+%) versus development assistance resources (less than 10%), the Sudan team endeavored to program emergency assistance as developmentally oriented relief to promote a transition from the dole to self-reliance and self-esteem. Not only does humanitarian resources comprise the bulk of assistance, the USG provides over 90% of all food assistance to Sudan – and has for the last two years running.

In stable post-conflict areas such as Western Equatoria and southern Bahr el Ghazal, the positive trend continued towards economic rehabilitation and local-level civilian governance (see success stories annex). Good weather and market incentives helped farmers in Western Equatoria to produce a surplus of grain and groundnuts for a second consecutive year. Civilian rule was further consolidated in stable opposition-controlled areas with the establishment of civil society-civil authority partnerships to debate and set development priorities for each county. People-to-people reconciliations created a climate of confidence that led a substantial number of displaced persons to return to their home areas, including 2,000 who felt secure enough to return home following a successful reconciliation at Lileer. All of these conditions evidenced the hope that it is possible to make good progress towards development in stable areas of Sudan and that the best means to achieve this transition is by increasing Sudanese self-reliance.

Conversely, drought and conflict-induced famine-like conditions began to develop in FY 2000 in several parts of Sudan. Conflict escalated around oil resources in Upper Nile region as the GOS and GOS-sponsored militias pursued tactics that displaced civilians from production areas and transportation links. Responses by opposition militias further spread the destruction of civilians' assets. Increases in GOS-sponsored raiding, abductions and destruction along the Babanusa-Wau railway line in northern Bahr el Ghazal region led to displacement of civilians and sharpened food insecurity. Partner organizations reported a dramatic increase in GOS aerial bombardment – over 150 separate bombing incidents aimed at for civilian and humanitarian targets such as markets, hospitals or feeding centers – higher than any previous year of the 18-year civil war. Drought steadily worsened in areas of northern Sudan, requiring contingency planning for increased emergency food aid deliveries. Similarly, the third straight year of drought in Eastern Equatoria further depleted assets of households and fueled ethnic conflict over water and livestock resources.

Increased self-reliance is the overarching goal of the USG Integrated Strategic Plan for Assistance to Sudan, 2000-2002 (approved on March 14, 2000), the joint strategy of all USG agencies providing assistance to Sudan. International disaster assistance, food aid, development assistance, and refugee aid all seek to promote a less vulnerable, more self-reliant population to be better prepared for a transition to peace, through the achievement of three strategic objectives:

- Enhanced environment for conflict reduction.
- Enhanced food security through greater reliance on local resources.
- Enhanced primary health care through greater reliance on local capacities.

The focus of all assistance resources on these three strategic objectives provides the link from the assistance program from all spigots to USG policy towards Sudan. USG policy focused on four key elements: (1) an end to state-sponsored terrorism; (2) an end to destabilization of states in the region; (3) an end to human rights violations, including the civil war and (4) delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sudanese affected by the war. Through diplomatic channels, the USG supports creation and nurturing of the most promising venues for attaining a comprehensive settlement to the conflict. At the same time, the USG supports grassroots conflict resolution by providing financial assistance to inter-ethnic reconciliations.

And while the conflict continues, the United States is committed to assisting civilian victims to meet their food, health, water and sanitation needs. The policy, and the Integrated Strategic Plan, fit within the US Government's International Affairs Strategic Plan. US national interests of (i) national security, (ii) democracy and human rights, and (iii) humanitarian response are addressed by the strategic objectives. Similarly, the USG strategic goals of (i) regional stability; (ii) counter-terrorism; (iii) democracy and human rights; (iv) humanitarian assistance; and (v) economic development are advanced by the objectives. And finally, the objectives address the same national interests and strategic goals outlined in the Mission Performance Plan for Sudan.

In this first year of implementation under the new strategy, reasonable progress has been made towards achieving of these objectives. Relief programs have continued to "do relief developmentally" by increasing emphasis on local capacity building and rehabilitation to foster food production and markets, resettlement, health and food security of displaced and other vulnerable populations. Development assistance provided through the Sudan Transitional Assistance for Rehabilitation (STAR) Project to stable opposition-held areas is improving governance as a means to reduce aid dependency. This assistance was expanded in 2000 to promote a transition from delivery of social services by the international community to delivery and coordination of social services by Sudanese NGOs and local-level administrations. Food aid is increasingly provided through highly-targeted programs like food for work and supplementary feedings, though the majority of food is still provided through general distributions.

Some of the most significant program achievements in the first year of the new strategy were:

- Additional people-to-people reconciliation success following the meeting at Lileer which helped return 2,000 IDPs to their homes;

- Economic rehabilitation and capacity-building assistance to 48 local organizations and cooperatives in 10 counties, touching the lives of over 150,000 people;
- Symbolic revival of secondary-level education through the rehabilitation of the historic Rumbek Secondary School in Bahr el Ghazal;
- Strengthened local-level governance, as reflected by the increasing number of Sudanese civil society – civil authority partnerships being formed for the purpose of prioritizing development plans and addressing local development needs;
- Successful delivery of 96,490 metric tons of food aid valued at \$80 million which was targeted to 2.4 million displaced persons and vulnerable groups in northern and southern Sudan;
- Increased portion of USAID assistance to non-Operation Lifeline Sudan agencies from 35% to 40%; and
- Increased access to the war displaced in Upper Nile region through the deployment of air-boats and increased utilization of roads to access southern Sudan from northern Uganda.

Overall prospects for progress through FY 2003 are in line with the assumptions made in the strategy. Conflict will continue in Sudan, both between the GOS and opposition and between ethnic groups and their militias. U.S. interest in Sudan will remain high. Oil revenues will increasingly underwrite the GOS war machine and serve to unite opposition groups militarily and politically. While opposition groups will continue to make progress developing more accountable and transparent civil administration in many areas, continued conflict and failed peacebuilding efforts will deprive many groups of stable conditions and tools needed for improved governance and economic growth. At least one major natural disaster is anticipated, in addition to the drought that has worsened, during the first year of the strategy, to a near-famine level in many areas. Other donors will likely increase development assistance to opposition-controlled areas, especially where peace dividends are targeted, and potentially to GOS-controlled areas in response to increasing oil-development opportunities. The HIV/AIDS pandemic threatens to engulf Sudan at the very moment that its isolation from the region is ending. Of particular concern are improved roads and increased trade with Uganda and other neighbors as avenues for expanding HIV/AIDS in Sudan, as well as low level of knowledge about the disease.

Some of the performance data tables are not yet complete. The Sudan team is working closely with our partners and Sudanese counterparts to finalize the performance monitoring plan for the new strategy in the next few months. In the meantime, there are solid results to report with a mix of performance data and text reporting. In those cases where performance data is not yet available, plans for retrieving that data and establishing reporting systems have been cited. In other cases, efforts to verify data and information are currently underway.

SO Text for SO: 650-001 Enhanced environment for conflict reduction

Country/Organization: USAID Sudan

Objective ID: 650-001

Objective Name: Enhanced environment for conflict reduction

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 20% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 20% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 20% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 40% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

Progress under this Strategic Objective met expectation in FY 2000, despite numerous constraints and deteriorating conditions in Sudan. USAID's programs -- funded from a combination of both DA and OFDA resources -- continued to support the transition from military rule to civilian government in stable post-conflict areas of Sudan. Civil society-civil authority partnerships were established or are underway in twelve target counties in southern Sudan. People-to-people reconciliations were twinned with support packages to encourage IDPs

to return to their home areas and resettle. Educational rehabilitation received a boost with the rehabilitation of the highly symbolic Rumbek Secondary School.

These results are in line with the overall thrust of this strategic objective to increase Sudanese capacities to resolve conflicts through peaceful means rather than resorting to violence. Activities under the strategic objective strengthen national and grassroots-level peace-building systems; build good governance capacities by promoting civilian participation in civil administration to address local priorities; facilitate resettlement of displaced communities; promote social and economic rehabilitation in stable areas; and increase access to information, education and communication in support of peace-building activities.

Prospects for continued progress toward the achievement of the strategic objective in the areas assisted by USAID are reasonable-to-good. While conditions in much of Sudan are likely to worsen due to increased conflict and possibly continued drought, conditions in the stable post-conflict areas remain good-to-excellent for deepening the roots of democratic governance and sustainable economic rehabilitation. USAID expects to expand several activities and start new ones to take advantage of these conditions.

The Sudan Country Program Team is working with its partners and counterparts to finalize the Performance Monitoring Plan for the Integrated Strategic Plan, including performance measures for this Strategic Objective. To date, two Strategic-Objective level indicators have been finalized and reporting is provided. Reporting on the final set of indicators will appear in future Results Review and Resources Requests.

Key Results:

The resettlement of 2,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) to Upper Nile from camps in Eastern Equatoria was made possible by people-to-people reconciliations that reduced fears of insecurity and was facilitated by delivery of support packages (DA, IDA and food aid funds).

Local-level government by civilians continued to replace military administration and was further consolidated, as reflected by the increasing number of elected Sudanese civil society–civil authority partnerships being formed for the purpose of prioritizing development plans and addressing local development priorities (DA and IDA funds).

Secondary-level education was symbolically revived through the rehabilitation of the historic Rumbek Secondary School in Bahr el Ghazal. In the past, this school was THE institution to go to if one was in southern Sudan. It had been destroyed by the GOS (DA funds).

Performance and Prospects:

Performance under this activity has met expectations. USAID’s partners have produced solid results over the reporting year in spite of serious impediments.

People-to-people reconciliations continued in FY 2000, though less progress was made than planned. Two major inter-faith efforts reconciled local communities – one in Lileer, Bor County among four peoples of the East Bank of the Nile (Nuer, Murle, Shilluk, and Anyuak) and

one in Waat/Akobo among Nuer factions. The Lileer reconciliation, along with the Wunlit reconciliation of 1999, contributed to the climate of confidence that encouraged 2,000 Dinka from Bor County to return home from IDP camps in Eastern Equatoria. Their resettlement was supported by USAID through international NGOs and the World Food Program (e.g. food aid) and may lead to further resettlement of 10-15,000 IDPs in FY 2001. Conversely, the Waat-Akobo peace meeting saw no follow-up and is not considered a success by REDSO. The capacity of the New Sudan Council of Churches (our key implementing partner for reconciliations) to play an effective coordinating role was vital to ensuring that the higher number of planned reconciliations is successful. USAID funded capacity-building assistance by PACT through the regional Institutional Support and Grant-Making (ISGM) project. When planning reconciliations, USAID will with other international donors and partners to target populations in areas affected by oil-driven destruction and will develop systems to rapidly deliver peace dividends once local priorities have been established by local peace councils and their basic organizational capacity is established.

In FY 2000, local-level civilian government continued to replace military rule and to consolidate its role in decision-making and resource allocation -- thus expanding local capacity for good governance. Civil society-civil authority partnerships were established or are underway in twelve target counties in southern Sudan: Kajo Keji, Yei, Yirol, Yambio, Rumbek, Maridi, Nimule, Tambura, Mundri, Cuibet, Tonj and Juba. Structured as County Development Committees (CDCs), these organizations are elected democratically according to guidelines requiring that they be representative of both civil society (70%) and civil authorities (30%). CDCs are responsible for formulating each county's rehabilitation priorities and coordinating the collection and disbursement of reflows paid from USAID loan capital in the form of new project loans. In collaboration with a national-level, SPLM-appointed Development Assistance Technical Team (DATT), USAID trained these local partnerships in organizational policy and administrative systems development and in participatory techniques. USAID considers that nine of these partnerships are soundly established and is confident that good progress can be made with additional county partnerships in southern Sudan and at least one partnership in eastern Sudan. The fact that these partnerships now have resources, authority and influence reflect a transformation in Sudanese governance, paving the way for greater participation of citizens in the future.

Capacity building for good governance (i.e., civil administration training) continued further in FY 2000, with 100 payam-level authorities (one level below county-level) in opposition-controlled Western and Eastern Equatoria trained by UNICEF in leadership, community development, humanitarian principles, functional literacy and basic fiscal management. As UNICEF's role comes to an end, the responsibility for future training is being shifted to indigenous Sudanese training institutions. This shift increases the likelihood that training program will continue and contribute to a more far reaching impact.

Secondary-level education was given a symbolic boost in FY 2000 due to the rehabilitation of the historic Rumbek Secondary School. This boarding school was for many years the only high school in southern Sudan, and has among its alumni most of the educated elite of the south. It was nearly destroyed in the civil war and was used as a military camp by the GOS army until its withdrawal from Rumbek in 1997. The local community then formed a school board, attracted

volunteer teachers and re-opened for classes without donor assistance, operating for the past four years on school fees and food contributions from residents of Rumbek. In FY 2000, USAID and CRS undertook rehabilitation of classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, offices and a library. While the school only has space for 420 students, its reopening is highly symbolic of valued USG interventions that can have a long-term impact in post-conflict situations and that do contribute to the hope of a brighter future for marginalized peoples in Sudan.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

No adjustments are planned at this time. However, if humanitarian crises increase in Sudan, program and management resources may be diverted to respond to more immediate needs.

Other Donor Programs:

The United States is the leading donor for governance and peace-building followed by the Norwegian, Dutch, Swiss, Australian and Canadian Governments and private donors.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Christian Aid, FEWER, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), International Rescue Committee (IRC), MWENGO, PACT, and UNICEF.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced environment for conflict reduction
 Objective ID: 650-001
 Approved: 2000-03-14 Country/Organization: USAID Sudan
 Result Name: Enhanced environment for conflict reduction
 Indicator: Number of key grassroots people-to-people reconciliations
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	0	1
2000	2	1
2001	3	
2002	3	

Source:
 Grantee reports; USAID monitoring; Embassy monitoring

Indicator/Description:
 Grassroots people-to-people reconciliations meet the following criteria: (i) involves two or more communities who were in conflict; (ii) includes a culminating peace meeting or conference at which reconciliation is agreed; (iii) follow-on confidence-building measures (eg) repatriation of abductees, forced marriages resolved, grazing rights clarified) are implemented.

Comments:
 Of the two reconciliations planned for FY 2000, only one met all criteria in the indicator. The Lileer reconciliation culminated in a May 2000 peace conference of four Nilotic peoples of the East Bank (Nuer, Murle, Shilluk, Anyuak). Follow-on measures have started. Conversely, the Waat-Akobo peace meeting of late 1999 saw no follow-up and therefore is not counted. In FY 2001, a higher target takes account of higher ambitions following on capacity-building assistance.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced environment for conflict reduction

Objective ID: 650-001

Approved: 2000-03-14

Country/Organization: USAID Sudan

Result Name: Enhanced primary health care through greater reliance on local capacities

Indicator: Number of functioning civil society-civil authority local governance partnerships in stable areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	0	0
2000	9	9
2001	12	
2002	15	

Source:

Grantee reports (CRS, IRC, Christian Aid, PACT)

Indicator/Description:

Number of joint civil society-civil authority County Development Committees in SPLM areas and district committees in eastern Sudan that meet at least 60% of the following capacity standards: (i) maintains required ratio of women members and board members; (ii) has a constitution and members'board are elected (institutionally); (iii) dialogues with communities about their development priorities and about the partnership's budget and activities; (iv) has set development priorities for the county or district; (v) has launched specific projects and properly manages its funds.

Comments:

The baseline in 1999 consisted of 4 CDCs in the south which met the requirement for ratio of women to men. In 2000, assistance expanded to 9 CDCs in the south which maintained the gender ratio, drafted constitutions, and held elections. In 2001, assistance is expanding to eastern Sudan and to 3 more CDCs in the south.

SO Text for SO: 650-002 Enhanced food security through greater reliance on local resources

Country/Organization: USAID Sudan

Objective ID: 650-002

Objective Name: Enhanced food security through greater reliance on local resources

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

10% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
25% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
10% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
55% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

Activities under this strategic objective continue to meet the emergency food needs in drought- and conflict-affected areas of Sudan, while improving Sudanese capacities to meet their own food needs by restoring and increasing traditional food production, increasing market demand and access for local sources of food, and providing access to start-up capital, thereby increasing economic growth and incomes. Food aid, DA and IDA resources are used in the furtherance of this objective.

Performance under this Strategic Objective met expectations. In FY 2000, extensive deliveries of food aid were made to the most vulnerable Sudanese affected by drought and conflict. Local food production and access to markets was increased. Sudanese capacity to manage information related to food security was increased. Prospects for achievement of the strategic objective through FY 2003 are mixed. While conditions in much of Sudan are likely to worsen due to increased conflict and possibly continued drought, conditions in the stable post-conflict areas are excellent for further increasing of Sudanese participation in the market economy and thereby increasing access to food and income.

The Sudan Country Program Team is working with its partners and counterparts to finalize the Performance Monitoring Plan for the Integrated Strategic Plan, including performance measures for this Strategic Objective. Reporting on the final performance measures will be provided in the next Results Review and Resources Request.

Key Results:

In FY 2000, the USG provided 96,490 metric tons of food aid valued at \$80 million which was targeted to 2.4 million displaced persons in northern and southern Sudan.

Local food production was increased as demonstrated by the second consecutive year of food surpluses in Western Equatoria, partially attributable to USAID programs.

Access to food, through increased income, was realized through economic rehabilitation and capacity-building assistance to 48 local organizations and cooperatives in 10 counties. While the on-the-ground changes are clearly visible to observers, it is not easy to aggregate. Hence, efforts to better quantify overall increases in local production and income in a cost effective manner continue.

Performance and Prospects:

In FY 2000, in the areas assisted by USAID food and non-food assistance programs, performance under this strategic objective met expectations.

Unfortunately, the overall picture was less favorable. After a relative stabilization in 1999, the overall food security situation worsened in 2000. In some war-affected areas of Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria regions, drought was severe enough to lead to total crop failure. In northern Sudan (non-war affected areas), drought conditions began in 2000 and worsened in 2001 in several states, requiring an increase in emergency food aid deliveries. Early warning from the SRRA database and monitoring unit (managed by Sudanese supported by USAID) and timely response by USAID's Food for Peace staff and international donors averted significant loss of life, and minimized loss of civilians' assets. The USG was once again the biggest contributor of food aid, providing 96,490 metric tons of food aid valued at \$80 million which was targeted to 2.4 million displaced persons in northern (largely around the capital Karthoum) and southern Sudan. Starting in FY 2000, USAID delivered emergency food aid to the NDA-controlled areas of Eastern Sudan from Eritrea. Field assessments and nutritional surveys demonstrated that timely delivery of emergency food aid prevented mass migration of

people, addressed the needs of the war displaced, and was an important factor in preventing significant loss of life from hunger.

At the same time that conditions worsened in some areas of Sudan, Western Equatoria produced a surplus of grain and groundnuts for the second consecutive year. Partners of USAID/BHR/OFDA strengthened food security by increasing farmers' access to higher yield seeds, improving grain storage techniques, and increasing local production of and timely delivery of inputs. The surplus, while only partially attributable to USAID programs, can be seen as farmers' response to the incentives created by good rains, newly established markets, production inputs, and rehabilitated road linkages with Bahr el Ghazal and northern Uganda.

Community-based animal health programs resulted in significant increases in vaccinations for cattle. Animal traction utilization (ox-plows) significantly increased acreage under cultivation and thereby increased production for Bahr el Ghazal farmers.

USAID's economic rehabilitation activities continued to increase use of markets and trade in meeting local needs. Economic rehabilitation makes markets, rather than international aid, the motor for economic growth and puts Sudanese civilians in the driver's seat. Results included: 10 cooperatives running grinding mills and generating a monthly average of 11 metric tons and \$400 revenue per mill; five wholesale shops established in five counties, with average \$4,000 monthly income; five transport associations established in southern Sudan with \$3,000 average monthly income; formation of two farmers' associations and one grain purchasing project which sold an average of 20 metric tons to NGOs. For example, Hamsa Hamsa, a women's group in Rumbek County, has achieved impressive results with a mix of loans and grants provided through CRS. While many of the women started tea shops or tailoring workshops, one sub-group of women saw greater opportunity in building a collection of huts to rent out as a hotel. The Panda Hotel has been so successful that the women paid back their loan in one year. Another women's group, the Wulu Mothers' Union, used a combined loan and grant to purchase an oil mill from Nairobi for processing shea nut oil. In seven month's time, the cooperative had generated enough revenue to cover the cost of the oil mill. and market the she oil in Kenya and Uganda. The success of this venture has had the indirect effect of further monetizing economic activities in southern Sudan and demonstrating to others in Wulu that it is possible to invest in profitable enterprises. Similar stories can be told of the positive impact that economic rehabilitation activities have had throughout the stable areas of post-conflict Sudan.

USAID also contributed to building the capacity of Sudanese to respond appropriately to food insecurity. An OFDA-supported Sudanese consultant set up an effective data collection system in Western Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal to track economic indicators on farm-level activities, livestock health and markets, crop production and trade, cross-border trade in manufactured goods, market prices, and the flow of timber. This data collection system is valuable for the local population in southern Sudan and also USAID's performance measurement system. USAID also supported research, analysis and dissemination of information on the nutritional value of wild foods, which could prove to be valuable for increasing locally-produced food resources if utilized sustainably.

Prospects for enhancing household-level food security over the medium term are good in the stable areas of Western Equatoria and southern Bahr el Ghazal, but not good in areas of increased conflict around the oil fields of Upper Nile and northern Bahr el Ghazal and areas of pastoral conflict in Eastern Equatoria. USAID expects there to be a continuing need for emergency food as well as non-food assistance well into FY 2001 or longer considering all factors that aggravate food insecurity in Sudan, i.e., displacement of civilian populations due to increased fighting around the oil fields; prolonged drought; depletion of assets; high level of destitution in many areas, and extreme malnutrition in pocket areas. USAID's emergency program will continue to support agricultural production, livestock, fisheries, and food security coordination. USAID economic recovery activities will make good progress in the short-term by addressing key constraints to market access and by supporting data analysis, pilot activities and applied research will provide information and alternatives on how to more effectively utilize Sudanese agricultural and natural resources before, during and after a transition.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

There are no adjustments planned at this time. However targeted areas and activities may change in response to changing conditions in Sudan. If more funds, such as ESF is provided, the scope of current activities will be expanded.

Other Donor Programs:

European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) assistance to SPLM-controlled areas of southern Sudan ceased as of March 1, 2000 over disagreement concerning an SRRA-mandated Memorandum of Understanding with all implementing partners. ECHO now currently concentrates its funding in non-SPLM areas. Other donor countries funding food security programs include Canada, Netherlands, Sweden, Germany and Australia.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Catholic Relief Services; Food and Agriculture Organization; World Food Program; Adventist Development and Relief Association; Lutheran World Relief; Norwegian People's Aid; International Rescue Committee; Save the Children; CARE; Concern Worldwide; Participating Agencies Collaborating Together and the Organization for African Unity's Inter-Governmental Bureau on Animal Resources.

SO Text for SO: 650-003 Enhanced primary health care through greater reliance on local capacities

Country/Organization: USAID Sudan

Objective ID: 650-003

Objective Name: Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 40% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 20% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 40% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

Performance under this Strategic Objective has met expectations, and prospects for progress are good.

As the civil war has dragged on, Sudanese health systems have disintegrated. The health needs of some of the most vulnerable people are addressed by the international community. However,

access for the majority of southern Sudanese remains limited, due to disappearance of infrastructure, lack of skilled Sudanese health workers, and security concerns of international NGOs providing emergency services. Since 1997, the international community has been improving local capacities to provide health services and increase local participation in construction and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure. Sudanese community health workers have been trained and training centers have been established and maintained in the south. Coverage has been expanded through the creation of Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) and Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs) staffed by Sudanese. Civil administrations created by opposition movements have established county-level health departments and promulgated health policies. Under this Strategic Objective, the USG is expanding primary health care through greater reliance on local capacities and encouraging a transfer of responsibility for service-provision and coordination from the international community to Sudanese individuals and organizations. Funds from the Child Survival and Diseases Account are utilized under this Strategic Objective to finance the Private Sector Health Service activity, described in more detail below.

The Sudan Country Program Team is working with its partners and counterparts to finalize the Performance Monitoring Plan for the Integrated Strategic Plan, including performance measures for this Strategic Objective. Reporting on the final performance measures will be provided in the next Results Review and Resources Request.

Key Results:

Thousands of lives saved (decreased mortality rates); improved nutrition among war-affected populations (decreased malnutrition rates in affected communities); expansion of basic health care coverage to 60% of southern Sudan; and increased vaccination coverage, estimated at 30% of children in southern Sudan despite the ongoing conflict).

Performance and Prospects:

Performance under this strategic objective has met expectations. The emergency relief program managed by USAID/BHR/OFDA has continued to seek to meet the needs of the most vulnerable through timely delivery of basic primary health care services. In this context, basic primary health care is defined as meeting basic needs that have been disrupted by conflicts and disasters, such as treatment of diarrhea, communicable diseases and malaria; expanded program for immunization; nutritional assistance; health education and clean water and sanitation programs. Coverage has continued to be expanded to reach previously unserved areas by rehabilitating Primary Health Care Units (serving 4,000 people each) and Primary Health Care Centers (first referral level) and training of Sudanese health workers. Basic primary health care assistance also continues to be provided in refugee camps and IDP camps in the Khartoum area.

In Eastern Sudan, development assistance began in FY 2000 to assist in establishment of a civilian social services administration in areas controlled by the opposition National Democratic Alliance. The new social services administration will be an outgrowth of indigenous civil society organizations working in one of the most marginalized areas of Sudan. In post-conflict areas, increasing Sudanese management of their health service systems will require that health service providers rely less on international financing. Community participation in provision of health services is already common in current programs through the

support of village health committees and provision of labor and in-kind support to primary health care units. Cost-sharing is included in the SRRA/RASS health policy and has been initiated in some NGO programs in both northern and southern Sudan. Although it is assumed that attempting full cost-recovery is not yet reasonable given Sudan's state of flux, cost-sharing is encouraged where appropriate, and directly supported through a USAID pilot project in Mundri and Tonj counties. That pilot project also assists these local-level health administrators with setting health policies and ensuring that realistic standards are set and met.

Prospects for successful achievement of this strategic objective are good where assistance programs have access. Rehabilitation of primary health care units will continue, as will assistance to refugee camps and IDP camps. Training of Sudanese health care providers will be continued and expanded to include both service-providers and policymakers, with a view to increasing Sudanese leadership and management of the health system while it expands to new areas.

A new activity will be started in FY 2001 utilizing child survival and disease funds to encourage delivery of health services in stable areas by Sudanese private sector entrepreneurs and non-profit organizations. Building on previous successes in encouraging the restart of markets for grain, tools, consumer goods and seeds, USAID will provide limited financing to indigenous Sudanese firms and organizations to deliver health services in stable areas of southern and eastern Sudan. Beneficiary firms will be required to provide more than 51% of the investment necessary for each business project. Targeted activities may include pharmacies, health training institutes, health clinics, referral hospitals, and associations of private sector health service providers.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Activities under this strategic objective are tightly focused on the areas of greatest need. As conditions change in Sudan due to the on-going conflict, the targeted areas and activities may change in response. Access to vulnerable populations will remain a major issue in adjusting activities.

Other Donor Programs:

Besides the major contributions of the USG, the European Union and the governments of Germany, the Netherlands Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland, and Japan channel humanitarian assistance through UN agencies, Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), and non-OLS NGOs. Several United Nations agencies contribute core funds to programs in Sudan and also benefit from extensive program funding from the donor community. The World Food Program, UNICEF, and the UN Humanitarian Coordination Unit receive major amounts of funding and run large programs.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Assistance programs in the health and water sectors are implemented by ACROSS, Action Contre le Faim, Adventist Development Relief Agency, American Refugee Committee, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, GOAL, IAS/MEDIC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Rescue Committee.

R4 Part III: Resource Request

Sources of funds for the Integrated Strategic Plan for Assistance to Sudan, 2000-2002 include the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Response, the USAID Africa Bureau, the Department of State Bureau for Africa, and the Department of State Bureau for Population, Migration and Refugees. This Resource Request covers only funding from the Development Assistance (DA), Child Survival and Disease (CSD), and Economic Support Fund (ESF) accounts. All other accounts are covered under separate budget requests. To be clear, the vast majority of funds for Sudan are found in the other accounts (see table summarizing funding from all USG sources).

Development assistance levels will be increased from \$4 million in FY 2001 (\$3.5 million DA and \$0.5 million CSD) to \$5 million in FY 2002 and FY 2003 (\$4.5 million DA and \$0.5 million CSD). The increase will be programmed to SO 1 and SO 2, increasing from \$1.5 million to \$2.0 million each. Development assistance funds will continue to be programmed in the on-going portfolio of activities described in Parts I and II above. In FY 2000, Economic Support Funds (from the Countries in Transition Fund) were programmed for State Department's political assistance program with the Sudanese National Democratic Alliance (NDA) at a level of \$3 million. In FY 2001, USAID plans to utilize portions of the \$10 million for Sudan contained in the FY 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriation Act, as described below.

Expanded and New Activities planned by the Sudan Country Program Team:

- **Expand STAR Economic Rehabilitation, Grassroots Reconciliations and Education.** Additional funds in FY 2001 would be used to increase the obligation to this CRS activity to ratchet up the volume and value of economic rehabilitation loans/grants to Sudanese associations and firms, and increase in the number of people-to-people reconciliations supported by USAID. This activity could take up to \$2 million additional.
- **Peace Fund.** In FY 2001, the team will be engaging a new partner under SO 2 to deliver economic and social rehabilitation, including rehabilitated water sources, schools, courts, and loans to micro-enterprises, to areas of Sudan that have made people-to-people reconciliations and peace agreements. The partner would manage an umbrella grant mechanism that utilizes indigenous firms and NGOs as much as possible is the likely modality. This activity will require \$6 million, to be financed with FY 2001 ESF, and expended over three years. This activity essentially is an expansion of the STAR program with a new partner. For both the expanded STAR and the Peace Fund, attention will be given to funding activities in the Upper Blue Nile, the Nuba mountains and other currently under served areas.
- **Civil Authority Capacity-Building.** In FY 2001, the team is designing a follow-on activity under SO 1 to continue on from the current the payam-level civil administration training activity that ends in September 2001. The follow-on will focus more on institutional strengthening of these local-level civil authorities, imparting new skills including transparent revenue and expenditure management, holding public hearings, and working with elected legislative assemblies. All of these skills will be useful to local-level civilian authorities no matter the outcome of the civil war. This activity could utilize \$3 million over three years.

- **Road Rehabilitation.** Additional funds in FY 2001 would be used to design an activity under Strategic Objective 2 to improve access to markets through community-based rehabilitation of feeder road infrastructure, targeting food surplus areas of Equatoria and reconciling communities in Upper Nile/Bahr el Ghazal. This activity could require \$4 million over three years.

Additional Budget Requests

As part of this Resource Request, the Sudan Country Program team is proposing Additional Budget Requests for FY 2002 and FY 2003, which show how funds above the annual level could be utilized to scale up our achievements under the approved Strategic Objectives.

- **Peace and Democracy Outreach.** In FY 2002, the team would design a new activity under Strategic Objective 1 to improve access to independent sources of news and information by developing capacity of the private media in Sudan. The design will be based on recommendations of a joint study to be carried out in FY2001 by REDSO/ESA, VOA/IBB, NED, and Educational Development Center. This activity would require \$3 million for two years.
- **Resettlement.** In FY 2002, the team would design a new activity under Strategic Objective 2 to increase resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs), freed slaves and returned abductees, demobilized child soldiers, and refugees. The design would be based on recommendations of PRM and current partners implementing resettlement programs. This activity could require \$2 million or more for two years.

And finally, as noted in the REDSO R4, in order to ensure prudent management of USG resources, the launching of the media activity and the resettlement activity would require a USPSC Program Manager to join the Sudan Country Program Team in Nairobi, Kenya.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: Sudan						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
650-001 Enhanced Envir	0					
650-002 Enhanced Food	350					350
650-003 Enhanced Prim	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	350	0	0	0	0	350

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:		SUDAN							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities									
CSD	500	500							
Other	0								
	500	500	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500	500	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	500	500	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:		SUDAN							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities									
CSD	500	500							
Other	0								
	500	500	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500	500	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	500	500	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:		SUDAN							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities									
CSD	500	500							
Other	0								
	500	500	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500	500	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	500	500	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:		SUDAN							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities									
CSD	500	500							
Other	0								
	500	500	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500	500	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	500	500	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: SUDAN
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction															
Bilateral	0	1,500		980				0					520	0	1,500
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	1,500	0	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	0	1,500
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources															
Bilateral	0	1,500		1,150								350		0	1,500
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	1,500	0	1,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	1,500
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities															
Bilateral	0	1,000		500				500						0	1,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	4,000	0	2,630	0	0	0	500	0	0		350	520	0	4,000
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	4,000	0	2,630	0	0	0	500	0	0		350	520	0	4,000

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,630
Democracy	520
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	350
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	3,500
CSD Program Total	500
TOTAL	4,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: SUDAN
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction															
Bilateral	1,500	2,000		200				0					1,800	1,500	2,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,500	2,000	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	1,500	2,000
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources															
Bilateral	1,500	2,000		2,000										1,500	2,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,500	2,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	2,000
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities															
Bilateral	1,000	1,000		500				500						1,000	1,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,000	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	4,000	5,000	0	2,700	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	1,800	4,000	5,000
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,000	5,000	0	2,700	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	1,800	4,000	5,000

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,700
Democracy	1,800
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	4,500
CSD Program Total	500
TOTAL	5,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: SUDAN
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction															
Bilateral	1,500	4,250		450				0					3,800	1,500	4,250
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,500	4,250	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,800	1,500	4,250
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources															
Bilateral	1,500	4,000		4,000										1,500	4,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,500	4,000	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	4,000
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities															
Bilateral	1,000	1,000		500				500						1,000	1,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,000	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	4,000	9,250	0	4,950	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	3,800	4,000	9,250
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,000	9,250	0	4,950	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	3,800	4,000	9,250

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	4,950
Democracy	3,800
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	8,750
CSD Program Total	500
TOTAL	9,250

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country: SUDAN
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction															
Bilateral	2,000	3,250		750									2,500	2,000	3,250
Field Spt		0													0
	2,000	3,250	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,000	3,250
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources															
Bilateral	2,000	4,000		3,700									300	2,000	4,000
Field Spt		0													0
	2,000	4,000	0	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	2,000	4,000
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities															
Bilateral	1,000	1,000		500				500						1,000	1,000
Field Spt		0													0
	1,000	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	5,000	8,250	0	4,950	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	2,800	5,000	8,250
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,000	8,250	0	4,950	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	2,800	5,000	8,250

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	4,950
Democracy	2,800
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	7,750
CSD Program Total	500
TOTAL	8,250

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: SUDAN
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: SUDAN
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: SUDAN
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: SUDAN
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. All three SOs in ISP will have SO-level IEEs prepared and submitted in July 2001. FAA Sect. 118-119 analysis (Environmental Threats and Opportunities Analysis – ETOA) to be done on development activities in Sudan in FY 2001. Planned Reg 216 actions listed in FY 01 column. A single amended updated IEE may suffice with the ETOA to cover the ISP.

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. All Mission activities are in compliance with their corresponding approved IEEs, except as noted and reflected in the FY 00, FY 01 and Comments columns below. Environmental management training course to be organized for partners, possibly in first quarter of FY 02.

USAID/SUDAN ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS, PLANS AND SCHEDULE

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 00 and previous	FY 01 actions expected	Comments
SO1 650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction			
Sudan Transition Assistance for Rehabilitation (STAR): 623-0008 STAR Grant Making/Capacity Building STAR Civil Administration, Phase 2 SOAR Rule of Law SOAR Education	FY 98 28rdsoe1. Neg. Det. w/conditions for umbrella env. screening/review of grant making under CRS CA. Cat. Ex. for other activities by UNICEF.	Monitor env. compliance. Consolidated IEE for SO 1 to be prepared in third quarter FY 2001.	Social Organization and Rehabilitation (SOAR) component of STAR added in FY 2000, to be covered in SO-level IEEs
SO2 650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources			
STAR Strategic Analysis/Capacity Building	28rdsoe1. Neg. Det. w/conditions for umbrella env. screening/review of grant making under CRS CA. Cat. Ex. for other activities by UNICEF.	Monitor env. compliance. Consolidated IEE for SO 2 to be prepared in third quarter FY 2001.	
SO3 650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities			
SOAR County Health Administrations SOAR Private Sector Health Services	28rdsoe1. Neg. Det. w/conditions for umbrella env. screening/review of grant making under CRS CA. Cat. Ex. for other activities by UNICEF.	Monitor env. compliance. Consolidated IEE for SO 2 to be prepared in third quarter FY 2001.	

Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

The Sudan ISP, 2000-2002, supports the GHAI principles in its programming objectives in Sudan. The GHAI principles directly linked to our current activities include African Ownership, Strategic Coordination, Linking Relief and Development and Promoting Stability.

African Ownership

USAID promotes African ownership through support to indigenous organizations. Although assistance is not provided directly to emerging local civil administrations nor to indigenous NGOs, an important portion of activities funded in Sudan promotes partnerships between local civil authorities and civil society to improve governance, economic rehabilitation and planning of development priorities. USAID is also working, with a long-term view, towards strengthening the capacity of indigenous NGOs so that they may be ready for direct donor funding in 3-4 years. USAID also promotes increased Sudanese management of social services provision and policymaking through the SOAR program.

Strategic Coordination

The Sudan Country Program Team in the field and in Washington plays an important and leading role in the coordination of activities in Sudan. As key members of the Sudan Donor Coordination Nairobi and the Humanitarian Affairs Forum in Khartoum, USAID and the US Embassy work closely with other donors and international agencies to create common policies and principles of operation, wherever possible, and also to ensure that all assistance activities are undertaken within the context of appropriate sectoral interventions and coordination.

Linking Relief and Development

The Sudan ISP, 2000-2002, is designed to link relief and development at the "macro level" of the country strategy, in that all relief and development activities are focused on achieving the same three strategic objectives. At a "micro level", USAID was able to demonstrate in the reporting period the value of coordinating relief interventions (resettlement of IDPs) with a development intervention (people-to-people reconciliations).

Promoting Stability

Strategic Objective One is fundamentally aimed at promoting stability in Sudan and in the region. As capacities for conflict reduction are improved, the Sudan conflict will have less impact on its neighboring countries and thereby promote stability in East Africa.

Convergence

The chart on the following page illustrates the convergence of Sudan ISP 2000-2002 strategic objectives and intermediate results with GHAI strategic objectives and intermediate results.

Sudan ISP SOs and IRs	GHAI SOs and Irs
<p>SO 1 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction</p> <p>IR 1.1 Increased capacities for peace-building</p> <p>IR 1.2 Expanded capacities for good governance to address local priorities</p> <p>IR 1.3 Increased access to information, education and communication</p>	<p>SO 2 Strengthened African Capacity to Prevent, Mitigate and Respond to Conflict in the GHA Region</p> <p>IR 2.1 Indigenous organizations responding to conflict strengthened</p> <p>IR 2.3 Pilot activities tested to establish best practices</p>
<p>SO 2 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources</p> <p>IR 2.1 Increased local production of food in target areas</p> <p>IR 2.2 Increased use of markets and trade in meeting local needs</p> <p>Ir 2.3 Targeted food aid narrows food resources gap for vulnerable groups</p>	<p>SO 1 Strengthened African Capacity to Enhance Regional Food Security</p> <p>IR 1.1 Enhanced African capacity to increase sustainable agricultural production</p> <p>IR 1.3 Food needs of targeted populations met through enhanced regional capacities</p> <p>IR 1.4 Increased private sector involvement in enhancing regional food security</p> <p>IR 1.5 Enhanced African capacity to implement household level nutrition and other child survival interventions</p>
<p>SO 3 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities</p> <p>IR 3.1 Increased Sudanese participation as a foundation for sustainability</p> <p>IR 3.2 Improved and expanded delivery of services</p>	

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

Lileer People-to-People Reconciliation Facilitated USAID's Resettlement Activity

Upper Nile is a region of many ethnic groups -- Nuer, Dinka, Murle, Shilluk, Anyuak, Juur, etc. -- many of whose traditional pastoralist conflicts have been exacerbated by the discovery and development of oil, especially in Western Upper Nile. In 1993, Dinka of Bor County were attacked in a massive offensive by Nuer militias and many of them fled their homes to Eastern Equatoria. USAID is the major donor for maintenance of 200,000 of these internally displaced people from Upper Nile who have lived in camps in eastern Equatoria, at a level of about \$6 million per year, and for people-to-people reconciliation activities of the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC).

In FY 2000, USAID supported the Lileer people-to-people reconciliation between four Nilotic peoples of the East Bank of the Nile. The Lileer reconciliation, along with the Wunlit reconciliation of 1999, contributed to the climate of confidence that encouraged 2,000 Dinka from Bor County to return home from IDP camps in Eastern Equatoria. Their resettlement was supported by USAID through international NGOs and the World Food Program. Murle and Anyuak have begun to move their cattle closer to the Bor Dinka and USAID's partners attribute the peaceful situation to the increases in IDP camp inhabitants who are considering moving back to Bor this year, perhaps as many as 10-15,000 IDPs in FY 2001. This will further reduce tensions and conflict in Equatoria exacerbated by the presence of these IDPs and reduce the costs of humanitarian aid to the IDP camps.

Hamsa Hamsa

Hamsa Hamsa, a women's group in Rumbek County, has achieved impressive results with a grant from the CRS Grant-Making Capacity Building program. The group, comprised of 30 sub-groups of five women each, is intended to provide women with the resources to undertake various income-generating activities. Under the CRS grant, each woman received \$480, half of it as a loan, to invest as she wanted. Many successful enterprises were begun, including one started by the "Panda" sub-group, who pooled their resources to build huts to rent out as a hotel. The Panda Hotel was such a success in hosting visitors to Rumbek that the women were able to pay back their entire loan in one year. In addition, the activity inspired them to learn new skills and participate in adult literacy courses. This activity also had positive indirect impacts on the women's families, with their husbands taking on some of the burdens of the household tasks. The women have also come to value education and literacy for their children, as they see the benefits that education brings to running a business.

Wulu Oil Mill Cooperative

Upon receiving a grant from GM/CB, the Mother's Union cooperative in Wulu purchased an oil mill from Nairobi to use for processing shea/lulu nut oil. The production of shea/lulu nut oil is traditionally a woman's job in southern Sudan and it is a long and arduous process when done by hand. The oil mill has allowed the women the ability to process more oil with considerably less effort. In seven month's time, the cooperative had generated enough revenue to cover the cost of the oil mill. In addition, shea nut oil is now being purchased directly from Wulu to be marketed in Kenya and Uganda. The success of this venture has had the indirect effect of further

monetizing economic activities in southern Sudan and demonstrating to others in Wulu that it is possible to invest in profitable enterprises.

Akon Buo Cooperative Shop

The Akon Buo Cooperative Shop used sub-grant from CRS to build a new wholesale building supplies shop in Rumbek town. The shop was the first new construction in Rumbek in some time and it demonstrated to the population that it is worthwhile to invest in permanent structures, despite the fact that the conflict continues. As a result, since shop was opened, almost all Rumbek town's buildings have been renovated - many with materials purchased from the Akon Buo Cooperative Shop.

Wild Foods

Building on the fieldwork and analysis completed on the potential of indigenous wild food plants, fifteen workshops were held with target local communities in southern Sudan in early 2000. The workshops, whose purpose it was to bring together local people, civil administrators, and NGOs working in the area, were effective in sharing information and building a better understanding of the uses and potential of indigenous plants. Workshops were also held in both Lokichoggio and Nairobi, bringing together relief and development workers to share the findings of the local workshops and to promote a practical understanding and appreciation for a natural resource utilised by a wide range of people in south Sudan. These well-received workshops are contributing to economic rehabilitation and development in the region by building interest and support for local initiatives that promote the sustainable use and conservation of this resource.

Trade and Market Data Collection System

Supported with OFDA funds, a Sudanese consultant has set up an effective data collection system in the stable areas of Western Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal to track various indicators on markets, trade, and food security. On a regular basis, a network of local enumerators are now collecting information on farm level activities, livestock health and markets, crop production and trade, cross-border trade in manufactured goods, market prices, and the flow of timber. This data collection system is not only of significant use to the local population in southern Sudan, but also to USAID's efforts to measure the impact of our programs. It is a model of a low-cost, comprehensive, and effective data collection system that can be replicated in other parts of the region.

Beekeeping

The OFDA-funded beekeeping pilot activity in southern Sudan made great strides in 2000 towards increasing the capacity of local honey producer associations and developing an international export market for bee products from south Sudan through Uganda and Kenya to outside international markets. Members of the New Sudan Honey Producers Association (NSHPA) were trained in harvesting, handling, and assessing the quality of honey so that they are now on a commercial footing to market honey directly to external markets. In 2000, this activity resulted in 12 tons of honey and beeswax harvested and commercially sold from southern Sudan to Uganda and Kenya, with another 15 tons harvested and ready for market.

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework. Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

Strategic Objective 1: Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction

Intermediate Result 1.1: Increased Capacities for Peace-Building

Intermediate Result 1.2: Expanded Capacities for Good Governance to Address Local Priorities

Intermediate Result 1.3: Increased Access to Information, Education and Communication

Strategic Objective 2: Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources

Intermediate Result 2.1: Increased Local Production of Food in Target Areas

Intermediate Result 2.2: Increased Use of Markets and Trade in Meeting Local Needs

Intermediate Result 2.3: Targeted Food Aid Narrows Food Resource Gap for Vulnerable Groups

Strategic Objective 3: Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities

Intermediate Result 3.1: Increased Sudanese Participation as a Foundation for Sustainability

Intermediate Result 3.2: Improved and Expanded Delivery of Services

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	650-001	IR 1.1	Expanded Capacities for Peace-Building				Y
Y	650-001	IR 1.2	Expanded Capacities for Good Governance to Address Local Priorities	Average score of civil society-civil authority partnerships in stable areas on the Local Governance Partnerships Capacity Index	Y		Y
Y	650-001	IR 1.3	Increased Access to Information, Communication, and Education				Y
Y	650-002	IR 2.2	Increased Use of Markets and Trade in Meeting Local Needs			Y	
Y	650-003	IR 3.1	Increased Sudanese Participation as a Foundation for Sustainability	Number of health facilities participating in financing of local-level health administrations.	Y		Y
Y	650-003	IR 3.2	Improved and Expanded Delivery of Services			Y	Y