

USAID/REDSO/ESA

**FY 2002
ANNUAL REPORT**

SUDAN PROGRAM

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for East and Southern Africa and was assembled and analyzed by the Sudan Team of USAID/REDSO/ESA and other USAID Offices.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Carrie Johnson, AFR/DP/PAB.

Related document information can be obtained from:

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Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
REDSO/ESA

SUDAN PROGRAM

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I. FY 2001 Performance Narrative

A. Overview of Key Achievements

The Sudan program implemented in FY2001 continued to achieve significant results in all three objectives described in the Sudan ISP, 2000-2002.

Within southern Sudan there is a surprisingly diverse array of conditions after nearly two decades of civil war and humanitarian crises. On the one hand, a growing zone of stability in Western Equatoria and southern Bahr el Ghazal -- home to 40% of the 5-8 million southern Sudanese -- is producing food surpluses, experiencing economic recovery, living under civil administrations, and nurturing a growing civil society. Grassroots people-to-people reconciliations are leading to further expansion of the stable zones into Upper Nile and potentially Eastern Equatoria. These positive conditions, combined with increased U.S. interest in Sudan, have kindled optimism for expanded rehabilitation and recovery at the local level.

Observance of Human Rights: The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) followed through on a long-standing commitment to the international community by demobilizing 3,551 child soldiers, which has provided lessons for use in future demobilizations.

Grassroots and Strategic Reconciliations: Continued to demonstrate the power of local populations to engage with political level southern leaders to rally for southern unity as the key to ending various intra-southern conflicts.

Civil administration training capacity institutionalized: In 2001, the SPLM and partners began to institutionalize training delivery capacity in southern opposition areas and to more actively recruit civil authority trainees from less secure areas administered by other opposition movements.

Civil Administration-Civil Society Partnerships Built and Rule of Law Strengthened: An additional three civil society-civil authority partnerships were established. A total of 12 partnerships were operational at the end of the reporting period. Court room rehabilitation and support to local legal reform committees enhanced and strengthened good governance, building on traditional structures and systems.

Economic Growth and Trade Enhanced and Natural Resource Management Capacities Strengthened: Rehabilitation efforts enabled new production capabilities in agriculture, transport and marketing to be realized in most of the 20 partnership counties. USAID continued to strengthen household food security and to foster indigenous capacity to conduct survey and planning for natural resource management policies and community-based approaches. The design of a new agriculture extension, business skills training, and microenterprise project was launched with implementation to begin in FY 2002.

Humanitarian Needs Met: Major displacement continued to occur in various parts of the country because of conflict and drought. USAID's emergency assistance enabled the newly-displaced populations to access food, health services and emergency recovery inputs (e.g., seeds and tools, shelter, fishing equipment). While up to 25,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were reported to have spontaneously returned to their homes in Upper Nile and Equatoria during the reporting period, the total of newly displaced between 2000-2001 is estimated to be in excess of 100,000. In October 2001, forces of the Government of Sudan recaptured the town of Raga in Western Bahr el Ghazal, resulting in the displacement of an estimated 16,000 civilians. USAID responded immediately with food, temporary shelter and medicine, all of which had to be air-dropped because there were no landable airstrips. USAID's partners traveled on motorcycles far into the roadless expanses of Sudan's equatorial rainforest in an effort to identify displaced groups and guide them to distribution points for essential services and shelter.

Food Security Enhanced: USAID's food aid program responded to both emergency needs (north and south), and to more developmental challenges (food for work and school feeding in southern Sudan only). By providing 133,000 metric tons of commodities worth over \$110 million in FY 01, P.L. 480 Title II and USDA food assistance, USAID continued to meet critical food needs of vulnerable populations, both war-affected and drought affected. In the drought-affected northern states of Kordofan, Darfur, and Red Sea, U.S. assistance may have saved the lives of at least 600,000 people. Further, in the Nuba Mountains, a USAID-organized emergency airlift provided food to 160,000 people. In stable areas of southern Sudan, USAID's partners engaged local populations in Food for Work programs that strengthened rehabilitation of education, agriculture and health infrastructure.

Expanded Access to Social Services: In a new geographic location in southern Sudan (Upper Nile) and the Sudan team began important design work for a major new basic education program in 2001. The new program will train teachers, promote equitable access to basic education, rehabilitate teacher training institutes and community-based primary schools and secondary schools, and provide appropriate technologies for distance learning. USAID's partners provided technical assistance and training to personnel of community health departments to initiate a pilot "cost-recovery" program in Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal regions. A pilot HIV/AIDS program began to operate in Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal regions.

B. Challenges

Continued insecurity in several regions of Sudan was the chief constraint to fostering self-reliance and reduced dependency on relief in 2001. Another constraint is lack of basic infrastructure (roads, currency, housing and office facilities, and communications). Operation Lifeline Sudan, the principle framework through which the international community delivers its assistance, must be reformed in order to improve international humanitarian response; issues to be addressed include coordination, communication, and the air charter and freight system.

The fourth challenge for USAID is managing and coordinating an increasingly complex, substantial and visible country program with several different USG funding sources while effectively linking relief to development. Programming both development and relief resources requires many separate offices of USAID and State to coordinate closely in planning and implementation. Food assistance dedicated for "emergency" uses, must increasingly be applied to "transition" or "rehabilitation" activities, such as education (school feeding) or road rehabilitation (Food for Work).

The fifth major challenge is attracting new partners to work in Sudan, in order to build the capacity of Sudanese partner organizations to implement USAID programs. Generations of southern Sudanese have been targeted for relief assistance, with only a handful of Sudanese organizations possessing sufficient financial and program management skills to be effective USAID partners or subgrantees. In addition, social services, administrative and legal systems need to be staffed by Sudanese with strong organizational and financial management skills. The few who meet these requirements generally work for international PVOs, instead of strengthening indigenous groups who cannot pay very high salaries.

Finally, ongoing delays and uncertainty surrounding the Department of the Treasury/OFAC licensing requirements for USAID partners has slowed implementation of our development programs. Grantees (or potential partners) who applied in 2001 are experiencing delays in response by Treasury and State E/B. This slows down the procurement process and delays launching of critical programs.

C. Beneficiaries of USAID Assistance

Sudanese in most parts of the country benefited directly from life-saving and life-sustaining inputs (i.e., food aid, primary health care, shelter, and emergency seeds and tools). In areas outside of

GOS control, development assistance benefited local groups contributing to peacebuilding, economic recovery, and good governance. In northern Sudan, the definition of vulnerable groups was expanded in 2001 to include drought-affected (approximately 289,000 in northern Sudan) as well as war-affected (approximately 2,000,000 displaced southerners resident in and around Khartoum). In southern Sudan, USAID humanitarian resources did not reach targeted beneficiaries in many locations in Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Equatoria and Nuba Mountains because of the political manipulation of access by warring factions or because of insecurity.

In stable areas outside of GOS control, development assistance benefited more than 50 groups of civilian traders/marketers, transporters, and agriculture producers, especially women, in the 12 counties in Bahr el Ghazal and Equatoria regions where the STAR Economic Rehabilitation program operates. In less stable areas outside GOS control, USAID development assistance benefited pastoralist communities implementing reconciliation agreements. In the Sudanese diaspora throughout the Greater Horn of Africa region, USAID resources facilitated participation in discussions about reconciliation in southern Sudan.

USAID food assistance benefited approximately 3 million Sudanese in CY 2001.

The civil administration of Sudan's opposition groups have begun to benefit, indirectly, from the tax revenue generated from services incidental to the delivery of humanitarian resources (income taxes and fees) as well as the increased flow of trade with northern Uganda. USAID continued to channel emergency resources outside the OLS framework, through partners operating in southern Sudan without the permission of the Government of Sudan, to get around the manipulation of access.

D. Strategic Objective Assessments

The Sudan program performed as expected in 2001 under all three strategic objectives of the Sudan ISP 2000-2002.

SO1: Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction

This Strategic Objective is currently being implemented in Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Equatoria regions of southern Sudan, and in Eastern Sudan (cross-border with Eritrea, areas controlled by the National Democratic Alliance, NDA). During the second year of implementation, the SO remained on track and met overall expectations. Grassroots peacebuilding initiatives led by Sudanese inter-faith and civil society organizations, proved strong enough during 2001 to help end one of the major internal southern political divisions and to mitigate factors that threatened to undermine a people-to-people peace agreement (Wunlit) concluded in Bahr el Ghazal in 1999. USAID's regional conflict prevention (CQUICK) resources enabled the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC) to sponsor an emergency dialogue of the Wunlit Peace Council that prevented further deterioration of the local security environment in southern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Upper Nile. Resolutions of this meeting were implemented, leading to renewed commitments on the part of stakeholders to adhere to the Wunlit agreement provisions (and had a spill-over effect on political negotiations between the two largest southern opposition movements that reached fruition in a peace agreement – The Unity Declaration of January 2002).

While Upper Nile and Bahr el Ghazal communities signatory to reconciliation agreements generally continued to honor them, intra-southern militia engaged in conflict that seriously threatened the viability of those agreements, necessitating a mitigation intervention by USAID in Upper Nile and adjustments to the "people-to-people" approach to reconciliation by USAID's partners. In expanding the grassroots process to the political level in opposition controlled areas, USAID's partners convened "Strategic Linkages II", a conference held in Kisumu, Kenya to promote understanding of conflict dynamics by the Sudanese diaspora and advocacy with political-level opposition leaders. The Kisumu Conference, organized by the NSCC, assembled 250 Sudanese political, military and civil society leaders who resolved to redouble conflict

mitigation and reconciliation efforts in 2001 and 2002, especially at the southern political leadership level. An additional agreement was made among Upper Nile civil society leaders to explore ways to resolve disputes.

Civil administration training activities in 2001 focused on institutional strengthening, with the launching of both long-term strategic planning processes (involving the stakeholders from civil society, civil authority and external technical assistance) and governance. In this regard, USAID's partners worked with the indigenous Institute for Development Economics, Agriculture and Environmental Studies (IDEAS) to implement a start-up phase of the IDEAS School of Government. In 2001, IDEAS rehabilitated facilities, hired faculty and enrolled 186 local officials in Yambio and Rumbek. In launching IDEAS ten-year strategic planning process, USAID resources leveraged a contribution of technical assistance from the Government of Australia to support IDEAS' long term institutional development strategy as well as to begin testing distance learning technologies to implement training of civil administration personnel. IDEAS managers convened an important workshop with senior and local opposition authorities and civil society stakeholders in August 2001 to begin to address inequities inherent in the earlier stage of implementation, wherein civil authority trainees were only recruited from certain geographic locations in southern Sudan, because of security concerns.

Strengthening the capacity of southern Sudanese civil society-civil authority partnerships (called County Development Committees or CDC's) expanded as scheduled in 2001. USAID's partners developed a long-term training program for 12 county partnership officers to improve management of USAID loan reflows and train partnership managers on project identification, mobilization, and evaluation techniques. CDCs in Yambio and Rumbek collected \$4,500 each, while the CDC in Yei collected \$6,000 in reflows in 2001. USAID's Sudan team viewed this as significant, because it demonstrates the existence of a culture of repayment in southern Sudan, despite the lack of a formal economy or banking system, and offers the promise of results from USAID's forthcoming investment in the Agriculture Enterprise Finance activity planned for 2002 - 2007.

USAID's partners worked to strengthen rule of law and observance of child rights. The world's largest-ever reintegration and resettlement program for demobilized child soldiers was undertaken in southern Sudan with USAID support. More than 3,500 children were airlifted, cantoned in stable areas of southern Bahr el Ghazal, and returned to their home communities in northern Bahr el Ghazal. The final phase of USAID's support to this activity will provide social services to host communities designed to benefit all children in these war-affected communities and serve as a deterrent to future recruitment by or enlistment in armed groups. Although the early months of the post-demobilization effort were troubled, there was noticeable improvement in the final months of CY 2001. For example, USAID partners are more fully adhering to internationally recognized child demobilization standards and practices and collaboration among partners has improved.

Working with local judiciary officials, USAID partners rehabilitated three courtrooms, established accountability and administrative procedures, and laid the basis for a more comprehensive improvement of legal infrastructure. This entailed inputs such as: technical assistance, equipment (vehicles), and construction materials. The southern Sudanese judiciary and law society partnered with local communities in courtroom rehabilitation and began the legal drafting of 15 new laws for improved local governance. USAID partners in Eastern Sudan established a framework agreement with local NDA authorities to facilitate program implementation for the final year of implementation of social services improvements, although progress has been slower than planned because of political disagreements among local leaders and higher-level NDA authorities.

In mid 2001, rehabilitation of Rumbek Secondary School, historically the most important high school in southern Sudan, was completed. Later in the year, after considerable pomp and ceremony associated with the success of the USAID project, the Rumbek Community School

Board was forced to close the school because of a sudden drop off in community support in the middle of the school year. In spite of USAID's considerable efforts to strengthen school management, it is clear that we did not sufficiently value the community's role and assumed its support would continue. The community mustered sufficient resources to reopen the school later in CY 2001, but the lesson is clear: school financing is critical and requires community support. USAID must minimize its role in rehabilitation to foster Sudanese support for schools. Incorporating this lesson later in CY 2001, USAID sponsored an income-generating bookshop to facilitate fund-raising by the Rumbek School Board. The Rumbek Secondary School has failed to recruit female students, therefore the remaining funds in the STAR/SOAR Education Rehabilitation activity are dedicated to the rehabilitation of more than 10 girls' schools. The New Sudan Basic Education Program, initiated by Administrator Natsios, will also focus on girls' education and training of female teachers.

SO2 Enhanced Food Security Through Greater Reliance on Local Resources

This Strategic Objective is currently being implemented in Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria, Upper Nile, Nuba, and Eastern and Northern Sudan. There have been solid results produced by activities funded under this SO in 2001, most notably the delivery of life-saving food aid to vulnerable Sudanese in areas affected by drought and armed conflict and the Sudan team's expectations were met. By providing 133,000 metric tons of commodities worth over \$110 million in FY 2001, P.L. 480 Title II and USDA food assistance, USAID met critical food needs of vulnerable populations in both northern and southern Sudan. Humanitarian access to a number of locations is often difficult because of harsh environmental conditions and insecurity, requiring the food to be flown in, and allocated through a direct distribution program.

In stable areas, USAID continued to improve 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 by providing access to start-up capital, thereby increasing economic growth and incomes.

In the same areas, access to regional markets expanded and trade by southern Sudanese honey producers increased. Local agricultural producers demonstrated an increased capacity to meet needs in deficit areas. Local grain purchase/sales for 2001 by three farmers associations is projected to total \$130,000, up from less than \$100,000 in 2000. Production from the nine USAID-financed grinding mills increased to about 16 metric tons per month, average monthly income increased to \$494 (compared to \$300 in 2000; a 64% rise) with a projected annual mill income for all projects totalling \$47,000 in 2001. Average income for six wholesale shops increased from \$30,000 in 2000 to \$172,000 in 2001, a 573% increase. The New Sudan Honey Producers Association exported 22 metric tons of honey to Kenya in 2001, worth \$19,200 to producers. This was the first true commercial, non-petroleum, export of a southern Sudanese commodity in recent memory. These are substantial increases in income for community-based associations of producers and traders in sectors that do not rely on war-time economies. These results demonstrate that measurable economic recovery is underway in stable areas of southern Sudan and that the USAID program is producing a positive impact on the recovery. Execution of a data quality assessment of volume/value of trade data was not achieved in 2001 because of security conditions. However, data on volume/value of trade was collected by SPLM Kaya border post during 2001 and the Sudan team plans to collect it no later than June 2002. Other data generated by USAID's indigenous market/trade data collection and information system in 2001, and a review of trends reported for years 1999 (\$1,667,662) and 2000 (\$2,295,287), suggest the growing significance of the cross-border trade with Uganda to southern Sudanese producers and traders in 2001.

Commodity networks in southern Sudan received training and technical assistance financed by USAID in 2001. This support increased trading capacities and fostered improved quality standards. Technical assistance and training were also provided to the Women's Lulu Nut Network of southern Sudan. Catholic Relief Services staff joined the women producers at a large

conference in May 2001 to analyze market conditions and marketing strategies with stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Local capacities for community-based natural resource management were strengthened in Boma and Nimule National Parks. Sudanese-led dialogue with indigenous and external stakeholders in a number of sectors demonstrated an increased local capacity to address cross-cutting issues, such as gender equity, conflict prevention and human rights. A major accomplishment of the USAID program in 2001 was the demonstrated strengthening of analytical capabilities of Sudanese in natural resource management. Wildlife, forestry and food security surveys in Nimule and Boma National Parks were completed. The surveys identified opportunities for communities to engage in sustainable approaches to management of natural resources that have long lain dormant because of the war. Cross-cutting issues were addressed by USAID's support to sector studies and analyses. For example, results of the Women and Natural Resources study were presented at the "Stakeholder" Workshop on the Status of Women in the New Sudan" conference in Nairobi in November 2001. The conference recommendations will guide both local authorities, partners and donors to begin to tackle difficult social and policy issues besetting the entire long term development process in Sudan.

Teams of Sudanese experts in wildlife and forestry convened stakeholders in southern Upper Nile region for a workshop to review survey results on wildlife use in Boma and Nimule national parks. Since the start of the civil war in 1983, both national parks have been largely neglected. Both surveys found a significant decrease in wildlife populations. The Boma survey found an estimated 75% decline in wildlife in the area, most notably among the once plentiful white-eared kob and identified entry-points for the SPLM's nascent wildlife protection department to initiate strategies for community-based conservation efforts in the parks.

SO3 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities

Although the overall health status of people in Sudan continues to be low, achievements under this Strategic Objective met the Sudan team's expectations. The emergency relief program, managed by USAID/DCHA/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 (micro-nutrient supplements); and health education.

Almost 280,000 people newly accessed health services because of USAID-funded programs that rehabilitated health clinics and increased the geographic coverage of primary health care services (south only).

One case of wild polio virus was isolated in Upper Nile region (Ruweng County) in 2001, as compared to zero cases in 2000. Polio eradication efforts increased in 2001 with new approaches tested that proved more effective than in 2000 and which fostered "days of tranquility" during which the Government of Sudan and SPLM/A temporarily ceased fire in order to facilitated increased humanitarian access in less stable areas.

USAID's partners worked with stakeholders in southern Sudan to increase Sudanese participation in service delivery. In 2001, approximately 364 female health workers and 411 male health workers began working in functioning health clinics after earning certificates through USAID-sponsored training. The total number trained represents a 36% increase over last year and was within range of the team's target. In the two target counties of the USAID pilot cost-sharing program, 32 out of 62 community health clinics collected direct income for their services (also meeting the team's target) which most spent on staff salaries to improve quality of services provided. They also passed a minimal percentage on to the newly established local-level health administrations. The Sudan team noted that progress implementing the cost-recovery policy was

slowed by a number of factors. In considering some early lessons from the activity, USAID and partners identified major constraints to transforming southern Sudan's relief-based health services delivery system to a more self-sustaining one, managed by qualified Sudanese. These include: dependency on imported drugs; lack of community mobilization and awareness about the new health policy, and misuse of some of the USAID resources (vehicles) by SPLM officials responsible for supervising the county health system. In early CY 2002, the Sudan team is convening partners and stakeholders to address these performance issues with the local authorities, in collaboration with partners.

II. Performance Data Tables

See attachment

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No X	N/A		
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?					
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?				private	
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? SO 650-001	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? SO 650-002	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	IDA, DA, USDA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	IDA, DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male 300	Female 1	Total 301		Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	0	600	600		Data Quality Assessment has not been done.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)					
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.					
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? SO 650-003	Exceed	Met X	Not Met		Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	IDA, DA, CSD	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	IDA, DA, CSD	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	IDA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 650-001	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	IDA, DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 650-002	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	IDA, DA, USDA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 650-003	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	IDA, DA, CSD	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened					
19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	IDA, DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged					
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A X		
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted					
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male 2,000,000	Female 2,000,000	Total 4,000,000	IDA, DA, USDA, CSD, State/PRM	Data is approximated, as population baseline and beneficiary figures vary among official sources
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	IDA, FFP	
27 Number of beneficiaries	4,000,000			IDA, DA, USDA, CSD, State/PRM	Data is approximated, as population baseline and beneficiary figures vary among official sources

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1 Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	N/A				
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2 Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total		
3 Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total		
4 Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male n/a	n/a	Total		
5 Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	Yes				Data Quality Assessment has not been done. UNICEF reported one (1) confirmed case in Ruweng County, Upper Nile region.
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6 Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	N/A				
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
7 a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	none n/a				
8 Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	n/a				
HIV/AIDS Report					
Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
9 a. Total condom sales (2001 actual) b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	n/a n/a				
10 a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual) b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		
11 Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	no				

12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)					
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)					
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)					

Victims of Torture Report

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture

15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	No				
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total		
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total		

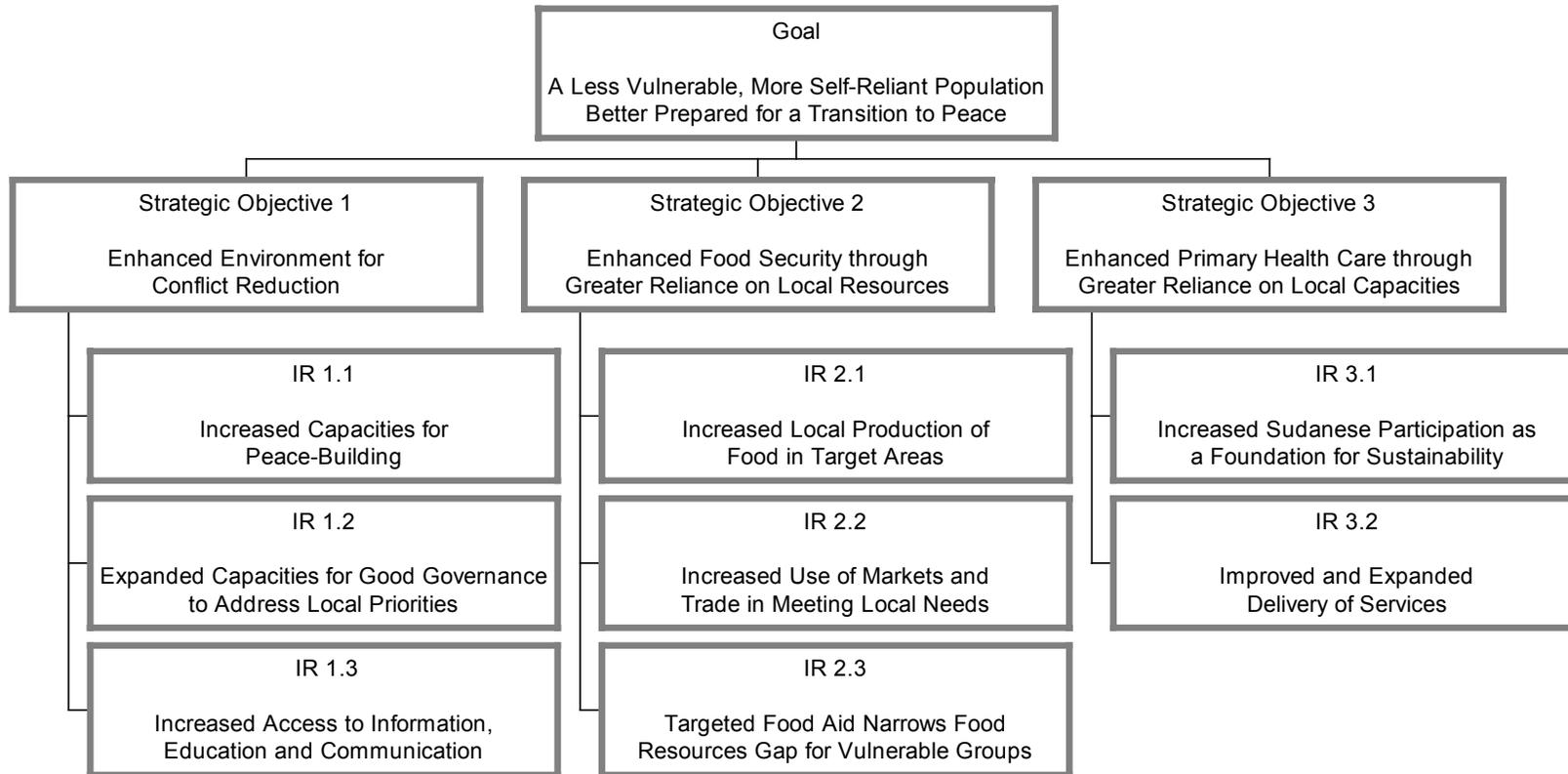
Global Climate Change

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected

18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix	n/a				
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III. Results Framework

RESULTS FRAMEWORK



VI. Environmental Compliance

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. New development assistance activities are coming on board. A single amended consolidated IEE for all three SOs is expected to be submitted by March 2002. An ISP-level IEE is judged apt, based on the fact that the ten activities being implemented contribute to all three SOs. Planned Reg 216 actions listed in FY 02 column.

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. Mission activities have been in compliance with the existing IEE for Sudan Transitional Assistance for Rehabilitation (STAR), which also covered the Social Organization and Administrative Rehabilitation (SOAR) activity added in FY 00. Placed under the AFR Environmental Screening and Review process for subsidiary actions. Through an umbrella grant to Catholic Relief Services (CRS), private local organizations receive small grants to enhance their capacity to solve local problems, work towards rehabilitation and hold civil authorities accountable.

USAID/SUDAN ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS & PLANS

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 01 and previous coverage	FY 02 actions expected	Comments
SO1 650-001 Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction			
SO2 650-002 Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources			
SO3 650-003 Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities			
<p>DA-funded activities are expanding, and new programs being designed. New IEE documentation is needed.</p> <p>Ten activity clusters to be covered: Civil Administration Training Phase 2: SO 1 Strat. Analysis Capacity Building: SO 1 & 2 USAID prog. mgt. studies, staff: all SOs Economic Rehabilitation: SO 1 & 2 Sudan Basic Education: SO 1 Southern Sudan Agric. Revitalization: SO 2 Sudan Peace Fund: all Sos Rumbek Field Camp: all Sos Social Org. and Admin. Rehab.: all SOs Sudanese Health Care Services: SO 3</p>	<p>FY 98 28rdsoe1 (8/31/98) has covered STAR, the only Dev. Assistance program FY 98 to FY 01</p>	<p>New ISP-level IEE to be submitted in March 2002</p> <p>ENCAP workshop to be held for Sudan partners 1st Q FY 03.</p>	<p>All three SOs will be covered in a single IEE</p>
STAR Program			
<p>STAR Grant Making/Capacity Building STAR Civil Administration, Phase 2 Social Organization and Admin. Rehab. STAR Strategic Analysis/Capacity Building</p>	<p>28rdsoe1. Neg. Det. w/conditions for umbrella env. screening/review of grant making under CRS CA. Cat. Ex. for other activities by UNICEF.</p>	<p>Consolidated IEE for all SOs to be submitted 2nd Q FY 02</p>	