

USAID/Sudan

Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 2, 2006

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
8403 Colesville Road, Suite 210
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Telephone: (301) 562-0641
Fax: (301) 588-7787
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Portions released on or after July 1, 2006

Program Performance Summary FY 2005: Country Setting and Challenges (FY 2005): Following more than two decades of North-South conflict, the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) signed an historic Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in Nairobi, Kenya on January 9, 2005. The war has been the central focus of political and economic life throughout Sudan. It has caused the loss of more than two million lives, left more than four million Sudanese internally displaced and well over 550,000 refugees living in squalid refugee camps in neighboring countries. Social indicators for Southern Sudan are among the worst in the world: life expectancy hovers around 43 years of age; infant mortality ranges around 150 per 1,000 live births; and malnutrition prevalence rates affect 24 percent of children under five. HIV/AIDS is an emerging threat and a recent United Nations (UN) report stated that Sudan has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS infection in Northern Africa. Children in Southern Sudan have limited access to basic education and an estimate of nearly 80 percent of all Southern Sudanese, especially women, are unable to read.

The long-term impact of the civil war between the North and the South is profound. Adding to the strife and uncertainty is the lack of progress in addressing ongoing local conflicts in the western region of Darfur and Beja in the East. Regardless of any peace agreement, a wide variety of actors in Sudan have vested interests in continued violence. Regional actors, militias, and those having benefited from a war economy could act as spoilers to the CPA. Moreover, the exclusion from the peace talks of political forces outside the GoS and SPLM means that further reconciliation processes must be undertaken and become successful. Inter and intra-ethnic tensions, conflict over natural resources (livestock grazing resources, access to water, oil resources, teak and access to food) continue to plague the South. Tensions are likely to be exacerbated by the return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees to areas that have yet to develop the infrastructure and services necessary for them to reestablish their lives and livelihoods. In addition to political power, resource-based conflicts remain. Thus, the potential exists for significant political fragmentation between and within the North and the South.

Sudan has an extremely high external debt of \$25 billion (World Bank). Most communities throughout Sudan have suffered from neglect, lack of access to economic opportunities and unbalanced political decision making. Destruction from years of fighting and neglect has left basically little to no physical infrastructure and institutional capacity in Southern Sudan, as well as poor quality agricultural production and inaccessible markets. Natural hazards such as droughts have exacerbated an already dismal development record. Statistics indicate a per capita gross national income in Southern Sudan of less than \$90 per year with close to 90% of the population earning less than a dollar a day. Aside from the economic trade sanctions, trade within Sudan remains limited by the lack of infrastructure; lack of transparent financial systems for savings, investment, and credit; misplaced policy priorities in GoS-controlled areas; and an overall low level of business skills among entrepreneurs with many highly skilled workers having left Sudan years ago.

The peace agreement calls for a new era in Sudan with greater autonomy granted to the South and to the Transition Zone. Large numbers of people, including the Diaspora, are expected to return to their home communities. Critical to stabilization within Sudan will be the maintenance of security and the perception of viable peace dividends in those communities. Further stressing an already fragile peace is the prospect of misdirected funds, particularly the oil revenues, from the wealth sharing arrangements embedded in the peace agreement. If bias tilts toward the North within those arrangements, there could easily be a return to conflict. The influx of funds could cause economic shocks and overwhelm the existing and nascent institutions designed to manage such funds.

Due to the U.S. Government's (USG) policies on counterterrorism and regional stability, Sudan is the highest USG priority country in Africa. It is within this larger context that USAID is mandated to support the implementation of and reduce the threats to the CPA. The United States is presented with an exceptional opportunity to work with new government entities to support a reform agenda, which, if successful, will advance U.S. foreign policy interests in fostering increased stability not only in Sudan, but throughout the Horn of Africa

Other Donors: Other donors providing humanitarian and development assistance throughout Sudan include the European Union, Germany, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Belgium, the

Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland, Japan, the United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations. Various UN agencies provide core funds in addition to administering other donors' humanitarian efforts. The UN Humanitarian Coordination Unit provides coordination services, and the World Food Program and UN International Children's Fund (UNICEF) administer large programs. Other participating UN entities include the World Bank (with its Multi-Donor Trust Fund), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Development Program (UNDP), Population Fund (UNPF), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

USAID's assistance has responded to significant challenges, as well as opportunities, in Sudan given the context of the war to peace transition. Despite the security risks and logistical hazards throughout Sudan, the Mission achieved strong results. All programs contributed toward more participatory and inclusive governance, increased equitable access to quality education, expanded health service delivery, and created a foundation for economic recovery. Cross-cutting themes such as gender and HIV/AIDS complemented USAID support to Sudan in FY 2005. From working to increase girl's enrollment numbers in the education program to expanding income generating activities to women under the economic growth portfolio, USAID has ensured that gender issues are a facet of our programming throughout FY 2005.

Key Achievements:

1. Expanded Support to the Sudan Peace Process: The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and the Government of Sudan in January 2005 brought hope to many Southern Sudanese. The successful peace and reconciliation efforts have resulted in opportunities to move towards both governance and reconstruction efforts in several areas of Southern Sudan and USAID has worked with all relevant parties to make those efforts a reality. Among the "peace dividend" activities that have been undertaken in former conflict areas are road rehabilitation, local resource management related to water and land-use and technical assistance to support local authorities and their town planning efforts.

2. More Responsive and Participatory Governance: In addition to the signing of the CPA; the Interim National Constitution (INC) was ratified, the Government of National Unity (GoNU) was formed and a GoSS was put in place. USAID's programs contributed to this process by assisting the: 1) formation of the GoSS; 2) transformation of the SPLM from a rebel movement to a democratic political party; 3) support for the constitution drafting process for the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan; 4) addressing local governance in the transition areas; and 5) increasing access to public information. USAID also supported GoSS efforts to focus on developing sound financial management systems and formulating sound budget practices.

3. Improved Equitable Access to Quality Education: For the past three years, USAID partnered with the SPLM leadership to establish a central ministry of education and strengthened the institutions and regional structures that are needed to support the education system. The task continues to be daunting. USAID's achievements, however, are now yielding notable results. There are 51,160 learners enrolled in USAID supported primary and secondary schools exceeding the target of 44,000. USAID introduced several alternatives to formal education that are designed to reach large segments of the south Sudanese population. The highlights for FY 2005 include the enrollment of 13,317 learners in all USAID non-formal education activities; more than doubling the target of 5,990 and 50% of the enrollees are female. This result demonstrates USAID's expanded emphasis this year on activities focused on providing basic education to out-of-school youth and women thus adding to stability in many areas. USAID met or exceeded its performance targets for all its established indicators except the number of schools constructed or rehabilitated, which continues to challenge USAID and its implementing partners. In addition to exceeding performance targets for primary, secondary and non-formal education enrollment, the number of trained teachers in the classroom, scholarships to females for teacher training, and the number of education officials trained in education management are significantly higher than planned.

USAID made significant progress in supporting the capacity development in the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST). The MoEST accomplishments in planning and budgeting activities led to the first Annual Education Census, which is collecting educational data from all schools in the country

and will be completed in FY 2006. This information will inform the education management information systems as well as planning efforts to complement data management for overall public service employment. USAID continues to provide vital technical assistance to the nascent government as it lays the foundation for an education system that will deliver responsive programs and services throughout the South.

4. Health Transformation: Access to health services is one of the critical basic service areas that are of high importance, and a crucial social marker for successful implementation of the CPA. USAID prioritizes support to the health sector and is achieving modest levels of success. USAID program results include rehabilitation of physical infrastructure at Primary Health Care Centers and Units; hiring and training health care workers, with a special focus on hiring women; increasing demand for health and HIV/AIDS services; and ensuring that the Centers and Units have access to clean water and sanitation. Contributions to national immunization campaigns, for example, are helping USAID meet higher SO level targets. USAID has been working to build the capacity in the nascent Secretariat of Health for establishing a manageable health system that is responsive to the needs of South Sudanese.

In addition to a nascent central support structure, access to health data is a major constraint. Planning in the current USAID program is based on best estimates from government, UNICEF and WHO sources. The Sudan Household and Health Survey, which North and South Sudan will jointly conduct in 2006, should provide more robust health data in calendar year 2006. USAID is supporting the south Sudan component of the health survey in the form of technical assistance to the South Sudan Center for Statistics and Evaluation (SSCSE). The USAID support is provided through the US Census Bureau and financial assistance through UNICEF. Since it first started its work in South Sudan in late May 2005, the Census Bureau has modeled an effective approach in its partnership with the SSCSE. Together, both agencies have achieved significant results: questionnaires are in final form, a sampling strategy has been approved, the survey data entry, editing, and tabulation system is finalized, and Center staff have received a range of training in preparation for the survey itself.

5. Foundation Established for Economic Recovery: Economic recovery accelerated, as the CPA spurred interest in investment and attracted additional donor assistance and as relative peace stimulated greater market activity. USAID food security and disaster relief activities continued to deliver relief to vulnerable communities. Economic recovery and increased market activity are clearly evident in visual observation of market towns and in anecdotal experience of implementing partners in sourcing local goods and services. USAID infrastructure investments provided the most direct contribution to increased economic activity, but other activities helped to build confidence in private traders and investors. While data on trade expansion is not now available, work is underway on the design of a system for monitoring trade and commercial activity in key market towns.

A grant of \$62.2 million to the World Food Program (WFP) jump-started an emergency roads program by opening road access to key towns through repairs of selected sections of 1,724 km. of road. Peace dividends from this activity are clearly visible and tangible. WFP has reported improvements in road access for pedestrians, cyclists and all types of vehicles on the cumulative 820 km. of roads, against a target of 1551 km. Daily bus services runs from Kaya to Yei, Mundri and Kotobi, as well as on the Narus-Kapoeta section. Travel time for people accessing markets and health centers has been cut in half along major routes and cost of public transport has been reduced by as much as 50 percent.

The Sudan Microfinance Institution (SUMI), established in August 2003, is performing above international standards and growing. In 2005, SUMI doubled its number of clients and quadrupled its value of loans disbursed, while maintaining a low portfolio-at-risk rate. SUMI currently serves 2,595 clients in four branches (Yei, Maridi, Yambio and Rumbek) with two loan products (solidarity groups and salary loans). The total value of loans disbursed was \$1,115,766, above the target of \$862,361 set in SUMI's business plan. The portfolio-at-risk rate as of September 30 was 4.67 percent, better than the best practices standard of 5 percent. The repayment rate of 98.3 percent exceeded the best practices standard of 97 percent.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 650-006 Improved Equitable Access to Quality Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function

FY 2006 Program

SO: 650-007 Increased use of Health, Water and Sanitation Services and Practices

Improve Access To Clean Water & Sanitation

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Support Family Planning

FY 2006 Program

SO: 650-009 Avert and Resolve Conflict

Establish & Ensure Media Freedom & Freedom Of Information

Management of Government Resources

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$7,430,000 DA; \$19,800,000 ESF). Tension in the South and in the Three Areas will be reduced through support for dialogue. To address potential violent conflict USAID will support institutional development of civil service organizations that target women and marginalized groups, and promote civic education radio messages. Principal contractors and grantees: Mercy Corps, Sudan Radio Service, Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliances (VEGA).

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties

Strengthen the Justice Sector

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization (\$1,050,000 DA; \$700,000 CSH). USAID will assist in developing the capacity of the opposition-ruled areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, including providing technical assistance to government offices of finance and planning, education, and health. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Education Development, Bearing Point.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 650-009 Avert and Resolve Conflict

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$2,300,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$7,430,000 DA; \$60,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization (\$1,050,000 DA; \$700,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$100,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 650-010 Manage crises, promote stability, recovery and democratic reform

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure (\$24,300,000 DA). USAID will provide visible peace dividends in the form of roads and other infrastructure in state capitals and priority geographic areas. In selected towns, USAID will support town mapping activities to plan use of public service resources for resettlement of IDPs and expanding populations, and support electricity generation, transmission, and distribution. Support for social infrastructure will include activities to build schools, health centers, and clinics. Principal contractors and grantees: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Louis Berger, Creative Associates.

Improve Access To Clean Water & Sanitation

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition (\$3,975,000 CSH). USAID will make primary health services available in Juba, Wau, and Malakal. USAID will also continue to support national polio eradication campaigns. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Research and Training (JSR&T), World Health Organization, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United Nations Children's Fund.

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition (\$1,975,000 CSH). USAID will provide maternal health services and train government health staff. Principal grantee: JSR&T.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID will provide access to and use of high-impact services. Principal contractors and grantees: JSR&T, CDC.

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$2,100,000 DA). USAID will support the democratic transformation of Sudan by preparing citizens for the national, GOSS, and state elections planned for July 2009. USAID will assist the GOSS in conducting a national census and ensuring that the census accurately captures the rights of IDPs and the population in the Three Areas (Abyei, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan) so that popular representation in these tense North-South boundary areas is secured. USAID will increase civic awareness through a radio-based civic education program designed to raise awareness of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the new constitutions, the census, civic rights (particularly voting rights), and voting procedures. In addition, to prepare for elections, USAID will assist in development of political parties and in linking political party work in the South with that in the North. Principal contractors and grantees: U.S. Census Bureau.

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function (\$8,460,000 DA; \$3,200,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to build capacities, increase the effectiveness and accountability of various GOSS ministries and the Bank of Southern Sudan. In addition, USAID will provide assistance to support anti-corruption reforms within these institutions. USAID will facilitate opportunities to debate and discuss important issues concerning the implementation of the peace agreement, constitutional rights, and responsibilities. Principal contractors and grantees: Bearing Point, National Democratic Institute, others to be determined.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$300,000 CSH). USAID programs will deliver reproductive health services, including family planning, and create awareness of these services. Principal contractors and grantees: JSR&T, Pathfinder.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$18,700,000 DA). USAID will provide a package of services to support employment generation and access to basic education services initially in Juba, Wau, and Malakal. These services include providing scholarships for secondary school girls, developing gender-sensitive curricula, and conducting radio-based education. USAID will have a special focus on girls' and women's access to and retention in education programs, including promoting women into the teaching profession. USAID will support the reintegration of persons affected by conflict and promote recovery of war-affected rural areas by investing in basic education and income-generating opportunities. USAID will also support financial, business development, and marketing services to create jobs from microenterprises and sustainable management and use of natural resources. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Volunteers for Economic Growth Alliance, CARE, Education Development Center, Land O' Lakes, others to be determined.

P.L. 480 food aid resources are targeted toward a) emergency relief food assistance in conflict zones; b) support for the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees in home areas; c) food security linked with conflict prevention in areas of conflict. Principal contractors and grantees: World Food Program, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Norwegian People's Aid, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Samaritan's Purse.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 650-010 Manage crises, promote stability, recovery and democratic reform

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$200,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify

activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure (\$24,300,000 DA). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition (\$5,032,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition (\$3,032,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$2,020,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$2,100,000 DA). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function (\$8,460,000 DA; \$3,009,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$300,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$18,700,000 DA). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

FY 2006 Program
SO: 650-011 Program Support Objective

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will address critical human resource shortages and help build Sudanese human resource capacity through the diaspora skills transfer program. The program will enable skilled, experienced, and educated Sudanese living in North America, Canada, and elsewhere to assist with developing human skills and institutional capacities in health and education sectors in Sudan. Around 75 diaspora Sudanese from the health sector will be recruited to participate in voluntary service programs ranging from one to 12 months. These volunteers will take part in training-of-trainers and skill-building workshops to facilitate their skills transfer. Successes and lessons learned from the assessment of the pilot program in health and education will be incorporated into the expansion of this effort to contribute to the rebuilding of Sudan. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development.

Management of Government Resources

Management of Government Resources (\$6,000,000 DA). USAID will use its special authority to convert program funds to operational expense (OE) funds to be utilized for the start-up of residential construction in Juba to house staff relocating from Kenya and to cover operational expenses that will enable USAID to operate effectively. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Program Support

Program Support (\$1,960,000 DA; \$1,850,000 CSH). Activities include training, monitoring and evaluation, audits of program activities, program management, and logistical support. Principal contractors and grantees: USAID personal services contractors, Express Travel, Ltd.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$2,200,000 CSH). USAID will use a multisectoral response to address HIV/AIDS-related prevention, care and support activities in urban areas, the Three Areas (Abyei, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan), and in areas where internally displaced persons are concentrated. Because of the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in the region, activities will vary in different geographic areas. USAID will also implement an aggressive response in Sudanese counties that border Congo, Uganda, and Kenya to prevent the escalation of HIV/AIDS in Equatoria, and later, along the border with Ethiopia to mitigate the risks presented by increased trade, improved transportation, and refugee return. USAID will provide truck drivers with voluntary counseling and testing services, treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and awareness-raising activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International, International HIV/AIDS Alliance, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program
SO: 650-011 Program Support Objective

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$6,000,000 DA; \$500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support activities as appropriate to the fragile context. USAID may also commence a program for short and medium higher education training. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development, others to be determined.

Program Support

Program Support (\$1,960,000 DA; \$1,722,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify these activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$1,485,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and modify activities as appropriate to the fragile context. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Results Framework

650-001 Enhanced environment for conflict reduction

Program Title: Conflict Prevention

IR 1.1: Increased Capacities for Peace-Building

IR 1.2: Expanded Capacities for Good Governance to Address Local Priorities

IR 1.3: Increased Access to Information, Education and Communication

650-002 Enhanced food security through greater reliance on local resources

Program Title: Food Security

IR 2.1: Increased Local Production of food in Target Areas

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

IR 2.3: Targeted Food Aid Narrows Food Resources Gap for Vulnerable Groups

650-003 Enhanced primary health care through greater reliance on local capacities

Program Title: Health

IR 3.1: Increased Sudanese Participation as a Foundation for Sustainability

IR 3.2: Improved and Expanded Delivery of Services

650-004 Expanded Support to the Sudan Peace Process

Program Title: Support to the Peace Process

IR 1: To strengthen key processes, mechanisms, and institutions for responsible governance and civil society development.

IR 2: To bolster emerging processes, mechanisms, and institutions that promote peace and stability.

IR 3: To increase access to quality, independent information.

650-005 More Responsive and Participatory Governance

Program Title: Governance

IR 5.1: Increased Participation of Civil Society in Peace and Governance Processes

IR 5.2: Increased Responsiveness of Civil Administration Bodies

IR 5.3: Increased Access to Quality, Independent Information

650-006 Improved Equitable Access to Quality Education

Program Title: Education

IR 6.1: Improved Teacher Education Programs

IR 6.2: Increased Capacity of Primary & Secondary Schools to Deliver Quality Education, Especially for Girls

IR 6.3: Improved Non-Formal Education for Out-of-School Youth and Adult Learners

650-007 Increased use of Health, Water and Sanitation Services and Practices

Program Title: Health Transformation

IR 7.1: Increased Access to High-Impact Services

IR 7.2: Increased Sudanese Capacity, Particularly Women's, to Deliver and Manage Health Services

IR 7.3: Increased Demand for Health Services and Practices

IR 7.4: Improved Access to Safe Water and Sanitation

IR 7.5: Increased use of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services

650-008 Foundation Established for Economic Recovery

Program Title: Economic Recovery

IR 8.1: Food Security Needs of Vulnerable Communities Met
IR 8.2: Market Support Institutions Created and Strengthened
IR 8.3: Market Support Programs and Services Introduced and Expanded
IR 8.4: Transparent Policymaking Processes Encouraged

650-009 Avert and Resolve Conflict

Program Title: Avert and Resolve Conflict

9.1: Implementation of Power and Wealth Sharing Protocols Advanced
9.2: South/South Tension reduced
9.3: Implementation of Transition Zone Protocols Advanced

650-010 Manage crises, promote stability, recovery and democratic reform

Program Title: Promote Stability, Recovery, and Reform

10.1: Core Institutional Structures for an Effective, Transparent and Accountable GoSS Developed
10.2: Selected Urban Areas Strengthened
10.3: An Electoral System Conducive for Free and Fair Elections Established

650-011 Program Support Objective

Program Title: Program Support