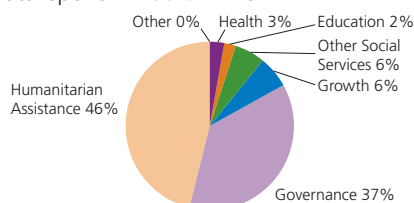


# Sudan

Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Red	Grey	Grey

### Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09

Total spend: £106.8 million



Sudan's near-middle income status conceals great poverty and inequality between different communities. Pro-poor spending is amongst the lowest in Africa. Conflict-affected areas see minimal peace dividends and rising tensions. Progress on democratic transformation is slow. The southern government is weak and largely unable to deliver basic services, while the drop in oil prices has triggered a fiscal crisis. Darfur remains the world's largest humanitarian operation. Although successful in providing a lifeline to millions, the operating environment remains difficult. A number of key NGOs were expelled in 2009. Peace is a prerequisite for sustainable development in Darfur.

### MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

DFID has committed £50 million to the **Sudan Recovery Fund** in the South, which focuses on improved basic services, community security and livelihoods opportunities. Our humanitarian programme, worth over £55 million in 2008/09, addresses food security both through funding NGOs and through the **Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)**, into which we paid £36 million this year, DFID's largest single humanitarian payment in the world. In support of the **Comprehensive Peace Agreement** between North and South, we have also funded analysis to enable a more equitable split of oil wealth across the country.

### MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Despite significant gains in primary school enrolment since 2005, the achievement of universal primary education in Sudan remains a significant challenge. Much of DFID's support to education in Sudan is channelled through the **Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)**.

In the South, DFID support has secured 127,000 Primary Education Teachers' Guides, 2,817,000 textbooks for primary grades 1-4, and 850,000 textbooks for primary grades 5-8 for Juba<sup>1</sup>. Since its inception in 2006, the **Basic Services Fund (BSF)** has funded the building of **15 new primary schools** and **92 classrooms** resulting in 23,400 additional children attending school<sup>2</sup>.

### The UN Environmental Programme – considering the environment

The environment is both a cause and victim of the conflict in Darfur. DFID funds the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) to improve the environmental impact of international community activities in Sudan. A major success in 2008 was to 'green' the 2009 strategic framework for all humanitarian and recovery work in Sudan, covering \$2.2 billion of programmes. UNEP developed practical environmental guidance and standards for projects; and evaluated projects for environmental sensitivity. It also ensured that environment was chosen as a major theme for 2009; strong buy-in from senior UN management was secured; and a special allocation for the environment was created in the CHF (which managed \$150 million in 2008).

### MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

In 2008/09, up to 18.7% of participants trained under DFID's £2.8 million programme for **Support to Effective and Administrative Democratic Governance** in Southern Sudan were women<sup>3</sup>. A similar proportion of women were represented on various committees and groups concerned with project oversight and implementation of the £2 million community and security arms control project.

DFID also supported the establishment of a Sudanese-led process to integrate gender concerns and needs into the Darfur peace process. DFID support to **the national census** (£3.1 million) will ensure that sex disaggregated data is available in Sudan for planning and policy development.

#### **MDG 4 Reduce child mortality**

DFID Sudan has continued to tackle high child mortality through strengthening health systems and services. As well as long-term development provided through the funding of MDTFs in the North and South, the humanitarian and recovery programme has provided financial support through international and national partners. This includes a £6 million contribution to the 2009 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Appeal and £36 million for the 2009 CHF.

Humanitarian aid in Darfur, for which DFID is the second largest bilateral donor, has allowed **9.2 million children to receive polio vaccinations** and **6.5 million to receive vitamin A supplements**. In Southern Sudan, **2.7 million children received measles inoculations and 3.6 million children received de-worming medicines**<sup>4</sup>.

#### ***The Basic Services Fund – increasing access to basic services***

Initially a successful DFID Sudan bilateral programme begun in 2006, the **Basic Services Fund (BSF)** was extended and expanded at the request of other donors, with DFID as lead donor. With its investments in primary education, primary health, and water and sanitation, the fund contributes to four of the eight MDGs. The BSF has funded the construction of 219 boreholes, providing access to safe drinking water for 176,000 persons (40,000 people above target). It also funded the construction of 1,193 latrines resulting in 11,930 beneficiaries gaining access to improved sanitation (4,000 above target).

#### **MDG 5: Improve maternal health**

DFID has supported specific measures to reduce maternal mortality in Sudan. This has included the **provision of free insecticide treated bed nets targeted at pregnant women**, and midwifery kits to support 12,500 normal deliveries. Reproductive health kits, including clean delivery and post rape kits, were distributed to all three states of Darfur. As a result of the renovation of Juba Teaching hospital, 100,000 people now have access to tertiary health care. Since its inception in 2006, **13 BSF Primary Health Care Centres** and **28 Primary Health Care Units** have been constructed in Southern Sudan reaching 1,728,476 beneficiaries<sup>5</sup>.

#### **MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

DFID's approach to combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases in Sudan has focused on strengthening health systems using humanitarian, recovery and longer term development mechanisms. DFID support has helped to **raise HIV/AIDS awareness at community level** in the 15 northern states, reaching more than 50,000 people. Mother to child transmission services including testing, counselling and treatment for those testing HIV positive, reached more than 12,000 pregnant women in seven different centres. DFID funding for the MDTFs enabled 1,000,000 households to receive a long-lasting insecticide treated bed net.

#### **MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

Through a joint DFID programme, three UN agencies are working together to improve environmental sustainability in Sudan. **HABITAT** has piloted woodless building technology, developing consensus around the technology, training trainers and constructing demonstration pilot buildings. For example, it has helped **El Fasher Technical School produce 6,500 stabilised soil blocks** so far<sup>6</sup>. UNEP is involved in advocacy to increase the environmental focus at the centre of the international effort (see case study). It has convened and coordinated interested organisations to disseminate good practice. This has for example played a key role in raising the profile of fuel efficient stoves in Darfur.

- 1 World Bank 4th Quarter to 31 Dec 2008 Report to the MDTF-South Administrator.
- 2 BSF Case Study – Millennium Development Goals.
- 3 SEADGOSS Gender Analysis 2009.
- 4 Sudan Workplan 2008 Mid-Year Review
- 5 BSF Case Study – Millennium Development Goals.
- 6 UN-HABITAT Progress Report to DFID, 2008.