



**MONTHLY UPDATE**

**August 2006**

**Providing Relief to the Newly Displaced**

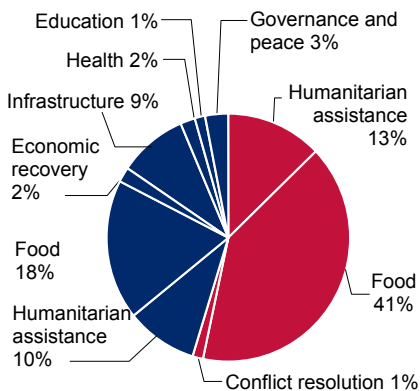
Despite the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement in May, security in North Darfur significantly deteriorated in July, displacing an additional 20,000–25,000 people, according to USAID estimates. To mitigate the effects of this crisis, USAID and its partners are working to meet the immediate needs of newly displaced people through coordination, creative programming, and well-organized relief supply distribution.

In Al Salaam camp, located on the outskirts of El Fasher, North Darfur, USAID partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) has received and registered 10,000 new internally displaced people, many of whom had fled recent violence around Korma and Kafod. IRC is providing the newly displaced with emergency relief supplies, including soap, water containers, plastic sheeting, clothing, and hygiene supplies. Since many of the new arrivals to Al Salaam also require medical assistance, IRC operates a 24-hour-a-day health clinic, where patients can be screened for malnutrition and receive vaccinations, as well as care for any current conditions.

USAID-supported health clinics managed by Relief International (RI) in North Darfur are also rapidly responding to the increase in the number of newly displaced people. An RI-managed health clinic in Zam Zam camp is being used to screen new arrivals and provide daily health care services to the newly displaced and current residents. RI plans to extend services in Zam Zam camp to accommodate the growing numbers.



**USAID ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN, FY2005 ESTIMATED**



**Darfur 55%**

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Humanitarian assistance: | \$108.3 million        |
| Food*:                   | \$347.0 million        |
| Conflict resolution:     | \$11.6 million         |
| <b>Darfur Total:</b>     | <b>\$466.9 million</b> |

**Other Sudan 45%**

|                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Humanitarian assistance:  | \$82.2 million         |
| Food*:                    | \$156.0 million        |
| Economic recovery:        | \$16.2 million         |
| Infrastructure:           | \$78.7 million         |
| Health:                   | \$18.0 million         |
| Education:                | \$10.2 million         |
| Governance and peace:     | \$27.1 million         |
| <b>Other Sudan Total:</b> | <b>\$388.4 million</b> |
| <b>Countrywide Total:</b> | <b>\$855.3 million</b> |

\*Includes PL 480 Title II and Emerson Trust



New arrivals at Al Salaam camp make temporary shelters out of household goods they were able to carry with them. Photo: USAID



An estimated 20,000–25,000 Darfurians were displaced in July, including these new arrivals to Al Salaam camp. Photos: USAID

According to USAID field officers who visited the new arrival sites, some newly displaced people have been able to bring with them household goods, including livestock—donkeys, sheep, and goats. To protect the livelihoods of those who arrive with animals, USAID partner CHF is immunizing livestock and monitoring animal health through animal husbandry programs in Abu Shouk, Al Salaam, and Zam Zam camps.

In the Nyala area of South Darfur, CHF is also distributing emergency relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, water containers, and sleeping mats, to new arrivals in Dereig, Kalma, and Otash camps. In Otash camp, CHF distributed relief commodities to approximately 1,700 households during the last week of July, and to nearly 800 households in mid-July. ♦

## Focus Groups Bridge Information Gaps

While government institutions are being established and government officials appointed in Southern Sudan, a gap between ordinary citizens and decision-makers remains. On one hand, decision-makers lack access to citizen viewpoints that they can incorporate into policy making and legislative development. On the other, most citizens lack access to even basic information on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the constitutions, the accomplishments of peace, and other political developments.

During June, USAID partner National Democratic Institute (NDI) completed its fourth round of focus group research to help bridge this information gap. NDI staff and moderators who were trained in the Three Areas, Nairobi, and Juba successfully conducted 40 groups—13 in Abyei, 12 in Blue Nile, and 15 in Southern Kordofan. Given the rainy season and the lack of infrastructure and transportation, this required a significant and sustained effort.

The research sought to better understand the views of citizens in the Three Areas. While they had been included in the previous research conducted across the south, an in-depth look at this region allowed NDI to probe certain issues specific to the Areas, such as



Abyei residents participate in a focus group. Photo: NDI

land ownership, popular consultation, expectations for the referendum, and attitudes toward the new Government of National Unity and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM).

The results of the research, now being compiled, will provide a snapshot of the views of men, women, chiefs, and youth in the Three Areas—essential information as the 2009 elections draw closer and the SPLM begins to develop strategies to mobilize its supporters. The results will also provide insight for USAID, its partners, and their programs: Where are the sources of potential conflict? What are citizens'





priorities? What do citizens understand from their leaders? What do citizens expect from government?

NDI recently released the results from its third round of focus group research. Conducted in December 2005, the survey gauged public reaction to the death of John Garang and the progress of the CPA.♦

## Teachers in Demand

John Aguek faces an enormous challenge. As the director of teacher training for Southern Sudan, he is tasked with managing the recruitment and training of teachers for one of the poorest, most under-educated regions in the world.

Two decades of civil war took their toll on Sudan's education system and the schooling of children. Today, a mere one in six Southern Sudanese can read. Primary school is attended by only 22 percent of school-aged children. In 2004, only 2.3 percent of students completed primary school.

The statistics are even worse among females. Only 11 percent of girls have access to primary school and just 1 percent of girls complete primary school.

The Southern Sudanese Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology now faces the challenge of developing strategies that combat these remarkably low literacy and primary school completion rates. The Ministry has set a goal of increasing primary school enrollment to 52 percent by 2011, which translates to 1.5 million Southern Sudanese learners attending school.

Equipped with meager resources yet tireless commitment, John Aguek has set out to improve the current teaching force and enlist new teachers to meet the growing need. His challenge is threefold: address the teacher shortage (with only 8,000 teachers currently in the teaching force, 7,000 new teachers must be recruited each year for the next five years); train the teachers (currently only one in five have received training); and increase the number of qualified female teachers (only 6 percent of qualified teachers are women).



*John Aguek is the director of teacher training for Southern Sudan. Photo: USAID*

"We had an education system that lacked innovation, quality, and relevance for the people of Southern Sudan," Aguek said. "We need good teachers, but first we have to recruit them, and that's a big challenge."

Over the next five years, 35,000 new teachers are expected join the teaching force. Many of these new professionals will receive pre-service training at three existing USAID-supported teacher training institutes in Southern Sudan. Two additional institutes will open in 2007, and five more are being planned.

USAID and its partners Academy for Educational



*Workers unload office supplies for a legal aid center in Dilling, Southern Kordofan. Photo: USAID*

## Strengthening the Rule of Law

After 22 years of civil war and military rule, many Sudanese communities have been forced to accept the might of weapons over the rights of the people. A legitimate rule of law struggles to exist, and Sudan still lacks an organized and accessible judiciary system.

To promote the practical implementation of the rights enshrined by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, USAID is providing in-kind grants to local organizations to provide furniture and office supplies to legal aid centers in three cities in Kassala and Southern Kordofan—Kassala, Dilling, and Lagawa. The materials will enhance access to fair judicial support by offering three primary services: basic human rights training, legal and paralegal aid to vulnerable populations, and legal information and resources. Along with this streamlined material support, the centers will provide space for mediation and peaceful resolution of disputes.♦



# USAID | SUDAN

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Children learn to read at Rejaf Primary School in Juba, Southern Sudan. Photo: AED

Development (AED) and CARE have played a critical role in the development of Southern Sudan's teacher education institutions. Since 2002, USAID has rehabilitated, constructed, and expanded teacher education institutions in Maridi, Aramweer, Arapi, and Panyagor, and developed a unified curriculum for pre- and in-service teacher education.

Southern Sudanese returning to their homeland represent the largest and most promising bloc of new teachers. The Ministry is meeting its demand for teachers by encouraging the return of internally displaced teachers, and recruiting from the worldwide Southern Sudanese diaspora. "Many Sudanese have applied to be teachers," said Aguek. "We are processing the applications now. People are ready to come back." Aguek is also looking to neighboring countries to fill the need. He has recently returned from Kenya and Uganda, where the governments have pledged to encourage their surplus teachers to work in Southern Sudan.

"We are expanding our teacher education through fast-track pre-service and periodic in-service training programs," said Aguek. Eight thousand in-service teachers will be trained at USAID-supported county education centers, which serve as local training hubs. "At present, seven centers are operative and we are planning 40 more. In the following five years we shall have completed 80 county education centers." The Fast-Track Teacher Training Program—a 90-day training course for professionals—will also take place in 20 centers this year.

Since females make up two-thirds of the population of South Sudan, encouraging female learners and teachers to join the education system is crucial. By the end of 2007, the Ministry seeks to recruit 1,200 women to join the teaching force. During 2005–06, USAID awarded 2,600 female scholarships to secondary school girls to encourage them to stay in school, and the Ministry will award scholarships to females to encourage them to become teachers. A teachers' code of conduct is being developed to provide gender-sensitive guidelines to create a safe environment for female instructors.

USAID has also appointed two long-term advisors and short-term consultants to the Ministry to support education planning and management. One consultant is working directly with Aguek to formulate a teacher education strategy for practical, effective, and rapid implementation, including intensive English courses, remote teaching through radio, and teacher refresher courses.

John Aguek has taken on a gargantuan task in recruiting and training the teaching force for Southern Sudan—a task undertaken with intense commitment and hard work on the part of Aguek, and with help from USAID advisors. "Before I received assistance from the technical advisors, I thought my task was too large to manage. Now we are all working cooperatively towards the same goal," Aguek said. "We still have hindrances such as the lack of teacher guides, and the lack of teacher accommodation, especially in rural areas, but these things take time, and with help, we can meet our challenge."♦

Educators attend training in Southern Sudan. Photo: USAID







## Improving Access to Water Reduces Conflict

Throughout Southern Sudan, boreholes—small, drilled wells—are the primary source of water. They are scarce, however, available water pumps are in use nearly 24 hours a day, and people wait in long lines for their turn. Limited access to water resources has also created tensions and led to conflict in Upper Nile and other areas of the south. To respond to these difficulties, USAID has funded a variety of water initiatives designed to reduce the competition over water and increase access to nearby waterpoints.

USAID partner Pact has increased water availability for an estimated 720,000 people, including more than 144,000 returnees, in the southern states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warab, Lakes, Unity, Jonglei, and Upper Nile, and in the Three Areas of Abyei, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan. Between April and June, Pact drilled 132 new boreholes and rehabilitated 87 previously non-functioning hand pumps with USAID support. Additionally, Pact is implementing several USAID-funded rainwater harvesting projects, including dam construction in at least six locations. To ensure that water initiatives have the greatest impact, Pact works with rival ethnic groups, local authorities, and local organizations to select sites that facilitate peaceful coexistence among communities.

In communities participating in the USAID program, the average amount of water used per household has

increased from 140 liters a week to 461 liters. Additionally, Pact staff in Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile report that communities—particularly women—have reported a reduction in household workloads associated with the collection of water. The closer proximity of water resources has enabled families to invest more time in food security and livelihoods—and allowed them more time to focus on the work of resettling and reintegrating in their home communities.♦

## Generating Income and Basic Services in Malakal

Sudan's civil war created social disorder and damaged local economies. A year and a half after the signing of the peace agreement, basic needs are still often unmet and many returnees remain unemployed. In turn, scarce resources often result in conflict and instability.

Malakal is one of many urban centers in Southern Sudan suffering from a lack of capacity. A government garrison town and site of active militia during the civil war, Malakal and its surroundings became home to thousands of displaced villagers. Access for humanitarian agencies was severely restricted due to landmines that ringed the town. Since the war ended, access has opened up, but sanitation is poor, clean water remains a luxury, and the threat of another cholera outbreak, like one that occurred this spring, is

Residents of Kimatong, Eastern Equatoria, collect water from a range of sources. Photos: PACT





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high. Community members are beginning to lose faith in local government's ability to provide basic services.

To avert the risks triggered by this situation, USAID and partner Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), are working with the Malakal government to improve the city's sanitation systems. USAID and the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation are employing 1,000 day laborers to rehabilitate drainage ditches, culverts, and foot bridges in Malakal—which not only improves sanitation services but also provides income for local workers. In addition, USAID is building pit latrines for 175 internally displaced and returnee families. Aside from developing basic infrastructure, these activities also seek to inform the community of public health risks linked to poor sanitation and demonstrate the ability of the local government to deliver basic needs to the community.

USAID support to local authorities is essential to building stability in the region, as Malakal is a major crossroads of commerce and interaction between the

North and the South, and numerous returnees have recently arrived in the city. ♦



Local laborers improve basic services in Malakal, Upper Nile. Photo: USAID

## World Food Program Sudan Distributions

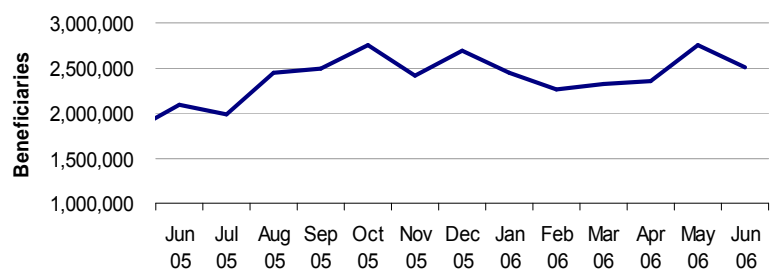
Through mid-August 2006, USAID contributed 464,330 metric tons of emergency food assistance worth \$445.9 million for Sudan and Sudanese refugees in Chad. During fiscal year 2005, USAID emergency food assistance to Sudan and eastern Chad amounted to 572,450 metric tons worth nearly \$502.9 million.

### WFP Distributions June 2006

| Region       | Beneficiaries    |
|--------------|------------------|
| Darfur       | 2,505,911        |
| South        | 1,372,056        |
| East         | 295,790          |
| Three Areas* | 623,216          |
| Central      | 62,461           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>4,859,434</b> |

\* The Three Areas includes Abyei, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan.

### WFP Distributions: Darfur



### WFP Distributions: South, East, and Three Areas

