



COUNTRY PROFILE



Esther Moriba and her family have benefited from small business loans she received from a USAID program. She has been able to expand her fish-selling business.

OVERVIEW

This is a time of unprecedented challenge and opportunity for the Sudanese people. In January 2005, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement signed a peace agreement officially ending Africa's longest civil war. Over more than two decades, this war had killed 2 million people and displaced 4 million. An interim constitution authorized a new, semi-autonomous Government of Southern Sudan to hold a referendum in 2011 on whether the South should remain a part of Sudan or become an independent country. Today, as peace takes hold, displaced southern Sudanese have finally begun to return to their homes and rebuild their communities.



Yet the lack of basic infrastructure and institutional capacity impedes economic and social progress in the South. And despite the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement on May 5, 2006, violence continues to wrack Sudan's western region, and a simmering conflict threatens in the east.

Peace in Sudan will improve regional stability and help safeguard human rights and religious tolerance. Through integrated humanitarian and reconstruction programs, USAID is helping the Sudanese people avert and resolve conflict while promoting stability, recovery, and democratic reform.

HUMANITARIAN

Emergency Assistance and Transition Initiatives. In Darfur, where conflict affects 3.8 million people and has driven 2 million from their homes, USAID is providing life-saving assistance, protecting civilians, and planning for contingencies and a transition to peace. Outside Darfur, USAID is fulfilling immediate humanitarian needs while helping develop longer-term reconstruction programs. Priorities include assisting displaced people, providing basic services in underserved areas, and improving food security through increased agricultural production.

Food Aid. The United States is by far the largest international donor of food assistance to Sudan. In FY 2005, USAID provided more than 63 percent of the World Food Program's total operational requirements for 2.9 million people in Darfur, and 50 percent of its requirements for 3.2 million people throughout the rest of the country. In FY 2005 alone, USAID provided \$502.4 million of food assistance to support vulnerable populations

SUDAN SNAPSHOT

Date of independence: 1956
Population: 34.4 million (2004)

Source: World Bank Development Indicators

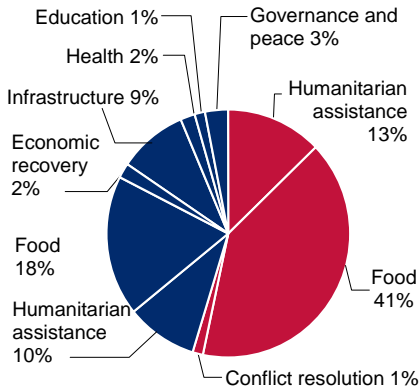
USAID IN SUDAN

www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/countries/sudan



COUNTRY PROFILE CONTINUED

USAID ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN, FY2005 ESTIMATED



Darfur	\$466.9 million
Other Sudan	\$388.4 million
Countrywide	\$855.3 million

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in Sudan and eastern Chad. In the first half of FY 2006, USAID provided \$215 million in food aid to the World Food Program—89 percent of what WFP had received from all donors during that period.

RECONSTRUCTION

Peace Process. USAID is supporting the emergence of effective and inclusive civil authorities and an informed and active civil society. Programs work to build understanding about the peace agreement, inform citizens of their roles and responsibilities, and cultivate dialogue. Establishing an independent media is a key element of USAID activities.

Governance. To aid in the establishment of a transparent and accountable government in the South, USAID is strengthening institutions and supporting the development of political parties and a vibrant civil society. Creating a legal framework for the southern government, developing structures that minimize corruption, and completing a national census will also enhance governance.

Education. USAID is rehabilitating schools, training teachers, and mobilizing parent-teacher associations to increase the capacity to provide quality primary and secondary education, especially for girls. Out-of-school youth and adult learners will benefit from non-formal programs, such as accelerated learning, intensive English instruction, and radio-based courses. USAID is also working to strengthen the government's capacity to sustainably develop and manage education programs.

Health, Water, and Sanitation. USAID focuses on increasing access to basic health services by training county medical officers and conducting national immunization days and polio eradication campaigns. HIV/AIDS prevention activities, especially targeting high-risk areas, promote changes in behavior and voluntary testing and counseling. USAID is also working to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat of Health and other health institutions.

Economic Recovery. Support for economic recovery includes activities that will improve agricultural practices, promote exports, and empower community-driven development. Entrepreneurs will benefit from market support services, and major infrastructure programs will improve roads, river transport, electricity, and telecommunications in southern Sudan.