

Summary of DFID's work in Sudan 2011-2015

July 2011

Why we work in Sudan

Decades of war have left Sudan with a legacy of chronic poverty, inequality and continuing insecurity.

Following a referendum in January 2011, Sudan split in two – with South Sudan becoming an independent country in July 2011. The rest of Sudan will continue to face significant challenges in securing a stable, peaceful and prosperous future.

UK aid programmes will focus on reducing extreme poverty and the risk of conflict. Sudan has nearly two million small weapons in circulation, and security is the main concern of people in Darfur, Eastern Sudan and around the border between Sudan and South Sudan.

Half of the population of Sudan lives below the poverty line. Only 15 per cent of people have access to formal justice. Many people have no access to adequate healthcare, education or clean drinking water – another source of potential future conflict. The crisis in Darfur continues, where almost five million people rely on humanitarian assistance.

What we will achieve

Over the next four years, UK aid will help:

- 800,000 people get access to clean drinking water and / or sanitation
- 6 million people get life-saving healthcare and nutrition
- 1.5 million people participate in the decisions taken by government institutions which affect their lives
- 250,000 people get better access to justice
- 5.4 million people get assistance to earn their own incomes and get enough food to eat



Across Sudan, nearly half of all children do not attend primary school. This school, supported by a DFID-funded project managed by Tearfund, is educating the children from internally displaced families in Darfur. Over the next four years UK aid will enable at least 25,000 extra children to complete a primary education.

In Sudan, we will focus on delivering development results which allow poor people, particularly girls and women, to benefit from: better livelihoods, greater security, a more accountable government, less corruption and more equitable and sustainable development. We will also look for opportunities to make private sector investment more attractive.

Who we will work with

DFID does not route any funding through the government in Sudan. We currently provide most of our funding through large multi-donor pooled funds managed by UN agencies. We will rigorously review our programmes to assess performance and value for money, and where results can be delivered better through other mechanisms, we will reallocate funding – including directly to non-governmental organisations and private sector implementing partners.

How we will work

More than ever, in the current financial climate, we have a duty to show that we are achieving value for money in everything we do. Results, transparency and accountability will be our watchwords and we are determined to get value for money for every hard-earned taxpayer pound spent on development.

We will test the value for money of different approaches to delivering the results we are committed to. We will press the United Nations and other delivery partners hard to improve value for money, and particularly to reduce the management fees they charge for their work.

As part of the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee, we will publish detailed information about new projects and policies in a way that is comprehensive, accessible, comparable, and accurate, including translation into Arabic.

More information

For a more detailed breakdown of Sudan's Operational Plan, please visit www.dfid.gov.uk/Sudan. Follow us on Facebook and Twitter. DFID Sudan, Sharia al Baladiya, PO Box 801, Khartoum, Sudan. Enquiries: enquiry@dfid.gov.uk.



Across Sudan over 40% of the population does not have access to clean drinking water. In rural areas it is over 80%. This new borehole which has just been dug as part of a DFID funded project in partnership with the UN Office for Project Services will deliver clean water to over 300,000 people in Darfur.