



# Summary of DFID's work in Sudan 2012-2015

June 2013

## Why we work in Sudan

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

In July 2011 Sudan split in two, with South Sudan becoming an independent country. Many issues remain to be resolved and the new Sudan will continue to face significant challenges in securing a stable, peaceful and prosperous future.

The UK will focus on responding to the underlying causes of conflict and its impact on the poorest and most vulnerable in Sudan – the displaced, girls and women, the urban poor, and the disadvantaged young. We will work to tackle the impact of unequal allocation of finance and unequal access to basic services; to reduce competition for resources such as land and water; and to improve the quality of governance. We will also increase communities' ability to withstand the heaviest costs of conflict.

Almost half of the population of Sudan lives below the international poverty line. Only 56% of people have access to clean drinking water and 31% of children are malnourished. Sudan is ranked 169 out of 187 in the 2011 Human Development Index, and 128 of 146 in the 2011 Gender Equality Index.



Following a DFID-funded programme street children now hide behind the police for protection, rather than hiding from them.

From 2009 to 2012 UK aid has helped approximately **5,000** citizens benefit from improved community police relationships in Khartoum, Blue Nile, Red Sea and South Darfur states.

## What we will achieve

UK aid will help **achieve the following results by 2015:**

- 800,000 people with access to clean drinking water sources.
- 20,000 youth supported to obtain **education and training** to improve **employment potential**.
- 80,000 people with **access to financial services**.
- 10,000 square kilometres of **land returned to productive use**.
- 250,000 girls and women with **improved access to security and justice services**.
- 800,000 people who have **choice and control** over their own development and hold decision makers to account.
- 3 million people reached by **health and nutrition-related** programmes.
- 1.5 million people provided with **food security** and livelihood assistance.

In Sudan, we will focus on enabling communities to cope better with the impact of conflict, and addressing the underlying causes of conflict and over the next four years the balance of our support can move from short-term life saving interventions to longer-term sustainable development.

## 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 to which we are committed. 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.gov.uk/government/world/organisation/dfid-sudan](http://www.gov.uk/government/world/organisation/dfid-sudan).

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From 2007 to 2011, UK aid provided 228,000 people with access to new or improved water and sanitation. Over **240,000** people were provided with access to healthcare (Medair).

From 2009 to 2011, UK aid supported **200,000** people with a community drought mitigation plan (SIEP).

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