

Annual Operational Review
in the framework of the
ACP-EC Partnership Agreement

Joint Annual Report 2008
Sudan – European Commission

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Executive Summary:

The implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) is underway; however, the challenges ahead remain important considering the tight implementation timeframe.

The Sudan-EU political dialogue has not delivered concrete results in as no meetings have taken place in 2008.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) prosecutor placed a warrant of arrest for two Sudanese nationals on allegations of crimes against humanity and war crimes in Darfur. He further pursued a case against President Bashir on the same counts plus one on genocide. Sudan is not a party to the Statute of Rome and the Parliament has passed a law stating that it shall not ratify it.

To date, the Government of National Unity (GoNU) has not ratified the Cotonou Agreement. The GoNU has expressed disagreement with two articles, namely 11-6 and 25-1.d, referring to the ICC and reproductive health respectively. The implications for the future of the EC cooperation in the country are vast as beyond June 2009, the non signature will leave the country out of the Cotonou Agreement and with no access to EC cooperation funds other than humanitarian aid and budget lines.

Two years and a half after the signature of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), a comprehensive peace on the ground has not been achieved due to a number of factors including lack of consensus amongst the rebel groups. The security situation remained tense during the reporting period while the need for assistance continued to be required to improve the humanitarian situation in the region.

The East Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) has been progressing well. During the reporting year, remaining key issues were solved and the Agreement is now on track. In order to keep the momentum, it is vital that the signatories move faster and the Government and the international community engage further in the process, continuing their support and disbursement of funds, which have yet not been timely met.

Parliament passed the electoral law and established the National Electoral Commission (NEC) in the second half of 2008. Preparations for elections are on-going although no definitive time frame has been so far agreed by end of 2008, and, therefore, delays in comparison to the calendar established in the CPA can be expected.

The country continued to experience strong economic growth in 2008. Reliable estimates show that government revenue rose by around 30%, largely due to a strong increase in oil revenue. According to the IMF, the overall real GDP growth was estimated to be 8.5% in 2008 with non-oil growth at about 10%.

In 2008, BDF and STABEX contracted and paid figures exceeded planned amounts.

By year end, the full establishment of an EC presence in Juba had not yet been achieved. Delays have continued to be experienced in the finalization of the works dossiers and appointment deployment of the office staff. The issue is of major concern in terms of presence, visibility and implementation. Actions are being taken to accelerate the process.

1. Country Performance

1.1 Update on the political situation and political governance

The future stability of Sudan depends on the implementation of the CPA and on the resolution of the conflict in Darfur. CPA implementation is under way, however, the challenges ahead remain important considering the tight timeframe.

1.1.1 The CPA

The breakthrough in the North-South peace negotiations and the subsequent signing of the CPA on the 9th January 2005 between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) put an end to Africa's longest-running conflict and opened a new political chapter in Sudan.

In the fourth year of the implementation of the CPA, the political situation has eased and tensions between the signatories have relaxed. However, there are still key aspects of the CPA that remain to be agreed (elections calendar, referendum law, the North-South boundary and the results of the population census). During the reporting year, armed conflict between the CPA signatories erupted in Abyei. This worrying development which provoked casualties and thousands of displaced was resolved after the agreement on a road map setting up an interim administration, resorting for some elements, to international arbitration. It is therefore of paramount importance that the GoNU takes concrete steps to ensure that the agreement reached is implemented on the ground.

1.1.2 Implementation of the CPA

- The CPA signatories agreed in December 2007 to reinforce efforts to address a wide-range of issues and agreed to establish a Unity Fund to foster socio-economic development infrastructure and services and to make unity attractive.
- The electoral law was passed by the Parliament and the National Electoral Commission (NEC) finally established in the second half of 2008. Preparations for election in 2009 are under way, though no definite timeframe has been agreed. The passing of a number of key acts such as media and security, the establishment of the State Electoral Commissions and the final results of the Border Demarcation Commission which are necessary conditions for the political process have not yet been enacted by the end of 2008.
- The National Census was conducted in April 2008 and results are expected to be released in early 2009.
- Some important commissions such as the Special Commission for the Rights of Non-Muslims in the Capital, the National Election Commission, the National Population Census Council, the Technical and Boarder Committee and the National DDR Coordination Council have been established. Others, such as the Council for the Development and Promotion of National Languages, the National Human Rights Commission, the National Land Commission and the Referendum Commission remained outstanding by year end.
- The Assessment and Evaluation Commission continued assessing the CPA implementation and has been regularly reporting on progress.
- Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) did not progress as initially planned. Both parties have agreed the programme to start with special needs groups in the Three Areas first with Blue Nile scheduled for January 2009, to be followed by South Kordofan.

1.1.3 The Darfur Peace Process:

In May 2006, the government and the Sudan Liberation Army Movement SLA/Minawi, signed the DPA in Abuja, Nigeria. The agreement continues to be largely ineffective because of lack of consensus amongst the non signatory rebel groups.

On the 16th of October 2008, the Government launched the Sudanese People Initiative for the resolution of the conflict in Darfur, which involved almost all the political parties and Darfur representatives to address the stalled peace talks and to come with practical recommendations following open discussions. The recommendations were endorsed by the Government. The presidency has formed a higher committee to explore the possibility of the reorganization of the Darfur States.

A new initiative by the Qatari Government and the Joint Mediation Support Team started to take shape by the end of 2008.

On the 9th of May, the Justice and Equality Movements (JEM) launched an attack on the city of Omdurman, inflicting civilian casualties and loss of property. The attack was widely condemned.

Shortly after, diplomatic ties with Chad were severed. Efforts exerted by Senegal and Qatar to normalize relations with this neighbouring country were finally successful and diplomatic ties re-established.

The deployment of the hybrid UN/AU mission for Darfur (UNAMID) has continued with the support of the GoNU. UNAMID had managed to deploy approximately 60% of its estimated force by year end¹.

1.1.4 The Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement:

In October 2006, the Sudanese government and the Eastern Front (EF), signed the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) in Asmara, Eritrea. Remaining key issues were solved and the Agreement is now on track. A resumption of the conflict in the East does not seem likely at this stage. In order to keep the momentum, it is vital that the signatories move faster and the Government and the international community engage further in the process, continuing their support and disbursement of funds, which have not yet been timely met.

1.1.5 Sudan and the ICC

Following the referral of the UN Security Council investigation in Darfur to the prosecutor of the ICC (Resolution No. 1593 of March 2005) in July 2008, the prosecutor placed before the ICC a warrant of arrest for two Sudanese nationals on allegations of crimes against humanity and war crimes.

The prosecutor of the ICC has further pursued a case against the President of the Sudan on the same counts plus one on genocide. While awaiting the decision of the ICC First Instance Court, the Government has stated that no citizen of Sudan is to be tried outside the country. Sudan is not a party to the Statute of Rome and the Parliament has passed a law stating that it shall not ratify it.

1.1.6 Regional Integration:

In 2008 Sudan has successfully continued to enjoy good relations with its partner countries in the Horn of Africa. Within this frame, Sudan fully participates in the EU sponsored Horn of Africa Initiative, aimed at facilitating regional development and long-term peace building through concrete regional initiatives. The proposals for interconnectivity of transport and energy networks and for the regional management of water resources were developed through a Joint Assessment Mission in October 2007.

¹ www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unamid

Amongst other regional groups, Sudan is a member of the African Union, Arab League, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Arab Free Trade Area (AFTA) and COMESA.

Sudan has continued to engage in European Partnership Agreements (EPA) negotiations within ESA configuration, together with 15 COMESA countries. Unfortunately, by the end of 2008 no agreement was reached with the EU. Most of the LDCs within the group, including Sudan, had not signed the interim agreement with the EU and preferred to continue negotiations for a full EPA. By December 2008, no agreement was reached and negotiations have stalled.

In an otherwise generally improved regional framework, the frequent deterioration of relations with Chad remains the most important regional issue and hopefully the present normal relations shall continue.

1.2 Update on the Economic Situation and Economic Governance:

Sudan continued to experience a strong economic growth in 2008. The Economist Intelligence Unit estimates that government revenue rose by around 30 % due to a strong increase in oil revenue. According to the Public Information Notice (PIN) of the IMF of January 2009, the overall real GDP growth was projected to be 8.5 % in 2008 with non-oil growth at about 10 %. This is due to a continued recovery in agriculture and strong activity in manufacturing, construction and services. However, the global financial crisis is likely to have a significant impact in the Sudanese economy.

Recent economic performance indicates that the oil sector continues to contribute more than 16% to GDP, 35% to the growth rate, 90% to exports and 50% to national revenue collection. The slight drop in oil output in 2008 was offset by the continued growth in the service sector. Non-oil exports, however, remained weak because of problems in sesame and livestock exports. Imports growth was also slow, reflecting a fall in imports of machinery and transport equipment mainly as a result of the credit squeeze caused by the accumulation of domestic arrears. According to the IMF, although non-oil revenues were relatively weak, cash expenditures remained within target limits despite clearance of arrears inherited from 2007 (excluding on the fuel subsidy and on oil-related transfers to the South). Overall, the 2008 fiscal deficit (on a cash basis) is expected to decline to 2.8 % from 3.1% of GDP in 2007.

The fiscal position has improved following difficulties in 2007 due to higher oil revenues and improved expenditure controls. Total export earnings are estimated to have risen by around 39% in 2008. Combined with a slow growth in import spending, this resulted in a widened trade surplus of around US \$ 4.6 billion. Considering the looming global financial crisis, it will be difficult for the Government to sustain such levels in 2009.

The external current account improved in the first half of 2008. The overall current account deficit is expected to be about 5% of GDP in 2008, compared with 11% in 2007. Higher oil prices and exchange rate flexibility facilitated a rise in net international reserves of the central bank to US\$1.4 billion by December 2008. The Sudanese pound has depreciated by about 7 % and 20 % vis-à-vis the dollar and euro, respectively, since September 2007.

The Government and IMF have observed a recovery of monetary growth following a sharp slowdown in 2007. This may reflect the clearance of domestic arrears accumulated in 2007 which was the main source of slowdown in private sector credit and other monetary aggregates. Twelve-month reserve money and broad money were projected to increase by 21% and 20%, respectively, in 2008 compared to 12.8% and 10.3% in 2007. Credit to the private sector remained weak, reflecting lower demand and the time lag of arrears clearance on the economy.

In early 2007, expenditures were in line with the budget but revenue shortfalls led to an overall budget deficit that was roughly equivalent to 6% on an annualised basis. The budget deficit improved to about 2.6% of GDP in 2008. The deficit was financed by running down the oil savings account, issuance of government bonds, taking central bank credits and accumulation of domestic arrears.

Inflation rose from 8.8% at the end of 2007 to an estimated 12% at the end of 2008 due mainly to a rise in world food prices.

According to the IMF, Sudan completed important structural reforms in 2007-08. Significant steps were taken to rein in tax exemptions, widen the tax base, and improve tax administration. Several key financial management reforms, including preparation of 2008 budget in Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001 format, were also implemented. The effective establishment of a centralized debt unit and the introduction of expenditure commitment controls were also recently executed.

1.3 Update on the Poverty and Social Situation:

According to the 2008 statistical update on Human Development Index for 2006, Sudan had a score of 0.526, which gives the country a rank of 146th out of 179 countries with data. The Human Poverty Index for Sudan is 34.3 % ranking Sudan 101 out of 135 countries for which the index has been measured.

According to the UNDP Status of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) report, 50% of the population in the North is experiencing extreme poverty and hunger while for the South the percentage reaches. Poverty has significant geographical variations and social and economic inequality is high. Income inequality has worsened over the decades. The consequences of war have impoverished people in war-affected areas, resulting in massive population movements. Inequality in Sudan is found to be higher in urban than rural areas. Therefore, despite per capita incomes approaching USD 1000 in 2006 (compared to US \$ 150 per capita in Ethiopia), there has been little progress and considerable acceleration is needed to reach key MDG. The last Sudan Consortium meeting indicated the North-South divide in terms of education and maternal health and the need for acceleration if primary school attendance and access to deliveries by skilled health personnel MDGs are to be achieved.

No new information concerning progress in reaching MDG is available since the Sudan Household Survey of 2007 and that presented in the last years JAR (provided for ease of reference in Annex 3). A national comprehensive household survey is scheduled to be launched in 2009. It remains to be seen how this new data, once available, is utilized in national and sector strategies.

- **Food Security:**

Following global market trends, cereal prices suffered very high increases during 2008, reaching historical levels. Although the exact impact of this price hikes has not been quantified, there is a concern that if this trend continues, poor households' incomes will be significantly reduced, worsening the already extreme food insecurity in many vulnerable areas.

1.4 Update on the Environmental Situation:

According to UNEP², Sudan is affected by a number of severe environmental issues, which are closely tied to the country's social and political problems with conflict, food insecurity and displacement.

² UNEP -Sudan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment- June 2007. <http://www.unep.org>

Sudan is now at a crossroads. While the country clearly faces many severe environmental challenges, the combination of the CPA and the oil-driven economic boom represent a major opportunity for positive change. The sustainable management of the country's natural resources is part of the solution for achieving social stability, sustainable livelihoods and development in the country. For this goal to be reached, however, it will be necessary to deeply embed a comprehensive understanding of environmental issues in the culture, policies, plans and programmes of the Government and its international partners.

Environmental issues are closely linked to the EC's priority topics such as food security, peace building and livelihoods. There is a wide gap between the analysis of environmental issues and the existing capacity to address them. In early 2009, a revised and reinforced Environmental Act should be signed. Efforts at reform and government capacity building could, if successful, have a very positive effect.

2. Overview of Past and Ongoing Co-operation:

2.1 Reporting on the Financial Performance of EDF Resources:

The overall status of the 9th EDF disbursement is positive with a total amount contracted of 88%. The total ongoing EDF global commitments are M 202 EUR of which M 180 EUR have been contracted. At the level of ongoing contracts, payments have reached 84%.

The total RAC (including STABEX funds) was reduced by 34% from the figure at December 2007. By year end, the percentage of RAL over total global commitments improved in comparison to that of the previous year and moved from 27% to 21%.

The RAC/average annual volume of contracts over the last 3 years is equal to 67%, indicating that the average annual volume of contracts exceeds the RAC by 33%. In contrast, the RAC/volume of contracts for 2008 is 168%, indicating that the remaining unengaged funds will cover 2009 and part of 2010.

In terms of the RAL/average volume of disbursements over the last 3 years, the percentage reached 30.7%, illustrating that payments have been done within an acceptable timeframe and amounts.

The RAL/volume of disbursements over 2008 is 102% which indicates a high payment turnover in 2008.

Stabex funds have been fully committed with the exception of the 40 M EUR allocated to a Darfur early recovery programme. Insecurity has continued to prevent the programming of these funds which have a contracting deadline of 31.12.10. The NAO expects to reach a decision on the allocation of these funds in 2009.

2.2 Projects and Programmes in the Focal Areas:

The Government of the Sudan has not ratified the revised Cotonou Agreement nor is it likely that it will do so before the 30th June 2009 deadline. Therefore, the 10th EDF funds that had initially been allocated for the Sudan will be re-allocated.

2.2.1 Focal Sector Rural Development:

a) Results

Most of the funds for rural development are not programmed through the CSP's NIP, but through STABEX Framework of Mutual Obligation (FMO). The NIP's funds for rural development are delivered through the Multi Donor Trust Fund South (MDTF-S) managed by the World Bank. MDTF South resources are pooled with those of GoSS, and sector programs and projects are designed and implemented by the GoSS. The EC had notionally earmarked most of its contribution for the rural roads and transport development component of the MDTF portfolio (EUR 22 M), implemented by the World Food Programme. The objective was to open critical all weather rural roads so that production rural areas are better connected to markets and food security is improved. After a slow start in 2006, works progressed quickly in 2007 and 2008. All the foreseen roads have been completed except for the rehabilitation of the Juba-Mundri. The project is expected to end in February 2009.

In December 2007, the Oversight Committee of the MDTF-S approved the EUR 12 M for an agricultural project in the 5 Eastern States of Southern Sudan. This was supposed to complement the EC's ongoing bilateral intervention through STABEX in the remaining 5 Western States. Unfortunately, the implementation of the project is advancing very slowly and at the end of 2008, the project had only spent 1 M USD out of the 18 M USD budgeted. This is problematic as the bilateral projects funded by the EC in the Western States are progressing quicker than the MDTF project in the Eastern States. This could result in an East/West development imbalance that must be avoided. The EC has been in permanent contact with the Technical Secretariat of the MDTF-S in order to request it to increase their involvement in the follow up of the project.

In the North, the Commission's rural development strategy is implemented through the STABEX Framework of Mutual Obligations (FMO) and thematic budget lines. Both instruments are discussed below.

b) Progress in activities

The EC contribution of EUR 48 M to the MDTF-S was finalised in 2008. The total portfolio commitment at the end of 2008 was USD 466.1 M, of which 234.7 M were donor funding and 231.4 GoSS counterpart funding. Total project disbursements were USD 361.8 M and actual project expenditures paid to implementing partners equalled USD 263.7 M. By the end of 2008, donors had paid in USD 431.7 M, of these, projects had spent USD 134.5 M. In other words, after three years of operation, projects funded by MDTF-S had only spent 31% of the funds paid in by donors. This is quite a poor performance for an instrument which was meant to provide quick-start projects when approved. Concerning the projects virtually earmarked by the EC, WFP road projects performed satisfactorily during the year and were to be finished in the first quarter of 2009.

A 'performance review' carried out in October 2007 had already indicated that the MDTF's ability to finance 'recovery interventions' had been minimal – reflecting the inherent contradiction in the MDTF's original mandate to build capacity of state institutions whilst at the same time expecting delivery of services through those institutions. Unfortunately, this was confirmed in 2008, as MDTF has continued to fail to deliver in key sectors such as rural development and agriculture. Performance has been better in road infrastructure and health, though.

An additional concern that came out at the end of 2008 was the potential impact of the fall in oil prices on the GoSS capacity to provide counterpart funding for the approved projects. With 98% of GoSS revenues coming from oil, a protracted situation of low oil prices will simply leave

GoSS without resources for development spending. Therefore, donors might need to adapt their strategy for MDTF-S in 2009.

c) Degree of Integration of cross-cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues (HIV/Aid; Gender; Environment) have been duly integrated in all rural development interventions as appropriate for MDTF-S phase 1. Preliminary plans for phase 2 include specific projects for gender and environment.

2.2.2 Focal Sector Education:

a) Results

In the North, 2008 has witnessed an active continuation of the EC education sector intervention. During the reporting year, three studies/consultancies were conducted. Together, they provided the strategic guidance to frame the EC support. The Baseline Survey gave valuable data on enrolment rates and the status of the school facilities. The Cost and Finance study presented an insight on the actual costs of primary education and the mechanisms in place at federal and state level for the financing of education. The Education Management Information System (EMIS) programme was finally launched in September 2008.

The consultancy firm for technical support is to work very closely with the Federal Ministry of General Education (FMOGE) in data collection and analysis and, more importantly, in organizational review. The relationship with the FMOGE has been cumbersome and the cause of major delays. Initial performance of the consultancy firm has been disappointing. A grant agreement signed with UNICEF is to provide vital support and capacity building at state level. At federal level, a Programme Estimate is designed to support the Ministry through the provision of technical experts.

A key milestone in the programme was the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding in October 2008 with the FMOGE. This document laid out the working modalities, financial commitment and responsibilities between the various stakeholders and, perhaps more importantly, underlined the ownership and commitment from the Government. Undoubtedly, the programme remains ambitious in its scope and might have to be adjusted in 2009.

Estimated number of children enrolled in Southern Sudan reached 1.3 million. However, by late 2008, three issues deserved particular attention: the poor quality of education, the high number of girls drop outs and delays in school construction.

The crucial "education act for South Sudan" underwent a number of reviews during the year and the process continues to be painfully slow with at least four re-drafting's without the Act being ratified. The Act, also known as the Education Bill 2009, will lay the foundation for a revised education strategy for Southern Sudan. The EC has participated in the process.

b) Progress in activities

The Delegation, with remarkable support from the NAO office, managed to sign all contracts before the financing agreement final date of contracting, 11/09/2008. This race against the clock is proof of the NAO office and the EC Delegation revitalized working modality.

The FMOGE's engagement in preparation and implementation remains inadequate. This is primarily influenced by structural factors such as the internal management mechanisms and unidentified roles and responsibilities. Lack of capacity to manage a mixed implementation modality project could be an additional constraint. The Technical Assistant's unsatisfactory performance has led to the replacement of the team leader and a member of the experts' team.

In the South, the MDTF implemented education project has failed to gain momentum, mostly due to delays in tendering school construction. Only 10 out of a reduced target of 100 schools were under construction by the end of 2008. The rehabilitation of 53 primary schools equally stalled behind schedule with no progress to report. In view of the failure of the MDTF to build new classrooms in the agreed timeframe, alternative approaches to classroom construction were explored. It was agreed that actions should be taken to develop a small number of school building designs appropriate for use by local building contractors.

c) Degree of Integration of cross-cutting issues:

As reported last year, important cross-cutting issues are being addressed within various programmes in Southern Sudan. Gender and “girls” education are genuinely considered as vital cross cutting themes for the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST). One important component of the MDTF has provided support to an “Alternative Learning Programme” for over-age students, addressing the issue of HIV/AIDS as cross cutting issue for youth in Southern Sudan.

2.3 Projects and Programmes in the Non-focal Areas:

2.3.1 Transitional Programme for Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Capacity Building (RECAP EUR 70 M)

All funds under RECAP I were contracted by September 2008. Funds under RECAP II (a total of EUR 18 M) have been earmarked for Elections (EUR13 M), Governance and Rule of Law South Sudan (EUR 4 M) and Technical Assistance (EUR 1 M).

In 2008, the implementation of the following activities has continued and others have been identified and initiated as follows:

- Support to the *National Population Census* – EUR 3.8 M (Contribution Agreement (CA) with UNFPA): The census is one of the key issues in the CPA regarding power and wealth sharing and it will provide for improved socio-economic planning through comprehensive and reliable datasets covering the whole of Sudan. The national population census enumeration was conducted in April 2008. The data processing phase was delayed in the North but completed at the end of November 2008. At technical level, despite the very difficult context (instability, security considerations, difficult access, large geographical area, nomads, IDPs) in which the census was conducted, progress was remarkable. The Monitoring and Observation Committee met regularly and concluded that the census was conducted up to international standards. The final consolidated report is still pending and has suffered considerable delays.
- Support to *National DDR (EUR 12 M, Contribution Agreement with UNDP)*: Demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants is a pre-requisite for a secure environment and hence to a sustainable peace in the Sudan. The DDR process in the Sudan places much emphasis on the reintegration component, which is perceived as the most critical and on the link between the Security Sector Transformation and demobilisation. Although progress was obtained at policy level (National DDR strategy signed, Multi DDR programme document elaborated, and organization of high level DDR roundtable) UNDP has not been able to perform all the activities planned in the project proposal. Therefore a non cost extension till June 2009 was negotiated and signed. Two concrete activities should be conducted during the first semester 2009: technical assistance through assignment of international experts in the two DDR Commissions, and provision of cars to the DDR Commissions.

- Support to *Rule of Law Activities at National level* (including human rights) - EUR 1.4 M (CA with UNDP – Access to Justice project in Khartoum and Kassala States): Rule of Law suffers from severe capacity deficits (lack of independent institutions within the justice sector, inconformity between the Sudanese legislation and international Human Rights standards, lack of access and confidence in the justice system, restructuring of the police etc). This project is based on a two-tier strategy: by targeting both government officials and residents, UNDP aims to restore the social contract between the state and its citizens.

This contract was awarded on 22.11.2006 for 24 months. The duration of implementation was extended by a rider to November 2009. Progress has been satisfactory in 2008.

- Support to *Rule of Law Activities in Southern Sudan* – EUR 5.8 M – comprising two projects and Technical Assistance in Southern Sudan. The first project was implemented by RCN Justice and Democracy (EUR 1.4 M) and trained 60 legal counsels and 25 administrative staff for the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development (MoLACD), in addition to 20 judges for Judiciary of Southern Sudan (JoSS). However, JoSS halted all further training for its judges on grounds that the proposal had not been agreed in advance with the institution. Funds were subsequently transferred to conduct additional training activities for MoLACD. The second project, a Contribution Agreement with UNOPS (EUR 3.6 M) was to provide infrastructural support to the JoSS and MoLACD. This project is running into grave operational constraints as a result of UNOPS management deficiencies, subcontractor defaulting, compounded by a lack of cooperation on the part of the JoSS. The EC made recommendations to overcome this impasse, which will include a reduction in the scope of work. Four Technical Assistants were operational during 2008 providing strategic management advice to MoLACD and JoSS. Overall, the combined TA actions have provided well balanced support and have assisted the government counterparts in framing and implementing policy.
- Support to the *media sector* - EUR 1 M (grant agreement with the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)– NGO): contract for the rehabilitation of printing press in Juba. The project is picking up momentum' after a long drawn out process concerning the clarification of ownership rights between the Central Equatoria State Government and the GoSS. One issue, however, remains unresolved, and that is the transfer of funds by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to NCA. These funds constitute the GoSS's contribution to the project. A second project was contracted during the second semester: 'Reporters Training to Promote Journalism' - EUR 130,429 grant agreement with NCA. The purpose of the project is to build national professional journalistic capacity in support of the peace and rehabilitation process in Sudan. Training activities began with potentially good results.
- Support to the *Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly (SSLA)* - EUR 1.5 M (grant contract with the NGO AWEPA, Association of Western Parliamentarians for Africa). 527 members of the SSLA have benefitted from training through workshops, seminars, study visits and participation in international parliamentary seminars. In addition to the provision of technical equipment, and publications. As a second phase of the project, the EC is funding AWEPA to replicate the project interventions at the state level. This new project has a budget of EUR 1.05 M and provides key support to ten Southern Sudan State legislative Assemblies.
- Support to *Aid Coordination and Management* – EUR 2 M (Contribution Agreement with UNDP). The main concrete result of the project would be a functioning Sudan Aid Information Database (SAID). The Paris declaration survey was prepared and ODA data successfully collected and uploaded to SAID. Database training for MIC staff was conducted and general aid management, communication skills and English training was provided. During the reporting period the project remained without a UNDP project manager and suffered delays due to several UNDP staff changes. An agreement between NAO and UNDP

was reached in July to hire a national project manager. This arrangement returned the project back on track though the delays resulted in a no-cost extension of one year until the end of 2009.

- Support to the *Most Vulnerable in Khartoum State* (including Internally Displaced People) - EUR 12 M. Two contribution agreements with UNIDO (EUR 11 M) and UN HABITAT (EUR 2 M) were signed in 2007. The signing of these two agreements preceded the signature of the Guiding Principles for the Internally Displaced by the Government of the State of Khartoum, a major achievement in itself. Relocations of squatter and displaced areas around the capital have taken place but have been, generally, better planned and non violent although the lengthy administrative procedures and pressure by commercial bodies over some of the areas have created relocations which at times have left families homeless. The UN HABITAT project has blended well inside the Ministry of Physical Planning and assisted its technical staff to better plan the outskirts of the capital. By the end of the year, the four vocational training centres to be equipped through the UNIDO project were very close to being ready and their inauguration was planned for mid April 2009. Initial training of trainers activities and capacity building for the future management staff of the centres was carried out throughout the year.

2.3.2 Capacity Building for the Sudanese Administration (CBSA) II (EUR 4.1 M):

Two long-term TAs took office early September 2008 after a period covered by one TA under a framework contract. Slow progress in implementing the activities through the PE was reviewed and resulted in a PE extension of 6 months. The new team involved directly the EDF unit staff from the start, assisting and guiding them with on-the-job training. Coordination with other Ministries was initiated and regular team leader/TA meetings are planned. Implementation supervision, monitoring and reporting tools were provided through a workshop. Office infrastructure and office support systems were assessed, a local IT company contracted and filing and archiving systems analysed and proposals for improvements presented. An expert was contacted for the design of the Southern component to develop the Capacity of the Government of Southern Sudan to manage EC funds. With the new approach, the project is well on track.

2.3.3 Remaining Envelope B - Humanitarian Plus Programme II (12.7 M EUR):

This nationwide programme has provided a large range of basic services (food security, water and education) at community based level through 12 international and 22 local NGOs. The final evaluation of the programme conducted in May 2008 has highlighted the pertinence of the actions and overall good performance of the implementing partners. Programme activities have ended.

2.4 Support to Non State Actors (NSA):

The first NSA call for proposals for Sudan was launched in the beginning of 2008, reference number: Europe –Aid 126563/L/ACT/SD. All contracts were signed by December 2008. The financial envelope for this call is EUR 3 M of which EUR 2,94 M has been used.

The implementation of all NSA projects started at the end of December 2008, but the results will first be visible during 2009.

The second NSA call for proposals was launched in December 2008. The financial envelope for this call is EUR 3,5 M. The deadline for receiving applications is 31 March 2009. Three information sessions for NGOs were conducted in Khartoum and Juba and from the initial response; the Delegation expects to receive a large number of proposals. The total amount allocated could increase to EUR 5 M. This would undoubtedly help in covering large needs

already identified in particular in relation to capacity building of Sudanese NGOs and associations.

2.5 Other Cooperation:

2.5.1 STABEX:

The Sudan accumulated more than EUR 190 M from Stabex allocations between the years 1990 and 1999³. The EC and the Sudanese authorities prepared a Framework of Mutual Obligations (FMO) defining the objectives and interventions - on which these funds will be used- jointly. It was agreed that the Stabex funds would be used to foster sustainable improvement in food security and agricultural development. The corresponding FMO 1999/Sudan was signed on 25th January 2005. The latest addendum (n. 3) was signed in January 2009, and included an extension of the end date of contracting until 31.12.2010 and of implementation until 31.12.2012.

The implementation of STABEX projects in the Sudan is progressing well. As of 31 December 2008, out of a total envelope of approx. EUR 214 M. (including interests generated in 2008) 7 Implementation Protocols have been signed for a total of more than EUR 161 M.

The status of the programmes funded by the FMO is the following:

- Following the Mid Term Review of the *Sudan Post Conflict Community Based Recover and Rehabilitation Program (RRP)* recommendations, the projects of the third and final Annual Budget Estimate (ABEAS3) have been revised to better target economic recovery issues, reducing an excessive focus on basic service delivery. There also has been an effort to ensure better participation of the Local Authorities and the beneficiary communities in the formulation of each project under the guidance of the UNDP. Since February 2008, the management unit is fully staffed, which has helped resolve some of the management weaknesses in the programme.
- The formulation of the *Eastern Recovery and Development Programme* has been finally completed. The signature of the Implementation Protocol, drafted for a total of EUR 13 M, has been postponed to early 2009 due to delays on the signature of the amendment to the STABEX FMO. A great deal of time was committed to involve donors interested in the Eastern Region in the formulation of the Programme. Implementation is expected to start in mid 2009.
- The Implementation Protocol for the *Sudan Institutional Capacity: Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA)* programme was signed in May 2006, for a total of EUR 20 M. A CA with FAO for the implementation of this project was signed in October 2006. The Steering Committees (North and South) of this project have met regularly during 2008 in order to discuss implementation and alignment with government strategies. After a slow start up, progress during 2008 was steadier, although in the North still underperforming, mainly due to the slow pace of reforms and institutional changes which are required from the GoNU. In the South, government commitment is generally higher and the main achievement during 2008 was the establishment of a Food Security Council for Southern Sudan. In the North, progress has been made in this front, and the Council is expected to be established in the first half of 2009.
- An Implementation Protocol was drafted and signed in October 2006 for the *Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP)*, for an amount of EUR 80 M. The

³ This is the value of the original transfers and does not include interest earned on the STABEX accounts with BBVA, which have been added in successive addenda.

Steering Committees (North and South) have met regularly during 2008 to assess implementation and alignment to government strategies of the different components of the project.

Under the capacity building component (EUR 37 M), in 2008 good progress was made, but due to a late start up of implementation, particularly in the North, it is not yet possible to assess any visible impact.

A second component of the SPCRP consists of eight model projects (4 in the North and 4 in the South). All of them were initialised during 2008 and went through an Inception Phase, with proper implementation due to start during the first quarter of 2009.

- The Implementation Protocol (EUR 6 M) of the *Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project (LESP)* was signed in November 2006. Implementation in the North is decentralised, with the Ministry of Animal Resources as direct implementer. In 2008, unilateral decisions by the line ministry, partly due to lack of proper understanding of the EC rules and regulations, provoked a halt of project implementation for several months, until it was eventually solved by the NAO. Other than that, the project made progress, but the main concern is its future sustainability, since Government counterpart funds do not seem to come regularly and are hardly predictable.

A grant contract with VSF – Belgium (EUR 3.55 M) was signed in August 2007 for the implementation of the LESP southern sub project. The implementation of this project is progressing well, but concerns about future sustainability are being aggravated by the looming financial crisis provoked by the recent drop in international oil prices, of which the Government of Southern Sudan is highly dependent.

- Despite initial planning for a *Darfur Early Recovery Programme*, the situation in the region make unlikely that proper conditions will be achieved in Darfur that could allow the development of such a programme in the near future. The Delegation and the NAO are therefore exploring an alternative plan for the use of these funds in a feeder roads programme in selected states, to be prepared and launched during 2009.
- *The Sudan EPA Negotiations and Implementation Support programme (SENIS)* aims at supporting the Ministry of Foreign Trade (MoFT) for EPA negotiations with EUR 1.9 M. Due to the late arrival of the TA, the first operational Programme Estimate (PE) was only finalised and approved in September and became effectively operational in November. In the meanwhile, the TA conducted a training needs assessment, developed seven training modules and conducted a series of lectures on general trade economics, WTO, Cotonou and EPA for the MoFT staff. Negotiation briefs and ad-hoc advice for the chief negotiator and the negotiation team was provided for the technical and plenary meetings in June, August and November 2008. Establishment of a database and libraries on the EPA process started. Overall, the progress has been slow due to the above mentioned factors as well as slow decision making within MoFT. However, the TA has made an effort to keep activities flowing and project activities should pick-up early 2009. Finally, overall EPA negotiations with the EU have been further delayed.

2.5.2 EDF Regional/Intra ACP Programmes and DCI (Thematic Programmes):

2.5.2.1 Intra ACP Cooperation:

Water and Energy Facility: A Contribution Agreement with UNICEF under the ACP-EU Water Facility's Post conflict/Post disaster rehabilitation support was signed in February 2007 in order to improve the health and livelihoods of rural communities in Southern Sudan and the Three Transitional Areas through increased access to safe and sustainable water, sanitation and

hygiene facilities. The total amount of this action is EUR 16 M of which the EC co-finances EUR 8 M. This comes in addition to a comprehensive water and sanitation project in Tali Payam (Southern Sudan, Equatoria region) that the NGO *ACORD* is carrying out for a total amount of EUR 2.87 M, of which 75% is provided as a grant by the ACP-EU Water Facility under the 2006 call for proposals.

Both projects have faced some delays. An audit of *ACORD* project was launched end of 2008. Final results are not yet released but preliminary information confirms the low disbursement of funds and limited achievements. Regarding UNICEF, delays are less significant but in order to have a clear picture of the project status, an external evaluation has been requested. This evaluation is scheduled for March 2009.

2.5.2.2 Community Budget Lines:

Complementarities have been sought through EC pro active support to specific community based programmes with potential synergies with larger programmes funded under the 9th EDF.

NGO co-financing Budget Line:

At the end of 2008, Sudan had 3 ongoing projects funded under this budget line implemented by international NGOs in partnership with local organizations. Sectors covered were: water and sanitation, agriculture production, livestock, income generating activities, education and support to the handicapped.

Food Security Budget Line / Food Security Thematic Programme:

During the reporting period, 26 ongoing projects were under implementation, including 10 new projects signed in 2008. Main scope of support: agricultural production, fishery, livestock, income generating activities, market enhancement and long term reintegration of returnees. Projects from NGO co-financing and Food Security budget line are generally performing well.

Anti Personnel Land Mine Actions Budget Line (B7-661):

Four projects were under implementation during 2008. Three of them concluded satisfactorily and the remaining one, EUR 5M with UNMAS, is still under implementation in Southern Sudan. They have all greatly contributed to clearance of mines in priority areas, opening of roads and routes for humanitarian assistance, as well as the provision of Mine Risk Education and capacity building to national authorities.

2.5.3 Humanitarian:

In 2008, the European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) committed EUR 167 M in humanitarian aid for Sudan. Of these, EUR 103 M were for Darfur, EUR 54 M for the South and EUR 10.4 M for areas of the North. In December 2008, additional EUR 25 M was committed to be utilized during 2009.

From a sectoral point of view, EUR 86 M were dedicated to Food Aid, mainly in Darfur, and emergency food security all over Sudan. EUR 81 M were allocated to the provision of basic services in high return areas (Southern Sudan) rural areas and camps in Darfur.

In 2009, ECHO has allocated EUR 110 M to humanitarian aid in Sudan. The decrease is primarily due to the December 2008 allocation but also reflect the increased difficulties to operate in Darfur for ECHO partners. Moreover, some emergency food security projects in Southern Sudan will stop in 2009 and should be handed over to development actors.

2.5.4 Other Community Interventions (EIDHR, IfS):

2.5.4.1 The European *Initiative* for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

EIDHR has currently a portfolio composed of 2 on-going Macro-Projects and 6 on-going Micro-Projects. Three call for proposals have been launched under the EIDHR – 2005, 2006 and 2007 corresponding to a total amount of EUR 2,450 M.

As far as the European *Instrument* for Democracy and Human Rights a call was launched during 2008. The evaluation process is ongoing and grants will be contracted before the end of 2009. The total financial envelope for this call is EUR 0.9 M. As for the allocation under the NSA referred to above, this amount is expected to increase, reaching the maximum available of EUR 1.2 M.

2.5.4.2 Peace Building Initiative (9 ACP SU 22):

The initiative which aims at supporting the consolidation of peace in all regions of the Sudan (with a special focus on the Three Areas) by strengthening the implementation of the CPA with the widest possible participation of all stakeholders was committed in 2007 but the finalization of the contracts has been postponed in 2008. Under the Peace Building Initiative two contracts have been signed:

1. One Grant contract (EUR 1.8 M) awarded to the INGO Concordis International that aims at contributing to the effective implementation of the CPA and other Sudanese agreements through a focused, comprehensive and inclusive peace-building process..
2. One Service contract for the provision of a technical assistant as to coordinate the Three Areas Steering Group .

2.5.4.3 Instrument for Stability (IfS 2007/22-07/18):

During the reporting period the Delegation in Sudan has been managing one IfS project -IfS 2007/22-07/18 “Adopting an exceptional Assistance Measure under the Instrument for Stability for support to the UN administered “Trust Fund for the AU-UN Joint Mediation Support Team (JMST) for Darfur”. The Fund was set up to support the joint efforts of the AU and UN to revitalise the peace process in Darfur and, in particular, to provide direct support to the negotiations phase of the peace process and related preparatory measures.

2.6 Policy Coherence for Development:

Due to the limited exchanges between the European Community and the Sudan in fields other than aid, there is very little impact of Community policies on development.

The only other policy for which bilateral discussions are ongoing is trade. The Sudan is participating in the EPA negotiations within the ESA regional framework. However, negotiations will only have a limited impact, as the Sudan already benefits through the Everything But Arms initiative. In addition, trade volume with the EU is only a small part of Sudan’s trade exchanges, which are mostly dominated by Asia (China/India) and the Gulf countries.

2.7 Dialogue in Country with the National Parliament, Local Authorities and NSAs:

A regular dialogue at technical level between the EC Delegation and the EDF Unit takes place on a weekly basis. On a monthly basis, the HoD meets with the deputy NAO and Under Secretary of the Ministry of International Cooperation. The frequency and contents of the discussions have continued to improve and consolidate a solid technical relationship.

EC interventions in Sudan have to take into account the specific institutional setup in the country. According to the CPA, the GoSS has full powers to implement development policies and interact with donors. A recently completed consultancy under the CBSA II explored the various options on how to mount an NAO function in Juba. As part of the combined joint effort to create a delegated structure of some sort, a GoSS official was embedded in the NAO office in December 2008. Proposals on the exact location of the delegated NAO structure for the South have not been conclusive but appear to point out towards the Ministry of Finance of Southern Sudan.

During the reporting period, dialogue and involvement of NSA in the programming exercise has continued to be very limited. All contacts with NSA have taken place largely in the framework of the various calls for proposals, existing fora for contacts with the international community and the Delegation's own network which has expanded over the years.

Concerning coordination with NSA and civil society, NGO partners funded under the EIDHR and NSA Thematic Programme are regularly invited by the EC for coordination meetings where they have the opportunity to share technical information and review potential cooperation. Interaction with civil society and NGOs is promoted through the coordination work carried out by the Election Assistance Group where the Delegation is playing a leading role. The representatives of the Delegation regularly participate in activities and events organized by civil society groups and NSA.

2.8 Aid Effectiveness:

In the North, only limited progress can be reported on implementing the Paris Declaration. In terms of ownership, Sudan is still lacking a poverty eradication strategy with which the donors can align themselves, although the Government has begun to prepare a household poverty survey which could serve as a baseline for a future poverty strategy. The Commission will complement funding provided by the African Development Bank (ADB) through its ongoing SIFSIA programme and plans to closely follow up implementation together with the Government and the ADB.

In addition to the above, the Commission is supporting Government's ownership through the funding of an aid management programme that includes the development of a database that will capture all aid flowing into the Sudan. While this could be a first step towards a future division of labour under the leadership of the Government, the lack of a structured dialogue between GoNU and international donors has been a constraint for further progress.

Poor harmonization has resulted in aid gaps in the North. These are both geographical (the Eastern region has received almost no funding from donors) and thematic (very little donor involvement in education). The Delegation and the NAO have been proactive in trying to interest donors in the East both through the organization of several coordination meetings and a donor/Eastern States workshop in Kassala in which a joint donor strategy for the east together with a joint donor mechanism to implement it were suggested. However, declared donor interest did not translate into funding. In the education sector, the Delegation is working closely with the World Bank and has successfully lobbied within the MDTF-National (to which it is only observer) for this fund to get involved in the sector in accordance to plans agreed between the Bank and the Commission. As a result, the MDTF-N technical secretariat prepared an education project proposal that was scheduled for discussion during the January 2009 oversight committee.

Future progress in the aid effectiveness agenda is difficult to foresee at this stage, as it will very much depend on the evolution of the political relations between the Sudan and the donor countries and this is at present quite uncertain.

In the South, while a poverty eradication strategy is also missing, GoSS has produced a document identifying six expenditure priorities and has asked donors to align with it. In addition, GoSS has continued to strengthen ownership through the development of a successful donor mapping exercise, the incorporation of the decentralized level (States) to the budget working sector groups (BWSGs) of which donors continue to make part and through the regular organization of "quarterly donor fora" bringing GoSS and international donors together to discuss aid strategy issues. The mapping exercise has showed that in 2008 the Commission was together with DFID the most aligned donor. The Commission was also very present in the planning processes by co-chairing two of the key BWSGs: natural resources and education.

In terms of harmonization, the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Southern Sudan (MDTF-S) is still the key mechanism pooling donor funding. Unfortunately, MDTF-S has failed to translate ownership, alignment and harmonization into effective aid, mainly because it has not delivered the results expected by both donors and GoSS.

3. Conclusions:

CPA implementation continued in 2008. It is noted that substantial challenges remain in the two years left of the interim period in particular in relation to the national commissions that have still to be created such as the Referendum and Land Commissions. In 2009, the EC will continue to support the process as expressed in its commitment to fund the electoral process for which EUR 13 M have been earmarked.

Sudan has not ratified the Cotonou Agreement due to concerns on Articles 11.6 on the ICC and Article 25.1.d on reproductive health. The 10th EDF funds that had initially been allocated for the Sudan will be lost for the country. Sudan will continue to be eligible to EC funding only through humanitarian aid and a small number of budget lines, such as the EIDHR.

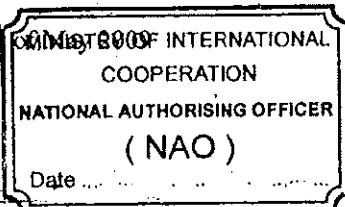
The lack of agreement has not affected the good working relations between the NAO and the Delegation as proven by the good performance in terms of EDF contracts and payments in 2008, representing a 34% and a 13% increase respectively against the forecasted figure.

In the South, after a slow start of the MDTF implemented rural development portfolio, works progressed quickly and all the foreseen roads have been completed except for one. Unfortunately, the implementation of the agricultural project in the fund is advancing very slowly and at the end of 2008, the fund had only spent 1 M USD out of the 18 M USD budgeted. In any event, synergies with EC bilateral interventions have been fully explored enabling EC supported STABEX projects to mirror interventions in different states. Projects in the education sector have also moved slowly with only 10 out of a reduced target of 100 schools under construction by the end of 2008. Alternative construction models are under consideration in order to ease tendering bottlenecks and speed the delivery of much needed new schools.

The Delegation has continued to work with Civil Society groups and allocated EUR 3.8 M through the NSA and EIDHR call for proposals. The amount is expected to increase in 2009. The same applies to the Thematic Food Security Line where all available funds have been timely contracted. The NSA and the Thematic Food Security Line will be, however, discontinued as of 2010 resulting from the non signature of the ratification of the Cotonou Agreement.

Additional efforts are being done in Khartoum and Brussels to advance in the Southern Sudan EC office file. Progress has been slow in 2008, however, the approval of the organogram and the commitment to recruit and urgently deploy all the necessary staff are encouraging. It is expected that a full representation will be in place by mid 2009. A number of Member States will be co-located in the EC compound increasing the much needed EU visibility in the South.

Done in Khartoum on 27th May 2009



For the Government of the Sudan
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ANNEXES:

- Annex 1 Country at a glance (table of macro-economic indicators)
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- Annex 5.3.4 RAL/volume of disbursements over 2008.
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- Annex 5.5 Synthetic list of still ongoing budget line projects implemented in the country as per closure of the financial year 2008.

Annex 1 Country at a Glance - Table of Macroeconomic indicators

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Basic Data								
1	Population (in millions)	34.5	35.3	36.2	37.2	38.2	39.8	40.9
	Annual change in %	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
2a	Nominal GDP (in Million U.S Dollars)	21,685	27,904	37,442	46,708	55,929	52,200	60,600
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (in Million U.S Dollars)	597	753	970	1,182	1,518	1,339	1,519
2c	Annual change in %		26.1	28.8	21.9	16.9	18.2	12.7
3	Real GDP (Annual Change in %)	5.1	6.3	11.3	10.2	5.5	4.0	5.3
4	Gross Fixed investment (in % of GDP)	22.5	18.0	17.0	9.0	6.0	3.5	4.3
International Transactions								
5	Export of goods and services (in % of GDP)	17.4	17.5	15.5	16.2	16.9	NA	NA
	- Of which oil (in % of GDP)	14.3	15.2	14.0	15.0	15.8	NA	NA
6	Trade balance (in % of GDP)	0.8	-4.0	-3.9	2.5	7.7	-4.7	-1.7
7	Current account balance (in % of GDP)	-4.0	-10.8	-15.2	-12.9	-9.3	-11.6	-9.9
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investments (in % of GDP)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	107.6	95.5	71.0	60.0	53.4	62.6	59.2
10	Service of external debt (in % of exports of goods and non-facto services)	26.0	20.9	16.9	14.3	11.9	NA	NA
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports and non-factor services)	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.9	NA	NA
12	International Reserves (US \$ Million)		1,869	1,660	1,378	1,447	1,013	962
Government								
13	Revenue (in % of GDP)	19.7	21.7	19.4	18.7	19.2	13.2	14.6
	-of which: Grants (in % of GDP)							
14	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	18.2	23.4	23.7	22.5	21.1	16.3	15.5
	-of which: Capital expenditure (in% of GDP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants		-3.5	-3.9	-3.3	-2.6	-3.3	-6.3
15b	Deficit (in% of GDP) excluding grants							
16	Debt (in %of GDP)	107.6	95.5	71.0	60.0	53.4	NA	NA
	-of which: external (in %of total public debt)							

Other								
17	Consumer price inflation (annual average change in %)	8.4	8.5	7.2	8.0	14.3	9.0	8.0
18	Interest rate (for money, annual rate in%) Murabaha	11.2	11	11.4	11.8	11.7	11.3	11
19	Exchange rate (annual average of national currency per 1 Euro)				2.757	3.164		
20	Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO definition)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21	Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Data source(s):

1. IMF : Data on current account balance, Nominal GDP and Nominal GDP per capita
2. World Bank and IMF: data on Consumer price inflation
3. World Bank and the Economist Intelligence Unit (E.I.U): Data on revenue, expenditure and deficit
4. E.I.U: Data on Gross fixed investment and interest rate/ Murabaha
5. Five-year plan- Medium-Term Programme (2006-2010)
6. Sudanese Authorities and IMF staff report estimates 2003-2008
7. IMF Executive Board conclusion of Article IV consultation with Sudan through PIN , January 2009.
8. The Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Profile Sudan 2008, country Reports Sudan December 2008 , January 2009 and April 2009
9. Central Bank of Sudan Statistics Directorate, Economic and Financial Statistical Review April-June 2008
10. IMF statistical reports

Notes:

NA: Not available

Annex 2 Country at a Glance - Monitoring Country Performance -

Key indicators	1990	2005	2006	2007	2008	Inter M. Targets	2015 Goals
1. Proportion of population below 1\$/day in PPP	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	50% 1990 value
2. Prevalence of underweight children	Na	Na	31%	Na	Na	Na	50% 1990 value
3. Under 5 child mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Na	90	112	Na	Na	Na	1/3 1990 value
4. HIV prevalence rate of women aged 15-24	Na	1.4	1.4	1.4	Na	Na	Halt/Reverse rate
5. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Na	Na	49	Na	Na	Na	100%
6. Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who were vaccinated against m against measles by 12 months of age	Na	NA	59.3	Na	Na	Na	100%
7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education							100%
8. Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	Na	89	89	Na	Na	Na	1:1
9. Primary school completion rate	Na	47	Na	Na	Na	Na	
10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	Na	69	70	70	Na	Na	50% 1990 value
11. Fixed lines and mobile telephone per 1000 inhabitants	Na	60	130	200	Na	Na	
12. Formal cost required for business start up							
13. Time required for business start up	Na	39	39	39	Na	Na	
14. Real GDP per capita and annual change							
15. Access of rural population to an all season road							
16. Household electrification rate							

Annex 3 - Sudan's selected MDGs status:

- **Child Mortality:**

MDG Indicator Number 14:- Infant Mortality Rate /100 live births = 81.

MDG Indicator Number 13:-Under five mortality/1000 live births = 112.

- **Children's Nutritional Status:**

MDG Indicator Number 4:- Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) = 31% .

Underweight prevalence (severe) = 9%.

- **Child Health:**

MDG Indicator No 14:- Measles Immunisation coverage (children aged 12-23 months receiving measles vaccine before their first birthdays)= 59.3%.

- **Solid Fuel Use:**

MDG Indicator No 29:- Solid Fuel Use = 72.4 % of households were using solid fuel as their primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

- **Malaria Prevention and Treatment:**

MDG Indicator No 22:- Under fives sleeping under insect treated nets = 27.6%.

MDG Indicator No 22:- Anti malarial treatment for under fives = 54%.

- **Use of Improved Sources of Drinking Water and Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal:**

MDG Indicator No 30:- Use of improved sources of drinking water = 56.1%.

MDG Indicator No 31:- Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal = 31.4%.

- **Education:**

MDG Indicator No 6:- Net Attendance Rate (NAR) of primary school-age children = 53.7%.

This implies that a significant proportion of children (46.3%) remained out of school. The NAR was highest (67.7%) amongst children aged 11 years, implying that enrolment peaks at this age.

MDG Indicator No 9:- Gender parity index (primary school) = 0.93.

MDG Indicator No: 7:- Children reaching grade 5 = 90.3 %.

MDG Indicator No: 7b:- Primary completion rate = 19.4%. The current MDG Monitor for the Sudan produced by UNDP indicates that the MDG Indicator of achieving a net enrolment rate (NER) of children aged 7-11 (Grades 1-6) of close to 100% by 2015 onward is likely to be a considerable challenge given the current Sudan NER of 46.1%. However, in terms of Gender Parity , it is possible that MDG 3 will be achieved by 2015.

- **Reproductive Health:**

MDG Indicator No: 19c; - Contraceptive prevalence = 7.6%.

MDG Indicator No: 17:- Births Attended by qualified health personnel = 49.2%.

MDG Indicator No: 16:- Maternal Mortality ratio/100,000 live births = 1,107.

- **HIV/Aids**

MDG Indicator No: 19b:- Knowledge about HIV prevention (identifying 2 methods of avoiding HIV infection) = 4%.

Annex 4.A Donor Matrix

(Figures in USD)

GRANTS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
	Donor	Capacity Building and Institutional Development	Governance and Rule of Law	Economic Policy	Productive Sectors	Basic Social Services	Basic Infrastructure and Settlement Development	Livelihood and Social Protection	Information and Statistics	Cross-Sector	Office Support	Humanitarian and Food Aid	TOTAL PER DONOR
1	Australia											1,654,403	1,654,403
2	Austria											613,231	613,231
3	Belgium											1,901,608	1,901,608
4	Canada	48,509		192,689		2,178,473		4,428,078	214,578	8,637		33,003,540	40,074,503
5	Denmark		3,609,095			3,082,220		5,724,775	1,821,501			12,478,219	26,715,810
6	EC		1,398,669		4,965,181	7,982,972		34,320,558	128,418			136,262,655	185,058,454
7	Finland											3,748,872	3,748,872
8	France											2,259,098	2,259,098
9	Germany					776,807		625,053		626,778		8,699,926	10,728,564
10	Ireland											3,942,042	3,942,042
11	Italy	613				5,364,153		1,238,882	222,794			10,709,444	17,535,887
12	Japan	2,855,000				32,573,799	1,300,000	1,654,149	91,525			47,913,007	86,387,480
13	Luxembourg											1,457,726	1,457,726
14	Netherlands		3,557,136			3,219,948		1,151,258		747,751		12,316,251	20,992,344
15	Norway	3,077	503,537			1,244,888		1,420,408		285,583		18,486,421	21,943,913
16	Others	2,881,068	16,000,306		7,243,542	71,368,139		21,511,793	1,812,692		691,531	139,114,397	260,623,488
17	Spain											3,107,054	3,107,054
18	Sweden											4,935,016	4,935,016
19	Switzerland											5,494,549	5,494,549
20	UK	24,609	9,260,036	62		4,581,398		2,818,237	210,593	1,802,724		11,156,754	29,854,413
21	USA	987,814	285,669		261,111	34,029,214		10,620,417	2,172,505	991,151		369,658,059	419,005,941
22	UN Agencies own resources	2,257,984	3,352,919	1,423	215,482	12,315,644		9,630,460	1,746,968	234,815			29,755,695
23	World Bank		1,784,620			11,381,865		472,345	52,667				13,691,497
24	CERF											14,600,260	14,600,260
25	CHF		371		1,088,122	123,311		761,661		48,035,477		93,857,295	143,866,236
26	MOTF	1,334,044		2,931,367	439,890	786,530	2,248,938	5,043,224		5,181,436			17,963,429
TOTAL GRANTS		10,392,737	39,752,357	3,125,542	14,213,328	191,009,360	3,546,938	101,421,297	8,474,242	5,181,436	53,424,448	937,369,827	1,367,911,512

LOANS

China							48,700,000						48,700,000
Arab Fund for Social & Economic Development							123,850,000						123,850,000
Islamic Bank for Development							44,520,000						44,520,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development					9,100,000								9,100,000
Saudi Fund							3,860,000						3,860,000
Abu Dhabi Fund							14,580,000						14,580,000
Kuwaiti Fund							80,700,000						80,700,000
India							83,400,000						83,400,000
TOTAL LOANS					9,100,000		399,610,000						408,710,000

10,392,737	39,752,357	3,125,542	23,313,328	191,009,360	403,156,938	101,421,297	8,474,242	5,181,436	53,424,448	937,369,827	1,776,621,512
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Note: Figures do not include Southern Sudan (see attached sheet)

Donor Support by Sector 2008

(figures in USD)

Sector	2008	
	Budget	Exp Jan-June
Accountability	31,014,260	9,905,920
Economic Functions	20,408,100	3,134,071
Education	82,122,599	29,755,403
Health	191,652,984	59,083,305
Infrastructure	134,614,307	55,427,999
Natural Resources	60,779,722	18,015,743
Public Administration	30,078,040	4,879,311
Rule of Law	40,296,896	12,542,583
Security	37,879,154	11,458,167
Social & Humanitarian	67,600,597	35,130,588
Total	696,446,659	239,333,090

Breakdown cannot be provided
by donor

(Annex 4 B)

Annex C of EAMR: Questions on the EU Aid Effectiveness targets.

The Commission has to report its performance annually against the four EU targets on aid effectiveness. The data for this will be collected through the EAMR reporting system. You are therefore requested to complete the questions below with specific information as noted so that the current baseline we have from the July 2007 EAMR can be tracked annually. The information will also be important for you to exchange with your government colleagues, NGOs and with other donors, including MS.

Regional offices will have to complete Annex C separately for each country in their region.

Please note that the previous questionnaires for EU Target 2 coordinated technical Assistance/Cooperation and EU Target 3 Parallel Project Implementation Units have been replaced by the format for 'Mapping of significant Technical Cooperation operations and PIUs and TC/PIUs action plan 2009' (see Excel format). The questionnaires for EU target 1 "use of country systems" and EU target 4 "coordinated missions" are the same as the ones used for the January 2008 EAMR Annex C.

1. EU Target No 1		
Channel 50% of government-to-government assistance through country systems, including by increasing the percentage of our assistance provided through budget support or SWAP arrangements		
2. Introduction		
The aim is to collect information that allows us to measure this target. The information that is needed is both the total amount of ODA provided, as well as the extent to which country systems are used in providing this ODA. For these purposes the country systems are defined as covering four main areas: (i) national budget execution procedures; (ii) national financial reporting procedures; (iii) national auditing procedures; and (iv) national procurement systems. By treating each of these four areas as having a 25% weight and dividing by the total amount of ODA provided the information required can be calculated (hence the division by four – see part 4 below). In all cases the necessary information can be collected using the same definitions as those in the OECD/DAC "Definitions and Guidance" (see attached page which includes an extract of definitions relevant to this indicator)		
3. Questions and definitions		
Question	Definition – OECD Ref	Response EUR
How much ODA did you disburse at country level for the government sector in FY 2007 (EUR)?	Qd2	19.4 million
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national budget execution procedures (EUR)?	Qd5	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national financial reporting procedures (EUR)?	Qd6	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national auditing procedures (EUR)?	Qd7	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national procurement procedures (EUR)?	Qd9	0
4. Definition of Indicator		
$\frac{[(Qd5 + Qd6 + Qd7 + Qd9) \div 4] + [Qd2]}{\text{response \%}}$		Response %
		0
5. Additional information		
Are there any significant initiatives in your country to promote the use of country systems? If so provide a list and a short description. If not, highlight the constraints to use of country systems (use additional space as needed)		
<p>There is no ongoing initiative in the Sudan at this point to promote the use of country systems. In the North this is due to the very difficult relationship between the international community and the GNU. Also, the Sudan defaulted on the foreign debt in the 90s and that has prevented IFI's from a further engagement with the public sector. In the South, the problem is the weakness of the Country systems, which would not ensure appropriate financial control of international aid. Through the World Bank managed Multi-donor Trust Fund, the international community is supporting the development of core fiduciary systems within GoSS. However, it will take sometime to develop PFM systems that can</p>		

satisfy EC's requirements. No move towards the use of country systems by the international community is foreseen in the short-term.

Definitions from "Definitions and Guidance" OECD/DAC
www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc

ODA	<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA) includes all transactions as defined in OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 32 (see appendix), including official transactions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and ▪ are concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25%.
Disbursements	<p>A disbursement is the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency (see OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 15-18). Resources provided in kind should only be included when the value of the resources have been monetised in an agreement or in a document communicated to government. In order to avoid double counting in cases where one donor disburses ODA funds on behalf of another, it is the donor who makes the final disbursement to the government who should report on these funds.</p>
Government sector	<p>Administrations (ministries, departments, agencies or municipalities) authorised to receive revenue or undertake expenditures on behalf of central government.</p>
Disbursements for the government sector	<p>This category includes the disbursement of ODA in the context of an agreement with the government sector (see definition above), including works, goods or services delegated or subcontracted by government to other entities (e.g. NGOs, private companies).</p>
Use of national budget execution procedures (Q ^{d5})	<p>Donors use national budget execution procedures when the funds they provide are managed according to the national budgeting procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. This means that programmes supported by donors are subject to normal country budgetary execution procedures namely procedures for authorisation, approval and payment.</p>
Use of national financial reporting procedures (Q ^{d6})	<p>Legislative frameworks normally provide for specific types of financial reports to be produced as well as for the periodicity of such reporting. The use of national financial reporting means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for financial reporting. In particular they do <u>NOT</u> require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The production of additional financial reports. ▪ Periodicities for reporting that are different from government's normal reporting cycle. ▪ Formats for reporting that do not use government's existing chart of accounts.
Use of national auditing procedures (Q ^{d7})	<p>Donors rely on the audit opinions, issued by the country's supreme audit institution, on the government's normal financial reports/statements as defined above. The use of national auditing procedures means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for auditing.</p>
Use of national procurement procedures	<p>Donors use national procurement procedures when the funds they provide for the implementation of projects and programmes are managed according to the national procurement procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. The use of national procurement procedures means that donors do not make additional, or special, requirements on governments for the procurement of works, goods and services. (Where weaknesses in national procurement systems have been identified, donors may work with partner countries in order to improve the efficiency, economy, and transparency of their implementation).</p>

1. EU Target No 4

Reduce the number of uncoordinated missions by 50%.

2. Introduction

The aim is to collect data on the number of uncoordinated EC Missions to your country. The information needed is (a) the total number of EC Missions to your country and (b) how many of these were coordinated.

The Paris Declaration **objectives** underlying the related indicator of progress for coordinated missions are: "In planning their missions to the field¹ it is important that donors: Conduct fewer missions, coordinate timing of missions with partner authorities and, where necessary, with other donors, conduct more joint missions, avoid conducting missions during "mission free periods"².

Coordinated mission is a mission undertaken by 2 or more donors jointly, or by one donor on behalf of another. In practice, the following 3 questions help to clarify what is meant by a mission:

1. Does the mission involve international travel to a beneficiary country? i.e. this concerns only missions from HQ, not missions undertaken within the country by the Delegation.
2. Does the mission involve a request to meet with government officials, including local government?
3. Is this mission undertaken by 2 or more donors jointly? Or is it done by an HQ service also on behalf of another donor?

The Definitions and Guidance of the OECD (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc) requires that missions undertaken by consultants contracted by AIDCO (or other DG's), if they meet the 3 above questions, must also be included.

3. Questions and definitions

OECD	ref: Q ^d 15	How many HQ missions to the field were undertaken in FY 2008? ³	8
	Q ^d 16	How many of these were coordinated?	3
Please provide a breakdown of missions the Commission and its services have undertaken to your country in FY 2007 in the table below:			
Missions by:		Coordinated	Uncoordinated
Members of Commission			
AIDCO		1	1
DEV		0	1
RELEX		0	0
TRADE		0	0
ECHO		0	3
FISH		0	0
OTHER DGs (JRC)		2	0
Consultants contracted by the Commission			
Total		3	5

¹ 'Field' refers to the country in general including missions to the capital only.

² The target set for 2010 for indicator 10 a) is to have 40% of donor missions to the field as joint.

³ This question applies to the missions from the HQ

4. Definition of Indicator		
Q ^d 16 / Q ^d 15	2007	2008
Please calculate and enter in the column for 2007 and also include the figure for this indicator for 2006 ;	0.33	0.375

5. Additional Information

Delegations are invited to list the dates for main HQ missions already planned for March 2009 to August 2009, indicating whether they are, or not, to be coordinated with other donors;

HQ DG	Date planned	Purpose/Sector	Coordinated (Yes/No)
—AIDCO	1 st half	Education	Yes

Delegations are suggested to indicate higher priority requests for HQ missions needed from September 2009 to February 2010, but not yet agreed with HQs, that the Delegation estimates serve better the coordination arrangements at local level and can yield more added value for the policy dialogue.

HQ DG	Date planned	Purpose/Sector	Donor(s) involved

Delegations are asked to briefly inform if there are significant initiatives to decrease the number of uncoordinated missions in your country? If so, please provide a short description. If not, highlight key constraints.

There are no significant initiative to decrease the number of uncoordinated missions in the Sudan

Finally, Delegations are asked to assess the likelihood of meeting, by 2010, the twin targets for missions, ie. the OECD target of 40% and the EU target of halving the number of un-coordinated missions.

- OECD target of 40% likely to be met: Yes/No
- EU target of halving the number of un-coordinated missions: Yes/No

Delegations are asked to briefly indicate what additional steps HQ should be prepared to consider to help in achieving those targets at the level of the beneficiary country concerned:

**SUDAN: Annual consolidated volume of commitments +
Financial absorption capacity ratios EDF**

Selection criterion (criteria)

Domain = FED

Status = EC

Delegation in charge = 80

Annual volume of commitments

Domain	Contract year	Former system reference	Contract number	Planned amount	Paid	Balance
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-001-003	189526	12,000,000.00	11,800,000.00	400,000.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-001-004	189527	3,857,011.00	2,785,180.18	1,071,830.82
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-001-006	189528	440,494.47	360,000.00	80,494.47
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-001-007	189529	2,000,000.00	1,613,985.09	386,014.91
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-001-008	189530	1,000,000.00	667,654.00	332,346.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-001-009	189531	1,400,000.00	671,731.00	728,269.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-009-015	192678	55,458.00	44,368.00	11,092.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-009-016	192679	55,979.00	44,783.00	11,196.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-009-018	192681	56,772.00	45,417.00	11,355.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-009-020	192683	74,998.00	59,998.00	15,000.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-009-021	192684	56,012.00	44,809.00	11,203.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-009-022	192685	56,032.00	44,825.00	11,207.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-009-023	192686	54,300.00	48,058.94	6,241.06
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-009-027	192687	56,017.00	44,813.00	11,204.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-009-030	192690	65,307.00	52,246.00	13,061.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-009-031	192691	67,283.00	53,826.00	13,457.00
FED	2006	9-ACP RPR-039-060	193543	2,153,914.00	615,503.00	1,538,411.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-014-001	195880	8,000,000.00	8,824,099.00	175,901.00
FED	2006	9-ACP SU-015-001	196111	1,900,000.00	1,805,000.00	95,000.00
Annual volume 2006				34,349,577.47	29,428,284.21	4,923,283.28
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-012	189533	10,989,904.00	8,698,733.00	2,301,171.00
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-014	189534	2,000,000.00	880,000.00	1,120,000.00
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-015	189535	189,200.00	195,390.14	3,809.86
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-016	189536	1,500,000.00	1,332,811.43	167,188.57
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-018	189537	198,784.00	119,270.40	79,513.60
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-020	189538	1,400,000.00	1,260,000.00	140,000.00
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-021	189539	199,994.00	119,996.40	79,997.60
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-022	189540	3,600,000.00	3,400,000.00	200,000.00
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-023	189541	199,270.00	199,269.75	10.25
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-024	189542	199,815.00	199,693.00	122.00
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-001-027	189543	197,910.00	190,852.01	7,057.99
FED	2007	9-ACP RPR-095-001	193484	8,000,000.00	2,686,422.00	5,313,578.00
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-020-002	196995	20,000,000.00	19,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
FED	2007	9-ACP SU-024-002	197529	215,746.00	195,282.58	20,463.42
FED	2007	9-ACP RSA-037-001	199269	4,999,600.00	3,276,028.00	1,723,572.00
Annual volume 2007				63,910,223.00	41,763,738.71	12,186,484.28
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-028	189544	130,429.00	104,343.00	26,086.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-029	189545	142,220.00	98,592.00	43,628.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-030	189546	186,060.00	111,636.00	74,424.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-031	189547	99,140.00	92,993.87	6,146.13
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-032	189548	189,028.00	119,418.80	79,611.20
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-035	189549	2,000,000.00	1,600,000.00	400,000.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-037	189550	1,784,984.00	333,398.80	1,451,587.20
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-038	189551	199,986.00	119,991.60	79,994.40
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-040	189552	1,050,000.00	840,000.00	210,000.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-041	189553	1,224,566.00	687,531.00	537,035.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-042	189554	335,000.00	210,413.31	124,586.69
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-043	189555	1,800,000.00	466,242.84	1,333,757.16
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-044	189556	192,694.00	115,816.40	77,077.60
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-045	189557	199,544.00	119,726.40	79,817.60
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-001-048	189558	196,576.00	117,945.60	78,630.40
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-009-038	192696	23,276.00	20,647.54	2,628.46
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-009-040	192698	4,954.00	0.00	4,954.00
FED	2008	9-ACP RPR-060-008	193597	34,361.00	17,160.50	17,180.50
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-021-002	197468	173,160.00	74,148.00	99,012.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-021-003	197469	199,840.00	119,904.00	79,936.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-021-004	197470	198,800.00	119,280.00	79,520.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-023-001	197518	167,300.00	166,796.38	503.62
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-023-002	197519	35,090.00	21,054.00	14,036.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-024-003	197530	869,287.14	218,208.31	651,078.83
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-022-001	197590	1,800,000.00	742,320.00	1,057,680.00
FED	2008	9-ACP SU-022-002	197591	174,270.00	0.00	174,270.00
Annual volume 2008				13,420,685.14	6,637,384.35	6,783,180.79
				33,893,455.20	7,954,316.11	25,939,139.09
				AvContract	AvRal	AvPay
1		AvRAL / AvPay	30.67%			
2		RAL/Pay 2008	102.20%			

Annex 5.3.1

SUDAN: EDF RAC Global	
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SU 1	676,483.53
SU 9	9,494.00
SU 14	0.00
SU 15	99,000.00
SU 20	0.00
SU 21	370,313.40
SU 22	25,725.00
SU 23	113,775.02
SU 24	2,698,801.84

TOTAL RAC	3,993,592.79
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AvContract	33,893,455.20
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RAC/AvContract	11.78%
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Annex 5.3.2

SUDAN: RAC/CONTRATS 2008

TOTAL RAC	3,993,529.79
CONTRACTS 2008	13,420,565.14

RAC/Contr2008	29.76%
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Annex 5.3.3

SUDAN: Average RAL vs. Average disbursement 2006-2008

AverRAL= 7,954,316.11
AverPAY= 25,939,139.09

AvRAL/AvPay= 30.67%

Annex 5.3.4

SUDAN: RAL vs. Average disbursement 2008

TOTAL RAL 2008=	6,783,180.79
DISBURSEMENT=	6,637,384.35

RAL/PAY 2008=	102.20%
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Annex 5.4

SUDAN: EDF Regional

domain	year	project	CRIS No	amount	paid	balance
FED	2006	9-ACP RPR-039-060	193543	2,153,914.00	615,503.00	1,538,411.00
FED	2007	9-ACP RPR-095-001	193484	8,000,000.00	2,686,422.00	5,313,578.00
FED	2007	9-ACP RSA-037-001	199269	4,999,600.00	3,276,028.00	1,723,572.00
FED	2008	9-ACP RPR-060-006	193587	34,361.00	17,180.50	17,180.50
TOTAL				15,187,875.00	6,595,133.50	8,592,741.50

Annex 5.5

SUDAN Budget Lines ongoing projects February 2009

Selection criterion (criteria)

Domain = DCI-FOOD,DCI-NSAPVD,DDH,ENV,FOOD,IFS,MAP,ONG-PVD,RRM

Status = EG

Delegation in charge = SD

Domain	Contract	Contract Title	Contractor's start	Expiry date	Contracting party	Planned amount	Paid	Balance	
DCI-FOOD	2008	157615	Twic Agriculture Livelihoods and Micro-Enterprise (TALM)	30/06/2008	01/07/2011	MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND LE	1,499,988.00	646,338.24	853,649.76
DCI-FOOD	2008	158118	Sustainable Food Security and Poverty Reduction in Kass	30/06/2008	01/07/2011	PLAN INTERNATIONAL UK LIM	951,715.00	296,021.30	655,693.70
DCI-FOOD	2008	158207	Improving livelihood for the residents and returnees in No	18/07/2008	19/07/2011	AMURT (INTERNATIONAL) VEI	1,200,703.92	540,982.74	659,721.18
DCI-FOOD	2008	160290	Derudeb and Haiya Integrated Food Security Programme	17/07/2008	18/07/2012	DANSK RODE KORS	1,080,800.00	270,880.00	809,920.00
DCI-FOOD	2008	160419	Red Sea State integrated food security support for chroni	02/09/2008	01/01/2012	OXFAM GB LBG	1,498,189.51	418,733.61	1,079,455.90
DCI-FOOD	2008	160537	Post Conflict Recovery Project	03/08/2008	01/09/2011	NORSK FOLKEHJELP	1,499,997.00	379,487.90	1,120,509.10
DCI-FOOD	2008	160622	Food Security and Flood Prevention in Kassala State	08/10/2008	01/04/2011	DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHIL	1,080,000.00	355,392.00	724,608.00
DCI-FOOD	2008	160785	Revitalizing food security and livelihood capacity of select	17/11/2008	01/05/2011	DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ E	1,035,653.40	348,850.80	686,802.60
DCI-FOOD	2008	165770	Towards food security and economic recovery: mitigating	29/10/2008	30/10/2010	TRIANGLE GENERATION HUM	855,000.00	388,120.00	466,880.00
DCI-FOOD	2008	166291	Livelihood Diversity and Enterprise Development in East ¹	06/11/2008	07/11/2010	DANSK FLYGTNINGEHLJELP	897,871.65	385,050.66	512,820.99
DCI-NSAPVD	2008	155144	Enhancing Participatory and Democratic Approaches to th	18/12/2008	19/12/2011	HORIZONT 3000 OSTERREICH	600,000.00	172,242.00	427,758.00
DCI-NSAPVD	2008	155180	Fishing Against Poverty	15/12/2008	18/06/2010	MUBADIROON ORGANIZATION	270,000.00	184,230.00	85,770.00
DCI-NSAPVD	2008	155938	Civic Education programme in the Equatoria Region of S	08/12/2008	09/06/2011	STICHTING OXFAM NOVIB	780,000.00	269,012.00	510,988.00
			Strengthening civil society in Kassala State						
DCI-NSAPVD	2008	155996		17/12/2008	18/04/2010	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COI	470,000.00	251,457.00	218,543.00
DCI-NSAPVD	2008	169064	Support to advertisement of Calls for Proposals launched	24/12/2008	01/01/2010	ALBANY ASSOCIATES INTERN	4,992.00	0	4,992.00
DCI-NSAPVD	2008	169705	Bringing Women's Rights to Sudan Peace And Democra	01/12/2008	02/12/2010	STRATEGIC INITIATIVE FOR W	270,000.00	116,367.00	153,633.00
DCI-NSAPVD	2008	169724	Promoting Citizenship Rights an initiative for Eastern Su	18/12/2008	30/10/2010	ASMAA SOCIETY FOR DEVELO	270,000.00	138,257.00	131,743.00
DCI-NSAPVD	2008	170497	Enhancing the Positive Political Participation of Students	15/12/2008	16/12/2010	SUDAN CENTRE FOR EDUCA	270,000.00	122,187.13	147,812.87
DDH	2003	56512	Building the capacity of civil society and Human Rights m	06/01/2004	07/07/2006	JUSTICE AFRICA LBG	300,385.00	277,310.00	23,075.00
DDH	2003	60753	Monitoring and improving human rights in rural areas of C	22/12/2003	23/12/2006	SUDAN ORGANISATION AGAI	324,260.00	267,574.00	56,686.00
DDH	2003	63981	PROMOTING FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND INFOF	20/01/2004	21/01/2006	THE BBC WORLD SERVICE TF	868,082.00	813,639.70	54,442.30
DDH	2003	75501	The Rehabilitation of the Sudanese Judicial Institutions in	23/12/2003	24/12/2006	MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT	700,000.00	506,773.00	193,227.00
DDH	2005	89120	Centre pour la promotion des droits de l'enfant	15/12/2005	31/12/2009	ENFANTS DU MONDE-DROITS	480,000.00	432,000.00	48,000.00
DDH	2005	110650	Promotion of Sustainable Grassroots, Peace Building & F	08/12/2005	09/12/2006	MANNA SUDAN ASSOCIATION	40,881.00	32,704.80	8,176.20
DDH	2005	110729	The road to social healing, peace building and conflict pre	14/12/2005	15/07/2007	ENVIRONMENTALISTS SOCIE	76,472.00	61,177.60	15,294.40
DDH	2005	110735	Conflict Resolution & Prevention	08/12/2005	09/12/2006	SOUTH SUDANESE DEVELOP	69,846.00	66,034.91	3,811.09
DDH	2005	110746	Enhancing the Community Capacity towards Retrieving B	08/12/2005	09/12/2006	WOMEN AWARENESS RAISIN	23,319.00	18,655.20	4,663.80
DDH	2005	110758	Sustainable Development Through Promotion of Human I	08/12/2005	09/06/2007	AFRICAN ORGANIZATION FOF	61,960.00	61,960.00	0
			Promoting Freedom of Expression and Civil Society						
DDH	2006	117804	Involvement	20/12/2006	30/06/2009	OLOF PALMES INTERNATIONE	831,000.00	347,840.00	483,160.00
DDH	2006	127966	*Promotion of Equality, Tolerance and Peace through the	31/12/2006	06/09/2010	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPM	700,000.00	670,000.00	30,000.00
DDH	2006	128409	Empowering Juvenile Justice In Sudan	10/12/2006	11/06/2008	SABAH ASSOCIATION FOR CH	80,000.00	64,000.00	16,000.00
DDH	2006	128442	Making participatory planning In local Governance happi	11/12/2006	12/12/2007	ABRAR ORGANIZATION FOR C	80,000.00	79,830.95	169.05
DDH	2006	129072	Nuba Mountains: New Perceptions for New Era	11/12/2006	12/12/2007	HUMANITARIAN AID AND DEVI	80,000.00	64,000.00	16,000.00
DDH	2006	129078	First Time Voters	14/12/2006	30/03/2008	FUTURE TRENDS FOUNDATIC	80,000.00	78,372.72	1,627.28
DDH	2006	129184	A human Rights Media Centre For Civil society	11/12/2006	12/06/2008	HUMAN RIGHTS & LEGAL AID	80,000.00	64,000.00	16,000.00
DDH	2006	129273	Promoting Human Rights and Peace Through Sudanese	11/12/2006	12/06/2008	ABDELKARIM MIRGHANI CULT	80,000.00	73,756.00	6,244.00
DDH	2006	129811	Equality, Tolerance and Peace Program	14/12/2006	15/12/2008	RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT F	80,000.00	64,000.00	16,000.00
DDH	2006	130294	The Role of Mental health in Enhancing the acceptance o	11/12/2006	31/12/2007	RUFAIDA HEALTH FOUNDATIC	80,000.00	78,100.00	1,900.00
DDH	2006	131143	Towards, Peace Culture, Rule of Law and Governance Pr	11/12/2006	12/12/2007	PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT E	80,000.00	76,191.83	3,808.17
DDH	2006	131283	Music for Peace	11/12/2006	12/12/2008	INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN & ASI	80,000.00	64,000.00	16,000.00
DDH	2006	131512	Widening Prospects for Community Awareness and Deve	11/12/2006	12/12/2008	RESOURCE CENTRE FOR CIV	80,000.00	64,000.00	16,000.00
DDH	2006	131513	Capacity building for promotion of Rumbek women's rig	11/12/2006	12/12/2007	DIAR FOR REHABILITATION AI	80,000.00	64,000.00	16,000.00

DDH	2006	131514	Women empowerment and Community welfare	11/12/2006	12/06/2008	RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT C	80,000.00	73,901.00	6,099.00
DDH	2007	117807	Strengthening Radio Miraya, the United Nations radio net	12/11/2007	13/11/2008	FOUNDATION HIRONDELLE ME	808,632.00	646,905.60	161,726.40
DDH	2007	118174	Rehabilitation for Victims of Torture in Sudan	31/10/2007	01/11/2010	SUDAN ORGANISATION AGAI	702,000.00	188,984.00	513,016.00
DDH	2007	139474	Empowering the Landmines Victims	10/12/2007	11/12/2008	SUDAN CAMPAIGN TO BAN L	79,990.00	63,992.00	15,998.00
DDH	2007	145783	Child Rights Action Project women law and development - a gender and human rights perspective	10/12/2007	11/12/2008	ABU HADIA SOCIETY FOR WO	95,000.00	76,000.00	19,000.00
DDH	2007	145807	Women, law and development - A gender and human	11/12/2007	12/12/2008	DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ANC	78,948.00	63,158.00	15,790.00
DDH	2007	145881	Fostering the Culture of Human Rights and promoting the	11/12/2007	12/08/2009	VET-CARE ORGANIZATION AS	78,063.00	62,450.40	15,612.60
DDH	2007	145885	Stop Child Soldiers	10/12/2007	11/12/2008	HUMAN SECURITY INITIATIVE	93,483.00	74,786.40	18,696.60
DDH	2007	145889	School Child Welfare Programme	18/12/2007	19/06/2009	ABU ADAM COMMUNITY DEVE	79,931.00	63,944.80	15,986.20
DDH	2007	145976	Spreading Human & Environmental Rights Culture Among	10/12/2007	11/06/2009	SUDANESE ENVIRONMENT C	95,000.00	76,000.00	19,000.00
DDH	2007	146106	Promoting Democratic Culture in Sudan	10/12/2007	11/04/2009	SUDANESE STUDIES CENTER	71,068.31	58,854.65	14,213.66
DDH	2007	146243	Windows of Hope - Films for the Future	10/12/2007	11/06/2009	SUDANESE FILM GROUP ASS	95,852.15	76,681.72	19,170.43
DDH	2007	146680	An initiative to promote democracy, human rights, peace	16/12/2007	17/12/2009	BABIKER BADRI SCIENTIFIC A	77,510.50	62,008.40	15,502.10
DDH	2007	146827	Women Rights are Human Rights - Violence against Wo	13/12/2007	14/04/2009	WOMEN TRAINING AND PROM	95,000.00	76,000.00	19,000.00
ENV	2006	122756	Audit Survey For the Integrated Rostal - Violence Managemen	27/12/2006	28/05/2008	EQUIPE COUSTEAU ASSOCIA	800,000.00	640,000.00	160,000.00
FOOD	2001	48428	SUDAN: SPANISH RED CROSS : ACTION TO INCREA	04/06/2002	14/06/2006	CRUZ ROJA ESPANOLA	1,053,143.00	634,599.00	418,544.00
FOOD	2004	84570	Action to increase the availability of water for human and	30/12/2004	01/01/2009	CRUZ ROJA ESPANOLA	750,000.00	452,406.00	297,594.00
FOOD	2004	84585	Derudeb and Haiya Integrated Rural Food Security Progr	20/12/2004	21/12/2007	DANSK RODE KORS	500,000.00	450,000.00	50,000.00
FOOD	2004	84587	Food Security and Livelihood Improvement Program for E	16/12/2004	01/08/2008	VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTI	750,000.00	675,000.00	75,000.00
FOOD	2005	110141	Food Security interventions to assist vulnerable livestock	10/12/2005	01/11/2008	VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTI	756,554.00	642,600.00	113,954.00
FOOD	2005	110362	Assistance for Halaib pastoral and agro-pastoral groups t	07/12/2005	08/12/2008	AGENCY FOR COOPERATION	1,203,394.00	759,018.00	444,376.00
FOOD	2005	110399	Livelihood Enhancement Project for Rural Communities i	06/12/2005	02/02/2008	CARE INTERNATIONAL UK	3,025,251.00	2,910,886.20	114,364.80
FOOD	2006	121205	Khartoum State Food Security Consortium Project	16/09/2006	31/03/2008	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	1,000,000.00	900,000.00	100,000.00
FOOD	2007	133357	Integrated Rural Community Development and Food Sect	15/05/2007	01/12/2010	OSTERREICHISCHES ROTES	1,483,914.00	881,442.00	602,472.00
FOOD	2007	134141	Support to Returnees by the North/South Conflict, Sudan	14/05/2007	28/02/2010	FOLKEKIRKENS NODHJAELP	1,479,000.00	920,666.50	558,333.50
FOOD	2007	134307	Food Security Recovery Project Blue Nile State	04/06/2007	01/04/2010	WORLD VISION UK	1,221,149.00	498,748.80	722,400.20
FOOD	2007	135498	Rebuilding of livelihoods of war affected people in the Blu	09/05/2007	10/05/2010	PRACTICAL ACTION LIMITED	1,199,308.10	469,387.00	729,921.10
FOOD	2007	139473	Enhancing Food Security of Vulnerable groups in IDP car	20/11/2007	21/09/2009	STICHTING CARE NEDERLANI	1,799,605.00	999,469.60	800,135.40
FOOD	2007	141865	Food Security and Safe Water for Pibor County, Jonglei S	11/10/2007	01/08/2009	ASSOCIAZIONE COOPERAZIO	1,110,000.00	580,182.00	529,818.00
FOOD	2007	143706	Food and Income Security Amongst Returnee and Host C	01/10/2007	01/05/2010	STICHTING INTERKERKELIJK	1,283,235.00	792,650.00	490,585.00
FOOD	2007	144548	CRS Khartoum State Poverty Reduction Programme	01/12/2007	02/12/2009	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	960,520.00	377,328.00	583,192.00
FOOD	2007	145380	Development of Human and Social Capital Amongst IDPs	03/12/2007	01/10/2009	FELLOWSHIP FOR AFRICAN R	869,265.00	491,742.00	377,523.00
FOOD	2007	145770	Supporting the recovery process of vulnerable population:	18/12/2007	19/12/2009	ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM	1,300,000.00	626,808.00	673,192.00
FOOD	2007	145931	Youth Empowement in Sudan(YES)	21/12/2007	22/06/2011	VOLONTARIATO INTERNAZIOI	625,044.00	169,590.38	455,453.62
FOOD	2007	145939	Women and Youth Vocational Training & Income Genera	05/12/2007	06/12/2009	ENFANTS DU MONDE-DROITS	645,084.33	257,633.12	387,451.21
FOOD	2007	145988	South Sudan Livelihoods Recovery & Development Progr	31/12/2007	01/01/2010	FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL R	1,025,000.00	436,744.00	588,256.00
FOOD	2007	146758	Empowering Returnees and Their Vulnerable Communiti	31/12/2007	01/04/2010	ADRA DEUTSCHLAND E.V	1,096,684.00	605,792.11	490,891.89
FOOD	2007	146833	Food Security and Livelihood Improvement Project for Re	28/12/2007	29/12/2010	TIERARZTE OHNE GRENZEN	900,000.00	316,350.00	583,650.00
MAP	2005	111283	Eastern Equatoria Integrated Mine Action Project	29/12/2005	30/09/2007	THE MINES ADVISORY GROU	1,499,946.00	1,472,607.55	27,338.45
MAP	2007	129380	Integrated Mine Action intervention in support of resettlerr	05/06/2007	06/01/2009	THE MINES ADVISORY GROU	1,000,000.00	800,000.00	200,000.00
MAP	2007	147281	INTEGRATED MINE ACTION AGAINST LANDMINES At	29/12/2007	31/12/2008	THE MINES ADVISORY GROU	1,499,160.00	1,199,328.00	299,832.00
ONG-PVD	2004	64639	BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF THE SUDANESE DISAB	17/12/2004	01/01/2008	ACTION ON DISABILITY AND I	717,657.00	645,892.00	71,765.00
ONG-PVD	2004	64665	INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PROJECT (IFSP) FOR	11/10/2004	23/01/2009	DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHIL	543,921.00	336,933.00	206,988.00
ONG-PVD	2004	64672	BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN BAHR EL GHAZI	19/08/2004	01/01/2008	HORIZONT 3000 OSTERREICH	700,772.87	630,695.87	70,077.00
ONG-PVD	2005	111298	Increasing Resilience to Poverty of Rural Communities in	29/12/2005	31/03/2009	PRACTICAL ACTION LIMITED	737,968.00	664,171.00	73,797.00
ONG-PVD	2005	111305	Capacity building of educational system in Yei Payam.	22/12/2005	23/12/2010	SCOTTISH CATHOLIC INTERN	710,000.00	266,610.00	443,390.00
RRM	2006	131518	Support the African Union Darfur Peace Agreement Imple	20/12/2006	21/06/2007	AFRICAN UNION	563,000.00	450,400.00	112,600.00
RRM	2006	132280	Confidence Building and Capacity Building in support to t	29/12/2006	30/06/2007	JUSTICE AFRICA LBG	559,000.00	453,268.90	105,731.10

TOTAL 57,969,148.74 34,744,146.09 23,225,002.65

Work Order: 2007076539 - 19/12/2007 - 3,000,000 € DELSDN - 07/018 - 3,000,000 € UN - GA - Yes - 21/12/2007 - 20/06/2009

2007/22	MD	C(2007)6539	19/12/2007	3,000,000 €	DELSDN	07/018	3,000,000 €	UN	GA	Yes	21/12/2007	20/06/2009	3,000,000 €	600,000 €	158,815 €	2,241,185 €	- €
2007/22	MD	C(2007)6539	19/12/2007	3,000,000 €	DELSDN	07/018	3,000,000 €	UN	GA	Yes	21/12/2007	20/06/2009	3,000,000 €	600,000 €	158,815 €	2,241,185 €	- €

ALLUN Joint Mediation

Support Team (JAST) for

Darfur

ALLUN Joint Mediation

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Darfur

Total Delegation: 3,000,000 €

3,000,000 €

3,000,000 € 600,000 € 158,815 € 2,241,185 € - €