

SOUTH SUDAN: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

THE CHALLENGES OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT

Campaña de sensibilización
**SERVICIOS SOCIALES
BÁSICOS EN ÁFRICA**

derechos
salud - educación
agua - alimentación - salud
derechos - educación - alimentación
educación - salud - derechos - agua
salud
agua -
derechos
**CUESTIÓN
DE VIDA**
a de
alimentación -
salud
agua
de
salud
agua
educación - derechos - agua
alimentación - derechos
derechos - agua - educación
salud - alimentación - agua
agua - derechos - educación
alimentación - salud
educación - derechos
salud - alimentación
derechos - agua
alimentación
educación
derechos
salud

redes 



SOUTH SUDAN: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

THE CHALLENGES OF INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT

Report developed by
the Research Center for Transnational Security and Governance (ReSeT) for REDES
(Network of Organizations for the Development of Solidarity)

Coordination and production of the report
Jesús García-Luengos

Team at ReSeT:
Balder Hageraats, Helga Amenabar y María Molina

Photografies:
José Vieira and Solidaridad con Sur Sudán.

Madrid, March 2, 2012

Index

Executive Summary.....	5
1. Introduction.....	10
2. Background.....	11
3. International Cooperation for Development in South Sudan. Keys regarding ODA and international actors.	15
4. Spanish Cooperation for Development. Experience of the Spanish NGOs in South Sudan.....	20
4.1. The Spanish AOD.....	20
4.2. Main keys summarized by the Spanish Development NGOs.....	22
4.3. Good Practices.....	26
5. Recommendations.....	29
6. Lessons learned and Conclusions.....	31

APPENDICES

I. Summary of the campaign: "Africa: A Question of Life, A Due Question"	37
II. Bibliography and documental Sources.....	38
III. Realized Interviews.....	39
IV. Principle facts about the North-South Sudan conflict.....	40
V. Statistical data about South Sudan	45
VI. Maps. Geographical and demographic characteristics of South Sudan.....	47
VII. International ODA.....	53
VIII. Spanish ODA through its agents.....	58
IX. AECID Sudan Card.....	59
X. Summary of activities of Solidarity with South Sudan	60
XI. Millenium Development Goals.....	62



redes

SOUTH SUDAN: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

ACRONYMS

- AMREF:** Foundation of Medical Research in Africa
- ODA:** Official Development Assistance
- BSF:** Basic Services Fund
- CBTF:** Capacity Building Trust Fund
- CHF:** Common Humanitarian Fund
- CPA:** Comprehensive Peace Agreement
- IDP:** Internally Displaced Person
- IGAD:** Intergovernmental Authority for Development in Africa
- IO:** Intermón Oxfam
- JRF:** Jesuit Refugee Service
- LRA:** Lord Resistance Army (Resistance army of the Ugandan Man)
- MDTF:** Multi:Donor Trust Fund
- OMUDES:** Multilateral Bodies of Development
- NGO:** Non-governmental Organization
- PROYDE:** Promotion and Development NGO
- PROCLADE:** Clarentian Development Promotion NGO
- REDES:** Network of Entities for Development of Solidarity
- SED:** Solidarity, Education, and Development NGO
- SPLM:** Sudan's People's Liberation Movement
- SRF:** Sudan Recovery Fund
- UN:** United Nations
- UNDP:** United Nations Development Program
- UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund
- WFP:** World Food Program (UN)

Executive Summary

The new state of South Sudan, which proclaimed its independence in July of 2011, is embedded in a context marked by key historical, cultural, political, and economic complexities. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (2005) opened a new and decisive era between North and South Sudan, which for more than four decades have faced a conflict with rising numbers of casualties, refugees, and internally displaced persons. Relations between the Republic of Sudan and South Sudan continue to be marked by important tensions and will continue to determine the future of both countries for quite some time. The delivery of oil—whose revenue in recent years have not reached the population in South Sudan with the evident that a traditional political economy is been generated – this is one of the keys of the bilateral relations. On the other hand, South Sudan's government is challenging difficult risks, among them the development of its capacity as the render of social basic service for its population and the construction of a national identity.



The direct knowledge of such scenario through the work realized in South Sudan by REDES (Network of entities for solidarity development)-, a group made up by entities, most of them linked to religious institutions and by organizations of Christian inspiration, with great experience in Africa, south of the Sahara, has also been a key factor for the writing of the present report. It is framed on the work of SEDES through the Campaign about basic social services: "Africa: a question of life; a due question" that was carried out during the last three years.

Another aspect that favors the decision to tackle this study was the interest for possessing an analysis about some key aspects to international cooperation for development in South Sudan and, in a particular way, in order to know in greater depth the experience of Spanish cooperation, mainly through the NGOS that have been working in the country since a few years ago. This is an exercise that had not been done until the present day.

The **international community** has deployed diverse programs and multilateral funds in South Sudan, with a significant amount of funds that, nonetheless, are much less than the current necessities of the country and its population. An inadequate knowledge of the specific context on

their part, together with a great institutional weakness on the part of the government and the national authorities and determining factors at every level, such as those related to security and the complete lack of local capacities, have caused that the efficacy of the ODA has been quite low up to now. The international NGOs have focused, in recent years, on the humanitarian emergency aid and on the basic social services sector. More than two thirds of these organizations have not been able yet to reach even 50% of their initial previsions of funds destined for development programs and humanitarian action for 2012; and almost another two thirds do not have a confirmed amount for 2013.

On the other hand, the principal difficulty for the analysis of ODA destined for South Sudan since the signing of the CPA in 2005, is the practical inexistence of data and figures separated between North and South Sudan. Generally speaking the international ODA has been oriented towards humanitarian aid, infrastructure, and the security sector. The total volume of ODA destined for basic social services, essential for South Sudan, do not keep up with the needs of the country.

As far as the **Spanish cooperation** is concerned the presence of the AECID is limited to an antenna in the capital of the Republic of Sudan, Khartoum, and dependant on the OTC of Ethiopia. On the strategic level the last document approved was the Plan of Special Action (PAE) about Sudan 2006-2008. Spain has also give its support to South Sudan by means of a fiduciary trust for the development of the capacities (CBTF) and fiduciary trust of multidonors of South Sudan (MDTF). The information we have up to now is that, with a coordinated action with the European Union, the geographical concentration of the AECID for the projects of development of South Sudan it is going to be oriented to the Lakes state, being the priority sector de rural development besides humanitarian aid.



Among the **best practices** collected through said interviews and the corresponding documentation, the following can be mentioned.

The interviews realized with diverse Spanish ONGDs present in the country revealed diverse aspects, as far as the level of the needs of the country and the lack of capacities, at all levels, as well as in the relation to its most direct experience. In relationship with the last mentioned items were mentioned the great difficulties to find persons to work in the projects due to the lack of preparation and formation of local people; the need to evaluate adequately, and before starting any intervention, the absolute lack of communications and transportation networks; the difficulty in the application of gender consistently; the great challenge of the viability of the projects; and the diverse problems at the level of operative management.

Among the good practices

- Related to the implications working with local communities, it is fitting to underline the experience of IO in **the creation of local committees for the management of water wells “centered on the community.”**
- In the field of education, the experience of “Entreculturas” and JRS should also be taken into account. Apart from a progress evaluation of the agreement signed with AECID, **a new method of training teachers has started to be put into action, teaching in the classrooms and within the school day, in such a way that reinforces the key aspects of the teacher and favors an interactive teaching with the students.**
- It is also worth mentioning the **campaigns that can generate social advances in the field of education for peace and that will contribute to build a sentiment of common national identity, social cohesion, and shared values**, such as the campaign of 101 days organized by *Solidarity with South Sudan*.
- It’s also fitting to underline the formation that it is done in English within the program of the formation of teachers and health persons, by many ONGDs
- In matters of gender, there is a series of indicators that are given good results. One of these is the financial support to young girls giving them a half scholarship, which is contributing to an improvement in the level of access to high school education. Similarly, the supplying of health kits to girls has improved the rates of assistance and has reduced their dropout rate. Women are also incorporated for in activities for the construction of peace. As Solidarity is doing by means of its pastoral activities and with the formation of women leaders.
- In the field of education, some of the NGOs interviewed noted their special concern, and that of their counterparts, for the schooling of girls, dedicating a good part of their efforts to raising awareness among parents. Added to this are activities that promote the role of women, as is the case with the NGO Madreselva and the Salesian sisters. Other entities, such as young people and development, point out, in the framework of their educational activities, the realization of a transversal program of alphabetization of girls.
- It is also fitting to point out the importance of the work of all those organizations that, such as those with a religious profile, have been many years working and have remained close to the local communities, independently from the war stages and the conflicts that have occurred in South Sudan during the last decades

Among the **lessons learned**, it is worth highlighting:

- **The complex relationship between emergency, recuperation, and development** —that does not adapt to the “classic” paradigm in this field —**that has not had, in many cases, its concurrent reflection in the strategies of the donors and their organizations.**
- **Betting on medium-term and long-term strategies** —just as some Spanish NGOs have noted— **through sustained and predictable help** are also determining factors in a country such as South Sudan.
- **Improving the tracking and monitoring of projects, just as the establishment of adequate mechanisms of hand bills**, is another of those issues that are at the order of the day.
- Another of the confirmed issues is **the need to improve coordination—at all levels—between international bodies, NGOs present in the country, governments, and local authorities.**

- There also exist multiple lessons about the institutional insufficiency of government and administration of South Sudan. These have not been evaluated adequately by the international donors, which have damaged, in an important way, the efficacy and viability of the aid programs.
- Up to now the programs of international donors have been basically centered in Juba and in the capitals of the 10 federated states of the country, **while the rural and most remote areas have been neglected.**



- The Spanish NGOs have also highlighted important issues in the matters of planning and managing projects. It is important to consider with great anticipation these tasks y to value in a pondered way, and in function of the physical context (its embedment, the state of its communication systems, the periods of rain), the costs and the estimated dates of the execution.
- **Another one of the greatest challenges is to continue to get the communities involved from the phase of identification of the intervention,** besides favoring the participation of the grassroots and community organizations in the development processes, and to reinforce the local civil society.
- **Other crucial points are the equity in assigning assistance, the attention to the most vulnerable and the necessary support to the activities related to agriculture and the generation of means of support** that is fundamental for the three million people that depend on South Sudan, in a more or less chronic way, for their food support.

The **recommendations** derived from all the above are as follows:

- From 2005 up to now, **an experience has been generated in South Sudan that should orient the ODA and the international cooperation,** improving the efficacy and the impacts of the projects; combining attention to the most urgent human needs with development strategies; and considering, transversally, all of the implications and relative impacts on the relationship and interdependence between security and development.
- **The community focus and "bottom-up"** is pointed out in many ways by diverse organizations and experts as a key aspect.
- It is also necessary **to establish all those channels—and consequently to reinforce the capacities—that facilitate access to South Sudanese civil society and the local NGOs to international assistance funds.**
- It is also essential a greater attention and economic support for the projects and programs addressed to populations and most vulnerable groups, including neglected children, the disabled and the elderly, homes in which the woman is the only provider, widows and victims of abuse, and returned people.
- All those **strategies, mechanisms, and programs that are consistent with the context and its complexity and that, creatively and innovatively, are funded with enough flexibility** and improve the effectiveness of that assistance; these will also be a reference of the future

- The **sustainability** of the interventions being a determining aspect, **it is important to incorporate, from the phase of identification a solid analysis about that question.**
- The reported figures of the international ODA clearly reflect the **need to increase the lower levels of investing in education, health, water and drainage.**
- The international bodies, as well as the international NGOs, should **better orient their efforts and prepare strategies and indicators in a way more in accordance with the Objectives of Development of the Millennium**, that constitute for South Sudan one of the top priorities, as has been declared by its government.
- **The monitoring and evaluation of the projects** constitutes a source of relevant apprenticeship and fiscal responsibility and is key in terms of efficacy and impact.
- **The incorporation and reinforcement of the transversal focus on gender is substantial**, and has room for improvement in the great majority of the interventions.

In the case of the AECID, the preparation of a strategy for South Sudan – together with the presence of a person responsible for programs in Juba – **should be undertaken sooner rather than later**; through the planning of a Country Association Framework that incorporates the international principles regarding efficacy of the assistance and “good implication” in fragile states, and that takes in to account the valuable experience and the sectors and scope (including geographical scope) of the intervention of the Spanish NGOs.

It is also recommended that the AECID realize an **evaluation of all the assistance channeled through the multilateral bodies to South Sudan** in order to adopt the ensuing decisions, and that **increases its support to all those basic social service projects, through NGO, that are well-founded.**

- Regarding the **Spanish NGOs** with presence in the country, it would be very convenient to **create spaces for the exchange of information, experience, and knowledge.** Moreover, the channels of communication between the AECID and the said NGOs should be improved. One formula could be the **celebration, and progressive institutionalization, of an annual meeting in Spain to debate and reflect together about South Sudan**, in which would participate representatives of the NGOs, Spanish charity associations with a presence or interest in the country, representatives of the AECID and of interested Autonomous Communities or local governments, and experts with experience in the country.
- In turn, **the creation of spaces and the development of work in the network between the Spanish NGOs should be further fostered**, not only in order to reinforce the aspects of communication and coordination, but also those aspects of making people aware of its impact on public opinion. In the case of REDES, various organizations have coordinated their work in South Sudan through the joint experience of *Solidarity*. On the other hand, the campaign “Africa: A Question of Life, A Due Question” has been oriented towards making people aware of the incidence in relation with the basic social services in Africa. These last two aspects have ample margin for progress and they only will become more vital in the area of international cooperation for the Spanish development.

1. Introduction

The Republic of South Sudan (hereafter, “South Sudan”) became the 54th country in Africa in July of 2011, generating the second historical exception (the first being Eritrea) to the maxim adopted by the extinct Organization of African Unity (OAU) of the inalterability of the borders laid out (albeit arbitrarily) by the colonial powers.

The new country—configured by ten federated states, segregated from the Southern region of The Republic of Sudan—was born into a context in which historical, political, cultural, and economic key complexities have determined its future during the last decades and will continue doing so for much longer. The open conflict they have maintained for almost 30 years, the North of Sudan (the current Republic of Sudan) and the South of Sudan, described by the media in a simplistic way as a confrontation between northern Muslims from one side and Christians and Animists from the other, has been devastating; it has had multiple irradiations, with support from diverse opposition guerilla groups, both Sudanese and foreign, on the part of both camps. As will be shown below, the situation in the area of humanitarian action, as well as in that of development, presents enormous challenges.



The direct knowledge of said scenario through the work already done in South Sudan by REDES (Network of Organizations for the Development of Solidarity)—group formed mainly by entities linked to religious institutions and organizations inspired by Christianity, with much experience in Sub-Saharan Africa—has been a key factor in the development of this Report. It is framed, in turn, in the work of REDES through the campaign for basic social services: “Africa: A Question of Life, A Due Question” brought about during the last three years. Annex I contains a summary of this Campaign¹.

Other aspects that favored the decision to undertake this study was an interest in having an analysis on key aspects of the international cooperation for development in South Sudan since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and, more particularly, knowing more about the experience of Spanish cooperation, especially through the NGOs working in the country for years; an exercise which had not been performed up to now. The aim of the following lines is, moreover, to collect the lessons learned in this field object of this study, and from them, put forward the resulting recommendations and orientations.

¹ The content and objectives of the Campaign can be seen at: <http://www.africacuestiondevida.org>

To this effect, some key contexts are first laid out, in order to analyze later on the most relevant aspects related to the Official Development Assistance (ODA) intended for the country in recent years, as well as the experience of the Spanish Cooperation and some of its NGOs and charities in the area of basic social services.

In preparing the report, the first phase was to collect and select a series of documents and sources (listed in Annex II), to analyze and extract all the information that could be useful and relevant to the research, and to establish the institutions and people who would be interviewed, also holding a number of meetings and communications with REDES. The first phase ended with a short document on methodology and the focus of the report, and a list of interviews that was checked with and agreed to by REDES.

The second phase consisted in completing a number of interviews (outlined in Annex III), both in Spain and, via *Skype*, with people living abroad; in the analysis of the documents and sources; and in the planning of the outline of the Report and the Annexes. A special effort was made to obtain the volumes of ODA international and Spanish intended for South Sudan in recent years, and the specific sectors, even though the majority of available data is not separated between North and South Sudan.

2. Context

The brand new independence of South Sudan (July 2011) is marked by many challenges that condition directly the viability of the new state. The role played by the national political elites and their relations with their northern neighbor will determine the future of more than eight million people, whose expectations of peace, stability, and progress are directly proportional to the excess of almost four decades (with an interruption of eleven years) of conflict with North Sudan; with a balance—of quite dramatic proportions and, instead, with little international attention and media coverage—of 2 million dead and 4 million displaced persons or refugees. This conflict came to an end in 2005 with the signing of the CPA that, among other things, established diverse strategies for sharing power between the North and the South, and that culminated in a referendum on independence (January 2011) with 98% of voters in favor. Annex IV covers the main points of this conflict.

Since 2005 the international community and its development programs of cooperation have had to deal with a complex scenario that requires a solid understanding of the political, economic, and social context. Emergency situations - resulting from conflicts, both internal and external, and natural disasters such as chronic droughts and floods - have been intermixed with pressing needs in the area of development and in basic social sectors, like education and health.

Southern Sudan has reached independence as a country with one of the lowest human development indicators in the world (according to the index developed by UNDP²). On the other hand, most of the population lives in rural areas (83%) and depends mainly on livestock (78%).

Taking also into account its historical background, current context, and starting point, the new country is an exceptional case in terms of state-building challenges, which involve, among other things, the creation of solid institutions, the plural political operation, the trust between internal stakeholders and the establishment of external relations. Annex V contains a series of statistical

2 <http://hdr.undp.org/es/>



data on population, poverty, maternal and child health, primary education, gender, and displaced persons.

The state's capacity to deliver basic services and to consolidate gradually their levels of good governance will be essential in providing credibility and legitimacy to the new government of South Sudan. The other major challenge will be to build a common national identity

Political and Socio-Economic Key Information

The Democratic Republic of South Sudan is divided into 10 states and 86 counties. Its capital is Juba. The new country has an area of 644,000 km² (248,000 mi²), while its population is just over 8 million (for reference, the area of Spain is 504,645 km², or 195,000 mi²). The country is populated by many ethnic groups, predominantly by the Dinka (15%) and the Nuer (10%). A number of indigenous languages are spoken (over 60), and a majority of the population professes traditional religious beliefs based in animism, while a minority (which in recent years has increased to about 2 million people, according to some reports) are Christian believers ; however, there is an important syncretism. Annex VI contains the geographic and demographic characteristics of South Sudan, using various maps.

Despite current rates of poverty and development, South Sudan has significant reserves of natural resources, especially oil; with crude oil reserves in 4 of its 10 states. It also exports wood. To date, the estimated ten billion dollars allocated to the government by SPLM during the CPA, which came from oil revenues, have not been seen equally and significantly reflected in the improvement of infrastructure or in basic social sectors.

South Sudan holds most of the oil (3/4 parts of daily production, about 500,000 barrels) and an estimated 80% of untapped reserves, while refineries, pipelines, and port installations for exporting are under the control of the Republic of Sudan. According to the CPA, both countries should share equally in oil revenues. However, the management of oil is causing very strong tensions between the two neighbors, to the extent that the government of South Sudan decided in January, 2012, to temporarily suspend its oil exports³. Taking into consideration that oil accounts for 98% of the state budget of South Sudan and those current estimates put the duration of the reserves between 20 and 30 years, one of the greatest challenges facing the country – in addition to the transparent and redistributive management of oil - is economic diversification.

Moreover, the Republic of Sudan and Republic of South Sudan still continue having some conflicts, with great tension and violence in the border areas and with political and humanitarian implications for the entire region. The non-inclusion in the CPA of two key states for the relations between the two countries, such as Blue Nile and South Kordofan (whose population has so far been prevented from declaring freely its own future) is causing heightened tensions and instability, thousands of IDPs, and alarming levels of malnutrition and mortality⁴. On the other hand, tensions are also rising in the State of Abyei, where, in accordance with the CPA, a referendum was to be held in 2011 so that its population might decide to incorporate itself under the sovereignty of one of the two countries. The Khartoum government's attempts to control the various

3 The suspension of exports due to the consideration as exorbitant the rate that the Republic of Sudan intends to charge its neighbor to the South for the transfer of oil through pipelines located in the North. South Sudan also accuses the Khartoum government of having misappropriated \$815 million of oil revenues.

4 In June 2011, the confrontations in Southern Kordofan between the armed forces of the Government of Sudan and the Northern faction of the SPLM provoked 300,000 IDPs. At Blue Nile some 35,000 people took refuge in Ethiopia and 23,000 in South Sudan. In February 2012, various agencies and experts estimate that every day there are 1,000 people crossing the border between the two countries to the south and, accordingly, warned of a possible new influx of 150,000 within the following months, if the tensions and violence continue.

ongoing processes resulting from the CPA - and the inability of the international community to exert more pressure on the North - have been, in turn, a constant in recent years. Some of the ongoing disputes between the two countries are currently being negotiated with the support of the African Union, focusing on four key areas: citizenship (with just under 1 million Southern Sudanese that still remain in North Sudan), security, international agreements (such as the Nile's Water Agreement) and financial affairs (among which must be resolved how both countries share the heavy debt of the current Republic of Sudan).

Furthermore, the ruling party, the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) faces major challenges, one of the most important of which is to form a true political party and create room for political opposition in a state, whose indices of corruption are very high⁵. Other pressing challenges focus on the reform of the security sector (with strong inter-ethnic tensions and hundreds of thousands of small arms circulating in the hands of various groups) and in the gradual consolidation of the Administration of Justice.

Within the internal order, there are also a number of tensions and conflicts, both inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic (both subject to constant manipulation by the political elites), between sedentary and pastoral communities, or motivated by the appropriation of land or other natural resources. The actions of the Resistance Army of the Lord of Uganda (LRA) have also caused tens of thousands of IDPs in the past. Additionally, many regions are still in a post-conflict situation in terms of social or economic regeneration. Still, it is



estimated that since 2005, 2.3 million displaced people and refugees have returned. The situation of these people, among whom are hundreds of thousands of returnees arriving from Sudan, especially from Khartoum, and who have had to leave their jobs and their homes (subject to the prohibition of the government of the Khartoum to sell their houses), is of instability.

The International Community and Cooperation for Development

As far as the presence of the international donors is concerned, it has been focused almost entirely in the capital, Juba, (and in other important nucleus, such as Wau) and their efforts have centered on the government and the central administration. Among the countries that have supported the independence of South Sudan are the 27 that form the European Union.

Multilateral organizations like the UN that have been centered in Khartoum are currently in the process of reviewing their work of recent years and strengthening the regeneration of their capacities in South Sudan⁶. At the present time the UN has an important presence in Juba through its agencies. Similarly, a number of international donors have begun to reorient their efforts towards

⁵ Ranked 177th (of 182) with an index of 1.6/10 according to the Corruption Perceptions Index 2011, prepared by *Transparency International*.

⁶ This is the case for OCHA, which has included in its budgets the prevision to hire 10 international workers and 9 national workers for its office in South Sudan



regenerating the capacity in South Sudan. Sweden and the Netherlands have moved their permanent staff from Khartoum to Juba. Others, such as the European Commission and the U.S. (through its development agency USAID), also have a permanent presence in Juba⁷.

The institutional weaknesses of Southern Sudan - and the consequent inability to absorb adequately and to manage the ODA - have burdened just as much the volume of funds and the effectiveness of the programs of international donors, who are in turn afraid to channel their aid through a context characterized by fragility and instability at various levels. For their part, international NGOs have focused in recent years on emergency humanitarian aid on basic social services. Taking this factor into account and the rest mentioned in relation with the context the projects of said institutions have faced many difficulties that have determined the effectiveness and impact of their interventions.

The South Sudan Development Plan (2011-2013) is based on four pillars: governance, economic growth, human and social development, and security and conflict resolution. Such Plan aims to be the instrument to guide and lead domestic investment and the support of donors and international actors on the world stage⁸.

⁷ Others, however, such as the British development agency DFID, which channels all of its humanitarian aid funds through the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), will keep its humanitarian staff in Khartoum for now.

⁸ Information and a PDF document of the South Sudan Development Plan can be accessed at: <http://reliefweb.int/node/426709> (link test date: February 29, 2012).

3. The International Cooperation for Development and the ODA in South Sudan

The main difficulty for the analysis of the ODA destined to South Sudan since the 2005 signing of the CPA is the virtual absence of facts and figures broken down between North and South Sudan. The inflows of aid from both the OECD, through the DAC, and the UN, through OCHA, have not been disaggregated by region, and the same happens with other international organizations⁹.

Consequently, the data presented in this section have been taken from various sources, in order to bring together those considered most relevant with those that reflect an estimate of aid to Sudan and South Sudan¹⁰.

The Republic of Sudan is ranked as the 13th country in the world that received ODA (excluding debt relief) **between the years 2000-2009**. The ODA to Sudan from 2005 to 2009 has fluctuated between 2,000 and 2,300 million dollars per year; **corresponding with this latter period, 60.6% of the funds for humanitarian aid**. Ninety-six percent of humanitarian aid to Sudan (between 2000 and 2010) has come from DAC member countries of the OECD. It is estimated that about **one third of the funds collected through the system "consolidated appeal" intended for Sudan by OCHA (UN) have been destined for Southern Sudan**¹¹. Figure 1 of Annex VII lays out the funding for North and South Sudan through OCHA's consolidated appeal process.

Just after the signing of the CPA, donors pledged significant amounts of aid important for the recovery and the development in Sudan: 4,500 million dollars from 2005-2007 (being, at the OECD level the real disbursement figures for that period of 4,100 million, (excluding debt relief), and 4,800 million from 2008 - July 2011).

The top bilateral donor of humanitarian aid from 2000-2009 was the U.S. (47.8% of the total, equivalent to 4,000 million dollars), **followed by the European Union** (13.1%, equivalent to 1,100 million dollars).

The OCHA has organized evaluations to support the plan of humanitarian work since 2010 and has also been responsible for compiling statistics on health, nutrition, food availability, and access to water and drainage. The results reflect a slight improvement in some of these sectors, although the requirements are subject to continuous evolution, given the context. The bulk of humanitarian assistance has focused on food aid, while other areas show very low rates of assistance, such as agriculture (around 4%), health (around 10%) and water and drainage (which varies, depending on the year, between 2.4% and 6.4%). In Figure 2 of Annex VII appears the ODA of humanitarian aid destined to Sudan between 2000 and 2010.

⁹ Several major bilateral donors have disaggregated by region for the aid they have sent to Sudan in recent years, although these do not coincide with the borders of the two new States, the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan. For a better understanding on how international donors have been acting to count aid destined for Sudan, please consult the 2011 document, "Aid in Transition: South Sudan" by the Global Humanitarian Assistance.

¹⁰ The websites of OECD-DAC, the World Bank, Joint Task Donors, and all multi-donor funds operating in Southern Sudan have all been consulted to this end, as well as the publications of some specialized agencies such as the Global Humanitarian Assistance. The links are contained in Appendix II.

¹¹ The Global Humanitarian Assistance elaborated in 2011 two documents of reference on the AOD destined for Sudan: "Aid in transition: South Sudan" and "Resource flows to Sudan-Aid to South Sudan".



Since July 2011, the OCHA has begun to review the sums of humanitarian aid from donors using the framework process of the Consolidated Appeal for South Sudan. Based on these data, Spain is ranked 12th with \$400,000 or 0.2% of donations received. Figure 3 of Annex VII contains the list of major donors.

The rest of the ODA to Sudan between 2005 and 2011, which has not been humanitarian aid, has been largely allocated towards strengthening the capacities of government and civil society, a significant part of which has been directed to the government of South Sudan¹². Figure 4 of Annex VII reflects the sectors that received this assistance. As noted in this graph, the amounts of aid allocated to health, education, and water and drainage have been well below those of the sector referred to above.

On the other hand, it is important to note that between 2005 and 2009 only 8.7% (996 million dollars) in the ODA to Sudan was allocated to the sectors of health, reproductive health and other health services to the population, education, and water and drainage¹³. This percentage varied when limited to 2006-2009, and draws on data published in 2011 by the OECD, which are shown in Figure 5 of Annex VII. According to these data, **the average ODA during this period aimed at basic social services is 16.75%**. Which, divided by sectors, implies an average of 4.75% for education, **6.75% for health**, and **4.75% for water and drainage**

In terms of data on the volume of bilateral ODA, excluding humanitarian aid to South Sudan, and the lack of disaggregated statistics or other data, the estimate provided by a source who has worked in the country between 2009 and 2011, is that approximately 600 million Euros of ODA has been allocated, half of which from the U.S. and its development agency (USAID) and the other half by the other donors, especially the UK, Norway, and the Netherlands. Similarly, it is estimated that most of the ODA in recent years has gone to the security sector and to infrastructures, in line with the priorities of the government of South Sudan, whose 2011 budget allocates 28.46% to security and 10.98% to infrastructures. Figure 6 of Annex VII contains the 2010 budget of South Sudan by sectors.

The architecture of the international aid in South Sudan is concentrated in five joint multi-donor funds. Several of these funds are supported by the Joint Donor Team (JDT), established in 2006 by the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and later joined by Denmark and Canada, which works closely with the government of South Sudan. The five joint funds are the following:

- The **Multi-Donor Trust Fund** (MDTF), established in 2006. It directs its aid, mainly through the World Bank, to various sectors, especially security and infrastructures. The expenses between 2004 and 2010 exceeded \$500 million.
- The **Capacity Building Trust Fund** (CBTF), established in 2004 and currently endowed with about \$50 million. It is managed by the Joint Donor Team and a private management firm (Mott MacDonald). The funds are aimed at strengthening the capacities of the central government.
- The **Basic Services Fund** (BSF), established in 2005. It has disbursed a total of approximately \$100 million to date. It is managed by the firm Mott MacDonald and helps to the ONGDs up to \$2 million each. The objective of this fund is to increase coverage, access, and the sustained utilization of basic social services (focusing on primary education, primary healthcare, and water and drainage) for the South Sudanese population, further strengthening the capacities of both

¹² As outlined in the previously mentioned report by Global Humanitarian Assistance

¹³ Information taken from Global Humanitarian Assistance: "Resource flows to Sudan—Aid to South Sudan"



the communities and the South Sudan government (at the central, state, and county levels) in order that the latter strengthen its capacity for urban planning, monitoring, and the coordination of services provided by non-state actors.

- The **Common Humanitarian Fund** (CHF), was established in 2006 for all of Sudan, with a total expenditure of about 900 million dollars. It supports Above all, international NGOs and UN agencies in the areas of emergency and humanitarian aid, and devotes about 40% of its funds to South Sudan. At the end of 2011 was planned the creation of an Office of this Fund in Juba in order to focus on her, by the UNDP and the OCHA, the management and management of resources. In this way two separate funds are established, one in the Republic of Sudan and the other in South Sudan, with the consequent need for the donors to have to make subsequent decisions about their support.
- The **Sudan Recovery Fund** (SRF) created in 2009, and with an approximate expenditure to date of about \$100 million, it is managed by the UNDP. It finances local development activities not covered by the BSF, such as agriculture or other income-generating activities that sustain the families

Figure 7 of Annex VII contains the amounts of these funds between 2004 and 2010

The balance of these joint funds is, in general, rather negative. There are many experts and organizations who believe that the planning has not been consistent with the context, the challenges, and the lack of institutional capacity of the country, at all levels. The government's limited capacity for aid management has led to the existence in the country, at the present time, of more than 100 units of project implementation (specific management structures), in parallel with state structures. The implementation of the provided amounts, in many cases, has been well below the initial budget and has not been completed on schedule, with the consequential implications for humanitarian aid and development, especially if the indexes of poverty rate are considered, the serious fragility, and the indications of the country's development. The only fund which has had relatively positive evaluations of its diverse sectors is the BSF.



These evaluations highlighted by some bilateral agencies, such as the U.S., the UK (DFID), and Germany (KfW/GIZ), whose help has been allocated to various sectors, among them the security (army and police training) and infrastructures (construction and maintenance of roads, etc.). The Joint Donor Team countries, except Denmark, also have a presence in Juba through their own development agencies and carry out projects bilaterally.

The IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority for Development in Africa) is the regional organization that includes several countries in the Horn of Africa, and an organization to which South Sudan was incorporated in November, 2011. The IGAD lends its support in coordination with the government and with international donors through various programs and joint funds, such as the MDTF. In 2011, it launched a program funded by Norway for training of South Sudan government employees by their counterparts from several member countries of IGAD.

With regards to international NGOs, more than two thirds have not yet been able to achieve even 50% of their initial forecast of funds for development programs and humanitarian action in 2012, and nearly another two thirds have not confirmed any sum for 2013. These data are sufficiently explicit about the impossibility of growing in the medium-term, so vital an issue as is the predictability of aid, to address in an adequate and sustainable the recovery and development programs. This issue becomes even more relevant if one considers that these NGOs have played a key role in recent years in sectors such as basic social services. In the field of health services, for example, it is estimated that, at the present time, 80% of services depend on international NGOs.

On the other hand, many international donors are shaping their strategy according to the South Sudan Development Plan (2011-2013), whose central pillars are security, the network of roads and highways, primary healthcare, basic education, water, and manufacturing sectors. As for the specific strategies of relevant donors, it should be noted that the Netherlands, with strategy geared towards the next four years which is supported by a consistent analysis of security and conflict, has four priority areas that are: food, security, water, and reproductive and sexual health. Meanwhile, the British government will develop different strategies in each of the two countries, and Sweden, whose previous strategy expired in 2011, is currently conducting different strategies in the Republic of Sudan and in the Republic of South Sudan.

After a suspension of 15 years, the European Union resumed aid to Sudan in 2005. Through the 9th European Development Fund in 2010, 20 million Euros were allocated to the area of democratic governance, another 20 million to food security and agricultural development, and 11.5 million to education and health. In 2011, the EU pledged 200 million Euros to Sudan, part of which will go to support the South Sudan Development Plan (2011-2013). Between 2012 and 2014, the EU plans to develop a joint program in South Sudan, whose central themes are health education and infrastructures, public health, drinking water and drainage, and rural development.

For its part, FAO has produced an Interim Assistance Plan (IPA) worth \$50 million to the agricultural sector. It pretends to help to create the capacities at the ministerial level, to mediate in order to prevent conflicts over water resources, and to develop the livestock sector. This Plan will contribute to the overall development plan of the South Sudanese government. The FAO plan includes the establishment of a seed production sector and a component of UPA. Many returnees are coming to Juba and other major cities of the country and need to produce their own food. The World Food Program provides assistance to them for three months and then given a government land space for installation. As noted, their living conditions are quite extreme.

As for the World Bank, it announced in 2011 a commitment of \$75 million for basic services and job creation in South Sudan. It also has plans to hold a conference in Juba in 2012 with other donors.

A reference document to understand the experience of international donors in the country can be found in the chapter on South Sudan under the monitoring associated with the Paris Declaration and the principles for good international engagement in fragile states and situations, supported by OECD¹⁴.

In the light of what has been outlined here, it is evident that disaggregated data in relation to South Sudan are severely lacking. This issue has so far hindered an analysis that proves crucial to extracting information and guiding strategies. This is especially true if you consider that in South Sudan phases of emergency, recovery, and development are not clearly distinct stages, and therefore the key to obtain reliable and qualitative data on ODA to allocate and rebalance the international aid to the country.

¹⁴ Monitoring the Paris Declaration and the Principles for good international engagement in fragile Status and situations,. Country Chapter, Southern Sudan, 2011. OCDE.

4. The Spanish Development Cooperation, and the Experience of Spanish NGOs in South Sudan

4.1. Spanish ODA

After various vicissitudes in recent decades, marked by the conflict between the North and the South, 2006 saw the reopening of the Spanish Embassy in Sudan, and in 2010 a framework cooperation agreement to facilitate the development of new bilateral cooperation programs was signed.

Currently, the presence of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID, for its acronym in Spanish) is limited to a satellite office in the capital of the Republic of Sudan, Khartoum, under the Technical Office of Ethiopia. This office consists of two people, one responsible for development and other projects of humanitarian action. Both people are in charge of both the Spanish cooperation projects in the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, due to the fact, to date they have not been able to cover the place of the person responsible of the programs created by the AECID in Juba, the capital of the latter country.

At the strategic level the last document approved by the Spanish Cooperation was the Special Action Plan (PAE, for its acronym in Spanish) on Sudan for 2006-2008. It highlights as a comparative advantage of this Cooperation the extent to which the democratic governance anticipates a short-term focus, with the explicit mention of South Sudan, on conflict prevention and peace building. It also outlines the support to South Sudan through the multi-donor trust fund, and the regional priority of the states Bahr-el-Ghazal and Bahr-el-Jebel. Moreover, the plan recommends concentrating the work of the Spanish Cooperation on Bahr-el-Ghazal, and on the state of Central Equatoria, in order to increase the impact achieved through the work of NGOs such as Intermón Oxfam (IO,), the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), and the Red Cross in the fields of education, health, and water and drainage. The extent of education is considered a cornerstone for the country's future.

The current situation - characterized by a lack of development of a Spanish Cooperation strategy for both countries and a lack of staff in South Sudan, with the addition that there are no UN flights between Khartoum and Juba- is evidence of the current challenges to Spanish Cooperation in the new country. Field visits are rare and affect key tasks, such as assessing proposals presented to AECID by Spanish NGOs and monitoring projects.

On December 2008, AECID requested the participation of all NGOs to carry out two questionnaires to contribute to the process of monitoring and evaluating the agency in Sudan, but to date no response has been received of the results

The information currently available is that, in coordination with the European Union, **the geographical concentration of AECID for development projects in South Sudan is in the state of Lakes, rural development being the priority.**

Sudan is in the current Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation (2009-2012) as a country focused association (Group B). The amounts of ODA are not disaggregated between the North and the South.

The Republic of Sudan has taken a significant place as the recipient of emergency aid. The bulk of Spanish ODA comes from the AECID, provided by a small amount of decentralized cooperation (Autonomous Regions and Municipalities). In 2010 (latest data available), and under the heading "infrastructure and social services" of PACI, it was reported that €2,066,587 was allocated to education (29.7% of total), €784,698 allocated to health (11.65%), and €666,938 to water supply and drainage (9.89%). The largest allocation was to government and civil society, with 44.70% of the total¹⁵. The percentages of Spanish ODA for Sudan designated for basic social services were 58.01% in 2007, 53.51% in 2008, 74.31% in 2009, and 23.34% in 2010. In terms of percentage within this sector, the decline between 2009 and 2010 was 75.35%.

The large majority of Spanish ODA to Sudan has been channeled through multilateral organizations (OMUDES). In 2010, these contributions accounted for 84.81% of the total, while ODA allocated to NGOs only amounted to 14.40%. The trend in previous years had been the same.

As shown in Annex VIII, which includes AECID grants to Spanish NGO from 2006 to 2011 in Sudan and South Sudan, **a significant portion of aid to the latter has been directed to the areas of education, health, and water and drainage.** The focus of the Spanish cooperation has been on prioritizing these areas and supporting projects to strengthen professional capacities, as well as those that increase labor market opportunities, support for returning to or improving security measures in relation to sustainable measures against mines. In economic terms, and in relation to some projects and agreements, the amounts of allocated aid denote significant support.

As for multilateral aid, Annex IX lays out the data provided and collected from the AECID for 2009-2011 (although only 2011 data is disaggregated between Sudan and South Sudan). **Multilateral ODA reflects substantial amounts of aid channeled through UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNDP, and WFP. Humanitarian action has concentrated much of the funds,** which have also been directed to other areas such as education, health, rural development, and the fight against hunger, peace building, and democratic governance. The amounts allocated by the European Union are also significant. Clearly, multilateral aid through OMUDES requires proper monitoring in order to analyze and assess its results and impact.

Some of the information in Annexes VIII and IX has been provided directly by the AECID upon the release of this report, though it is not accessible directly through their website. This is the case of ODA allocated to NGOs before 2009 and of multilateral ODA from 2011. In other cases, information is missing, and in respect of multilateral ODA 2007 (which does not appear disaggregated by country, but only by region) or the one of 2008 (which does not list sectors). Annex X provides an overview of the amounts of Spanish aid between 2006 and 2010 in terms of its agents, and differentiating what has been channeled through OMUDES and what through humanitarian aid. Annex XI consists of a chart of AECID along with predictions for Sudan in 2011, which are expected to have a significant downward trajectory due to announced cuts in ODA.

Meanwhile, the monitoring report of the Africa Plan of 2010 signals the commitment of Spain by supporting Sudan through multilateral means and its enactment through three key elements in stabilizing the country: the strengthening of the institutions of Sudan, the consolidation of peace, and the support of the effective development of basic social services. Similarly, it should be noted that Spain fully supports the strengthening of IGAD as a key reference source in the region, without which specific financial contributions to this organization would not have been able to be identified.

¹⁵ In the 2010 PACI, pages 288 and 289 can be found a complete list of data relative to Sudan between 2007 and 2010.

At the institutional level and the cooperation within the scope of democratic governance cooperation, the plan highlights Spain's assistance to South Sudan through the Capacity Building Trust Fund (CBTF) and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for South Sudan (MDTF). I have not been able to obtain the amount of this help. On the other hand, according to the same document, the support of Spain under the current Africa Plan to the basic social services sector has been accomplished through projects and partnerships with NGOs on issues such as water and drainage, food security, reproductive health, and education. It highlights the collaboration with NGOs such as PROYDE, PROCLADE y SED, Youth and Development, Madreselva, IO, and AMREF. The areas of work are to improve primary health care, the education sector, access to water and drainage, and creating a training network of professionals in education and health. ¹⁶

4.2. Key Principles Outlined by the Spanish NGOs Present in the Country

As noted above, The international cooperation acts in a context full of shortages at all levels. Through the interviews realized, in which participants were those with ample knowledge of the African context and who have worked in different countries of the continent over the last few decades, it has been emphasized that South Sudan has shortcomings even more extreme than most African countries and regions, as well as a lack of humanitarian features and of very complex development.

More than six years after the signing of the CPA, South Sudan remains subject to a situation of continuing humanitarian emergency, being one of the countries with the lowest development indicators in the world that especially affects girls and women. The rates of maternal and infant mortality, the lack of access to drinking water (which affects more than half of the population of the country), the high rates of illiteracy, and the pressing need for resources and health vaccines are some of the most relevant aspects.

Tens of thousands of people are affected by recurrent intra-ethnic and inter-ethnic conflicts, by the actions of guerrilla groups (sometimes foreign groups) and by the actions of the Republic of Sudan and the conflict that still exists in certain areas with South Sudan, in addition to the impact of floods and droughts. It is estimated that in 2011 there were about 300,000 IDPs. To this situation is added the continuous flow of returnees to South Sudan from the Republic of Sudan. It is estimated that there is a total of about two million people, 700,000 of whom are still in the last country.

All this creates a scenario in which, as has been said, the phases of relief, recovery/rehabilitation, and post-conflict development are intertwined and do not respond to the paradigm of other, more "classic" contexts. Moreover, there are significant geographical inequalities and the focus of donors and international agencies has been mainly in the capital, Juba, and in major cities in the country, marginalizing thus the vast majority of rural areas. The precarious state of the means of communication is another determining factor. The challenges of the current government are diverse, being still pending the decentralization of power to the states and the allocation of consistent financial resources. The widespread insecurity determines transversally all development processes.

On the other hand, as a positive note, it serves to highlight some aspects of the preparation process and the social construction of the new era starting in 2011, especially in the months leading up to the country's independence. Some organizations, such as those that worked on the plat-

¹⁶ This document also includes a chart relevant to Sudan, with general objectives, timelines for action, and specific activities.

form ***Solidarity with South Sudan*** (hereafter, ***Solidarity***) put all means at its disposal towards social cohesion and an anticipated peaceful coexistence for the future.

Here are some of the most important aspects identified by people interviewed for this report. Some are specific to the country, and others are, in general terms, common to other contexts but have characteristics applicable to the context of South Sudan.

- The first point to emphasize is **the importance of an adequate knowledge of political, social, cultural, and community context**, and all those factors that determine the programs and projects in the country. Several international donors have recognized the deficiencies of such knowledge, and have identified it as a cause of inadequate planning or execution of their programs. There are numerous examples of the failure of international cooperation projects for a lack of prior analysis. Such is also the case for some international NGOs. One of the examples highlighted in the interviews is that of those educational programs that do not adjusted themselves to the actual level of their beneficiaries, imparting, for example, advanced educational techniques to teachers in training, when what is really needed are modules of basic pedagogy
- **The involvement of communities is also a determining factor** for the ownership and sustainability of the projects, as well as for the forming of relationships with local authorities based on responsibility and accountability. However, important difficulties hinder its practice. The long decades of conflict have created a clear breakdown of the social and community structures.

There is neither a significant predisposition for cooperation in development projects, nor for the organization of work through associations or cooperatives. While this cannot be generalized too much, because of differences among geographic areas and ethnic groups, both culturally and with regards to the degree of willingness to collaborate in development projects. In education, for example, there are frequent references to the unavailability of certain ethnic groups in relation to advocacy on child schooling, and in the lack of motivation and lack of assistance from some teachers who have benefited from training workshops. In some areas, populations are nomadic, making it difficult to work continuously with the people in such areas as advocacy and health education.

The involvement of communities from the identification phase is a key factor, as demonstrated by the experience of some NGOs in digging wells, for example, or in the creation of volunteer committees with management standards.

- **The large deficit in relation to state capacities** at all levels of the political and administrative hierarchies (central, state, county, and *payam*) is another of the elements that determine development interventions. The new ministries in the country are made up of commanders and other members of the SLPM, as well as guerilla leaders, who occupy the major positions of responsibility. On the other hand, state officials suffer both from a lack of training in general and a lack of basic knowledge for planning or project management. All government structures are extremely fragile. The lack of economic resources is also a significant burden. Moreover, the federal structure and lower bodies (state, county) involve various levels of communication, competence, and negotiation that complicate the implementation and progress of development interventions. The NGOs are sometimes immersed in difficult negotiations with the various levels of administration, which significantly hampers their work.

There are also large deficiencies in the mechanisms of accountability in all sectors. For example, in education, and as reflected in the experience of one of the consulted NGOs, officials at the payam and county levels in many cases have not established a system of regularly monitoring school teacher attendance, and no action is taken against an unjustified absence (even when



some pressure could be exerted by withholding part of a teacher's salary). On the other hand, local education authorities give no support to school principals, such that the link through which responsibility could be demanded from the teachers does not exist.

At other times, the state falters by falling behind on payments, as it has done to workers at professional health training centers across the country. There are also technical deficiencies that prevent, for example, the implementation on schedule of on-line learning projects and educational radio programs.

- In the current situation, one must also consider the **incipient formation of state structures, decision-making, and changes in government policies and strategies.**

These changes can have a direct impact on development programs. For example, one of the interviewed NGOs, in line with the authorities, conducted a training program for traditional midwives that was completely altered by the government's decision to require training with a separate program and for the duration of 3 years to train midwives. Among other implications, this decision means that until the new midwives graduate, two years will pass in which there will not be qualified professionals to practice, according to the new provisions.

- The NGOs in the country also encounter **great difficulties in recruiting staff to work on their projects** due to a lack of preparation and training of local staff. On many occasions they have resorted to recruiting expatriates from neighboring countries. Additionally, the large number of international organizations and NGOs working in the country further complicates this issue. A lot of competition has been generated in order to obtain human resources, with the resulting difficulty that, for almost all NGOs that cannot offer salaries as high as some international organizations; their teams get stable in the long run. The result is a high mobility in the country - in

addition to the emigration of those professionally qualified South Sudanese who are hired by foreign companies and organizations - with the added difficulty of getting professionals willing to work in isolated and remote areas where living conditions are difficult, and needs of the population are, in turn, higher.

The key factors described may also affect beneficiaries of the projects—for example, those teachers who, upon completing their secondary education, receive training. This further translates into an apprenticeship or reinforcement of English, and can be very attractive to various agencies and companies, both international and local, at the detriment of strengthening the body of teachers (with an estimated need of between 30,000 and 45,000 teachers across the country) .

- Another key factor reiterated throughout the interviews is the **need to adequately assess, before undertaking any work, the total instability of communication and transport networks**, which is a very important determinant in projects located in rural areas. Moreover, during the rainy season there are large areas in the country that remain inaccessible for several months, which also requires an adequate planning.

In the cases where there is a need to transport material for the construction of infrastructures (such as a school or hospital), this factor has proved to be a very important condition. It has been similarly difficult to obtain subcontractors ready to work in the most rural areas—for example, with well construction. The country needs professionals at all levels, and usually businessmen from neighboring countries such as Kenya and Uganda are the only ones with the capacity to undertake these tasks.

- **The level of training of the beneficiaries of the projects is also very low.** In some projects analyzed, there had not been a single local, trained teacher. There are only 5 teacher training centers across the country, and these also face financial problems
- As it might be expected, **progress on gender issues presents numerous difficulties.** Women are, in many cases, the family pillar in terms of livelihoods and the gathering of resources, while any rebalancing of power or decision-making on revenue management in the home is subject to multiple restrictions. The fact that there are very few women who hold a certain level of training and advance to the formal labor market, as well as the absence up to now of public policies on gender equality, are two factors that are also significant. Inequality occurs and is generated in schools, where parents prioritize boys joining school and continuing their studies. Meanwhile, girls are often assigned tasks such as caring for younger siblings or gathering water or food, and often leave school because of marriages arranged by their parents. A good example of this is the low number of girls who complete high school and have access to further training as teachers¹⁷.
- **Sustainability** – understood as the capacity of the interventions so that their successes last in time - **of the projects has been one of the aspects most noted** in the interviews. This issue is directly linked to poor institutional capacity and reliability at the state level, in all administrative ranks, and **is a crucial challenge for the sustainability of interventions.**

All the NGOs consulted have expressed their concern on this issue, their proposals varying to that effect, depending on the characteristics of the projects. It only seems not to present medium term uncertainties in those cases where the local partner (as it is the case of some religious congregations, such as the Salesian Sisters) has a clear vocation of continuity in the country. Or when

¹⁷ In 2011, Solidarity with South Sudan trained 1,248 teachers while the number of teachers was only 283 (22.68%; figures from October 2011). In the program's recent years, there were 771 men enrolled in the training courses while there were only 170 women.



the infrastructures that are built are incorporated from the start into the network of public health services, and the State assumes its management, albeit usually with less staff than the one that should be established in order to give an adequate service.

In other cases, such as with ***Solidarity***, foundations are already being laid for the local community to eventually take responsibility for future projects and their results and the future responsibility for the projects; the creation of associative management spaces, being a possible way in which religious groups, authorities, and local health workers or teachers can be incorporated.

- Another problem raised by some of the Spanish NGOs is related to the **daily management of projects** and the justification that must be made to the AECID. In this regard, aspects alluded to include the inability to obtain bills, the consumption of domestic goods (since, in fact, almost everything is imported) and the difficulty of banking operations

Other matters were reported relating to planning and (especially) to the unexpected - derived from the interlocking of some areas or the assumption that the government could be counted on to undertake certain road infrastructures - which later generated delays in the implementation and conclusion of projects. What follows is consequent damage to both the community and its links with the NGOs, which are always preceded by a long process of taking root and the building of trust between both parties.

- It should also be mentioned that among the vast majority of Spanish NGOs that develop projects in South Sudan **there is not communication to exchange practical and useful information with one another and to share experiences.**

4.3. Good Practices

Some of the positive aspects of the experience of Spanish NGOs in South Sudan are as follows:

- Relating to the work of involving local communities, the experience of IO should be highlighted, for its **creation of local committees to manage water wells through a "community approach"**: its implication from the stage of identifying men and women of the community and local leaders with the capacity to raise awareness and generate an effect that can be emulated at the social level, the participatory management of such committees, and the content of the training, based on long-term experience the country. All this has contributed to the gradual consolidation of the committees, made up of men and women volunteers.
- The experience in education of Entreculturas and the JRS should also be taken into account. Starting from a mid-term evaluation of the agreement signed with AECID, implementation has begun of a **new methodology of training teachers, taught in the classroom and during the school day, reinforcing key aspects of teaching and favoring an interactive environment with students.** Another interesting practice has been the use of a workshops to return evaluation results, organized in the field with the participation of the beneficiaries and local authorities, as a way to convey the main messages of the exercise and increase awareness and ownership. Both entities also welcomed the participation of a local consultant in the identification phase, which, among other things, allowed them to cultivate a good relationship and good communication with the beneficiaries.
- Judging from the information gathered, the system of **educational grants** by the JRS for teachers in training, including some that were trained at the university in Uganda, has been successful. Due to restrictions on women's traveling, several of them were not able to take advantage of this opportunity

- Those **campaigns that can generate social progress in the education of peace and contribute to building a sense of common national identity, social cohesion, and shared values**, such as the 101 days campaign organized by *Solidarity*, are also recommended actions and positive signs for the future. Based on the experience of Entreculturas and JRS, good practices include adequate preparation by those who teach the workshops and the election of those teachers by their own communities, mainly based on personal qualities of social commitment and community service. AnnexI provides a summary of the intervention and Solidarity projects in South Sudan.
- From the part of several NGOs we must also highlight **the formation that is taught in English within the program of the training of teachers and health workers**, subjects in which progressively more women are inscribed. We should also take into account that there are many teachers who have returned from the Republic of Sudan to the country and that speak only Arabic, while English is the official language in Southern Sudan.
- In questions of gender there are a series of alternatives that are giving good results. One of them is **the financial support given to girls by means of scholarships**; these are contributing to a higher level of accessing to secondary education. Equally, the **providing of sanitary Kits** for girls has bettered the attendance and has reduced the level of school abandon.
- **Women are also been incorporated in the activities of constructing peace**, as *solidarity* is doing by means of its pastoral activities, by formation of women leaders. In the same way, several of the interviewed entities have tried to imply women, from the identification phase, in the organization of mixed meetings or separated by sexes, with the idea of making them participate and create the adequate conditions so that they might express themselves freely. In the case of the mentioned committees for the management of the water pools, the participation of women has sometimes reached 50%.
- As far as schooling is concerned, some of the interviewed NGOs point out their special worry and that of their counterparts, for the **schooling of girls, dedicating a great part of their efforts to make parents aware of the need**. To these are added the **activities promoting women**, as it is the case of the Madreselva NGO and the Salesian Sisters. Other entities, such as Youth and Development, mention the realization of a **transversal program for the literacy of girls**.
- We must also point out **the importance of the work done by all those organizations that, under the religious characteristic, have been many years working and have remained with the local communities**, independently of the stages of war and the conflicts that have taken place in the South of Sudan all along the last decades. This has created very important links of confidence. As has being the case of: the Salesian Sisters, (local counterpart of the Madreselva Foundation), the Salesian Brothers (local counterpart of the NGO Youth and Development), and the Combonian, among other religious congregations. The Sisters of the Sacred Heart, the Claretian Brothers, the Salesian and the Marist Brothers are also present in the country by means of *solidarity*.

The religious organizations, whose role and trajectory have been traditionally on the margin of the usual analysis in the atmosphere of cooperation and development, are carrying on a very important labor. They are now developing a much estimated labor in many contexts in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Their deeply rooted labor in the community and basic social services is to be noted. Formal education in South Sudan was introduced by Christian missionaries, who founded the first schools.



Their role as helpers in the social change has also been valued from different forums, highlighting the role carried out in the realization and consolidation of a common national identity around Christianity – which transcends the different ethnic identities – and their moral support to the communities, with whom they speak the same language. (Be it in a literal sense or in a figurative sense). Many times their work is carried on in places where there is no presence of other foreign entities, orientating their work to the most abandoned and vulnerable.

Their role has also been well valued in relation with historic operations of help in emergencies, such as *Lifeline* Sudan (1989), in which participated 11 religious NGOs (5 of them local) or in peace constructing processes, such as the work realized by the New Sudan Council of Church in relation with the confrontations between dinka and nuer in the midst of the SPLA¹⁸.

¹⁸ To penetrate into the paper of the religious entities into Sudan of the South is advisable to consult Ana Paredes's work: secular Challenging development-Faith Based Organisations seize core agents of transformation in South Sudan, September, 2011.

5. Learnt lessons and conclusions

Learnt lessons

Some of the principal lessons learnt in South Sudan, in the field of international cooperation for development, are the following:

- **the complex linking between emergency, recuperation and development** – that does not adjust to the classical example in this field – **has not had, in many cases, its concordant response in the strategies of the donors and their organisms.** On the other hand, since the CPA of 2005 was signed the focus has been put, fundamentally, on tackling the symptoms and the needs by sectors. A consistent analysis of the multidimensional causes that underline and explain the situation of the humanitarian emergency and the challenges of cooperation for development is lacking.

An adequate attention has not been paid to questions related to reinsertion of internally misplaced persons and refugees that have returned to their country and their needs; that must be taken into consideration, not only on the short term (through emergency help) but also in the middle and long term. Equally, we are still not deepening in the knowledge of traditional mechanisms of social protection in the communities and in the type of external help that can be carried out:

- **the commitment to strategies in the medium and long terms** – as have pointed out some Spanish NGO - **through a sustained and predictable aid** are also determining factors in a country such as South Sudan. In a context that requires combining the emergency help with that of development, and also a progressive strengthening of the capacities at the community level as well as the institutional and administrative structures
- **the improvement of the following and monitoring of the projects, as well as the establishment of adequate mechanisms for the presenting of the accounts,** is another of the problems which are in the order of the day. Some donors, such as the BSF, have established systems which are resulting effective. On the other hand, the establishment of solid indicators – with the added difficulty of establishing consistent base lines – in order to value the reach and effectiveness of the interventions is also a key factor. The dynamics of international cooperation are not putting enough emphasis on the Objectives of the Development of the Millennium (ODM). For instance, in the educational sphere and in relation to the ODM 2, the interventions have been centered in the **inputs** (such as the building of schools or the enrolment) and the **outputs** have not been sufficiently attended (such as the quality of teaching or the results in terms of apprenticeship)¹⁹.
- another of the observed questions is **the need for improvement in the coordination - at all levels - among international agencies present in the country, Government and local authorities.** Some of the NGOs consulted underscore the need for establishing working partnerships with local institutions and international agencies to ensure comprehensive approaches and with the capacity to address the scope and needs of the communities.
- **There are multiple lessons on the institutional shortcomings of the Government and the administration of South Sudan.** They have not been valued properly by international donors,

¹⁹ In the attached XIth the ODM appear.



which have hurt significantly the effectiveness and viability of the aid programs. Mismatches have also been observed when assessing the relevance and coherence of the policies of the Government of South Sudan, over relying on the estimates and commitments made by the Government of South Sudan. It is the case, as recognized BSF, in the primary health care sector, in which the funds promised by the central authorities for the county health departments not have been transferred, in addition to producing important irregularities in payment of the salaries of health personnel.

- Up to the present time the programs of the international donors have been centered basically in Juba and in the capitals of the ten federal states of the country, **while the rural and the most embedded areas have not been attended. There are federal states, sectors and groups of population that do not receive enough help.** The government policy of assigning the same funds to each federal state, independently of its population, its conditions and needs, does not contribute either to better the question.
- the Spanish NGO have also highlighted important issues in planning and management of the programs. **It is important to address these tasks with plenty of time and to value, in a balanced way, and depending on the physical context (interlock, lines of communication, rainy season), the costs and estimated timeframe of execution.** Similarly, the administrative framework (central state-federal state-County-payam) and, in some cases, the subsequent negotiations at various levels complicate the development of projects in place. All these issues require certain flexibility from donors based on the context and in each specific case.
- **other of the big challenges remaining and which involve communities from the interventions identifying phase, is to promote the participation of grass-roots and community organizations in the processes of development and strengthening of local civil society.** While generating significant experience by some actors, as it is the case of the BSF in the field of education (e.g. in relation to the performance of teachers and the payment of their wages; and in the efficiency of the construction of schools, cost of training teachers, improvement of schooling and girls drop-out rate) health, water and drainage, and to strengthen the capacity of local institutions.
- There are in addition many lessons learnt during the interim period of the CPA aimed at the international community and its work with the Government of South Sudan in various reports and documents. One of them, of September 2011, includes key lessons and recommendations drawn up by a group of 30 international NGOs, addressing and developing some aspects of referrals, and pointing to crucial issues such as equity in the allocation of aid, attention to the most vulnerable and the necessary support to activities related to agriculture and the generation of the livelihood that is essential for the millions of people who depend on South Sudan, in a more or less chronic form, for food help.²⁰.

²⁰ See formless " Getting it Right from the start. Priorities for Action in the New Republic of South Sudan ", Oxfam Internacional, September, 2011.

6. Recommendations

From all issues addressed very important challenges are derived that involve, in some cases, an improvement and reinforcement of certain components and, in others, corrections or adjustments. However, it has been considered convenient to point out in a more explicit way some recommendations, which are as follows:

- From 2005 to date quite an experience **has been generated in South Sudan that must guide the ODA and the international cooperation**, improving the effectiveness and impacts of projects; combining the care of the most urgent humanitarian needs with the development strategies; and transversely, considering all the implications and impacts relating to the linkage and interdependence between security and development.
- **To focus on the community and the “bottom-up” approach is pointed out repeatedly by various organizations and experts as a key aspect**; along with the need to strengthen the capacities both at the local level (payam) and the County and Federal State level. The participation of the local communities in humanitarian and development projects should be the subject of monitoring and, in those cases where possible, be linked to the governmental and local authorities planning processes, as mentioned in the 38 international NGO reviewed document published by Oxfam International.
- It is also necessary **to establish all those channels - and therefore strengthen the capabilities – that facilitate the access by South Sudanese civil society and the local NGOs and international aid funds**, since there are multiple obstacles to that effect (such as, among others, the requirements relating to financial reports, the volume of the aid and the demands of shared contributions that do not conform to local capacities).
- It is also needed a greater attention and financial support for **the projects and programs aimed at the population and most vulnerable groups**, including impoverished children, disabled and elderly, households in which the woman is the only sustenance, widows and victims of gender-based violence, and the returnees.



- All those **strategies, mechanisms and programs that are consistent with the context and complexity and that, in a creative and innovative form, are provided with enough flexibility that shall improve the effectiveness of the aid**, will also be a reference for the future. This means the promotion and the exchange of experiences and the coordination and interconnection of all the actors involved. By way of example, in the field of education are key the intensive English language learning courses for teachers and children that are coming to the country from the Republic of Sudan, and that only speak Arabic.
- The sustainability of interventions being a decisive aspect, it must **incorporate a sound analysis on this issue from the identifying phase and to establish the appropriate basis to strengthen progressively the viability of the projects** and the relief by local actors.
- The figures shown by ODA international clearly reflect **the need to increase the low levels of investment in education, health and water and drainage**.
- Both the agencies as well as the International NGO must orient their efforts and develop strategies and indicators in a way more in line with the Millennium development Goals, which constitute for South Sudan one of its top priorities, as its Government has declared.
- **The Monitoring and the evaluation of projects is a source of learning and the accountability is very relevant and is key in terms of effectiveness and impact.** Both exercises should be performed by all agencies and NGOs present in the country. This includes those components whose measurement is more difficult, such as the construction and education for peace.
- The incorporation and reinforcing of the focus on gender in a transversal form is substantial, and has a margin for improvement in the majority of interventions.
- **In the case of the AECID the elaboration of a strategy for South Sudan - along with the presence of a person responsible for programs in Juba - should be undertook as soon as possible** through the development of a Country Partnership Framework that incorporates international principles on the effectiveness of the aid and "good involvement" in fragile States,



and which takes into account the valuable experience and the sectors and areas (including the geographical ones) of the Spanish NGO intervention.

It is also important that there be information as complete and detailed as possible, and easily accessible on all funds destined by the Spanish Cooperation to the new country, including those channeled through the multi- donors' funds. On the other hand, some of the NGOs interviewed pointed out the desirability that the AECI in Madrid designate a person as a reference that centralizes the information and the communication for South Sudan.

It is also recommended that the AECID carry out an **assessment of all aid channeled through multilateral agencies to South Sudan** to make the subsequent decisions. **And that increases its support to all those projects about basic social services, via NGOs, which are well-grounded.**

- As regards the Spanish NGO presence in the country; it would be very convenient the establishment of spaces of exchange of information, experience and knowledge. Also, the channels of communication between the AECI and the NGOs should be improved. A formula might be the **celebration, and progressive institutionalization of an annual meeting in Spain for discussion and joint reflection on South Sudan**, in which representatives of the NGOs and the Spanish charities with presence or interest in the country could participate, also representatives of the AECID and those autonomous communities or municipalities concerned and experts with experience in the country.
- **The creation of spaces and the development of work in a network between the Spanish NGOs should be encouraged**, not only to strengthen aspects of communication and coordination, but also to raise the awareness of public opinion and incidence. In the case of REDES, various organizations have coordinated their work in South Sudan through the joint experience of Solidarity. On the other hand, the campaign "Africa, question of life, the Proper question" has been oriented towards awareness and incidence in relation to basic social services in Africa. These two last aspects have a wide margin of progress and will be increasingly vital in the scope of the Spanish international cooperation for development.



7. Conclusions

If one has to point out a small group of countries in the world that requires priority attention by the international community for its humanitarian situation and its human development indicators, it would be, without a doubt, South Sudan. If, in addition, among these countries we must point out one that presents more complex and greater challenges, going through continuous humanitarian emergencies and deep conflicts, internal and external, it is almost certain that the first country from the list would be the one pointed out.

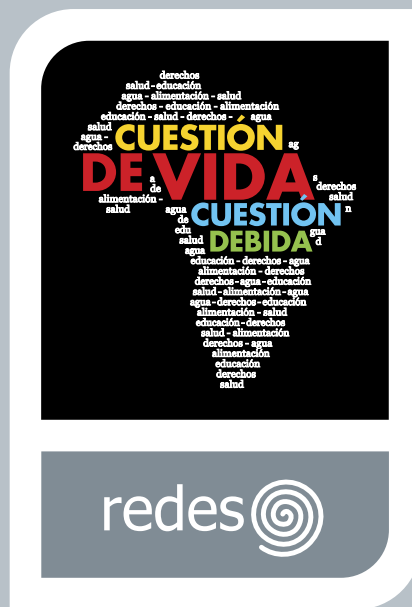
The long war with the Republic of Sudan - and that still persists in certain areas and issues - has very important implications in the economic, political, social and cultural area of South Sudan. The local communities and the traditional leadership of non-violent conflict resolution have also suffered serious erosion. And the instability and insecurity affect and condition the population, at all levels.

In South Sudan, it should be noted that, on the one hand, there are great social expectations of improvement and progress by its inhabitants and that, on the other hand, the levels of insecurity in substantial matters for the future of the country are high. The absolute dependence on oil can also translate into new academic questions about the paradigm of the "natural resource curse". The construction of a common national identity is yet to be forged and the State must improve its ability as a provider of public services, especially in the basic social sectors, and go progressively reducing its high dependence on foreign aid, in order to give itself some legitimacy. In addition to the indicated various conflicts, the exclusion and the increase of social frustration are the two worst points for the viability of the State and its future stability. The State faces the challenge to vertebrate itself properly and to develop specific infrastructures, taking also into account their lack of direct exit to the sea.

Since the signing of the CPA, some progress can be confirmed although limited in certain sectors. Although the results of the support of the international community and, especially, the aid that international donors are giving through joint funds, are still far from generating the expected results. All this is due to multiple causes and requires the incorporation of all the lessons learned, including (according to the principle do no harm) those relating to the negative effects that some projects and policies have had.

The statistics of the international ODA destined to South Sudan since their independence should be a tool of orientation and planning to meet the needs and priorities in a predictable and sustained manner. The limited available data so far reflect a very low percentage of aid to basic social services, which is not consistent with the challenges facing the country and its development indicators. The means and capabilities that the international community is displaying in the country are well below the real needs.

From its part, AECID remains without establishing a strategy for South Sudan and without assigning the human and financial resources that would allow a stronger and more coherent joint action in a country where - in terms of relevance, in accordance with the principles governing the Spanish cooperation for development - it should be considered a priority. We have to take into account, in addition, the added value that supposes the experience of various Spanish NGOs in the country and their trajectory.



ANNEXES



ANNEX I

Summary of the campaign “Africa a question of life, a due question”

“Africa a question of life, a due question” is the slogan of the campaign that REDES is developing since 2009; it is centered on the access to basic social services (health, education, water and food) on the African continent.

Africa is a continent full of celebrations, colorful, joy, strength and hope. A continent that is full of life and youth. But Africa is also a continent marked by hunger, diseases, the plundering of its resources, the violation of their basic rights, the large socioeconomic inequalities and wars.

The African continent faces today a painful contrast: on the one hand, it has enormous wealth and a great potential for development, due to the abundance of its resources and the youth of its population. But, on the other hand, the majority of African countries today, occupy the last places in the index of human development in the world and the life expectancy of its inhabitants continues to fall, each year.

IT IS **A QUESTION OF LIFE** because it affects the fulfillment of the social basic needs, such as food and housing, the right to education, health care and the access of the population to water and drainage. It is **A QUESTION OF LIFE** because it prevents the African peoples to assume themselves the making of decisions and be the protagonists of their own development

It is a **QUESTION OF LIFE** because it affects THE basic concepts of belief in justice, peace and human rights. IT is a **QUESTION DUE**. We know the complexity of the causes that lead to such situations of poverty, inequality and low development, but it is necessary to take a stance, engaging oneself with Africa. We have to ask ourselves: what responsibility do we have in this situation? THE QUESTION IS DUE.

The campaign wants to make Spanish society become conscious and, in particular, the civil society organizations about the reality of the African continent; we want to get closer and closer with another look, with different eyes. From the eyes of experience and giving voice to the Africans. Because they are the ones that have to decide about their own development and tell the reality of their country.

Along the three years of the Campaign, educational materials have been elaborated and annual awareness-raising materials have been distributed in all our schools (750 approximately, 200 parishes and 1500 institutions). There have been talks and awareness-raising activities; the Campaign has presented conferences, meetings, seminars. There have been organized thematic and informative talks, prioritizing the presence of Africans lecturers; photographic exhibitions, festivals; leisure activities, concerts that tried to get Africa nearer.

In the field of the incidence of politics a document of political positioning has been elaborated; it collects the demands of the campaign with respect to the ODA¹ so that it be directed to the eradication of poverty and that in any case might it be conditioned by economic interests he eradication of poverty be directed and that in no case it might be conditioned by economic, political, commercial, geostrategic, and migration political, commercial, geostrategic interests, or by migratory policies, nor linked to the buying of goods or services from Spanish enterprises. A Cyber Action has been launched to request that the official aid for development STOP CUTS in Africa be not reduced; and finally, in the framework of this campaign in which the present rapport was elaborated.

¹ http://servidor1.lasalle.es/redes/spip/IMG/pdf/posici_politico.pdf.



ANNEX II.

Bibliographical and documentary Sources

- AECID:
 - Sudan File.
 - PAE Sudán 2006 – 2008.
 - PACI 2011
- Barber R. (2011), "Getting it Right from the Start – Priorities for Action in the New Republic of South Sudan", *Oxfam International*.
- Department for International Development (DFID), Government of South Sudan (2010), "Capacity Building and Basic Services in Primary Health, Primary Education and Water & Sanitation", *Mott MacDonald*.
- Downie R. y Kennedy B. (2011), "Sudan - Assessing risks to stability", *Center for Strategic & International Studies*.
- Global Humanitarian Assistance (2010), "Resource flows to Sudan – Aid to South Sudan", *Development Initiatives*, Wells.
- Global Humanitarian Assistance (2010): "South Sudan briefing paper - Aid in transition: South Sudan", *Development Initiatives*, Wells.
- International Crisis Group (2011): "Africa Report nº 179 – South Sudan: Compounding Instability in Unity State", *International Crisis Group*, Juba/Nairobi/Brussels.
- Ockelford J., Johnson R., Power T. (2011), "Southern Sudan, Basic Service Fund – Interim Arrangement Mid-Term Review", *Department for International Development*, Northampton.
- OECD (2011), "2011 Report on International Engagement in Fragile States: Republic of South Sudan", *OECD Publishing*.
- Romita P. (2011), "The Sudan Referenda: What Role for International Actors?", *International Peace Institute*, New York.
- Sandoval Nichols P. y Ramón Jacob-Ernst J.C. (2011), "Sudán del Sur, el nacimiento de un Estado", *Miradas al Exterior – Revista de información Diplomática del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación*, nº 17.
- Sansculotte-Greenidge K. y Tsuma W. (2011), "The new Sudans: The First 100 Days", *ACCORD*, Umhlanga Rocks.
- Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (2011), "Statistical Yearbook for Southern Sudan 2010", *SSCCSE*, Juba.
- Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (2011), "Key Indicators for Southern Sudan", *SSCCSE*, Juba.
- Southern Sudan NGO Forum (2011), "Capacity Building Of County Level Government", *Southern Sudan NGO Forum*.
- Wilson G. (2011), "Monitoring the Paris Declaration and the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations 2011 – Country Chapter Southern Sudan", *MOFED*.

ANNEX III.

List of interviews realized

1. Luca Fabris, Entreculturas: Responsible for South Sudan in the Madrid headquarters.
2. Alistair Davies, Entreculturas: Ex coordinator of projects in South Sudan
3. Javier Ojeda, Proclade Foundation, Director.
4. Javier Sánchez, Proyde Association, Director; and Marta Burgo, Coordinator of the Campaign "Africa a question of life, a question due, "of REDES.
5. Francisco Yermo, Intermon Oxfam, Responsible of humanitarian advocacy.
6. Evarest Braxton Ochola, Intermon Oxfam, Director of water and drainage in South Sudan.
7. Beatriz Tavera, Madreselva, Responsible for Projects
8. Luz Enith Galarza, Solidarity with South Sudan
9. Auxi Reula y Carmina Monge, AMREF Flying Doctors Spain, Directress and responsible for Africa, respectively.
10. Javier Fernández Ametlla – Humanitarian Action Antenna OTC Jartum
11. Maria Eugenia Hernández, Youth and Development Foundation. Responsible for English Speaking Africa. .
12. Amilcare Boccuccia, Solidarity with South Sudan



ANNEX IV.

The conflict between the North and South of Sudan

The North-South conflict has marked the history of Sudan since its independence in 1956. The beginning of the problems cannot be focused on a single cause; different authors claim various reasons as a starting point for the fight. Most of them presented the conflict as an ethnic and religious problem that faced Arabs against Africans and Muslims against Christians and Animists.

Despite the role of culture, religion and ethnicity have been able to play in the clashes that have been produced over the years in the country, the Sudanese civil war is also presented as a fight between a central and expansive Government and a subdued and abandoned periphery (the South). Some others see also a linguistic clash between the dominant Arabic in Khartoum and surroundings and the Nilotic languages of the South, as the source of struggles. On the other hand, some historians trace the origin of the conflict in Sudan to the Anglo-Egyptian mismanagement during the colonial era. There is another reason not less important because oil, two-thirds of the country's reserves are in the South, while the refineries and the only pipeline that exists and the only port for export are, for the moment, only in the North.

Key dates to understand the conflict

1955 Beginning of the first civil	1972 Addis Abeba, agreements end of the war	1983 Sudán an Islamic and only state, new war and the foundations of «Sudan People's Liberation Army»
2004 End of the war. The establishment of «The Capacity Building Trust Fund»	9 january 2005 Global agreement of (CPA)	5 december 2005 Suth Sudan becomes an autonomous region, self government and interim constitution
2008 Intermidate point established by the CPA (period of recuperation and development)	9-15 january 2011 Celebration of the Referendum	7 february 2011 Results of the Referendum: 98,83% of the votes in favor of the independence
9 july 2011 Official Proclamation of the independence of South Sudan	14 july 2011 South Sudan becomes the 193 member of the United Nations.	

Origin of the conflict

In order to understand the development of the last events in South Sudan, we must look at the events that took place before the independence of Sudan in January 1956.

From 1898 to 1956 there was a period of Anglo-Egyptian condominium of the country. For this reason, in 1922, the colonial administration established a system called **closed district administration policy**¹. Despite having put in place this policy at the end of the colonial period, the British wanted to promote a united single territory and therefore they organized a Conference in Juba on 12th and 13th of June of 1947². Thus, the two areas of Sudan were united into a single administrative region, so the population of the South began to fear that they might be subjected to the political power of the North.

The negotiations to realize the independence of Sudan occurred between 1946 and 1956. These talks were among the political elites of the North of the country and representatives of the British-Egyptian administration, the representatives of the territories of the South did not participate in them. As a result of all these meetings, the Statute of self-government was adopted for Sudan and the commitment to create a federal state sensible to the reality of the country, bearing in mind the heterogeneity of the territory and of the population, promises that later were not met.

First Civil war (1955-1972)

As a result of the frictions that had risen in the intent of making a united Sudan, in 1951, the Political Movement of the South was created; later on it gave birth to the Liberal Party (1954) that pursued the federalist aspirations. During those years the internal tensions were on the rise and reached the most critical moment in 1955, when the First Civil War broke out between the North and the South.

The mutinies started by the soldiers of the South started the conflict. Those movements were repressed, but the survival soldiers fled from the villages and some skirmishes began in the rural areas. Even though the outgoing colonial government and the Sudanese government did not see a great menace in the resistance, the insurgents became more and more a secessionist movement formed by the mutineers and the students from the South.

The Government was not able to take advantage of the weaknesses of the guerrilla because of their own internal instability. The first Government of independent Sudan (1956), headed by Prime Minister Ismil al - Azhari, was replaced by a coalition of conservative forces that were finally overthrown by the coup d'état of lieutenant general Ibrahim Abboud, in 1958. That was not the solution either. The discontent with the military Government led to a wave of popular protests that led to the formation of an interim Government in 1964.

As a result of the protests and the tensions that were happening in the country, the various resistance movements created the National Union of the African Close Districts of Sudan (SACDNU)³, which later became in the South African National Union (SANU)⁴. In 1963 surged the guerrillas AnyaNya as the military wing of SANU that grouped the various tribal chiefs around Colonel Joseph Lagu, who achieved the unification of different guerrillas into a common front.

1 He supposed the administrative separation between the territory of the north and the territory of the south.

2 The above mentioned conference was considered by Sudan as point of item of an independent country, whereas Sudan of the South thought that the above mentioned summit supposed the point of item of his marginalization and of the denial of the right of self-determination of his territory.

3 Sudan African Closed Districts National Union (SACDNU).

4 Sudan National African Union (SANU).



Between 1966 and 1969 various attempts of Islamist-dominated Government they were unable to channel the ethnic and economic problems and conflicts that were happening in the country. There was a new military coup on the 25th of May of 1969 and Colonel Yaafar Al-Numeyri became Prime Minister. Numeyri recognized the South as a differentiate region and announced willingness to provide it with a degree of autonomy within the framework of a United Sudan. In July 1971 there was a new coup d' état due to the confrontation existing within the ruling military class, although finally Numeyri was restored to his position.

As has been pointed out, in 1971, the former army Lieutenant Joseph Lagu unified all bands of the guerrillas under the South Sudan Liberation Movement (SSLM)⁵. In this way, the separatist movement was formed under a unified command structure to achieve the objectives of secession and formation of a Government in South Sudan and managed for the first time to negotiate in the name and on behalf of the South.

The First Civil War of Sudan ended in 1972 after the signing of the peace agreement in Addis Ababa and caused about 700,000 victims. The agreement meant a decade of peace, until that Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiry announced the establishment of an Islamic State and the implementation of Sharia law across the country which marked the start of the second civil war in 1983.

The Second Civil War (1983-2005)

On the 15th of May of 1983, was founded in Gambela (Ethiopia), the Popular Movement for Liberation of Sudan (SPLA)⁶ and the Popular Army of liberation of Sudan (SPLM)⁷. Both proclaimed the struggle for a Socialist and United Sudan and they rose up as a reaction to the centralized, Islamic project and exploitation of petroleum in the South by the regime of President Numeyri. This movement was led by John Garang. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement, and with a balance of two million dead, the highest number in an armed conflict since the Second World War, and more than four million internally displaced persons.

The international community was actively involved in the peace negotiations and on January 9th, 2005, was signed in Nairobi the comprehensive peace agreement (CPA)⁸ between the National Congress (NC) and SPLM/A. The death of Garang, President of the autonomous region of South Sudan in a helicopter crash - followed by intense social protests with tens of dead - shook the foundations of such an agreement. The trajectory and the charisma of Garang and his decided commitment during its final stage to redirect relations between North and South through peaceful means, provoked that his sudden death led to all kinds of speculation.

The Global Agreement on peace (CPA)

The CPA incorporated the various agreements that had been reached over the years that lasted the peace negotiations, from 2002 until 2005. The agreement intended that the former contending parties become partners in a Government of national unity. It also established a reinforced autonomy for the South, so it governed itself by the usages and customs, and not by the *sharia*, which remained the main source of law in the North. For the first time, the ethnic diversity of Sudan found a satisfactory legal arrangement. The master work of the agreement foresaw the

5 South Sudan Liberation Movement (SSLM).

6 Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

7 Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM).

8 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).



a Government of national unity, he did not get the support of the few Parties that did not boycott the elections and others refused to recognize the results. The elections and the formation of the current Government derived from a pact between the NC and the SPLM in which they agreed to accept the results and the judicial decisions.

The independence of South Sudan and its consequences

The road to the independence of South Sudan began with the referendum between 9th and the 15th of January, 2011, complying with the deadlines set out in the CPA. Of the 3.9 million Sudanese from the South who could participate, 98.83% of them voted in favor of independence.

The official proclamation of independence of South Sudan was carried out on July 9th, 2011, and five days later, it joined the United Nations as its member number 193.

The lesson learned from the Sudanese experience is that the marginalization of large minorities by a powerful Central Government is a sure path to conflict and the disintegration of the State that welcomes them.

Despite the new situation, Sudan will remain a multi-ethnic country after the independence of the South. There are nearly two million South Sudanese living in slum shanty towns on the periphery of Khartoum. Their situation, since the independence, is dramatic, since the Khartoum Government has banned the sale of their homes and they are considered neither national nor citizens of the Republic of Sudan, by adopting a series of hostile actions towards them. The majority (1,300,000 to date) have had to leave everything behind and migrate to South Sudan, a country whose official language, English, is unknown to them. On the other hand, thousands of Arab Sudanese live and work in the cities in the South.

South Sudan is facing great challenges. With its independence, it became the poorest country on the planet. In addition, its population is made up of tribes and the *Dinka*¹¹ and the *Nuer*¹² (the two groups predominant and historically unfriendly) continue with their struggle for land, in spite of the peace treaty that they signed and that was enacted in 1999 trying to promote peace in the area where they coexist. Taking into account this situation, it is expected that their differences will surface once their common rival, that held them together, is gone.

The Republic of Sudan, as well as that of South Sudan, will have to reach some agreements about the great questions that are in the center of the confrontations that still remains. From them will depend the future of the population of both countries.

11 They are an etnia nilótica of Sudan of the South. They live from the 10th century in both sides of the river Through Nile and speak a language belonging to the nilo-Saharan group. They are near three millions and are divided in approximately 21 groups, each one by his own legitimate leader. The ranching has been his principal economic resource, though also they possess an agricultural and fishing important activity.

12 They are an African company that is located principally in Sudan of the South, on both sides of the Nile, in his confluence by the rivers Bahr the Ghazal and the Sobat. Also groups exist nuer in Ethiopia and Sudan. The nuer conform for near 200.000 persons who devote themselves specially to the ranching and the agriculture.

ANNEX V.

Statistics about South Sudan

Statistics about South Sudan . November 2010	
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50,6% of the population live with less than 2.5\$ a day. Poverty is greater in the north of the state of Bahr el-Ghazal, where 75,6% of the population live under the poverty line. • 4,3 million vulnerable persons required food aid in 2010. Among these, 1,5 millions faced serious food insecurity.
Maternal mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maternal mortality rate is of 2.054 for each 100.000 born alive. • Only 10,2% of the births are attended by midwives. • The use of contraceptives is only 3,5%. • One out of seven women that get pregnant dies because of complications caused by the pregnancy. • 40,6% of the mothers do not receive any kind of prenatal attention. • There is only a 13,6% of the institutionalized hospital where patients can be attended. • There are only 100 certified midwives (estimated data).
Child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even though the rate of child mortality has descended, it remains in 102 for each 1.000 babies born alive. • While the rate of mortality of children under five has diminished, one out of seven will die before reaching five. (135 for each 1.000 born alive).
Immunization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Sudan is the country with the lower routine rate of immunization in the world. • Only 10% of the children are correctly vaccinated. • Only 28% of the children receive the measles vaccine before they are one year old.
Malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La malaria is considered endemic in South Sudan, it represents more than 40% of the visits to the health centers and 80% of the homes do not have mosquito nets for their beds.



Statistics about South Sudan . November 2010

VIH/SIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The awareness about VIH is situated at about 45, 1%, however, only 8% have knowledge about its prevention. • More tan 70% of the women between 15 and 49 do not have any knowledge about the prevention of VIH.
Water and drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50% of the population does not have Access to drinking water. • Only 6,4% of the population has Access to bettered drainage installations.
Primary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 50% of the children receive five years of primary education. • While 1,3 millions of the children are matriculated, only 1.9% completes their primary education. • There is only one teacher for each 1.000 students. • 85% of the adults do not know how to read or write.
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92% of the women do not know how to • Read or write. • Only 27% of the girls go to school, during primary education. • A girl of 15 has more probabilities of dying during labor than to finish school.
Misplaced persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to reports of the local authorities, during 2010, approximately 215.000 people were misplaced by the inter-ethnic conflicts or armed forces in South Sudan. In 2009 the number was 391.400, more than the double of 2008, which were 187.000.

Sources: South Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation (SSCSE), Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment (ANLA), Ministry of Health for Southern Sudan, Who Report, OCHA.

ReSeT© 2012

ANNEX VI.

General data about South Sudan

Geography

Bordering on the north with Sudan, on the east with Ethiopia, on the south with Kenya, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo and on the west with the Africa Central Republic, South Sudan has an area of 644.329 km².

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION



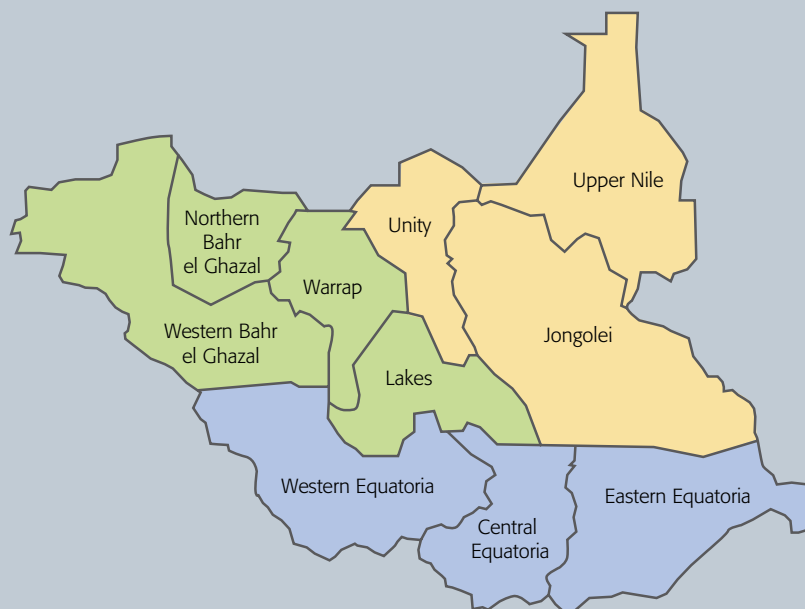
Source: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCSE)

ReSeT© 2012

SOUTH SUDAN: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

The country is divided into 10 federal states, subdivided into 86 counties, with the capital in Juba.

STATES OF REPUBLIC OF THE SOUTH SUDAN



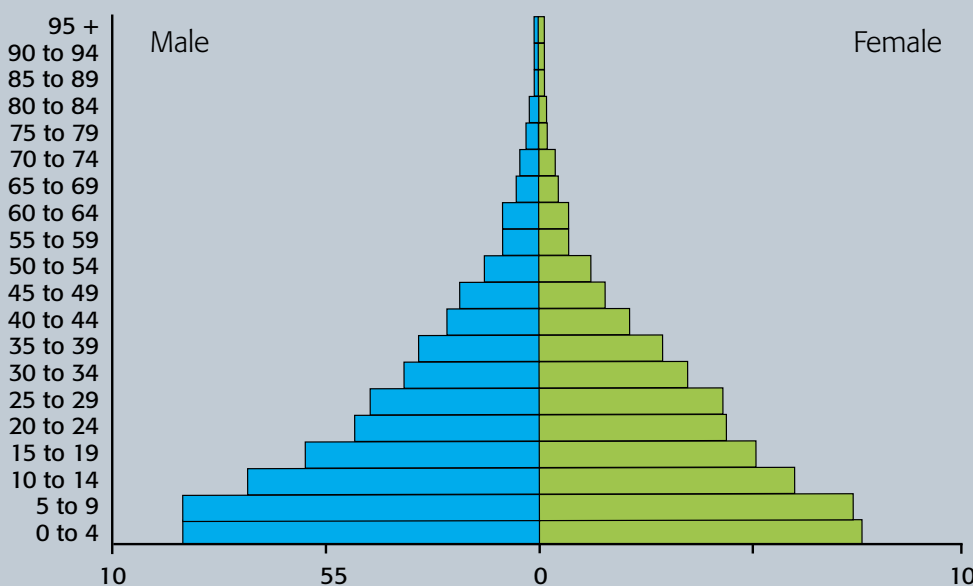
Source: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE)

ReSeT© 2012

Demography

South Sudan has a population of 8.26 million persons. The majority lives in rural areas (83%) and depends on agriculture and livestock (78%).

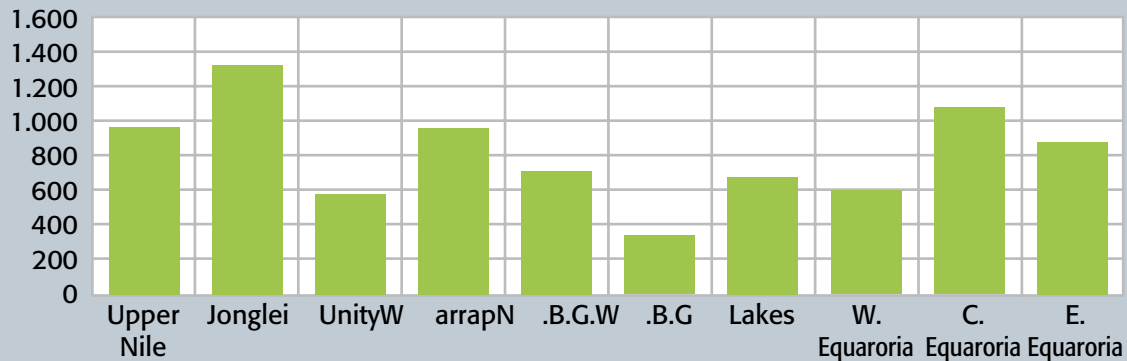
DEMOGRAPHIS DATA- SOUTH SUDAN. Pyramid of the population



SOURCE: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE)

ReSeT© 2012

This territory has suffered the great effects of having to fight several civil wars. As a consequence more than two million people lost their life in the conflicts and near four million have become misplaced or refugees. This has also contributed to the lack of development of the country, almost without any infrastructures, that is why it has one of the lower indexes of human development (IDH)¹ in the planet.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA- SOUTH SUDAN. Population by states (thousands)

Source: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE)

ReSeT© 2012

Heterogeneity is one of the characteristics of Southern Sudan society. Its population is made up of tribes, being the *Dinka* and the *Nuer* the predominant groups. The 2011 constitution recognizes all the native languages as national languages of the country, even though it establishes English as the working language of the government and schooling at all educational levels.

Due to the great variety of groups that live in the country, the religious believes are also very varied. The greatest part of the population (70%) professes Christianity in its various varieties: Catholic, Anglican and Protestant. In the same way, a small minority professes Islamism and near (20%) of the population, practice traditional religions based on animist believes.



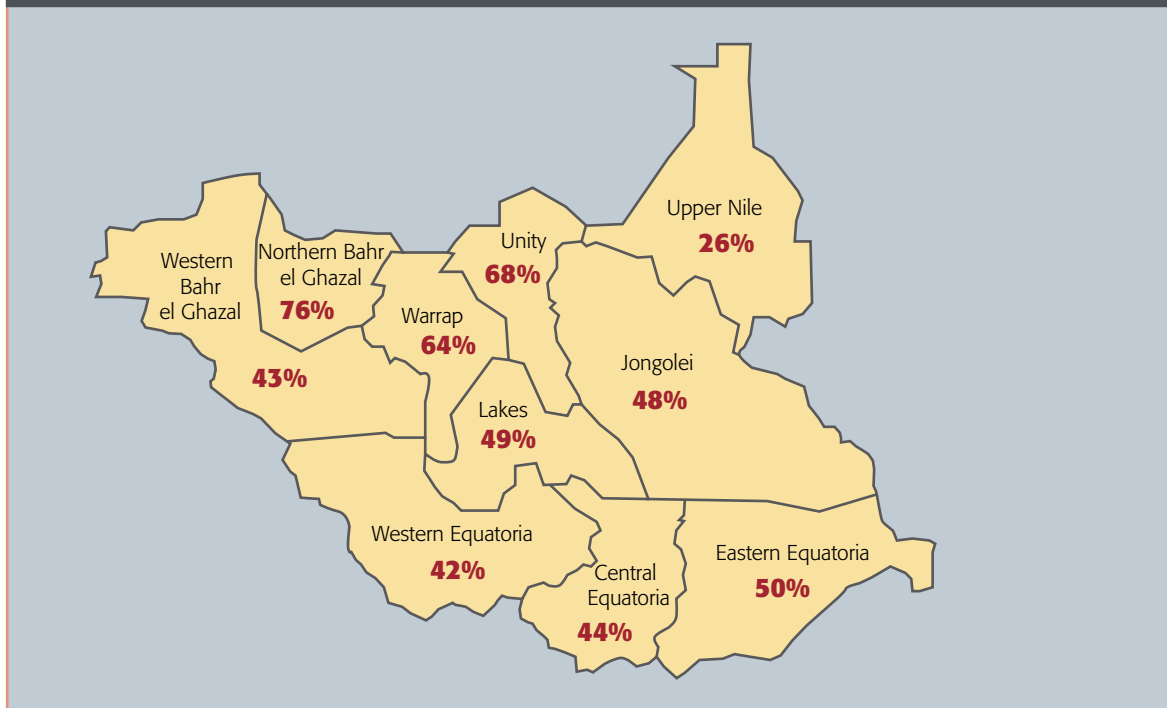
1 <http://hdr.undp.org/es/>

SOUTH SUDAN: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

The Economy

South Sudan is one of the poorest and less developed countries in the world. After the war, poverty and hunger were extended all through the country and agriculture and livestock were seriously affected. More than half of the population lives under the line of poverty.

PERCENTAGE OF POVERTY BY STATES. South Sudan



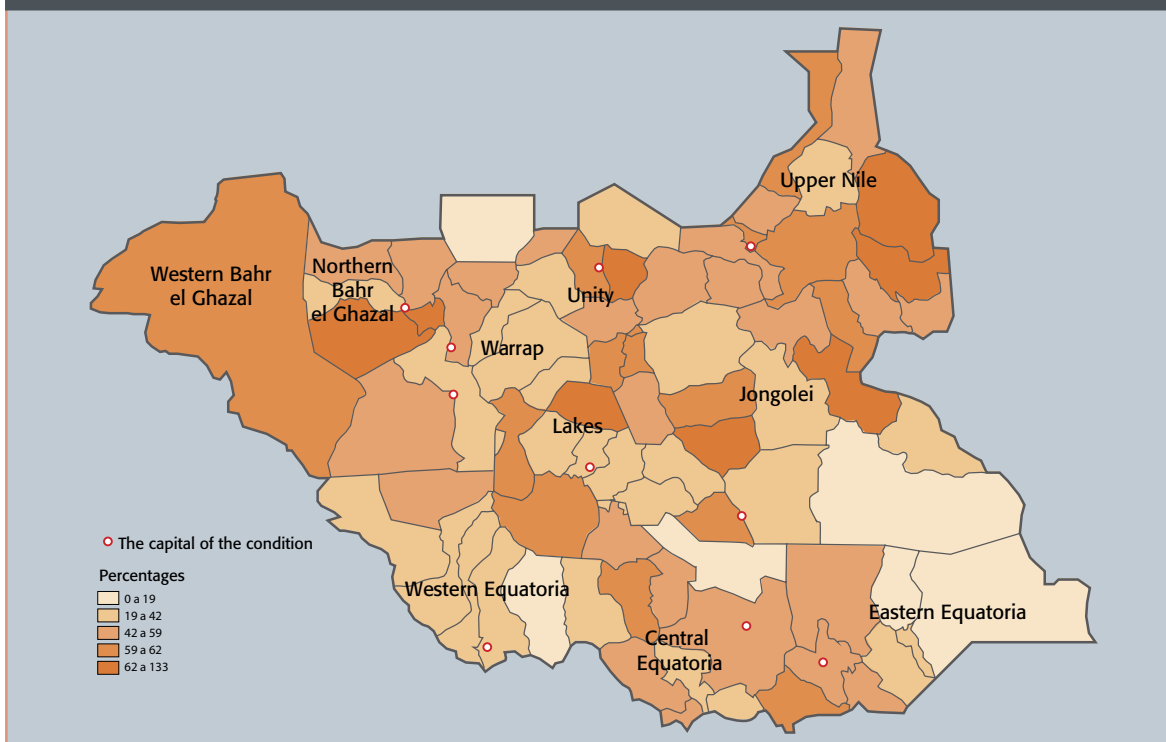
Source: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCSE)

ReSeT© 2012

The context of South Sudan is very difficult and the challenges it faces are many. More than 80% of the women are illiterate. The quality of education cannot be guaranteed, there is a lack of teachers, the classrooms are saturated and the schools do not have sufficient installations in order to impart classes or to take care of all the pupils.



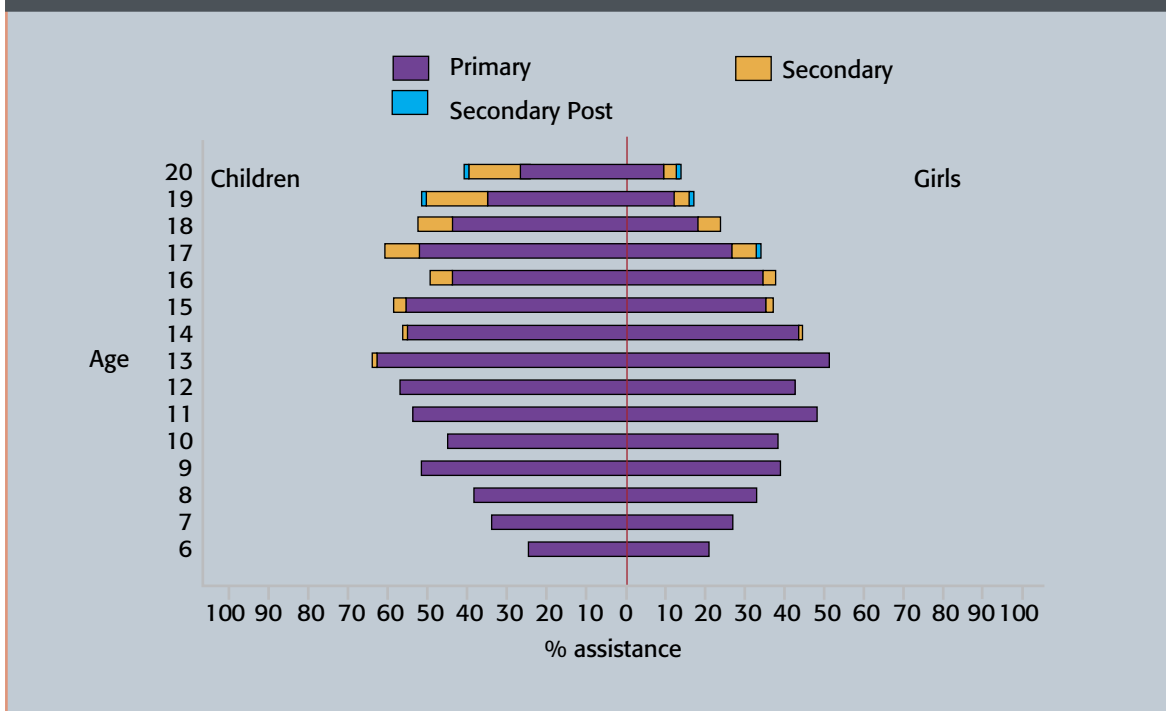
REGISTRATION RATE IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS NETWORK. South Sudan



Source: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE)

On the other hand, as it happens in other African countries, the girls are the ones that go less to school, among other reasons due to family charges that they must face with.

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE BY AGE , BOYS AND GIRLS. South Sudan



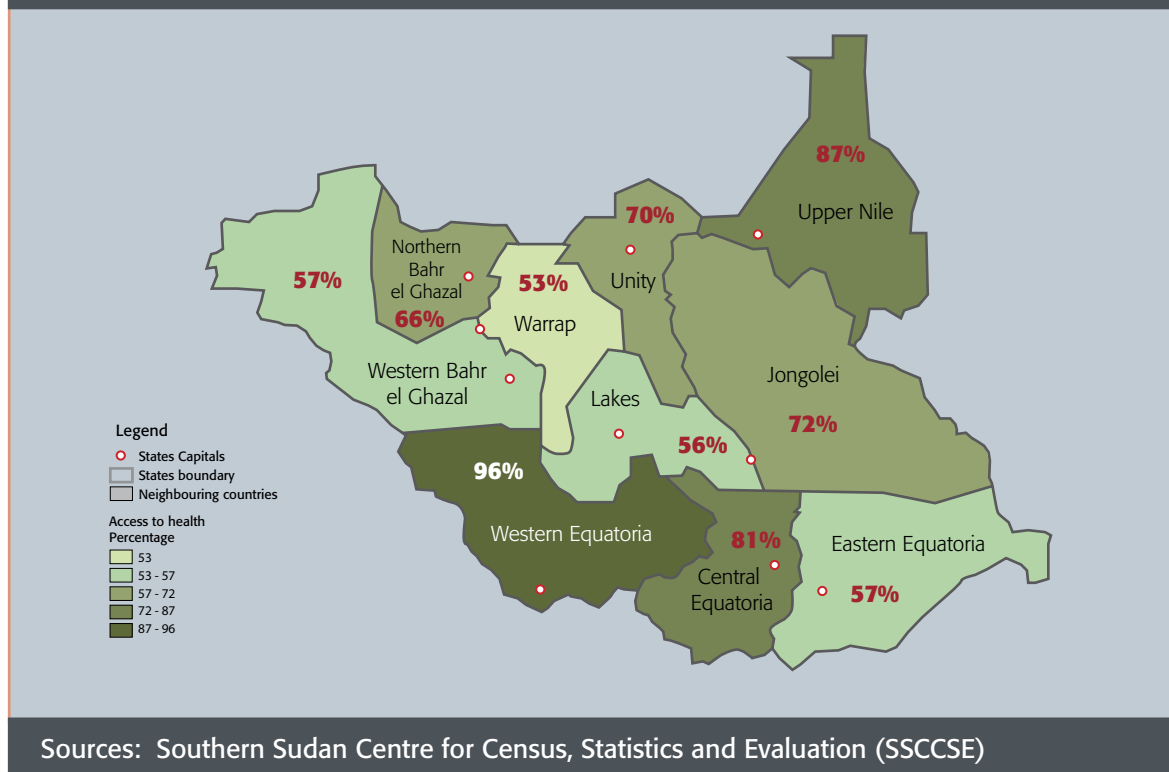
Sources: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE)

SOUTH SUDAN: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

The rate of maternal mortality is one of the highest in the world. One out of seven women die from causes related to pregnancy and the 15 year old girls have more probabilities of dying during pregnancy that they have to finish school.

In the same way, one out of eight children dies before his fifth birthday. Less than 20% of the population of South Sudan visits a health center; this means that, only two out of ten children are vaccinated against different illnesses.

ACCESS TO HEALTH CENTERS. South Sudan



ReSeT© 2012

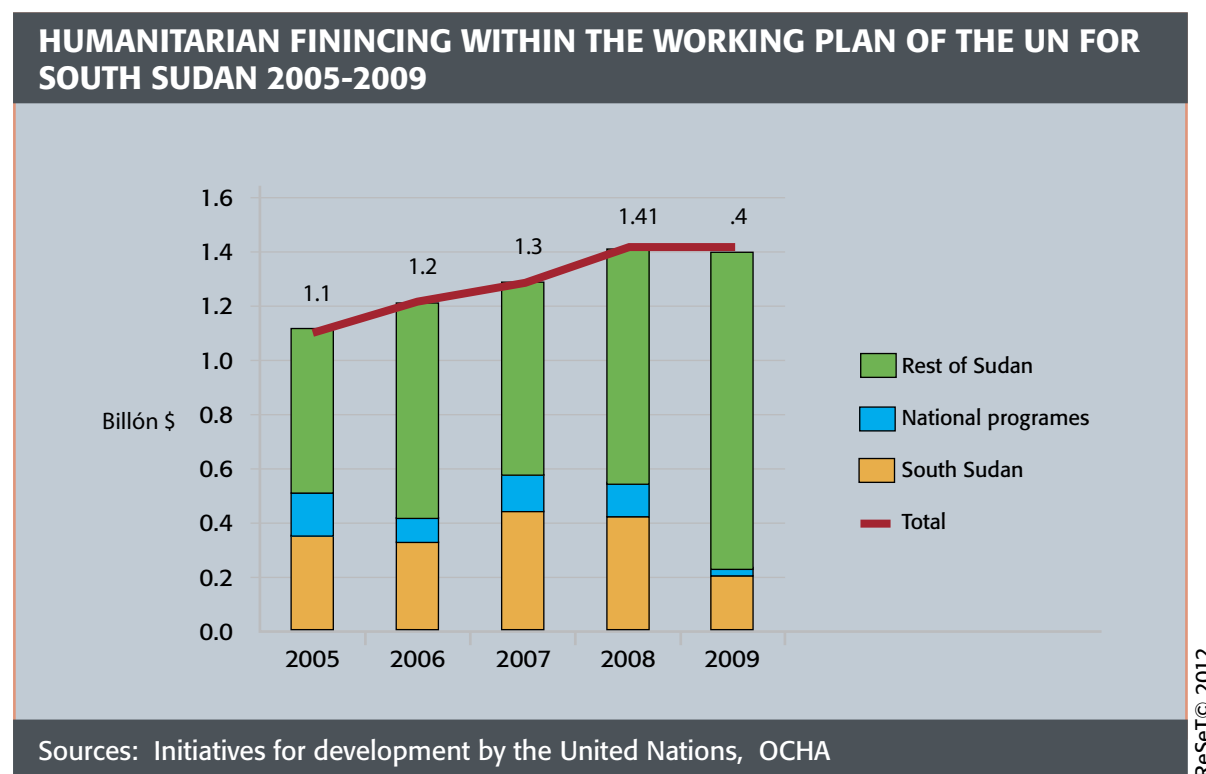
We find ourselves in front of a context of chronic underdevelopment, in which all the climate problems are at the order of the day and, due to that, drought is another of the great problems that South Sudan faces. Thus, in 2010, near half the population required food aid during some time during the year, due to the serious alimentary insecurity that threatened the country.

The situation grows more serious due to the continuous affluence of tornadoes, the movement restrictions across the frontier to the north, the high prices of fuel and the scarcity of food. The investments made by the government of South Sudan do not help in any way, seeing that it invests more money in security than it invests in health or education.

ANNEX VII.

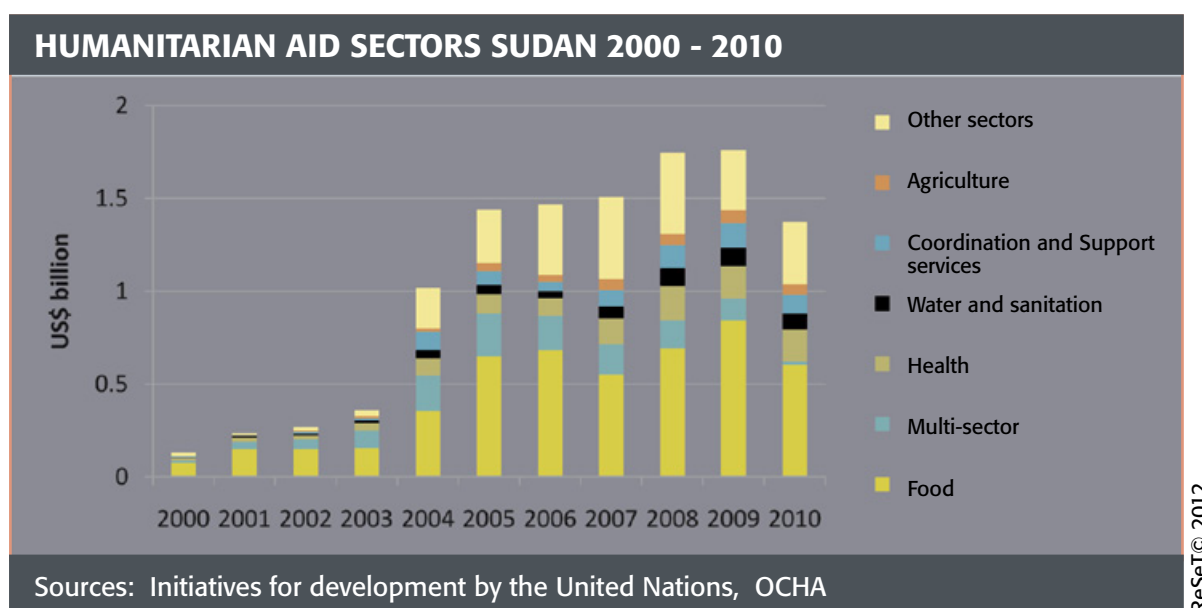
South Sudan AOD internacional

Graphic 1



Graphic 2.

Sectors and financial humanitarian aid destined to Sudan between 2000 and 2010.



Graphic 3.

OCHA 2011 relations of donor countries.

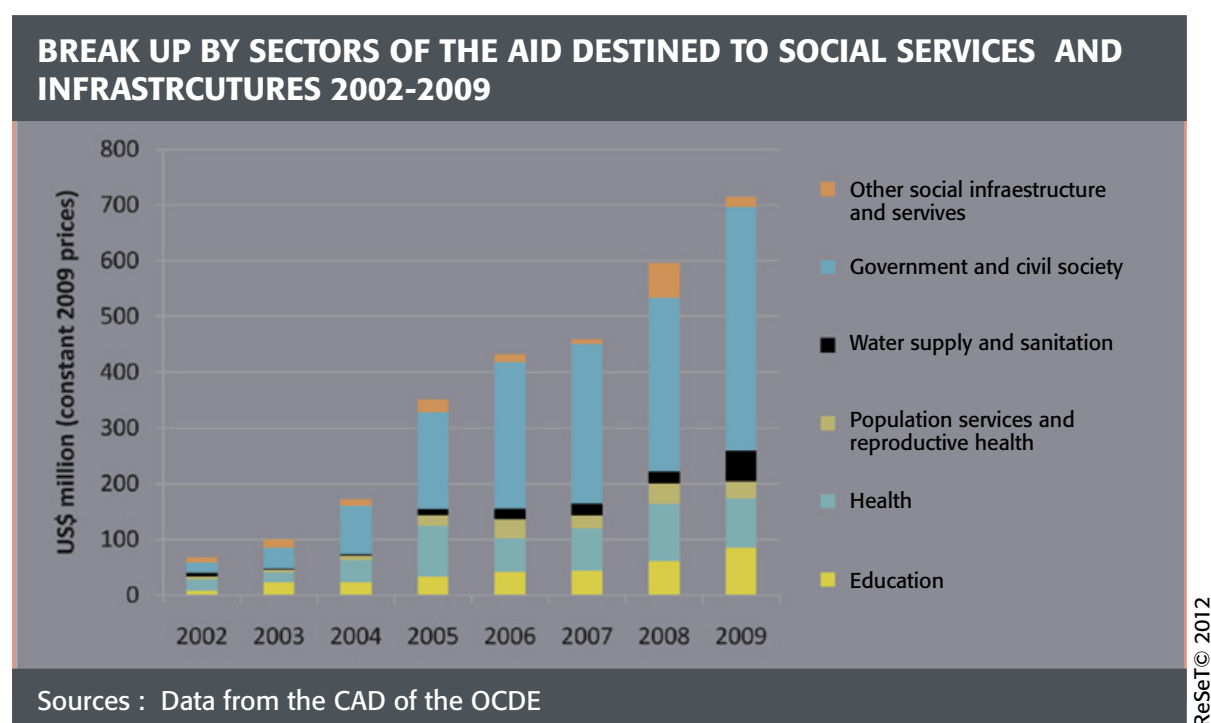
DONOR OF THE SOUTH SUDAN REPUBLIC 2011, through a process of consolidated appeal by OCHA

Donor	Funding US\$m	% of total
US	80.1	38.0%
Japan	19.5	9,2%
EC	11.9	5.7%
Denmark	3.9	1.9%
Sweden	2.1	1.0%
Italy	1.7	0.8%
Germany	1.3	0.6%
France	1.2	0.6%
Canada	1.0	0.5%
New Zealand	0.8	0.4%
Korea	0.6	0.3%
Spain	0.4	0.2%
Switzerland	0.3	0.1%
Norway	0.1	0.1%
Estonia	0.1	0.1%
Private (Individuals & Organisations)	0.0	0.0%
Other income	49.2	23.4%
Carry-over (donors not specified)	22.0	10.4%
Various (details not yet provided)	14.4	6.8%
Total	210.8	100.0%

Sources: Initiatives for development by the United Nations, OCHA

Graphic 4.

Break up by sectors of the aid destined to Sudan between 2002- 2009



Graphic 5.

AOD basic social services from the CAD countries to Sudan 2006-2009

AOD SERVICIOS SOCIALES BÁSICOS DE LOS PAÍSES DEL CAD A SUDAN 2006 – 2009

	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	m USD	% of TSA	m USD	% of TSA	m USD	% of TSA	m USD	% of TSA
Basic Education	10,2	2%	40,4	9%	38,4	4%	49,5	4%
Basic Health	34,9	8%	43,9	10%	30,1	3%	69,1	6%
Water supply and sanitation	12,5	3%	37,0	8%	30,0	3%	54,5	5%
Total Basic Services	57,6	14%	121,3	27%	98,5	11%	173,1	15%
Total Sector Allocable	413,5	100%	449,3	100%	884,4	100%	1145,7	100%

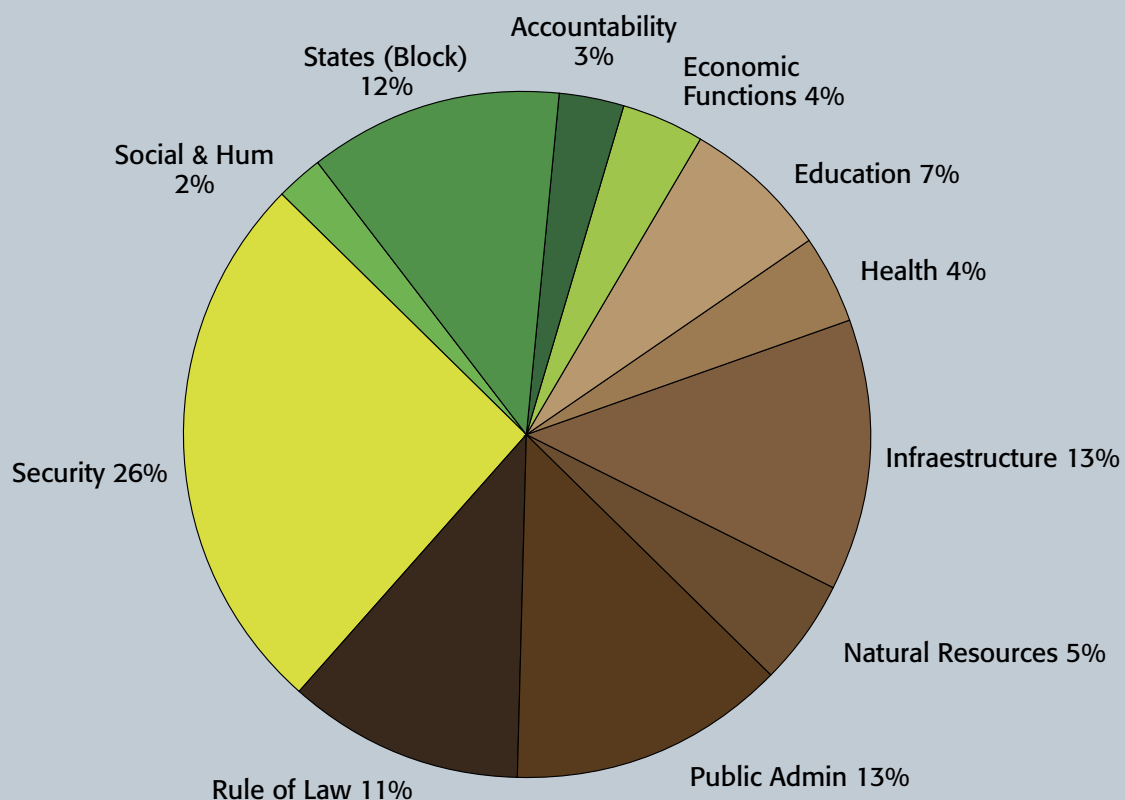
Source: OECD

ReSeT© 2012

Graphic 6.

South Sudan Budget for 2010. Expenses by sectors

EXPENSES ESTIMATED BY SECTORS. South Sudan Government



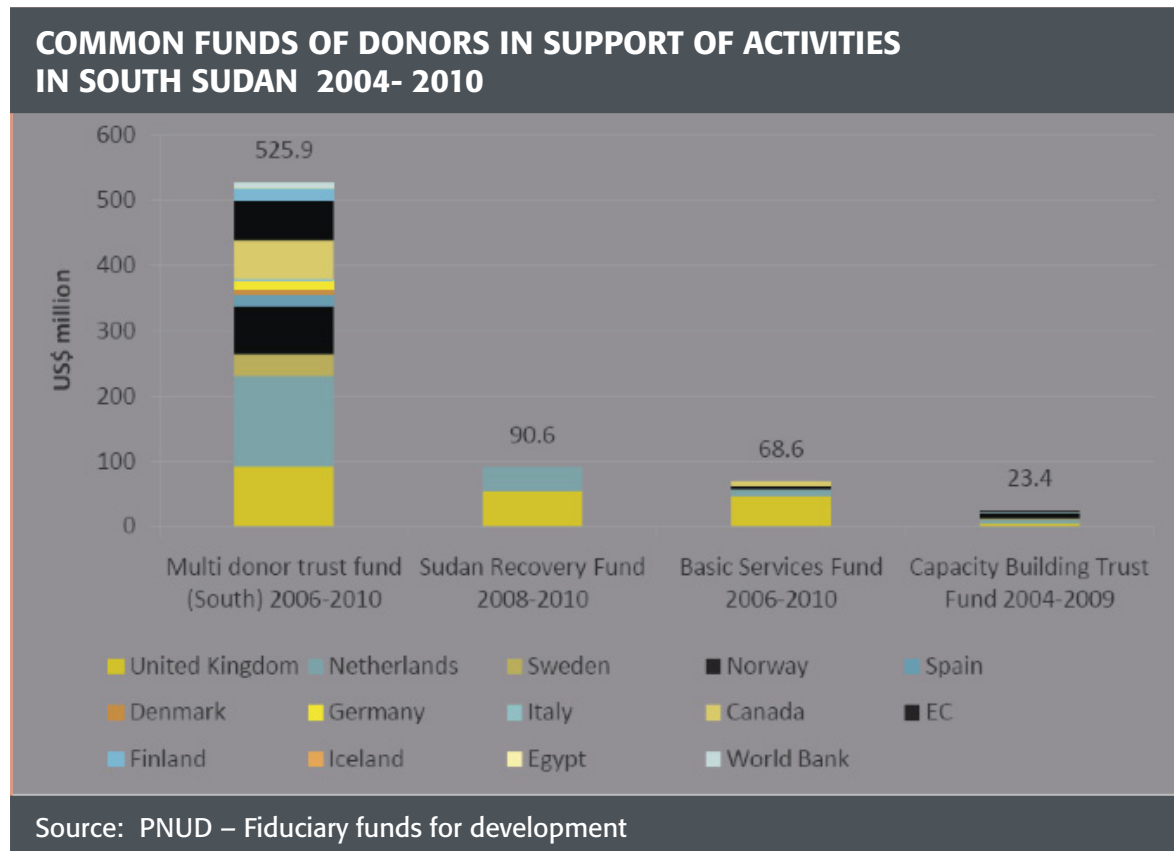
Source: Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE)

ReSeT© 2012



Graphic 7.

Common funds of donors in South Sudan



ANNEX VIII.

ODA spanish 2006-2010

AOD Sudan-Spain 2006-2010

		Posición en relación a la recepción de ODA	ODA bilateral canalizada vía OМУDES	ODA Neta (€)	Diferencia con respecto al año anterior (ODA neta)%	Por agentes (€)				Volumen ODA en Ayuda de Emergencia (€)
						ESTATAL	AUTONO- MICA	LOCAL	UNIVERSI- DADES	
Plan Director 2009- 2012	2010	29	12.069.166	17.352.453	-14,98%	17.134.268	76.545	126.640	15.000	10.601.915
	2009	35	12.724.520	18.662.696	-18,44%	18.314.217	188.670	157.031	2.778	9.992.832
Plan Director 2005- 2008	2008	26	23.452.523	50.166.305	142,13%	25.325.635	92.584	704.000	0	22.337.723
	2007	27	16.825.000	20.718.804	189,50%	20.014.973	676.831	27.000	0	7.603.831
	2006	32	9.809.785	16.460.286	35,10%					9.274.576

Fuentes: AEI

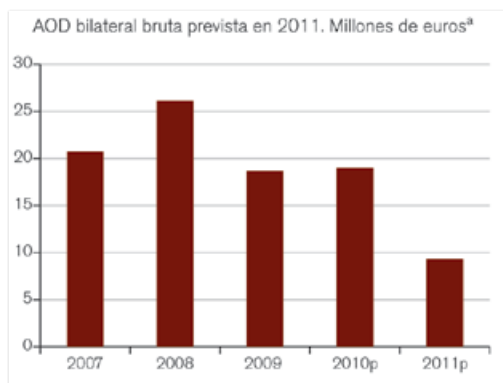
ReSeT© 2012

ANNEX IX.

SUDÁN

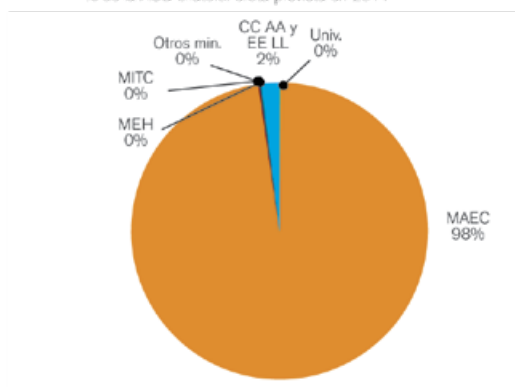
Previsiones 2011	Mill. €
AOD bilateral bruta	9,3

1. Evolución prevista de la AOD (2007-2011^P)



2. Financiación por entidades públicas de los desembolsos previstos (2011^P)

% de la AOD bilateral bruta prevista en 2011



Agentes/Instrumentos	%
M° Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación	98,1%
AECID	93,7%
AOD generada por FCM	0,0%
Otros desembolsos previstos del MAEC	4,5%
M° Economía y Hacienda	0,0%
AOD generada por operaciones de DEUDA	0,0%
Otros desembolsos previstos del MEH	0,0%
M° Industria, Turismo y Comercio	0,0%
AOD generada por desembolsos de créditos FAD	0,0%
Otros desembolsos previstos	0,0%
Otros ministerios y resto de la AGE	0,0%
Comunidades autónomas	0,2%
Entidades locales	1,6%
Universidades	0,0%
Total previsión de AOD bilateral bruta	100,0%

3. Destino por sectores de actuación (2011^P)

% de las contribuciones distribuibles previstas en 2011

Sectores CAD	%
Infraestructuras y servicios sociales	98,2%
Educación	12,2%
Salud y salud reproductiva	54,8%
Agua	0,1%
Gobierno y sociedad civil	15,0%
Inst. igualdad de las mujeres	0,0%
Otras infraestructuras y servicios sociales	16,1%
Infraestructura y servicios económicos	0,0%
Sectores productivos	1,5%
Multisectorial	0,2%
Protección general del medio ambiente	0,0%
Otras acciones de carácter multisectorial	0,2%
Total previsión de AOD bilateral bruta	100,0%

Ficha técnica: (a) Hasta 2009, datos de varios Seguimientos PACI; para el 2010 las previsiones del PACI 2010; las previsiones para 2011 del volumen de AOD, calculadas a partir de las previsiones de gasto facilitadas por las distintas entidades donantes así como la composición de la ayuda, han sido calculadas a partir de las previsiones de gasto facilitadas, a 15 de diciembre de 2010, por las distintas entidades donantes y de estimaciones basadas en datos de 2009.

ANNEX X.

Summary of the project *Solidarity with South Sudan*

Solidarity with South Sudan (hence forth, Solidarity) is a platform made up of 170 religious congregations and created in 2008. It is made up of four NGOs integrated in REDES: PROYDE, PROCLADE Foundation, SED and Corazonistas Foundation. Their main aspects of work are: the formation of teachers, sanitary personnel, pastoral- building a culture of peace; besides an incipient component of rural development. Solidarity was originated from a call made by the Catholic Bishops Conference of Sudan with the purpose of giving a meaningful contribution, in those three aspects, to the construction of South Sudan.

The challenge of the inter-congregational work has been one of the domestic keys for the Project and has set itself as a paradigm of work with the idea of strengthening the efficacy and the impact of the interventions, and to attend the five principles that guide the Global Agreement for Peace, signed between North and South Sudan in 2005: Reconciliation, Rehabilitation, Repatriation, Reconstruction and Reeducation. Five communities have been established (Malakal, Riimenze, Wau, Yambio y Juba) integrated by 25 religious (19 of them are sisters) belonging to 14 different congregations and 13 nationalities.

The present personnel of Solidarity is made up of 19 sister, 3 brothers, 2 priests and an assistant woman, all of them working as a single team. The central see in South Sudan is in Juba.

As far as the formation of teachers, two centers have been equipped and started: one in Malakal, and another in Yambio. From these two centers is covered the formation of teachers in those localities. From Malakal are also covered the localities of Leer, Juba, Renk, Gumbo, Nande and Wau,



and from Yambio are covered also Rimenze, Nzara Tombura y Ezo. Solidarity is forming more than 700 teachers (135 women). The students, men and women, estimated as beneficiaries of this formation are near 48.000.

A través del componente de formación de profesionales de la salud se ha rehabilitado y puesto en marcha el antiguo centro de formación sanitaria destruido por el conflicto en Wau. La formación se ha concretado en la capacitación presencial y práctica en enfermería, por un período de 4 años. El programa es el primero en el país que ofrece una certificación basada en una curricula de enfermería oficial.

In 2013, at the end of the initial period – five years – of the **Solidarity** project, the first class of the teachers will be formed, with their corresponding title, from the formation centers; they will reach the first half of their time of formation and will become the first graduated class from a health formation center. In both cases, the official curriculum of the Ministries of health and Education are followed, these institutions warrant, supervise and recognize the title received.

As far as the pastoral aspect, we must point out the campaign “101 Days for Peace in Sudan” that was celebrated prior to the referendum about the independence, and had as an objective the promotion of peace in South Sudan with an integrating focus between Christians of different denominations and Muslims, and around a common national identity. The initiative was sponsored by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and encouraged by the Catholic Bishops Conference of Sudan. Besides, and through this aspect, workshops were set up for the promotion of peaceful coexistence, social justice, the strengthening of women and the development of their capacity for leadership. Through the workshops for the construction of peace, Solidarity is working with women that lost their husbands and their sons during the war.

The aspect of rural development is been carried out in Rimenze and it consists in programs of formation of farmers, besides, providing work in projects in complementary agricultural plots of land.



ANNEX XI.

Official list of the indicators of the ODM

The indicators will have to be disintegrated for sex and urban and rural areas when it corresponds.

In force from January 15, 2008

Milenium Goals and Targets (ODM)	
Objectives and goals from the Indicators for the following of progress Millennium Declaration	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day. 1.2 Poverty gap ratio. 1.3 Proportion of national consumption corresponding to the poorest quintile in of the poorest population.
Target1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed. 1.5 Rate of occupation. 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day. 1.7 Proportion of people working for themselves and those family workers contributing in total employment.
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age. 1.9 Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education. 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education. 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowering of women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education. 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality of children under five	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate. 4.2 Infant mortality rate. 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Reasons of maternal mortality 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Milenium Goals and Targets (ODM)	
Objectives and goals from the Indicators for the following of progress Millennium Declaration	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Target 5.B: To achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive use rate. 5.4 Adolescent fecundity rate. 5.5 Prenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits). 5.6 Unmet needs for family planning.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: To have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years. 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance between orphans and non orphans aged between 10 and 14.
Target 6.B: To achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs.
Target 6.C: To have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria. 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets. 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs. 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis. 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: To integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest. 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP). 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances.
Target 7.B: To reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits. 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used. 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected. 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: To halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source. 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved drainage facility.
Target 7.D: To have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums.

Milenium Goals and Targets (ODM)

Objectives and goals from the Indicators for the following of progress Millennium Declaration	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system	The following of some of the mentioned indicators shall carried out separately for the least developed countries, African countries, the developing countries without seashore and the small developing island countries.
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	Official assistance for development (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income. 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral and by sectors that the donors of CAD of the OCDE destine to social basic services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and drainage). 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is not conditioned. 8.4 ODA received by the landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes. 8.5 ODA received by small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes.
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	Access to markets 8.6 Proportion of the total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty. 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries. 8.8 Agricultural support estimate by OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product. 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	Debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points(cumulative). 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives. 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis.
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Fixed telephone lines per each 100 persons. 8.15 Cellular subscribers for each 100 persons. 8.16 Internet users for each 100 persons

Source: ONU

REDES (Red de Entidades para el Desarrollo Solidario) es una agrupación de entidades dedicadas a la Cooperación al Desarrollo constituida el 8 de marzo de 2003. Somos mayoritariamente ONGD ligadas a instituciones religiosas y otras organizaciones de inspiración cristiana que deseamos trabajar juntos para ser más eficaces en nuestro compromiso con la Cooperación al Desarrollo.

REDES constituye una de las agrupaciones de ONGD de España con mayor presencia y trabajo en África Subsahariana, siendo además un área geográfica prioritaria para muchas de las entidades que la integran.

En la actualidad, trabajamos activamente en procesos de desarrollo en 36 de los 48 países de África Subsahariana.

www.africacuestiondevida.org

C/ Marqués De Mondéjar, 32 - 28028 MADRID
Tel.: 670 874 824 - Fax: 917 253 522
info@africacuestiondevida.org



MINISTERIO
DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES
Y DE COOPERACIÓN



Entidades que conforman REDES: Acción Marianista, Fundación Lazos de Solidaridad, Asociación Benéfico Cultural la esperanza, Acción Liberadora, AMANI, Amaranta, Fundación Amigó ONGD, AMSALA, Ayuda Solidaria, Fundación Benito Menni, Bajar a la calle sin fronteras, Buen Pastor, Asociación Calasancio, Solidaridad Compasionista, Fundación Acrescere, Fundación Concordia, Fundación Corazonistas, COVIDE-AMVE, Cruz Blanca, Dignidad y Solidaridad, ECOSOL, Entreculturas, Fundación Esteban G. Vigil, Fundación Mary Ward, FISC, Fraternidad Misionera S.C, Fundación Educativa Solidaria, FUNDEO, Haren Halde, Juan Ciudad, KARIT, KORIMA, Madreselva, Mercedarias de Bériz, OCASHA, Misión Sin Fronteras, Fundación PROCLADE, PROCLADE Bética, PROCLADE Canarias, PROLIBERTAS, PROYDE, Pueblos Hermanos, SAL, Instituto de Religiosas San José de Gerona, Congregación de Santo Domingo, SED, Siempre Adelante, SOLIVE, Fundación Somasca Emiliani, Fundación Taller de Solidaridad.

Entidades que se han adherido a la Campaña: Amigos de Nyumbani, Fundación Sur, Red África Europa Fe y Justicia Antena de Madrid (AEFJN), Asociación Madre Coraje, CONFER, Coordinadora de Asociaciones de Laicos Misioneros (CALM), Comités de Solidaridad con África Negra de Madrid (UMOYA), MANOS UNIDAS



redes