Managing the recovery challenge in Sudan

Ameerah Haq
DSRSG/RC/HC/UNDP-RR
United Nations Sudan
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   ▪ Basic needs
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A. The recovery challenge
The importance of getting the timing right

Aid flows in post-conflict situations

**Humanitarian aid**
- Life-saving, short-term action
- Based on neutrality, independence and impartiality

**Development aid**
- Poverty-reducing, long-term support
- Led by national actors and priorities
- Based on Paris Declaration principles

Source: United Nations Sudan
Managing the recovery challenge

Six key interventions in post-conflict environments

1. Assess the needs
2. Improve basic services visibly
3. Make people feel safe
4. Ensure good governance
5. Build state capacity quickly
6. Manage expectations
B. Putting Sudan’s situation into perspective

- Aid profile
Aid flows to Liberia

Total foreign assistance by type in US$ million

Development aid as share of total

Source: OECD CRS Database (10/2009), Commitments (current USD), without peacekeeping costs
Aid flows to Afghanistan

Total foreign assistance by type in US$ million

Development aid as share of total

Source: OECD CRS Database (10/2009), Commitments (current USD), without peacekeeping costs
Aid flows to the Democratic Republic of Congo

Total foreign assistance by type in US$ million

Development aid as share of total

Source: OECD CRS Database (10/2009), Commitments (current USD), without peacekeeping costs
Aid flows to Sudan

Total foreign assistance by type in US$ million

Development aid as share of total

Source: OECD CRS Database (10/2009), Commitments (current USD), without peacekeeping costs
B. Putting Sudan’s situation into perspective

- Aid profile
- Basic needs
Sudan’s human development indicators improved

Improvement in Sudan’s Human Development Development Index compared to its peer group in 2000

HDI Change (2000=100)

+10%  +8%  +6%  +4%  +2%  100

2000  2001  2003  2005  2007

Bangladesh  Nigeria  Papua New G.

Sudan (HDI 2000=0.491; 2007=0.531=150/180)

Haiti  Ghana  Mauritania  Malawi  Timor-Leste  Cote d’Ivoire

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2009, countries with human development index values higher than 0.46 and lower than 0.5 in 2000, 2000 = 100
Overall, Sudan’s economy is growing

Nominally, per capita incomes (PPP) doubled in Africa since 1985, but tripled in Sudan

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook (2009)
Sudan’s population grows faster than the region’s

From 1983 to 2008 Sudan’s population rose from 19m to 39m. It will reach 52m in 2020

Est. level of urbanization in Sudan

Different challenges in a vast country

A country the size of a continent

Challenges by region

- **Darfur**: IDP return, hum. aid to 4.7m people, community level recovery
- **East**: forgotten crisis, protracted refugee situation, health crisis
- **Three Areas**: PCA, Misseryia migration, recovery/conflict resolution
- **South**: budget pressure, tribal conflict, food crisis, protection
- **National**: CPA milestones, GoSS and GNU cooperation, Darfur peace process
Extreme regional differences

Net primary school attendance (%)

Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) (2006)

Net primary school att. (bottom 10, world)


- Somalia: 22%
- Chad: 36%
- Niger: 38%
- Liberia: 40%
- Ethiopia: 45%
- Burkina Faso: 47%
- Eritrea: 47%
- Haiti: 50%
- Guinea: 51%
- Congo, Dem. R.: 52%
Extreme regional differences

Maternal mortality (per 100,000 births)

South

North and rest

Darfur

Maternal mortality (bottom 10, world)

Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) (2006)

Extreme regional differences

Access to improved sanitation (%)

South

North and rest

Darfur

Access to sanitation (bottom 10, world)

Eritrea: 5%
Niger: 7%
Chad: 9%
Ghana: 10%
Ethiopia: 11%
Sierra Leone: 11%
Madagascar: 12%
Togo: 12%
Burkina Faso: 13%
Guinea: 19%

Source: Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) (2006)
Extreme regional differences

Infant mortality in Sudan (per 1,000)

South*

North and rest

Infant mortality (bottom 10, world)


* State-level data not available
Social services receive insufficient public funds

Composition of GOSS public expenditure in 2008

- Security: $862m (32.9%)
- Infrastructure: $373m (14.2%)
- Accountability: $300m (11.5%)
- Rule of law: $236m (9.0%)
- Public administration: $235m (9.0%)
- Transfers: $207m (7.9%)
- Education: $133m (5.1%)
- Rural dev. / environ.: $90m (3.4%)
- Economic functions: $89m (3.4%)
- Health: $52m (2.0%)
- Social affairs: $39m (1.5%)

Source: Government of Southern Sudan, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (01/2009)
Most aid to Sudan is humanitarian. Most of it is food.

Food aid, agriculture and early recovery as a share of total humanitarian aid

Source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service (10/2009), dotted line indicates data not available
B. Putting Sudan’s situation into perspective

- Aid profile
- Basic needs
  - Governance and state capacity
Rise in public revenue challenges state capacity

Government revenue by source (billion $)

- Taxes
- Other (incl. oil)

Transfers to the South (billion $)

Source: Sudan Ministry of Finance, IMF Staff-monitored programme, International Financial Statistics
Weak government institutions

**Government effectiveness**

- South Africa: 75
- Ghana: 50
- Ethiopia: 25
- Kenya: 25
- Cameroon: 25
- Nigeria: 0
- Cote d'Ivoire: 0
- Guinea: 0
- Sudan: 0
- Zimbabwe: 0

**Control of corruption**

- South Africa: 75
- Ghana: 50
- Ethiopia: 25
- Cameroon: 25
- Nigeria: 0
- Kenya: 0
- Cote d'Ivoire: 0
- Guinea: 0
- Zimbabwe: 0
- Sudan: 0

Weak government institutions

**Regulatory quality**

- South Africa
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Nigeria
- Cameroon
- Ethiopia
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Guinea
- Sudan
- Zimbabwe

**Rule of law**

- South Africa
- Ghana
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Cameroon
- Nigeria
- Sudan
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Guinea
- Zimbabwe

Low share of aid devoted to capacity building

Institutional capacity building as a share of total foreign assistance

Source: OECD CRS (10/2009), Commitments (curr. USD), Aid for purposes of institutional and government capacity building, training, research (codes ending 10, 81, 82, ...)

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B. Putting Sudan’s situation into perspective

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- Security
Renewed tensions in Southern Sudan

Clashes, intertribal conflict, LRA incursions

More than 332,000 displaced in 2009

- Major clashes
- LRA activity
- Intertribal conflict

IDPs
C. Defining key priorities for 2010 and beyond
Key priorities for 2010 and beyond

What we have to get right

5 Save lives
- Coordinate response to acute crises
- Ensure essential services and safety nets
- Avoid that humanitarian aid substitutes for lack of recovery and development

6 Recovery challenge in Darfur
- Continue humanitarian action, but seek recovery local recovery opportunities
- Mobilize recovery and development actors and funding now

1 Help stabilize and secure
- Mitigate conflicts and reduce threats
- Focus UN support on CPA milestones
- Coordinate with UNAMID, UNMIS, JMST

4 Strengthen governance
- Create accountability frameworks
- Review and clean up public pay rolls
- Strengthen public financial mgt.
- Juba compact

2 Build state capacity
- Build capacity to plan, coordinate and deliver assistance at state level
- Rapid capacity placement
- Capacity development working group

3 Lay foundations for recovery
- Fast-track MDG achievement
- Support transition to government-led development.
Elections 2010

Women it is our time
Register

NEC Registration Centre