

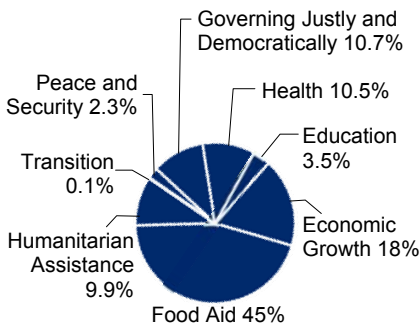


**MONTHLY UPDATE**

February 2011



**USAID Assistance to Sudan  
FY 2010**



Peace and Security	\$17.1
Governing Justly and Democratically	\$81.2
Health	\$79.6
Education	\$26.9
Economic Growth	\$136.9
Food Aid	\$341.5*
Humanitarian Assistance	\$74.9*
Transition	\$1.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$759.3</b>

Note: Amounts in millions

\* Includes eastern Chad



Southern Sudanese line up to vote in Juba January 10, while a poll worker holds a woman's infant as she votes. Photo: Angela Stephens/USAID

**Provisional Results Indicate Overwhelming Vote for Secession of Southern Sudan Following Peaceful Referendum**

Southern Sudanese voters in Sudan and eight countries with significant southern Sudanese diaspora populations voted overwhelmingly to secede and form a new nation, according to provisional results announced in Juba January 30 for the January 9-15 referendum on self-determination for southern Sudan. Nearly 99 percent of voters chose secession, provisional results show.

Southern Sudan Referendum Commission Chairman Professor Mohamed Ibrahim Khalil and Deputy Chairman Justice Chan Reec Madut, who is also chairman of the Southern Sudan Referendum Bureau in Juba, jointly declared provisional results of the referendum, which is part of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that ended more than two decades of civil war in Sudan.

"The results just announced are decisive," Khalil said at the event. "The results lead to a change of situation, and that is the emergence of two states instead of one." Nevertheless, he said, "north and south are joined together by indissoluble geographic and historic bonds."



## Southern Sudan Referendum Provisional Results

(as of January 30, 2011)

Total registered voters: 3,947,676

Voter turnout: 97.58% of registered voters

Votes for secession: 98.83%

Votes for unity: 1.17%

NOTE: These results are incomplete and provisional pending the declaration of preliminary and final results.

Justice Chan expressed appreciation to Sudan’s international partners who provided assistance for the referendum process. “The southern Sudan referendum on self-determination could not have taken place on time without the support of the international community,” he said. “Our international partners and friends put in robust material, technical, and moral support that is still literally lapping on our doorsteps,” Chan continued. “The people of South Sudan are equally indebted to the government and people of the United States of America, USAID,” he added. He recognized U.S. President Barack Obama, former President Jimmy Carter, U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan Scott Gration, and Senator John Kerry, among others, “for their distinguished commitment to the CPA and referendum for southern Sudan.”



Southern Sudan Referendum Commission Chairman Professor Mohamed Ibrahim Khalil (center) and Southern Sudan Referendum Bureau Chairman Justice Chan Reec Madut (right), at the January 30 announcement of provisional results in Juba. Photo: Jenn Warren



Majhok, a southern Sudanese U.S. Marine based at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, displays his ink-dipped finger, indicating he voted in the southern Sudan referendum. He drove overnight to Alexandria, Virginia, to vote the day polling began, January 9, 2011. Southern Sudanese diaspora communities in eight countries were able to vote in the referendum. Photo: Andrea Freeman/USAID

USAID provided comprehensive assistance to help carry out the referendum, including technical and material assistance, civic and voter education, and support for domestic and international observation of the process, and funded out-of-country registration and voting in the eight diaspora countries. The assistance is part of USAID’s broad goal of supporting peace in Sudan, including by helping to implement all provisions of the CPA.

USAID/Sudan Mission Director William Hammink stressed the significance of southern Sudanese voters having the opportunity as promised in the CPA to decide their future, and the peaceful nature of the process. “We witnessed voters coming out in massive numbers, waiting patiently to vote, overjoyed at the opportunity to express their will,” he

*“In South Sudan — with our assistance — the people were finally able to vote for independence after years of war. Thousands lined up before dawn. People danced in the streets. One man who lost four of his brothers at war summed up the scene around him: ‘This was a battlefield for most of my life. Now we want to be free.’”*

– President Barack Obama, State of the Union Address, January 25, 2011



# USAID | SUDAN

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



*Benedict Lagu (right), director of the Southern Sudan Referendum Bureau (SSRB) data center, explains to U.S. Senator John Kerry (center) and U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan Scott Gration (left of Lagu) how the data center tabulates votes in southern Sudan, as SSRB Chairman Justice Chan Reec Madut (left) observes. Photo: Jenn Warren*

said. “For most southern Sudanese, this referendum and the national elections held in April 2010 were the only opportunities they have had in their lifetime to express their opinions freely at the ballot box.”

International observers uniformly praised the process as legitimate. The Carter Center, which is supported by USAID and a community of donors, said in a preliminary statement that the referendum was “marked by an overwhelming turnout of enthusiastic voters during a peaceful and orderly seven-day voting period.”



*Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and former First Lady Rosalynn Carter speak with a poll worker at Juba University January 11, 2011, during their observation of the referendum for the Carter Center. Photo: Angela Stephens/USAID*

*“Some people may be scratching their heads in some parts of the world and saying, ‘Well how does this affect me?’ The truth is that the stability of Sudan is important to all of us. In a world that has become increasingly more complicated, increasingly more volatile, increasingly more extreme in various places, we want to see Sudan – north and south – contribute to global stability, and become a partner for peace all around the world.”*

– U.S. Senator John Kerry in Juba, January 8, 2011

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) said its “preliminary assessment is that the referendum process was free, fair and credible. This is a major milestone in promoting peace and democratic transformation of southern Sudan.”

The African Union called the referendum “free, fair and credible, and indeed a true reflection of the democratically expressed will of the people of southern Sudan.”



*Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan (left), a member of the delegation leading the Carter Center’s international observation of the southern Sudan referendum, with Country Director Jerome Leyraud of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), a USAID partner providing assistance to the referendum, at a referendum center in Juba January 10. Photo: Angela Stephens/USAID*

The Arab League said “the referendum was characterized by a high degree of transparency and integrity in line with international standards; eliciting respect for the outcome produced by the ballot box.” The European Union “found that the referendum was peaceful and credible.”



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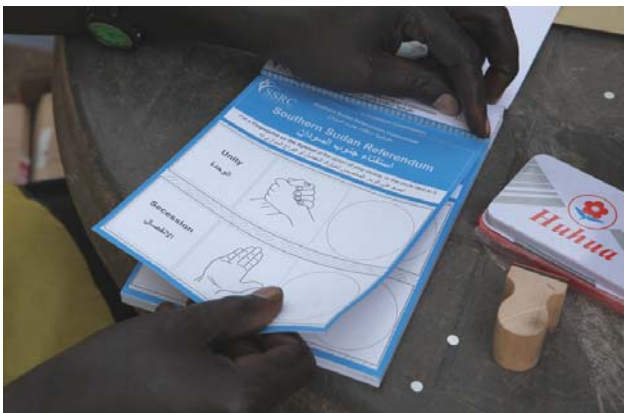
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Domestic observers with the Sudanese Network for Democratic Elections (SuNDE) and Sudanese Group for Democracy and Elections (SuGDE), supported by USAID through the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, at a referendum center in the northern city of Wad Medani January 10, 2011. Photo: Mirella McCracken/USAID

An important achievement of the referendum, accomplished with USAID funding and the expertise of USAID partner the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), was building coalitions of nonpartisan civil society organizations in both northern and southern Sudan that formed the only Sudanese network conducting nationwide observation of the referendum, as well as the April 2010 national elections.

The Sudanese Network for Democratic Elections (SuNDE), a coalition of more than 75 civil society



The ballot included two choices: unity, indicated by clasped hands, or secession, indicated by a single open palm, and written in English and Arabic. Photo: Jenn Warren

organizations across southern Sudan, and the Sudanese Group for Democracy and Elections (SuGDE), a coalition of six nonpartisan organizations across northern Sudan, together deployed 3,244 observers, trained with support from USAID, in all 25 states of Sudan and six of the eight out-of-country voting locations to observe the referendum polling, counting, and tabulation processes. They also conducted voter information campaigns in all 25 states prior to registration and polling, reaching more than 100,000 people.

“One of the most valuable things that both SuNDE and SuGDE learned out of this process is that civil society organizations could actually be part, and an important part, of the political process,” said Traci Cook, NDI senior advisor for southern and East Africa. “That is one of the great legacies that will be left behind in this program,” she said of USAID’s and NDI’s work with civil society, adding that the nationwide observation network they created was unique and significant.



A poll worker explains to a voter in Muglad, Southern Kordofan, his choices in the referendum. Photo: Preston Savarese

“That was incredibly symbolically important to see northerners and southerners working together and agreeing on an objective observation, and agreeing on what they saw throughout Sudan in the elections, and ultimately, in the referendum,” Cook said.

USAID and other international donors assisting with the referendum faced steep challenges, including making the voting process understandable to a war-



# USAID | SUDAN

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

*“By working together and coming up with creative solutions, and coming up with innovative ways of solving problems, we were able to get this [referendum] to happen. ... There are a lot of unsung heroes that made things happen on the UN side, on the USAID side, and on the political side too.”*  
– U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan Scott Gration

affected population of whom some three-fourths are illiterate, and delivering registration and voting materials on a very compressed timeline to an area the size of France with extremely limited infrastructure.

“The logistical reality facing the Southern Sudan Referendum Bureau, and the support of the UN, to actually deploy all these materials during the rainy season in a region the size of Texas with about 40 kilometers maximum of paved roads presented a tremendous logistical challenge,” said Michael Eddy, USAID/Sudan’s Democracy and Governance Team Leader.

“These materials had to be trucked throughout the region. There were well over 100 sites where materials had to be airlifted, and I know at least 150 human porters were actually hired to physically carry the materials to the referendum centers, and sometimes took as long as two to three days to arrive. The will of the southern Sudanese people to make this happen is truly amazing,” Eddy added.



*Southern Sudanese voters in Alexandria, Virginia, display the southern Sudanese and American flags. Photo: Andrea Freeman/USAID*

Final results of the referendum are expected to be announced February 7 in Khartoum if no legal challenges are filed, and February 14 if legal challenges must first be addressed. If secession is the final outcome of the referendum, establishment of a new nation would not occur before July 9, 2011, when the CPA expires.

Jok Madut Jok, the Government of Southern Sudan’s Undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture, said it is important now to focus on building a national identity for southern Sudanese, to establish national cohesion. “The main concern here right now in the south is political practices that are based on exclusionary politics, like people using ethnic group or political party line to exclude certain people from government, from access to contracts, from service delivery. So if southern Sudanese citizens begin to see themselves not included, then they will have no loyalty to the nation, and the nation becomes weak,” he said. “So what south Sudan needs to do, to move away from such exclusionary politics in order to build a nation, is to have every citizen be able to see themselves on a national stage ... so that in the end, you get a national identity that is inclusive of everybody.”

Part of this, he said, is creating symbols of nationhood, including a flag and national anthem and name of the new nation that citizens can embrace, making them feel part of the nation and its symbols.

USAID will continue to work with Sudan, north and south, to help improve the lives of all Sudanese.♦



*A poll worker at Lologo Center in Juba displays a ballot during the vote counting process on January 15. The battery-operated lantern on the table is among the items included in polling kits USAID supplied to thousands of referendum centers. Photo: Angela Stephens/USAID*



## U.S. Officials in Khartoum Honor Employees Killed in the Line of Duty in Sudan



Photo: Mirella McCracken/USAID

On January 27 at the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Robert Whitehead and USAID/Sudan Mission Director William Hammink dedicated a memorial plaque honoring the eight U.S. Government employees who have died while serving the United States in Sudan, six of whom worked for USAID. The State Department employees, U.S. Ambassador to Sudan Cleo A. Noel and Deputy Chief of Mission G. Curtis Moore, were killed in 1973 during a terrorist attack on the Saudi Embassy in Khartoum by the Black September organization.

“There have been most likely more USAID employees killed in Sudan than any other country where we work since Vietnam,” Hammink said during the ceremony. “Andrew Tombe, Baudooin Tally, Chaplain Lako, and Dominic Morris all worked for USAID in our offices in Juba in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Andrew was the USAID administrative assistant, Baudooin the storekeeper and Chaplain and Dominic both gardeners.”

Hammink described the circumstances that led to the deaths of the four USAID employees. “In August 1992, government security forces entered the USAID compound in Juba and rounded up all 14 of our national staff employees. They were taken to security headquarters and questioned. They were accused of espionage because they worked for USAID and the U.S. Government. Four of our employees were subsequently killed.”

Speaking about the most recent assassination of USAID employees John Granville and Abdelrahman Abbas Rahama on January 1, 2008, Hammink said that Rahama was born in Juba and joined USAID in 2004 as a member of USAID’s Disaster Assistance Response Team for Darfur. In November 2005, he joined the USAID mission in Khartoum, where he worked as a driver. “Abdul Rahman was unfailingly courteous and a person of strong values, grounded in his faith and very respectful of all religions,” Hammink said.

John Granville, Hammink said, “was a USAID democracy and governance officer, and a strong supporter of democratic transition in southern Sudan as it emerged from decades of civil war, being a passionate advocate for the distribution of thousands of solar-powered, wind-up radios throughout remote areas of Sudan in order for rural Sudanese citizens to understand what the Comprehensive Peace Agreement offered. John recognized that since schools had been closed or disrupted for most of the past 50 years in southern Sudan, illiteracy was extremely high, and therefore radio broadcasting in local languages was the most effective way for people to understand the promises of peace.”



USAID staff member John Granville, who was killed in Sudan in 2008. Photo: USAID



“Despite these tragic events, we all remain dedicated to continue the vital work of supporting peace and development in Sudan,” Hammink concluded at the ceremony. “The southern Sudan referendum and the process leading up to the registration and polling are a great example of diplomacy and development working hand in hand. USAID technical expertise and support with outstanding State Department diplomatic involvement helped bring about the achievement together under Sudanese leadership. As we remember our USAID colleagues’ names on this memorial, along with those of key U.S. diplomats, we remember that we are here together at this exciting and challenging time, as one team, in support of peace, security, and development in Sudan.”♦

## Popular Consultations Begin in Blue Nile State

On January 14, following weeks of delay, the Blue Nile Parliamentary Popular Consultation Commission started holding 116 citizen hearings throughout the state, beginning fulfillment of an important process guaranteed in the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)—popular consultations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states.

Popular consultations give citizens of those states the opportunity to express their views on whether the CPA has met their aspirations for peace, and if not, to negotiate with the central government in Khartoum through their democratically elected state legislature.

During the first week of hearings, 26,524 people in six localities attended the town-hall style meetings, and the majority – 20,511 – took the opportunity to express their views. Citizens from diverse backgrounds are participating, including youth, pastoralists, farmers, women, and members of different ethnic groups. The citizen hearings phase is expected to last for one month, at which point select community representatives and state authorities will convene a series of thematic



*A woman (standing) speaks at a citizen hearing January 15 in Damazin, Blue Nile state, as part of the statewide popular consultations that began January 14 in fulfillment of a provision of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Photo: AECOM International Sudan*

hearings to reach consensus on the key issues raised during the citizen hearings.

The citizen hearings are the forum through which citizen voices are being heard and recorded to inform the state’s elected representatives. The topics most frequently raised by citizens thus far include development, wealth- and power-sharing, land reform, and security. The successful and credible implementation of the popular consultation process represents a key milestone of the CPA with the potential to contribute to the democratic transformation envisioned for Sudan in the CPA.

USAID has been helping Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan prepare for the popular consultations since 2008—providing a broad range of technical and logistical support to the Commission, organizing civic education campaigns to inform citizens about the process, and taking government officials and community leaders on study tours to Indonesia and Kenya, which have conducted processes similar to popular consultations.

In addition to material and logistical support, USAID is also supporting observation of the citizen hearings by political parties and civil society to increase the inclusivity and credibility of the process.



Blue Nile citizens in Roseires hold up their registration numbers at a popular consultation hearing indicating their wish to address the gathering. Photo: AECOM International Sudan

In Southern Kordofan, the popular consultation process has been delayed until state elections are held (the state did not participate in national elections in April 2010 because of disputes over census results). ♦

## New USAID-Supported Center Provides Base for Traditional Chiefs to Address Conflict in Warrap State

Local dignitaries and international donors gathered in Warrap state in December to celebrate the opening of the first permanent Council of Traditional Authority Leaders building in southern Sudan.

Supported by USAID, the 1,000-person capacity center will provide an administrative base, meeting space, and centralized court for chiefs to resolve disputes in one of Sudan’s most volatile regions.

Traditional authorities, organized into Councils and incorporated into the Government of Southern Sudan, are the first and often the most engaged layer of local government in isolated and insecure areas such as Warrap. As a result, chiefs are also the central pillar of efforts to broker peace among communities in conflict before they escalate and erupt into destabilizing conflict.

Despite lacking a proper base to work from in the past, the Council in Warrap has spearheaded

numerous reconciliation efforts, and will use the new headquarters to lead further initiatives over the coming dry season.

Located along the disputed, oil-rich border with northern Sudan, on the frontline of the divide between Dinka and Nuer ethnic groups, and fractured by inter-clan disputes, Warrap state encompasses both complicated inter-communal conflict, as well as sensitive cross-border tensions.

Over the past year, Warrap has been the epicenter of internal instability in southern Sudan, with more than 300 people killed in conflicts over access to scarce natural resources among communities plagued by small arms proliferation. USAID is working closely with traditional authorities to counter the current rise in cattle-raiding and revenge attacks on the flat plains of Warrap.

The Council of Traditional Authority Leaders center is the largest and most modern building in the Warrap state capital of Kwajok. While USAID contributed construction materials and covered labor costs, the Council procured local materials, such as timber and stone, and recruited and supervised local builders.

During the opening ceremony, Chief Jacob Madhol Lang, the Chairperson of the Warrap State Council, declared that the new headquarters will help traditional authorities be stronger and more active peace actors by “promoting understanding, tolerance, and appreciation of diversity amongst the communities” in the region. ♦



The new Council of Traditional Authority Leaders building in Kwajok is the largest and most modern building in Warrap’s state capital, with capacity for 1,000 people. Photo: AECOM International Sudan





## USAID Helps Southern Sudan Win \$98.6 Million Grant to Combat Malaria



*A girl receives mosquito nets at a distribution campaign in Western Bahr al-Ghazal. Photo: Jenn Warren*

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in December awarded southern Sudan a grant valued at more than \$98.6 million to support anti-malaria activities from July 2011 to June 2016.

Malaria is one of the leading causes of child and maternal death in southern Sudan, with an estimated prevalence of 36 percent.

“This is the second time that southern Sudan received malaria funding from the Global Fund as a result of technical assistance from USAID,” said USAID/Sudan Health Team Leader Chuck Lerman. “In 2007, southern Sudan was awarded \$72 million, so in total, USAID has helped the Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Health secure more than \$170 million in funding to combat malaria. We have also strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of Health to plan, coordinate, and manage malaria prevention and control activities.”

In FY 2010, USAID supported the Ministry’s Malaria Control Program in the distribution of more than 100,000 insecticide-treated bed nets through primary health care facilities and supported the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in the distribution of 3 million bed nets. As a result, coverage of households owning at least one bed net exceeds 53 percent in southern Sudan. USAID also procured and donated over 1 million doses of the most effective malaria drugs,

Artemisinin combination therapy (ACTs), and malaria rapid diagnostic tests to primary health care facilities in all 10 states of southern Sudan.

USAID has deployed a long-term technical advisor to the Ministry of Health’s National Malaria Control Program who helps develop malaria policies and strategies, supports coordinated malaria activities, provides continuous mentorship to key government technical officers on management and leadership skills and was instrumental in developing the malaria proposal for the grant application to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, which resulted in the award to southern Sudan.

The Global Fund grant has three objectives: distributing insecticide-treated bed nets to 80 percent of the population; increasing access to quality diagnosis and appropriate treatment; and strengthening delivery and documentation of services through improved supervision, monitoring and information systems, including setting up a system for monitoring efficacy of antimalarials.

The grant will be managed by Population Services International on behalf of the Southern Sudan Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM). The CCM, part of the Global Fund’s grant oversight process, includes representatives from the public and private sectors, including governments, multilateral or bilateral agencies, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, private businesses, and people affected by malaria. As a member of the CCM, the U.S. Government, represented by USAID and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, will have an important role in ensuring that the grant is implemented effectively and the funds used appropriately. ♦



*Bednets can protect sleeping children from being infected by mosquitoes carrying malaria. Photo: Jenn Warren*