

Japan's ODA Rolling Plan for Sudan

As of April, 2016

Basic Policy of Assistance	Promoting Consolidation of Peace, Assisting Improvement of Basic Human Needs and Poverty Reduction											
Priority Area 1	Consolidation of Peace											
Development Agenda 1 Strengthening and Extending Administrative Services in Conflict-Affected Areas	<p>[Background and Current Situation] According to the UN organizations, the conflicts in Darfur in South Sudan have resulted in a large number of-IDPs and refugees reaching to approximately 3.5 million people. For resettlement and reintegration of these conflict-affected people, comprehensive development of basic life environment is needed, including the provision of basic infrastructure (water supply and roads.), basic social services (healthcare and education), and means to secure food and livelihood-in their old and resettlement communities. Therefore, administrative capacity development of the service providers, both in the central and the state governments, is an urgent issue. Moreover, while landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) are obstacles for recovery and development assistance, proper mine disposal is required. In addition, DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration) is a crucial issue for securing stability of the local communities. On the other hand, due to sporadic conflicts in Darfur and the two states (Blue Nile state and South Kordofan) with new land mine fields and mobilization of soldiers, it is necessary to pay close attention to the situation of the conflicts while implementing projects.</p>					<p>[Strategy toward Development Agenda] Most of the conflict-affected areas are located in remote and border areas. The frustration of local people toward the development gap amid different areas and ethnic groups is considered as the background of conflicts. For prevention of recurrence of conflicts and consolidation of peace, it is important that both the central and state governments provide services and proceed its development forward in an appropriate manner to promote confidence-building between the government and the residents. Japan assists cross-sectoral community development in collaboration with international organizations through different schemes. As for Darfur and the two states (Blue Nile state and South Kordofan), Japan will contribute to emergency humanitarian aid in partnership with international organizations. At the same time, with attention to the political and security situation, Japan will conduct programs bridging humanitarian aid and early recovery assistance, such as capacity development of the state governments in BHN sectors.</p>						
	Japan's Assistance Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Amount of Assistance (100 Million Yen)	Note
					Before JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020		
			Project for Strengthening Peace through the Improvement of Public Services in Three Darfur States	TCP							13.27	
			Protection of refugees, IDPs and humanitarian assistance in Sudan	ML							8.6 (ml USD)	UNHCR/IOM
			Stabilization of livelihood through Creation of Youth Employment in Eastern Sudan	ML							2.0 (ml USD)	UNDP
			Resilience to Mobilization and Radicalization of Youth through Community Stabilization and Livelihood Support in the states adjoining South Sudan	ML							2.0 (ml USD)	UNDP
			Emergency and Development Focused Mine Action Interventions in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Eastern States	ML							2.1 (ml USD)	UNMAS
			Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters, including UNHAS	ML							1.0 (ml USD)	WFP
			Protection and Assistance to Refugees, IDPs and Host Communities in Khartoum, Darfur and East Sudan	ML							4.5 (ml USD)	UNHCR
		Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sudan	ML							1.7 (ml USD)	UNHAS/WFP	
		Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to Program on Strengthening and Extending Administrative Services in Conflict-affected Areas	JOCV									
		Group Training for Programme on Strengthening and Extending Administrative Services in Conflict-affected Areas	TR									
		Early Recovery Project for the Conflict-affected Population in South Kordofan State	JNGA							0.27		

Priority Area 2	Basic Human Needs (BHNs)											
Development Agenda 2-1 Improvement of Health Services	<p>[Background and Current Situation] Due to the conflict, basic infrastructure in rural areas of Sudan are either little developed or destroyed. In those areas, basic social services are not fully provided, and general living condition is quite poor. In the field of health and medical care at national level, the infant mortality rate is 57 per 1,000, the mortality rate of under 5-year-old child is 78 per 1,000, and the maternal mortality rate is 216 per 100,000 births. As of the social background of these circumstances, there is limited access to health and medical services due to critical lack of facilities and healthcare professionals (Doctors: 2.8 per 10,000, Nurses and Midwives: 8.4 per 10,000). Under such situation, the Federal Ministry of Health aims to especially focus on improvement of primary health services as its priority.</p>					<p>[Strategy toward Development Agenda] Through midwifery training and improvement of health facilities, equipment management, and health administration, Japan aims to improve access to primary healthcare services with main focus on maternal and child health in rural areas. Japan also aims to reduce maternal mortality rates and under 5-year-old child mortality rates. These projects are coordinated to maximize synergistic effects.</p>						
	Japan's Assistance Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Amount of Assistance (100 Million Yen)	Note
	Health Programme	Through improvement of professionals training (including midwives) and strengthening of health administration, the programme aims at expanding the coverage of basic healthcare services through improving its quality with focus mainly on maternal and child health. Also it focuses on strengthening hospital operational management based on 5S-Kaizen.	Preparatory Survey for Improvement of Health Care Service in Suburban Area of Khartoum State	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.20	
			Primary Health Care Expansion Project	TCP	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.16	
			Enhancing child survival, protection and fostering social cohesion in four conflict affected states in Sudan	ML	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9 (ml USD)	UNICEF
			PHC Policy Advisor	EXP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			JICA Partnership Program in healthcare sector	GTC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			Pilot Survey for Disseminating SME's Technologies for Mobile Car Clinic	SSM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Improving Maternal and Child Health in Developing Countries Utilizing Ultrasound Equipment	SSM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to Health Sector	JOCV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Group Training for Health Sector	TR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	<p>[Background and Current Situation] The availability of water resources is limited due to desert climate, and uneven distribution of water resources in the area where people cannot benefit from the Nile River, there is a huge gap between water demand and supply. More than 90% of the water is used for agriculture and livestock, so the available water for daily life is limited to 3%. Approximately 60% of the population in Sudan has access to safe drinking water, and there is severe shortage of technical experts on well digging and maintenance of water supply facilities. In order to achieve one of the goals of SDGs, "by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate", the Government of Sudan in COP 21 declared its implementation of water resources management as a commitment to climate change issues. In addition, they have designed a policy (National 25-year strategic planning for water supply 2007-2031) for expansion of water supply both in urban and rural areas and for prioritizing human resource development for management system of water supply facilities and they set the goal for 100% water supply by 2031. In Khartoum State, the sanitation environment among the lower-income residence area is getting worse due to the accumulated waste caused by equipment aging and inefficient operational system, which keeps waste collection rate at 65%.</p>					<p>[Strategy toward Development Agenda] Japan continues investigating and evaluating water balance at watershed levels based on scientific data. Mainly working with Drinking Water Sanitation Training Unit (DWSU), Japan will contribute to improving water supply services through strengthening the operational management capacity of state water corporations. In addition, Japan will support improvement of water supply facilities through Grant Aid Cooperation. The projects will be operated in line with other Japanese technical assistance projects, the projects through the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security, and the projects of international organizations for maximizing synergistic effect. In respect of solid waste, Japan aims to improve sanitary environment by improving administration services as well as human resource development, using the equipment provided with Grant Aid Cooperation efficiently.</p>						

Development Agenda 2-3 Vocational Training	[Background and Current Situation] Sudan faces high unemployment rates of 18.5% at national level, 33.8% for youth employment (age 15 - 24), and more than 70% for young girls in urban areas. The existing vocational training do not meet the current needs of dropouts or people who want to quickly gain a specific skill to increase income. Therefore, it is an urgent issue to develop and implement a vocational training plan that matches the actual needs of labor market to reduce unemployment rates. It is also necessary to develop and provide effective vocational training course for youth (including girls) and the socially vulnerable.			[Strategy toward Development Agenda] Japan aims at reducing risks of social unrest which may be caused by high unemployment rates through improvement of vocational skills that enables youth to secure job and stimulate economic growth. In line with mid- and long-term master plan, Japan aims to improve vocational training system and to strengthen capacity of policy making and implementation of the institutions related to vocational training. In addition, Japan assists the youth from poor families, the socially vulnerable, refugees and IDPs in getting jobs and increasing incomes.									
	Japan's Assistance Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Amount of Assistance (100 Million Yen)	Note	
	Vocational Training	The programme aims at developing skilled human resources through improvement of training services. Japan intends to strengthen capacity-of SCVTA (Supreme Council for Vocational Training and Apprenticeship) in the Ministry of Labor, which is in charge of vocational training policies. Furthermore, it will improve the vocational training centers in pilot site both by improvement of facilities and building of capacities.	The Project for Strengthening Vocational Training in Sudan	TCP	Before JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	4.38		
			Dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to Vocational Training Sector	JOCV									
			Group Training for Vocational Training Sector	TR									
	Education Programme	Construction and rehabilitation of the primary education facilities (elementary school)	Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Project (Vocational Training)	GGP							0.09		
Internship Programme	Accepting the young elite and offering them a master's program in a Japanese university, a field trip and an internship at company. The program is expected to form a good relationship between Japan and Africa for future industrial development in African countries.	Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Project (Education)	GGP							0.17			
		Master's Degree and Internship Program of the African Business Education Initiative for the Youth	CTR										
Priority Area 3	Agricultural Development												
Development Agenda 3 Agriculture Development of Food Production Facilities	[Background and Current Situation] In Sudan, agriculture productivity remains stagnant even though it is the main industry which 80 percent of the working population is engaged in and accounts for about 30 percent of the GDP. Population growth in Sudan is high (annual rate of 2.53%) and food shortage is a critical issue. With high expectation as an alternative of oil industry, as well as means to ensure food security, development of agricultural sector is highly demanded by the government of Sudan.			[Strategy toward Development Agenda] Japan will contribute to poverty reduction and food security through capacity development of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture regarding policy making and its implementation, improvement of agricultural productivity (including rice), and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities and capacity building for its efficient usage and maintenance.									
	Japan's Assistance Programme	Programme Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Amount of Assistance (100 Million Yen)	Note	
	Agriculture Programme	The programme promotes capacity development of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture regarding policy making, implementation skills and also assists improvement of agricultural productivity (including rice). In addition, it contributes to increase food production through rehabilitation of irrigation facilities to secure water supply for agriculture and reducing burden to maintain those facilities.	Capacity Development Project for irrigation Scheme Management in River Nile State	TCP	Before JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	4.09		
			Capacity Building Project for Promotion of Rice Production	TCP							5.50		
			Supporting food and nutrition security in Sudan through soybean processing	ML							0.63 (ml USD)	UNIDO	
			Feasibility Survey for Improving Incomes of Small-scale Farmers Groups through Small-scale Dry Onion Processing	SSM									
Group Training for Agriculture Sector			TR										

Legend: [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [ML] = Multilateral Aid, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JNGA] = Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects, [GA] = Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid), [EXP] = Expert, [GTC] = Grassroots Technical Cooperation, [SSM] = Support for Small and Medium sized Enterprise, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning Research, [GGP] = Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, Solid Line [-----] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -] = Tentative Schedule