

**INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE-WORKING GROUP  
50th MEETING**

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**Conference Room 9, United Nations Headquarters New York**

**Update on recent developments in Sudan: Funding of the CAP**

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The 2002 CA for Sudan was first launched in November 2001 with estimated total requirements of USD194 million. Needs were subsequently revised to USD 274 million with the difference being attributable to: the ceasefire agreement in the Nuba Mountains and renewed access; adjusted food aid requirements following the annual post-harvest food needs assessment in December 2001; drought in Kordofan, Darfur, and other areas of the Sudan; and increased delivery costs resulting from insecurity, impeded access and a consequent reliance on airdrops.

Although impeded access and insecurity posed major difficulties for humanitarian intervention, “inadequate funding” is cited by all agencies as the most significant operational constraint in 2002. Of the total requirement of USD 274 million, USD 50.4 million or 18.4 percent had been pledged or contributed as of the Mid-Term Review end-May 2002. By end-August 2002, funding had increased slightly to USD 121 million or 40 percent, compared with an average 43 percent response to the CAP during the same period over the previous nine years.

**SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS 1993-2002 (in USD)**

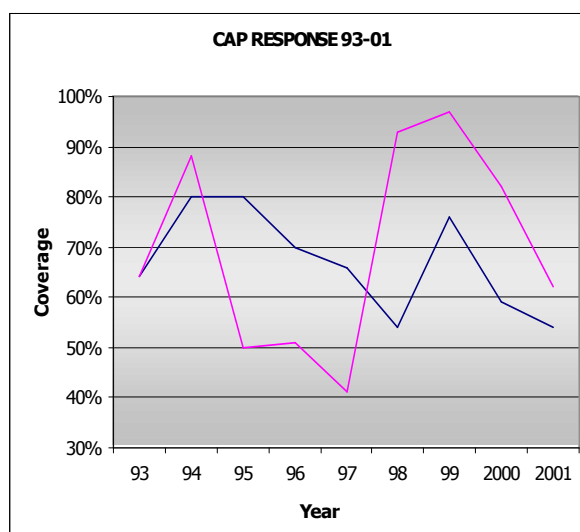
	All Appeals worldwide			Sudan Appeals		
	Requirements	Contributions	%	Requirements	Contribution	%
<b>1993</b>	3,945,265,000	2,529,121,000	64%	194,537,000	124,228,000	64%
<b>1994</b>	2,778,357,000	2,220,546,000	80%	185,936,000	163,165,000	88%
<b>1995</b>	2,347,468,000	1,888,156,000	80%	101,082,000	50,656,000	50%
<b>1996</b>	2,367,367,000	1,661,271,000	70%	107,575,000	55,331,000	51%
<b>1997</b>	1,522,373,000	1,005,765,000	66%	120,801,000	48,940,000	41%
<b>1998</b>	2,162,594,000	1,300,659,000	54%	205,996,000	*313,825,000	93%
<b>1999</b>	2,443,866,000	1,869,078,000	76%	204,213,000	198,248,000	97%
<b>2000</b>	2,142,715,000	1,257,757,112	59%	131,511,000	107,254,000	82%
<b>2001</b>	2,891,890,000	1,563,538,350	54%	251,971,000	155,738,000	62%
<b>2002</b>	4,303,358,000	1,726,171,960	40%	274,017,000	121,679,000	40% **

\* Includes carry-over.

\*\* As of August 2002.

### Low CAP 2002 Response for Sudan:

Contributions to Sudan as a proportion of worldwide response actually rose from an average 4.62 percent (1993-97) to an average 13.3 percent (1998-01) and in some cases there were peak funding levels achieved for the Sudan when larger crises elsewhere experienced steep reductions. Meanwhile, the requirements for the Sudan, which averaged USD 142 million (1993-97) rose 40 percent to an average USD 198 million during the four year period 1998-01 (with a severe famine crisis in Bahr El Ghazal during 1998). Between 2000 and 2001 alone, requirements leaped 92 percent from USD 131.5 million to 251.9 million. Funding response did not rise to match increased requirements, which resulted from sudden-onset disasters, and crises, which occurred during the years 2001 and 2002.



Causal Factors Specific to the Sudan: Donors are consistent in attributing the lack of response in Sudan to several causal factors. The problems they highlight reflect consensus amongst the donor community and lessons drawn will heavily influence the direction and scope of the CHAP under the Appeal for 2003. Below are some of the factors that have contributed to a decrease in funding of the CAP:

- Impeded access, including flight bans, flight denials and travel restrictions;
- Major humanitarian crises occurring in other parts of the world (e.g. Afghanistan), and a direct correlation between media attention and funding levels;
- Ability of agencies to aggressively promote fund-raising strategies, through strong public relations with donors;
- The donor fiscal year and the CAP timeframe are not always synchronised, resulting in contributions not being received until the end of the CAP timeframe;
- Economic pressure and subsequent reductions in budgetary allocations in capitals;
- Departmental divergences and/or lack of communications between home ministries, political and aid sections and within aid representations.

In the final analysis, the track record of agencies and their capacity and ability to achieve their stated objectives under the CAP in a cost-effective manner is perceived by the donors as a major factor determining the level of their support.

Funding Imbalances: There are sizeable disparities between the level of funding received by agency, sector, target group and geographical region. Only seven of the eighteen appealing agencies under the CAP have received funding. Attempts are being made to alleviate these trends/problems in an effort to ensure maximum participation from all concerned as full and equal partners, including donors, Government counterparts, UN agencies and NGOs.

**Proposed Action /Decision by the IASC-WG:**

- 1) To take note of the unique opportunity and momentum created by the positive developments in Machakos to stress the critical importance for donors, UN agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders to ensure that the necessary conditions, financial and human resources are in place in order to quickly respond to the immediate needs of affected populations and to support sustainable transitional activities, including return, stabilisation and confidence-building measures, and other initiatives contributing to a long lasting peace in the Sudan.
- 2) To ensure that the CAP 2003 be on the agenda of the next meeting of the International Advisory Committee (IAC) on Sudan, scheduled to take place before the end of the year 2002 - early 2003, with a view to sensitising donors on programme funding priorities and increasing their engagement and response over the coming months/year.