ITALIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN SUDAN – 2018



KEY FACTS

TOTAL BUDGET

Sudan is a priority country for Italy that works for combating poverty, improving health services and social conditions.

Among crosscutting sectors, the Agency works towards social inclusion particularly addressing gender, disability, women's empowerment, and migration.

Since 2000, until the present time it has benefitted of about 1.50 million Euro.

Targeted areas: Red Sea; Gedaref; Kassala and, since 2016, Khartoum, El Gezira and Blue Nile became part of our geographic priorities.

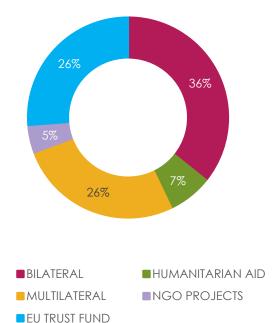
Fundings: Multilateral Programme – Bilateral Programme – Italian NGOs

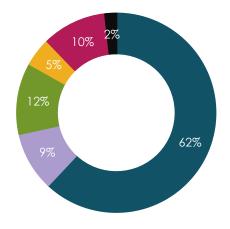
Since September 2017, AICS Khartoum is responsible for cooperation activities in Eritrea, Chad, Cameroon and Central

SINCE 2015: 86.7 M EURO ONGOING: 70 M EURO

ON GOING TOP FUNDED SECTORS

HEALTH/NUTRITION	43.431 M Euro
CHILD PROTECTION/GENDER EQUALITY/ DISABILITY	6.7 M Euro
Poverty Alleviation	8.120 M Euro
Migration	3.244 M Euro
humanitarian aid /wash	7.3 M Euro
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	1.250 M Euro





■HEALTH/NUTRITION

■ CHILD PROTECTION / GENDER EQUALITY / DISABILTY

■POVERTY ALLEVIATION

MIGRATION

■HUMANITARIAN AID/WASH

■TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



- 2.2 Million malnourished < 5 years
- 3.8 Million people in food crisis/emergency
- Only 40-50% of the population have access to basic health services
- 62 years, life expectancy



- 3.3 Million IDPs
- 1.2 Million Refugees

AICS is one of the largest donors in the Sudanese healthcare sector with 24 initiatives: in 2017, 62% of the funding has been dedicated to healthcare activities.

Italy has been appointed as "donor convenor" of the UN Programme "Scaling up Nutrition". The role of recognized leadership among donors played by Italy in the health sector is confirmed by his appointment as movement and vice president of the "Health Partnership Forum".



- Improving the ability of government authorities to regulate illegal migratory flows;
- Respecting human rights for migrants in Sudan;
- Ensuring an improvement in water supply and services, health and hygiene for refugees and the local population.



- HDI: 165th place out of 188 countries
- 1 Sudanese out of 4 lives below the extreme poverty line

5 multilateral projects are ongoing with the FAO, IFAD, UNWOMEN, UNDP and UNIDO and 1 bilateral tackling Poverty Alleviation. The aim is to contribute improvement, in a permanent and sustainable way, of access to water, to the improvement of food security, to the increase in per capita income, relying above all on women and young people. The use of credit microfinance and the creation of revolving funds has allowed the development of sustainable agricultural techniques, aimed at reducing pathogens and improving the variety and to ensure preservability and qualities horticultural to strengthen the business management.





- 67% do not have access to drinking water;
- 49% do not have access to adequate sanitation facilities

5 emergency initiatives implemented by AICS, NGOs and International Organizations aimed at improving living conditions by providing assistance to basic services (WASH, access to drinking water and health services, distribution of food, health equipment and supplies) and to prevent, control and treat acute and moderate malnutrition in children under five years, in pregnant women and young lactating mothers. Particular attention is given to Antenatal Care. Assistance is ensured to mixed migration and response to AWD Emergency.

7 ongoing bilateral, AND multilateral initiatives with UNICEF. UNESCO UNWOMEN and with Italian NGO. The aim is to promote gender equality and the inclusion social and protection of children and persons with disabilities to have equal access to goods and services by increasing resilience through activities of poverty reduction, shared prosperity and human rights in line with SDGs # 4 - # 5 - # 8 and # 10 for an equitable participation, education, and economic growth.

• GII: 135th place out of 155 countries

Access to education

for PwDs: 60%

• FGM: 88%

The interventions strengthen the institutional capacities for the development of national policies and action plans and targeted interventions aimed at increasing resilience through inclusive educational and poverty reduction models.

