

Sudan

2004



VOLUME TWO

Consolidated Appeal for the Sudan Assistance Programme



UNITED NATIONS

Sudan

2004



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Consolidated Appeal for the Sudan Assistance Programme



UNITED NATIONS

In Tribute

*In 2003 many United Nations, International Organisation, and
Non-Governmental Organisation
staff members died while helping people in several countries struck by crisis.*

Scores more were attacked and injured.

*Aid agency staff members were abducted.
Some continue to be held against their will.*

*In recognition of our colleagues' commitment to humanitarian action
and pledging to continue the work we began together
We dedicate this year's appeals to them.*

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SUDAN



INTRODUCTION

The following volume includes a brief two-page summary of project/programme proposals included in the UN Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal for the Sudan Assistance Programme for 2004 (ASAP). It is intended to accompany Volume 1 of the ASAP.

All proposals in this volume are included in “snapshot form” in volume 1 following the relevant Millennium Development Goal Plans.

SUDAN

UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2004

Summary of Requirements
By Appealing Organisation
as of 30 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
ACF	1,500,000
ACHA	165,000
Africa Rehabilitation (AREP)	4,165,000
AMURT (Switzerland)	11,000,000
CARE INT	384,780
CCM	781,312
El Obeid	120,000
FAO	35,993,950
GESO	1,427,926
HelpAge International	800,000
IARA	53,682
IAS	600,000
IOM	10,850,000
IRC	1,500,000
Islamic Relief	900,000
ITDG	790,000
MEDAIR	950,000
NCA	3,275,000
NYF for South Sudan	170,000
OCHA	3,038,800
OHCHR	250,000
OXFAM GB	1,760,000
SC - US	1,765,025
SCF/Sweden	1,763,722
SECS	5,455,000
Skills for Southern Sudan	1,120,000
SYCP	600,000
TEARFUND	2,146,900
UNDP	22,845,276
UNDP/UNSECOORD	1,193,600
UNFPA	6,954,628
UNHCR	8,893,000
UNICEF	92,602,230
UNICEF/UNSECOORD	3,725,000
UNIDO	4,726,580
UNMAS	16,984,000
WFP	203,269,131
WHO	10,812,228
WUNDRA	149,135
Grand Total	465,480,905

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2004**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 30 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original requirements
AGRICULTURE	36,942,585
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	30,000,492
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	34,484,958
EDUCATION	25,095,000
FOOD	200,122,127
HEALTH	47,278,424
MINE ACTION	18,554,000
MULTI-SECTOR	21,793,000
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	25,859,138
SECURITY	4,918,600
WATER AND SANITATION	20,432,581
Grand Total	465,480,905

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2004

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 30 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
ACF			
SUD-04/H20 [TR-QS]	HEALTH	Integrated nutrition, health and food security programme	1,500,000
Sub total for ACF			1,500,000
ACHA			
SUD-04/MS02 [HA]	MULTI-SECTOR	Education, water and peace advocacy	165,000
Sub total for ACHA			165,000
Africa Rehabilitation (AREP)			
SUD-04/E06 [TR-CB]	EDUCATION	Education scholarship micro enterprise development	4,165,000
Sub total for Africa Rehabilitation (AREP)			4,165,000
AMURT (Switzerland)			
SUD-04/MS03 [TR-CB]	MULTI-SECTOR	5 Years - integrated education, food security, health care and self-sustainability programme	11,000,000
Sub total for AMURT (Switzerland)			11,000,000
CARE INT			
SUD-04/CSS12 [TR-CB]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Kordofan food information systems (KFIS)	252,280
SUD-04/H21 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Capacity building of civil society organisations for HIV/AIDS awareness development	132,500
Sub total for CARE INT			384,780
CCM			
SUD-04/E07 [TR-CB]	EDUCATION	Bunagok Community Centre	250,000
SUD-04/H22 [HA-CB]	HEALTH	Expand the coverage and enhance the impact of IMCI programmes in South Sudan	531,312
Sub total for CCM			781,312

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 30 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
EI Obeid			
SUD-04/ER/116 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Capacity building and education through VTC	120,000
Sub total for EI Obeid			120,000
FAO			
SUD-04/A09 [TR-QS]	AGRICULTURE	Consolidation of peace through restoration of productive capacities of returnees and host communities in conflict-affected areas	6,825,000
SUD-04/A11 [TR-QS]	AGRICULTURE	Emergency assistance to agriculture in conflict-affected/drought-affected Darfur	1,300,000
SUD-04/A06 [HA-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Enhanced community food security and conflict transformation - Abyei Area	771,435
SUD-04/A05 [HA-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Enhanced household and community food security - Nuba Mountains	2,360,253
SUD-04/A01 [HA-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Household food security - coordination component	1,855,644
SUD-04/A08 [HA-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Household food security - emergency agriculture in Eastern Sudan	1,171,000
SUD-04/A07 [HA-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Household food security - emergency agriculture in Western Sudan	1,084,910
SUD-04/A02 [HA-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Household food security - Southern Sudan agriculture component	8,301,960
SUD-04/A04 [HA-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Household food security - Southern Sudan fisheries component	1,979,000
SUD-04/A03 [HA-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Household food security - Southern Sudan livestock component	3,439,428
SUD-04/A12 [TR]	AGRICULTURE	Livelihood transition to recovery and conflict transformation in Greater Darfur	1,657,000
SUD-04/A10 [TR-QS]	AGRICULTURE	Sustainable livelihoods recovery in Nuba Mountains (jointly with UNDP and UNIDO within the NMPACT framework)	5,248,320
Sub total for FAO			35,993,950

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 30 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
GESO			
SUD-04/P/HR/RL13 [TR]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Conflict resolution and peace building	1,427,926
Sub total for GESO			1,427,926
HelpAge International			
SUD-04/CSS13 [TR-QS]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Reintegration of vulnerable older IDPs	200,000
SUD-04/ER/117 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Strengthening Sudanese organisations working with older people	200,000
SUD-04/H23 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Health and humanitarian needs of communities and older pastoralists in Halaib Province	150,000
SUD-04/H24 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Outreach support for older people and their communities	250,000
Sub total for HelpAge International			800,000
IARA			
SUD-04/H25 [HA]	HEALTH	Construction of health facility plus provision of PHC services	14,556
SUD-04/H26 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Construction of health facility plus provision of PHC services	21,570
SUD-04/WS05 [TR-CB]	WATER AND SANITATION	Drilling and construction of 100 vent improved pit latrine (VIP)	17,556
Sub total for IARA			53,682
IAS			
SUD-04/E08 [TR-CB]	EDUCATION	Equatoria primary education programme	200,000
SUD-04/WS04 [TR-QS]	WATER AND SANITATION	Northern Bahr el Ghazal water programme	400,000
Sub total for IAS			600,000

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2004

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 30 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
IOM			
SUD-04/CSS01 [TR-QS]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	IDP return and reintegration in Sudan	10,850,000
Sub total for IOM			10,850,000
IRC			
SUD-04/ER/118 [TR-QS]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	FAST: Focused assistance supporting transition	1,500,000
Sub total for IRC			1,500,000
Islamic Relief			
SUD-04/ER/119 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Recovery and rehabilitation programme	900,000
Sub total for Islamic Relief			900,000
ITDG			
SUD-04/A13 [TR-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Re-establishing food security among drought and conflict affected population in North Darfur	225,000
SUD-04/ER/120 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Improving the livelihoods of urban poor in Kassala and Gedarif towns - Eastern Sudan	65,000
SUD-04/ER/124 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Promoting affordable health and flood-resisting housing for Gash river areas	110,000
SUD-04/ER/121 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Rehabilitating and improving the livelihoods of war affected people in Blue Nile State	180,000
SUD-04/ER/122 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Rehabilitating and improving the livelihoods of war affected people of Hamashkoraid area - Kassala State	130,000
SUD-04/ER/123 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Supporting and empowering women development association (WDAs) in Eastern Sudan	80,000
Sub total for ITDG			790,000

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Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 30 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
MEDAIR			
SUD-04/H29 [HA]	HEALTH	Comprehensive malaria control	150,000
SUD-04/H27 [HA]	HEALTH	Provision of primary health care services and preventive health care	250,000
SUD-04/H28 [HA]	HEALTH	Provision of primary health care services and preventive health care	300,000
SUD-04/H30 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS awareness	250,000
Sub total for MEDAIR			950,000
NCA			
SUD-04/CSS14 [HA]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency preparedness and response	400,000
SUD-04/E09 [TR-CB]	EDUCATION	Education/health	600,000
SUD-04/H31 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS awareness	200,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL14 [TR-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Gender mainstreaming	50,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL16 [TR-QS]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Peace and reconciliation and civil society	200,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL15 [TR-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Sudan Media Development Programme (SMDP)	1,350,000
SUD-04/WS06 [TR-QS]	WATER AND SANITATION	Food security and water	250,000
SUD-04/WS07 [TR-QS]	WATER AND SANITATION	Raga water project	225,000
Sub total for NCA			3,275,000
NYF for South Sudan			
SUD-04/H32 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS awareness and eradication	170,000
Sub total for NYF for South Sudan			170,000

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
OCHA			
SUD-04/CSS03 [PES]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Sudan transitional assistance and recovery database (MDG monitoring database)	414,100
SUD-04/CSS04A [PES]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building (on behalf of ORHC)	2,624,700
Sub total for OCHA			3,038,800
OHCHR			
SUD-04/P/HR/RL01 [TR-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Human rights training programme for members of the Sudanese armed forces, including police, military and security officers	250,000
Sub total for OHCHR			250,000
OXFAM GB			
SUD-04/MS04 [HA-CB]	MULTI-SECTOR	South Sudan programme	1,760,000
Sub total for OXFAM GB			1,760,000
SC - US			
SUD-04/E10 [TR-CB]	EDUCATION	Primary education promotion project	150,000
SUD-04/E11 [TR-CB]	EDUCATION	Primary education promotion project	300,000
SUD-04/H33 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Community based basic health service	200,000
SUD-04/H34 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Community based basic health service	330,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL17 [TR-QS]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	IDPs children reunification project	200,000
SUD-04/WS08 [TR-QS]	WATER AND SANITATION	Village based water and sanitation service improvement project	265,025
SUD-04/WS09 [TR-QS]	WATER AND SANITATION	Village based water and sanitation service improvement project	320,000
Sub total for SC - US			1,765,025

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2004

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
SCF/Sweden			
SUD-04/E12 [HA-CB]	EDUCATION	Education of war affected children	380,000
SUD-04/E13 [HA-CB]	EDUCATION	Education of war affected children	380,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL19 [HA-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Child protection and youth development	853,722
SUD-04/P/HR/RL18 [HA-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Monitoring and mainstreaming of the CRC and AC	150,000
Sub total for SCF/Sweden			1,763,722
SECS			
SUD-04/ER/I25 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Kadalu environmental initiative	120,000
SUD-04/ER/I26 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Resource/land use management	5,335,000
Sub total for SECS			5,455,000
Skills for Southern Sudan			
SUD-04/P/HR/RL20 [TR-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Promotion of gender equity and women empowerment	400,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL21 [TR-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Promotion of good governance	720,000
Sub total for Skills for Southern Sudan			1,120,000
SYCP			
SUD-04/E14 [TR-CB]	EDUCATION	Promotion of basic education and illiteracy eradication programme	200,000
SUD-04/H35 [HA-CB]	HEALTH	Promotion of primary health care through diseases control and prevention programme	200,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL22 [TR-QS]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Integrated programme for peace and human rights advocacy	200,000
Sub total for SYCP			600,000
TEARFUND			
SUD-04/A14 [TR-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Northern Bahr el Ghazal household food security and community health education	574,500
SUD-04/H36 [HA]	HEALTH	Emergency nutrition	1,105,800
SUD-04/H37 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Shilluk Kingdom primary health care project	466,600
Sub total for TEARFUND			2,146,900

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
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Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNDP			
SUD-04/CSS02 [HA-CB]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Capacity building for national institutions	2,000,000
SUD-04/CSS05 [TR]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Nuba Mountains Programme Advancing Conflict Transformation (NMPACT)	631,080
SUD-04/CSS04B [PES]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building (on behalf of ORCHC)	4,563,528
SUD-04/ER/106 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Capacity building for peace building and conflict transformation in the Sudan	525,000
SUD-04/ER/101 [TR]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Decentralisation for poverty reduction	1,000,000
SUD-04/ER/107 [TR]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Reduction of resource based conflict between pastoralists and farmers	2,134,178
SUD-04/ER/105 [TR]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Solar energy for improvement of social services in the Transitional Zone	1,500,000
SUD-04/ER/104 [TR]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Supporting community-based development for sustainable livelihoods and peace in transitional zones	800,000
SUD-04/ER/102 [TR]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Sustainable livelihoods for durable IDP return and conflict transformation between Dinka and Missiriya people of Abyei locality and County, Sudan	845,000
SUD-04/ER/103 [TR]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Upper Nile areas recovery programme - Fashoda, Renk and Maban Provinces	900,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL05 [TR-QS]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Creation of a human rights centre for Sudanese national NGOs working in human rights, conflict resolution and humanitarian relief	210,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL02 [TR]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Engendering peace building and conflict resolution/transformation activities in the Sudan	472,500
SUD-04/P/HR/RL04 [TR-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Establishment of a national human rights commission for Sudan	150,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL03 [TR-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Moot court exercise	138,990
SUD-04/P/HR/RL06 [TR]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Preparatory support for reintegration of former combatants and community based weapons reduction	6,975,000
Sub total for UNDP			22,845,276

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2004

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 30 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNDP/UNSECOORD			
SUD-04/S01A [PES]	SECURITY	Security and staff safety	1,193,600
Sub total for UNDP/UNSECOORD			1,193,600
UNFPA			
SUD-04/H03A [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Emergency obstetric and RH services for IDPs and refugees in Kassala and Gedarf States	614,000
SUD-04/H02 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Emergency obstetric and RH services for IDPs in Equatoria and Khartoum areas	614,000
SUD-04/H06 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS awareness and RH services in Southern Sudan	368,000
SUD-04/H01 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Integrated RH services in South and West Kordofan	1,211,628
SUD-04/H04 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Rehabilitation and construction of new midwifery schools	3,650,000
SUD-04/H05 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Training of midwives in Equatoria and BahrEl Ghazal	272,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL07B [HA]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	The eradication and prevention of the spread of female genital mutilation	225,000
Sub total for UNFPA			6,954,628
UNHCR			
SUD-04/H03B [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Emergency obstetric and RH services for IDPs and refugees in Kassala and Gedarf States	25,000
SUD-04/MS01 [HA]	MULTI-SECTOR	Preparatory activities for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Sudanese refugees	8,868,000
Sub total for UNHCR			8,893,000

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2004

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNICEF			
SUD-04/CSS08 [TR-CB]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Community radio listening project	1,170,000
SUD-04/CSS07 [HA]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency preparedness and response	3,203,000
SUD-04/CSS09 [HA]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Information and communication	812,000
SUD-04/CSS06 [PES]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) Support Unit (OSU)	1,265,000
SUD-04/ER/109 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Community capacity building	3,660,000
SUD-04/ER/108 [TR-QS]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Community improvement programme (CIP)	6,932,000
SUD-04/ER/110 [TR-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Enhancing capacity of SRRC and local organisations	1,190,000
SUD-04/E01 [HA]	EDUCATION	Emergency basic education	4,955,000
SUD-04/E03 [TR-QS]	EDUCATION	Enhancing access to quality primary education	4,715,000
SUD-04/E04 [TR-QSPIP]	EDUCATION	Girl's education initiative	3,500,000
SUD-04/E02 [TR-QS]	EDUCATION	Improving teacher training and educational planning	4,955,000
SUD-04/E05 [TR]	EDUCATION	Youth participation	345,000
SUD-04/H10A [HA]	HEALTH	Control of measles/meningitis outbreak and vitamin A supplementation	1,926,000
SUD-04/H08 [HA]	HEALTH	Emergency health care	4,944,230
SUD-04/H07 [HA]	HEALTH	Emergency nutritional support	2,725,000
SUD-04/H09 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Expansion of routine immunisation services	2,583,000
SUD-04/H13 [TR-QS]	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention	3,530,000
SUD-04/H12 [TR-CB]	HEALTH	Maternal mortality reduction	2,700,000
SUD-04/H11 [TR-QSPIP]	HEALTH	Strengthening primary health care	5,081,000
SUD-04/MA01 [HA]	MINE ACTION	Emergency mine risk education	1,570,000

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNICEF			
SUD-04/P/HR/RL09 [TR-QSPIP]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Child soldier disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration	5,637,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL11 [TR-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Grassroots peace building	541,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL08 [TR-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Institutional development for policy planning and monitoring of situation of children and women	2,135,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL10 [TR-CB]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Juvenile justice and children in contact with the law	445,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL07A [HA]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	The eradication and prevention of the spread of female genital mutilation	603,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL12 [HA]	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	The protection of separated and other vulnerable children	2,525,000
SUD-04/WS03 [TR-QSPIP]	WATER AND SANITATION	Enhancing access to improved water and sanitation services	6,600,000
SUD-04/WS02 [TR-QSPIP]	WATER AND SANITATION	Expansion of water supply services	5,311,000
SUD-04/WS01 [HA]	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and environmental sanitation	7,044,000
Sub total for UNICEF			92,602,230
UNICEF/UNSECOORD			
SUD-04/S01B [PES]	SECURITY	Security and staff safety	3,725,000
Sub total for UNICEF/UNSECOORD			3,725,000

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNIDO			
SUD-04/CSS10 [TR-QS]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Information network for local procurement of goods for humanitarian assistance	393,800
SUD-04/ER/I12 [TR]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Efficient low cost building material production	2,000,000
SUD-04/ER/I13 [TR-QS]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Local production of mobility aids for war victims and disabled persons	800,000
SUD-04/ER/I11 [TR-QS]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Local resources based community oriented manufacturing in support of humanitarian plus	1,000,000
SUD-04/ER/I14 [TR-QS]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Renewable energy for rural development	532,780
Sub total for UNIDO			4,726,580
UNMAS			
SUD-04/MA08 [HA-CB]	MINE ACTION	Emergency mine action - mobile technical survey teams	3,271,000
SUD-04/MA07 [HA-CB]	MINE ACTION	Emergency mine action - regional mine action office	4,100,000
SUD-04/MA02 [HA-CB]	MINE ACTION	Emergency mine action - technical assistance, coordination, capacity building	2,456,000
SUD-04/MA06 [HA-CB]	MINE ACTION	Emergency mine action - technical survey Nuba Mountains	3,071,000
SUD-04/MA05 [HA-CB]	MINE ACTION	Emergency mine action - train the trainer	413,000
SUD-04/MA03 [HA-CB]	MINE ACTION	Emergency mine action in Sudan - Crossline	173,000
SUD-04/MA04 [HA-CB]	MINE ACTION	Emergency mine clearance - route clearance Lokichokio - Rumbek	3,500,000
Sub total for UNMAS			16,984,000

SUDAN

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
WFP			
SUD-04/CSS11 [PES]	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Special operation SO 10181.2: passenger air service	1,221,004
SUD-04/ER/I15 [HA-CB]	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Rehabilitation of Babanusa-Wau rail corridor in support of EMOP 10048.02/03 (SO 10278.0)	1,926,000
SUD-04/F04 [TR]	FOOD	Country programme CP 10105 activity I- school feeding and activity II - food for work	6,763,811
SUD-04/F01 [HA-CB]	FOOD	Emergency food assistance to Sudanese populations affected by war and natural disasters - EMOP 10048.03	99,182,548
SUD-04/F02 [HA-CB]	FOOD	Food assistance for Eritrean refugees - PRRO 10122.0	1,128,499
SUD-04/F03 [HA-CB]	FOOD	Food assistance for Eritrean refugees - PRRO 10122.01	14,357,669
SUD-04/F05 [QSPIP]	FOOD	WFP quick start / Peace impact programme	78,689,600
Sub total for WFP			203,269,131
WHO			
SUD-04/H16 [TR-QS]	HEALTH	Assist mentally and physically disabled conflict-affected populations	250,160
SUD-04/H10B [HA]	HEALTH	Control of measles/meningitis outbreak and vitamin A supplementation	142,974
SUD-04/H19 [HA-CB]	HEALTH	Minimise the effects of natural disasters on health	376,077
SUD-04/H17 [TR-QS]	HEALTH	Post-conflict recovery of the health sector	1,640,210
SUD-04/H15 [TR-QS]	HEALTH	Reduction of maternal mortality by providing appropriate referral systems	1,606,168
SUD-04/H14 [TR-QS]	HEALTH	Reduction of the burden of communicable diseases and mitigate / prevent epidemics	4,642,105
SUD-04/H18 [HA-CB]	HEALTH	Support to HIV/AIDS control programme in Sudan	2,154,534
Sub total for WHO			10,812,228
WUNDRA			
SUD-04/A15 [TR-CB]	AGRICULTURE	Poverty alleviation through modern farming techniques	149,135
Sub total for WUNDRA			149,135
Grand Total:			465,480,905

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE			
SUD-04/A09 [TR-QS]	FAO	Consolidation of peace through restoration of productive capacities of returnees and host communities in conflict-affected areas	6,825,000
SUD-04/A11 [TR-QS]	FAO	Emergency assistance to agriculture in conflict-affected/drought-affected Darfur	1,300,000
SUD-04/A06 [HA-CB]	FAO	Enhanced community food security and conflict transformation - Abyei Area	771,435
SUD-04/A05 [HA-CB]	FAO	Enhanced household and community food security - Nuba Mountains	2,360,253
SUD-04/A01 [HA-CB]	FAO	Household food security - coordination component	1,855,644
SUD-04/A08 [HA-CB]	FAO	Household food security - emergency agriculture in Eastern Sudan	1,171,000
SUD-04/A07 [HA-CB]	FAO	Household food security - emergency agriculture in Western Sudan	1,084,910
SUD-04/A02 [HA-CB]	FAO	Household food security - Southern Sudan agriculture component	8,301,960
SUD-04/A04 [HA-CB]	FAO	Household food security - Southern Sudan fisheries component	1,979,000
SUD-04/A03 [HA-CB]	FAO	Household food security - Southern Sudan livestock component	3,439,428
SUD-04/A12 [TR]	FAO	Livelihood transition to recovery and conflict transformation in Greater Darfur	1,657,000
SUD-04/A14 [TR-CB]	TEARFUND	Northern Bahr el Ghazal household food security and community health education	574,500
SUD-04/A15 [TR-CB]	WUNDRA	Poverty alleviation through modern farming techniques	149,135
SUD-04/A13 [TR-CB]	ITDG	Re-establishing food security among drought and conflict affected population in North Darfur	225,000
SUD-04/A10 [TR-QS]	FAO	Sustainable livelihoods recovery in Nuba Mountains (jointly with UNDP and UNIDO within the NMPACT framework)	5,248,320
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			36,942,585

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
SUD-04/CSS02 [HA-CB]	UNDP	Capacity building for national institutions	2,000,000
SUD-04/CSS08 [TR-CB]	UNICEF	Community radio listening project	1,170,000
SUD-04/CSS07 [HA]	UNICEF	Emergency preparedness and response	3,203,000
SUD-04/CSS14 [HA]	NCA	Emergency preparedness and response	400,000
SUD-04/CSS01 [TR-QS]	IOM	IDP return and reintegration in Sudan	10,850,000
SUD-04/CSS09 [HA]	UNICEF	Information and communication	812,000
SUD-04/CSS10 [TR-QS]	UNIDO	Information network for local procurement of goods for humanitarian assistance	393,800
SUD-04/CSS12 [TR-CB]	CARE INT	Kordofan food information systems (KFIS)	252,280
SUD-04/CSS05 [TR]	UNDP	Nuba Mountains Programme Advancing Conflict Transformation (NMPACT)	631,080
SUD-04/CSS06 [PES]	UNICEF	Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) Support Unit (OSU)	1,265,000
SUD-04/CSS13 [TR-QS]	HelpAge International	Reintegration of vulnerable older IDPs	200,000
SUD-04/CSS11 [PES]	WFP	Special operation SO 10181.2: passenger air service	1,221,004
SUD-04/CSS03 [PES]	OCHA	Sudan transitional assistance and recovery database (MDG monitoring database)	414,100
SUD-04/CSS04A [PES]	OCHA	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building (on behalf of ORCHC)	2,624,700
SUD-04/CSS04B [PES]	UNDP	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building (on behalf of ORCHC)	4,563,528
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			30,000,492

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ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
SUD-04/ER/116 [TR-CB]	El Obeid	Capacity building and education through VTC	120,000
SUD-04/ER/106 [TR-CB]	UNDP	Capacity building for peace building and conflict transformation in the Sudan	525,000
SUD-04/ER/109 [TR-CB]	UNICEF	Community capacity building	3,660,000
SUD-04/ER/108 [TR-QS]	UNICEF	Community improvement programme (CIP)	6,932,000
SUD-04/ER/101 [TR]	UNDP	Decentralisation for poverty reduction	1,000,000
SUD-04/ER/112 [TR]	UNIDO	Efficient low cost building material production	2,000,000
SUD-04/ER/110 [TR-CB]	UNICEF	Enhancing capacity of SRRC and local organisations	1,190,000
SUD-04/ER/118 [TR-QS]	IRC	FAST: Focused assistance supporting transition	1,500,000
SUD-04/ER/120 [TR-CB]	ITDG	Improving the livelihoods of urban poor in Kassala and Gedarf towns - Eastern Sudan	65,000
SUD-04/ER/125 [TR-CB]	SECS	Kadalu environmental initiative	120,000
SUD-04/ER/113 [TR-QS]	UNIDO	Local production of mobility aids for war victims and disabled persons	800,000
SUD-04/ER/111 [TR-QS]	UNIDO	Local resources based community oriented manufacturing in support of humanitarian plus	1,000,000
SUD-04/ER/124 [TR-CB]	ITDG	Promoting affordable health and flood-resisting housing for Gash river areas	110,000
SUD-04/ER/119 [TR-CB]	Islamic Relief	Recovery and rehabilitation programme	900,000
SUD-04/ER/107 [TR]	UNDP	Reduction of resource based conflict between pastoralists and farmers	2,134,178
SUD-04/ER/121 [TR-CB]	ITDG	Rehabilitating and improving the livelihoods of war affected people in Blue Nile State	180,000
SUD-04/ER/122 [TR-CB]	ITDG	Rehabilitating and improving the livelihoods of war affected people of Hamashkoraid area - Kassala State	130,000
SUD-04/ER/115 [HA-CB]	WFP	Rehabilitation of Babanusa-Wau rail corridor in support of EMOP 10048.02/03 (SO 10278.0)	1,926,000
SUD-04/ER/114 [TR-QS]	UNIDO	Renewable energy for rural development	532,780
SUD-04/ER/126 [TR-CB]	SECS	Resource/land use management	5,335,000
SUD-04/ER/105 [TR]	UNDP	Solar energy for improvement of social services in the Transitional Zone	1,500,000
SUD-04/ER/117 [TR-CB]	HelpAge International	Strengthening Sudanese organisations working with older people	200,000
SUD-04/ER/123 [TR-CB]	ITDG	Supporting and empowering women development association (WDAs) in Eastern Sudan	80,000

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
SUD-04/ER/I04 [TR]	UNDP	Supporting community-based development for sustainable livelihoods and peace in transitional zones	800,000
SUD-04/ER/I02 [TR]	UNDP	Sustainable livelihoods for durable IDP return and conflict transformation between Dinka and Missiriya people of Abyei locality and County, Sudan	845,000
SUD-04/ER/I03 [TR]	UNDP	Upper Nile areas recovery programme - Fashoda, Renk and Maban Provinces	900,000
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			34,484,958
EDUCATION			
SUD-04/E07 [TR-CB]	CCM	Bunagok Community Centre	250,000
SUD-04/E12 [HA-CB]	SCF/Sweden	Education of war affected children	380,000
SUD-04/E13 [HA-CB]	SCF/Sweden	Education of war affected children	380,000
SUD-04/E06 [TR-CB]	Africa Rehabilitation (AREP)	Education scholarship micro enterprise development	4,165,000
SUD-04/E09 [TR-CB]	NCA	Education/health	600,000
SUD-04/E01 [HA]	UNICEF	Emergency basic education	4,955,000
SUD-04/E03 [TR-QS]	UNICEF	Enhancing access to quality primary education	4,715,000
SUD-04/E08 [TR-CB]	IAS	Equatoria primary education programme	200,000
SUD-04/E04 [TR-QSPIP]	UNICEF	Girl's education initiative	3,500,000
SUD-04/E02 [TR-QS]	UNICEF	Improving teacher training and educational planning	4,955,000
SUD-04/E10 [TR-CB]	SC - US	Primary education promotion project	150,000
SUD-04/E11 [TR-CB]	SC - US	Primary education promotion project	300,000
SUD-04/E14 [TR-CB]	SYCP	Promotion of basic education and illiteracy eradication programme	200,000
SUD-04/E05 [TR]	UNICEF	Youth participation	345,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			25,095,000
FOOD			
SUD-04/F04 [TR]	WFP	Country programme CP 10105 activity I- school feeding and activity II - food for work	6,763,811
SUD-04/F01 [HA-CB]	WFP	Emergency food assistance to Sudanese populations affected by war and natural disasters - EMOP 10048.03	99,182,548
SUD-04/F02 [HA-CB]	WFP	Food assistance for Eritrean refugees - PRRO 10122.0	1,128,499
SUD-04/F03 [HA-CB]	WFP	Food assistance for Eritrean refugees - PRRO 10122.01	14,357,669
SUD-04/F05 [QSPIP]	WFP	WFP quick start / Peace impact programme	78,689,600
Sub total for FOOD			200,122,127

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
HEALTH			
SUD-04/H16 [TR-QS]	WHO	Assist mentally and physically disabled conflict-affected populations	250,160
SUD-04/H21 [TR-CB]	CARE INT	Capacity building of civil society organisations for HIV/AIDS awareness development	132,500
SUD-04/H33 [TR-CB]	SC - US	Community based basic health service	200,000
SUD-04/H34 [TR-CB]	SC - US	Community based basic health service	330,000
SUD-04/H29 [HA]	MEDAIR	Comprehensive malaria control	150,000
SUD-04/H25 [HA]	IARA	Construction of health facility plus provision of PHC services	14,556
SUD-04/H26 [TR-CB]	IARA	Construction of health facility plus provision of PHC services	21,570
SUD-04/H10A [HA]	UNICEF	Control of measles/ meningitis outbreak and vitamin A supplementation	1,926,000
SUD-04/H10B [HA]	WHO	Control of measles/ meningitis outbreak and vitamin A supplementation	142,974
SUD-04/H08 [HA]	UNICEF	Emergency health care	4,944,230
SUD-04/H36 [HA]	TEARFUND	Emergency nutrition	1,105,800
SUD-04/H07 [HA]	UNICEF	Emergency nutritional support	2,725,000
SUD-04/H03A [TR-CB]	UNFPA	Emergency obstetric and RH services for IDPs and refugees in Kassala and Gedarf States	614,000
SUD-04/H03B [TR-CB]	UNHCR	Emergency obstetric and RH services for IDPs and refugees in Kassala and Gedarf States	25,000
SUD-04/H02 [TR-CB]	UNFPA	Emergency obstetric and RH services for IDPs in Equatoria and Khartoum areas	614,000
SUD-04/H22 [HA-CB]	CCM	Expand the coverage and enhance the impact of IMCI programmes in South Sudan	531,312
SUD-04/H09 [TR-CB]	UNICEF	Expansion of routine immunisation services	2,583,000
SUD-04/H23 [TR-CB]	HelpAge International	Health and humanitarian needs of communities and older pastoralists in Halaib Province	150,000
SUD-04/H31 [TR-CB]	NCA	HIV/AIDS awareness	200,000
SUD-04/H32 [TR-CB]	NYF for South Sudan	HIV/AIDS awareness and eradication	170,000
SUD-04/H13 [TR-QS]	UNICEF	HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention	3,530,000
SUD-04/H06 [TR-CB]	UNFPA	HIV/AIDS awareness and RH services in Southern Sudan	368,000
SUD-04/H20 [TR-QS]	ACF	Integrated nutrition, health and food security programme	1,500,000

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
HEALTH			
SUD-04/H01 [TR-CB]	UNFPA	Integrated RH services in South and West Kordofan	1,211,628
SUD-04/H12 [TR-CB]	UNICEF	Maternal mortality reduction	2,700,000
SUD-04/H19 [HA-CB]	WHO	Minimise the effects of natural disasters on health	376,077
SUD-04/H24 [TR-CB]	HelpAge International	Outreach support for older people and their communities	250,000
SUD-04/H17 [TR-QS]	WHO	Post-conflict recovery of the health sector	1,640,210
SUD-04/H35 [HA-CB]	SYCP	Promotion of primary health care through diseases control and prevention programme	200,000
SUD-04/H27 [HA]	MEDAIR	Provision of primary health care services and preventive health care	250,000
SUD-04/H28 [HA]	MEDAIR	Provision of primary health care services and preventive health care	300,000
SUD-04/H15 [TR-QS]	WHO	Reduction of maternal mortality by providing appropriate referral systems	1,606,168
SUD-04/H14 [TR-QS]	WHO	Reduction of the burden of communicable diseases and mitigate / prevent epidemics	4,642,105
SUD-04/H04 [TR-CB]	UNFPA	Rehabilitation and construction of new midwifery schools	3,650,000
SUD-04/H30 [TR-CB]	MEDAIR	Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS awareness	250,000
SUD-04/H37 [TR-CB]	TEARFUND	Shilluk Kingdom primary health care project	466,600
SUD-04/H11 [TR-QSPIP]	UNICEF	Strengthening primary health care	5,081,000
SUD-04/H18 [HA-CB]	WHO	Support to HIV/AIDS control programme in Sudan	2,154,534
SUD-04/H05 [TR-CB]	UNFPA	Training of midwives in Equatoria and BahrEl Ghazal	272,000
Sub total for HEALTH			47,278,424

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MINE ACTION			
SUD-04/MA08 [HA-CB]	UNMAS	Emergency mine action - mobile technical survey teams	3,271,000
SUD-04/MA07 [HA-CB]	UNMAS	Emergency mine action - regional mine action office	4,100,000
SUD-04/MA02 [HA-CB]	UNMAS	Emergency mine action - technical assistance, coordination, capacity building	2,456,000
SUD-04/MA06 [HA-CB]	UNMAS	Emergency mine action - technical survey Nuba Mountains	3,071,000
SUD-04/MA05 [HA-CB]	UNMAS	Emergency mine action - train the trainer	413,000
SUD-04/MA03 [HA-CB]	UNMAS	Emergency mine action in Sudan - Crossline	173,000
SUD-04/MA04 [HA-CB]	UNMAS	Emergency mine clearance - route clearance Lokichokio - Rumbek	3,500,000
SUD-04/MA01 [HA]	UNICEF	Emergency mine risk education	1,570,000
Sub total for MINE ACTION			18,554,000
MULTI-SECTOR			
SUD-04/MS03 [TR-CB]	AMURT (Switzerland)	5 Years - integrated education, food security, health care and self-sustainability programme	11,000,000
SUD-04/MS02 [HA]	ACHA	Education, water and peace advocacy	165,000
SUD-04/MS01 [HA]	UNHCR	Preparatory activities for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Sudanese refugees	8,868,000
SUD-04/MS04 [HA-CB]	OXFAM GB	South Sudan programme	1,760,000
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			21,793,000

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PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
SUD-04/P/HR/RL19 [HA-CB]	SCF/Sweden	Child protection and youth development	853,722
SUD-04/P/HR/RL09 [TR-QSPIP]	UNICEF	Child soldier disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration	5,637,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL13 [TR]	GESO	Conflict resolution and peace building	1,427,926
SUD-04/P/HR/RL05 [TR-QS]	UNDP	Creation of a human rights centre for Sudanese national NGOs working in human rights, conflict resolution and humanitarian relief	210,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL02 [TR]	UNDP	Engendering peace building and conflict resolution/transformation activities in the Sudan	472,500
SUD-04/P/HR/RL04 [TR-CB]	UNDP	Establishment of a national human rights commission for Sudan	150,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL14 [TR-CB]	NCA	Gender mainstreaming	50,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL11 [TR-CB]	UNICEF	Grassroots peace building	541,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL01 [TR-CB]	OHCHR	Human rights training programme for members of the Sudanese armed forces, including police, military and security officers	250,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL17 [TR-QS]	SC - US	IDPs children reunification project	200,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL08 [TR-CB]	UNICEF	Institutional development for policy planning and monitoring of situation of children and women	2,135,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL22 [TR-QS]	SYCP	Integrated programme for peace and human rights advocacy	200,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL10 [TR-CB]	UNICEF	Juvenile justice and children in contact with the law	445,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL18 [HA-CB]	SCF/Sweden	Monitoring and mainstreaming of the CRC and AC	150,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL03 [TR-CB]	UNDP	Moot court exercise	138,990
SUD-04/P/HR/RL16 [TR-QS]	NCA	Peace and reconciliation and civil society	200,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL06 [TR]	UNDP	Preparatory support for reintegration of former combatants and community based weapons reduction	6,975,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL20 [TR-CB]	Skills for Southern Sudan	Promotion of gender equity and women empowerment	400,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL21 [TR-CB]	Skills for Southern Sudan	Promotion of good governance	720,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL15 [TR-CB]	NCA	Sudan Media Development Programme (SMDP)	1,350,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL07A [HA]	UNICEF	The eradication and prevention of the spread of female genital mutilation	603,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL07B [HA]	UNFPA	The eradication and prevention of the spread of female genital mutilation	225,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL12 [HA]	UNICEF	The protection of separated and other vulnerable children	2,525,000
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			25,859,138

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SECURITY			
SUD-04/S01A [PES]	UNDP/UNSECOORD	Security and staff safety	1,193,600
SUD-04/S01B [PES]	UNICEF/UNSECOORD	Security and staff safety	3,725,000
Sub total for SECURITY			4,918,600
WATER AND SANITATION			
SUD-04/WS05 [TR-CB]	IARA	Drilling and construction of 100 vent improved pit latrine (VIP)	17,556
SUD-04/WS03 [TR-QSPIP]	UNICEF	Enhancing access to improved water and sanitation services	6,600,000
SUD-04/WS02 [TR-QSPIP]	UNICEF	Expansion of water supply services	5,311,000
SUD-04/WS06 [TR-QS]	NCA	Food security and water	250,000
SUD-04/WS04 [TR-QS]	IAS	Northern Bahr el Ghazal water programme	400,000
SUD-04/WS07 [TR-QS]	NCA	Raga water project	225,000
SUD-04/WS08 [TR-QS]	SC - US	Village based water and sanitation service improvement project	265,025
SUD-04/WS09 [TR-QS]	SC - US	Village based water and sanitation service improvement project	320,000
SUD-04/WS01 [HA]	UNICEF	Water and environmental sanitation	7,044,000
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			20,432,581
Grand Total			465,480,905

UN AGENCY PLANS

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

Mission Statement

Globally, FAO seeks to meet the World Food Summit Objective of eliminating food insecurity in all its forms, drawing upon synergies and through collaboration with other technical and financial institutions of the United Nations, regional organisations and by building operational partnerships with governments of member countries, International and National Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-based Organisations (CBOs) and both rural and urban community groups. Within the Sudan context, FAO further aims to contribute to the socio-economic reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees and ex-combatants into areas of their choice, to assist in the consolidation of peace through conflict transformation and to contribute to the achievement of the global Millenium Development Goals (MDGs).

Programme Approach

FAO will adopt a Sustainable Livelihoods approach within a national framework but with a special focus on war-torn and natural disaster prone areas using Programme Cycle Management (PCM) tools for all its activities in Sudan starting 2004. This will evolve into a network of area based recovery/ development programmes in future years. The approach will be based on in-depth analysis and participatory planning (linking community driven investments at the local council/ payam level with institution strengthening and policy advocacy involving all stakeholders), and will seek to develop a cross-programme Monitoring and Evaluation system that relates all activities to key MDGs most closely related to the FAO's mandate. Given the evolving context of the Sudan, FAO will focus on a range of humanitarian action and transitional recovery initiatives based on assessed needs and priorities.

While FAO principally seeks to contribute to progress with respect to MDG 1 (the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger), the other goals also play an important role. For example, all improvements in agricultural productivity need to be environmentally sustainable (MDG 7). As such, all FAO activities in increasing crop, livestock and fisheries productivity and rural socio-economic recovery must contribute to ensuring environmental sustainability. This cannot be achieved within the borders of Sudan alone and of necessity FAO will advocate, with the Government, for the promotion of Regional and Global Partnerships (MDG 8). Similarly, significant reductions in child and maternal mortality as well as improved resistance to malaria, HIV/AIDS (MDG 6) and other diseases can be significantly achieved through better nutrition. FAO will seek to build operational partnerships with the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) that link improved nutrition with greater production, storage and marketing of agricultural and agriculturally based products and services. Gender equality and the empowerment of women (MDG 3) is a fundamental requirement and ways must be found to achieve this goal starting within FAO itself and by interacting with its partner UN, Government and civil society counterparts. Finally, FAO has already experimented at pilot levels with the production of primary education curricula and material for the teaching of sustainable agriculture in schools (MDG 2). This will be expanded and improved as a means to reach parents through the education of their children in collaboration with UNICEF, NGOs and with the Government.

SUDAN

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Household Food Security - Coordination Component
Project Code:	SUD-04/A01
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	Promote a common understanding of the needs of identified beneficiaries determined and addressed in the most sustainable, operations-, cost-, and time-effective way through coordination of multi-agency and multi-sectoral activities, reduction in overlap and in coverage gaps, information management and dissemination and enhanced capacity of counterpart and local institutions.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Populations throughout the Sudan
Implementing Partners:	FAO in collaboration with counterparts, NGOs and local communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,855,644

Background/Justification

FAO assumed the coordination of the Food Security Programme in 2000. Coordination efforts aim to bring together over 40 partner institutions, including government bodies, counterpart Sudanese and international NGOs in a common understanding of food security.

Given that financial resources are limited and much lower than the level necessary to meet actual beneficiary needs, good coordination between agencies is essential to ensure that the maximum number of vulnerable households can be reached in a complementary, non-overlapping and cost-efficient way. Therefore, it is crucial to identify geographical and thematic areas where gaps exist that need to be filled. Another aspect of coordination is providing support to indigenous organisations, counterparts and government agencies to ensure that data systems are relevant to the beneficiary population and are as sustainable as possible.

Through two Emergency Coordination Units (ECU), in Khartoum and Nairobi, and field staff based throughout Sudan, FAO has the opportunity to foster closer collaboration between UN, international and national NGOs, local authorities, counterparts, and various other partners (such as women's groups and farmers associations), as well as between northern and southern sector interventions.

FAO's coordination goal is to provide ways and means of sharing project information and activity plans through regular coordination meetings. It will also ensure that systems are in place to provide more and better quality food security information in a timely way to agencies to facilitate the best possible interventions.

Objectives

The project aims, within and across both sectors, to:

- improve coordination among agencies carrying out food security interventions through an increase in the number of beneficiaries and a reduction in overlap and duplication of activities;
- enhance the capacity of counterparts and local institutions to improve sustainability of implemented actions;
- promote integrated agriculture, fishery and livestock emergency and humanitarian relief interventions;
- address the needs of identified beneficiaries in the most cost and time-effective way through the coordination of multi-agency and multi-sectoral activities and identify training gaps and needs in the wider agriculture sector;

- increase the availability of higher quality food security information to agencies and the public at large.

Strategies

In both sectors, the project will deploy strategies to:

- facilitate information and data-sharing by all partners and promote transparency in discussion and analysis;
- improve the quality of and access to food security data disseminated directly through FAO and others by managing a FAO owned information system and by providing support to existing units as appropriate;
- play a proactive role in the Household Food Security Programme by developing methodologies to be implemented and issued from discussions held through a network of technical meetings;
- improve the capacity of the Sudanese people to collect and manage information and to carry out interventions;
- use targeted consultancies that are supportive of the food security programme as a whole e.g. in cross-component issues such as marketing to fill gaps identified by programme partners.

Expected Outputs

The outcome of the project will be:

- regular household food security meetings with all stakeholders as well as the organisation of strategic and technical working group meetings around specific topics related to agriculture, livestock, fisheries and coordination;
- regular meetings and interactions between Nairobi and Khartoum aiming at methodology harmonisation;
- direct capacity building support to counterpart organisations and the provision of training to Sudanese indigenous NGOs;
- support to counterparts to develop gender-relations guidelines and promote HIV/AIDS awareness;
- participation in the Annual Needs Assessment (food and agricultural production input requirements) as well as support to the Annual FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission;
- the joint planning of interventions with local and international NGOs by preparing concerted distribution plans and technically sound project proposals;
- the identification of target populations' coping mechanisms and recommendations on the most appropriate ways to support them.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Technical assistance (national and international), including staff of the coordination units as well as coordination field based and administrative support staff	1,183,400
Training and capacity enhancement: including organisation of coordination meetings, training sessions production of extension material, newsletters, website and technical guidelines	205,000
Non-expendable equipment, including field, office equipment, vehicle	143,000
General operating expenses, including rental of premises, communication costs, vehicles operation and maintenance, internal duty travel, etc.	225,000
FAO direct operating cost, including technical support services	99,244
Total Project Budget	1,855,644
Funds Requested	1,855,644

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Household Food Security - Southern Sudan Agriculture Component
Project Code:	SUD-04/A02
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	To assist IDPs and returnees with agricultural inputs to utilise available land and resources for food production
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	315,000 households, IDPs and returnees in conflict-affected areas Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains, Abyei, Southern Blue Nile
Implementing Partners:	FAO in collaboration with counterparts, NGOs and local communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 8,301,960
Funds Requested:	US\$ 8,301,960

Background/Justification

The environment in conflict-affected areas in Southern Sudan is well suited to a wide variety of agricultural production. However, the protracted conflict has devastated subsistence farming, the agricultural infrastructure, services, traditional supply channels, and marketing and trading patterns. Consequently, production is substantially reduced, impacting food security of the population.

There are many constraints to productive agriculture in southern Sudan. Production is inhibited by the unavailability of seeds, inappropriate and insufficient hand tools, inadequate access to arable land, unsustainable farming practices, continuous mono-cropping of cereals on exhausted soils, pest and weed infestations, lack of extension services and training, low marketing and few trading opportunities.

In 2003, access to parts of southern Sudan was curtailed by insecurity mainly in Equatoria (LRA activity) and around the oil fields in Western Upper Nile.

As with the previous year, over 85% of crop seed imports have been replaced by local purchases in 2003. Improved local seed production activities in 2003 encouraged farmers to produce seeds of local sorghum and groundnut varieties for the 2004-planting season. This initiative has stimulated the local markets and increased income through "liquidity injections". It has proven to be an effective incentive for farmers to produce surplus for sale and has also ensured that appropriate, locally adapted varieties are exchanged among farmers. The resulting cost-efficiency increased the impact of donor funding. Also, the local production of farming hand tools by local blacksmiths offered further benefits to the local economy as this provided appropriate farming tools to farmers in southern Sudan.

In the event that a Peace Agreement is signed, the most urgent requirement will be to restore resilience in: (i) areas previously inaccessible (Sobat and River Nile corridors, Western Upper Nile, Southern Blue Nile); and (ii) areas that have been affected by low crop yields following the over abundant 2003 rainy season. The next most urgent activity will be to provide support to new returnees and ex-combatants so that they may regain their livelihoods as quickly as possible without overstressing host populations.

Objectives

The main objectives of this intervention are to:

- increase crop production through the provision of suitable seed varieties;
- diversify crop mix through the introduction of tuber crops;
- minimise post harvest losses through improving traditional storage;
- provide extension services to the farming community with a special focus on women's groups to improve food security and enhance self-reliance.

Strategies

The Household Food Security approach in line with MDG 1 will continue to increase productivity, enhance self-reliance in food production and promote marketing of agricultural products in OLS areas in southern Sudan. The project will deploy strategies to:

- develop a sustainable agricultural rehabilitation system through production and purchase of local popular seed varieties, capacity building and introduction/restocking of tuber crops and increased vegetable production;
- minimise crop losses through proper harvesting – collection and threshing – and improving traditional storage systems available in villages;
- facilitate sectoral coordination, cooperation and joint project implementation between FAO and counterparts to ensure increased coverage in new accessible areas and non-covered areas.

Expected Outputs

- The Peace Agreement will enable farmers and returnees to increase access to fertile land and new areas. More land will be cultivated, which will result in increased food production.
- Increased availability of food will improve the general food security situation.
- Increased local crop seed production and production of good quality cassava and sweet potatoes planting material will benefit the conflict-ravaged local economy.
- Production capacity of populations will be enhanced through the acquisition of skills, and the implementation of suitable training programmes.
- Better coordination of food security activities at both local, regional and headquarter levels.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs and Supplies ¹	4,931,960
Personnel, including international and national agronomists, field staff, trainers, thematic consultants and administrative support staff	850,000
Contracts	355,000
Organisation of training sessions, production of extension leaflets and capacity building	310,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, communications and transport	475,000
General operating expenses, including secondary transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage, quality control and telecommunications costs	985,000
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	395,000
Total Project Budget	8,301,960
Funds Requested	8,301,960

¹ 315,000 households will be assisted with 3,000 MTs of crop seeds, 7,000 kgs of vegetable seeds, farming hand tools and various other agriculture production inputs.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Household Food Security - Southern Sudan Livestock Component
Project Code:	SUD-04/A03
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	Improve the household food security and livelihoods of livestock owning communities, increase food production and reduce vulnerability to malnutrition through the provision of sustainable community-based animal health care and production services.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	350,000 households – marginalised pastoralist communities, conflict-affected livestock keepers, IDPs and returnees focusing on female-headed households and those who have lost their livestock assets in Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	Local and international NGOs, CBOs, farmer groups, private sector and local counterparts and communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,439,428
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,439,428

Background/Justification

Livestock plays an important role and is considered to be a major contributor in the cultural and socio-economic status of southern Sudan and the transition zone. Extensive rangelands support sustainable pastoralist livelihoods with livestock products contributing between 20 to 60% of food needs, often at critical times. Sudan's complex and chronic emergency has marginalised pastoralists and other livestock owning communities by limiting the capacity of normally robust coping mechanisms to manage resource availability.

The 20 years conflict has resulted in the collapse of public animal health services, underdevelopment of livestock trade and processing and an absence of private sector investment. Continuing insecurity restricts access to resources such as water and grazing and drastically reduces access to local and regional markets, leaving many livestock dependent pastoralists reliant on food aid.

The FAO Emergency Livestock Programme working in collaboration with both international and local NGOs, Tufts University, community-based organisations, the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries and counterpart agencies, supports a decentralised animal health care and production service. Over 1,500 active Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) cover approximately 60% of southern Sudan and parts of the transitional zone. They deliver services to livestock keepers on a cost-recovery basis. It is through such efforts that Sudan has progressed to being recognised in the near future to be free from rinderpest (along the internationally recognised OIE pathway).²

In the event of a Peace Agreement in Sudan, the most urgent requirements will focus on a potential influx of returnees and the ways and means for them to regain their livelihoods and relieve stress on host populations.

² OIE pathway - International Organisation for Epizootology. Countries cannot export cattle without being declared disease free.

Objectives

The project will aim to:

- coordinate an effective, technically sound community-based programme delivering animal health and production services guided by appropriate and progressive policies and strategies to increase coverage;
- maintain an emergency response capability;
- enhance the capacity of public and private sector animal health service providers, develop trade promoting self-reliance, continue support to the rinderpest eradication efforts in collaboration with the PACE/EU funded programme and contribute to peace building and conflict transformation;
- support re-integration of displaced persons and returnees and promote economic development resulting from increased access to markets.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- facilitate sectoral coordination and cooperation between local, national and international stakeholders and mainstream cross cutting issues of gender, conflict transformation, and HIV/AIDS;
- develop a sustainable, community-based animal health delivery system through emphasis on capacity building of counterpart agencies and community-based organisations;
- focus on the poorest of the poor through restocking small stock, especially poultry and ducks for female-headed households, as well as introducing animal products processing as income generating activities;
- ensure good coverage by animal health services through coordination and technical support to implementing partners;
- participate in the internationally recognised Rinderpest Eradication Strategy;
- strengthen ethical trade and market development and encourage private sector investment and partnerships.

Expected Outputs³

The outcome of the project will be:

- a coordinated community-based animal health delivery system expanding into areas made accessible by peace initiatives;
- an increased number of vulnerable livestock owning communities identified and provided with appropriate support and services;
- a functional cold chain capable of timely supply of vaccines to required locations;
- enhanced surveillance and outbreak reporting and improved emergency response to disease outbreaks contributing to a significant reduction in production losses due to disease;
- progress made towards verification of freedom from Rinderpest disease;
- increased ownership and off-take of livestock and livestock products building in the medium-term to a five percent increase through improved marketing systems.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel, including national and international consultants, administrative staff	795,128
Veterinary supplies and project equipment, including 205,000 units of veterinary medicines, 2,500,000 doses of veterinary vaccines, veterinary equipment and CAHWs supplies	913,500
Contracts with partners and Tufts University	240,000
Training, including capacity building and workshops	915,000
General operating costs, including transport, handling, storage and duty travel	402,100
Direct operating costs, including technical support service	173,700
Total	3,439,428

³ All FAO interventions will seek to highlight the crosscutting issues of gender equality and empowerment of women and environmental sustainability.

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Household Food Security – Southern Sudan Fisheries Component
Project Code:	SUD-04/A04
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	To reduce vulnerability to malnutrition, increase food production, improve livelihood security, and promote income-generating activities.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	75,000 households (including IDPs and returnees) in the wetlands and along the Nile River system in southern Sudan (Upper Nile, Equatoria, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Southern Blue Nile, White Nile, Southern Darfur)
Implementing Partners:	FAO in collaboration with Sudanese counterparts, NGOs and local communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,979,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,979,000

Background/Justification

In southern Sudan, fish has always been a resource accessed during situations of crop failure and food insecurity. OLS recognised the need to support the fishery sector as a means of improving food security, either by enabling people to feed themselves directly or through increased trade and barter. Accordingly, since 1994, with the large number of IDPs requiring immediate food assistance, provision of appropriate fishing equipment has contributed to immediately improve the food security situation.

Because of displacement, insecurity and poverty, subsistence fishing has regained its essential role in sustaining livelihoods and rebuilding lost assets. Humanitarian fisheries programmes have played a key role in enhancing household food security, which has resulted in an overall reduction in malnutrition rates in areas where fishing equipment has been distributed.

Covering an area of around two million hectares, the central wetlands and peripheral rivers of southern Sudan have important natural fish resources estimated to be able to sustain fishing activities at around 80,000 to 100,000 tonnes per year. The prolonged civil strife in Sudan has hampered access to this natural resource base because of disruptions in supply channels and lack of foreign exchange-based fishing equipment (nylon mounting ropes, fishing twines, floats and hooks), which has further resulted in its under-utilisation.

In 1999, FAO identified that the main factors negatively affecting the fishery in southern Sudan as a whole, and its production capacity in particular, were: (i) lack of access to foreign exchange-driven fishing equipment; (ii) limited availability of fishing canoes; (iii) high post-harvest losses as a result of poor fish handling, processing and preservation techniques; (iv) limited stocking and carrying capacity of small scale fishmongers; and, (v) limitations to fish marketing exacerbated by mobility restrictions.

With the high number of IDPs and the expected large number of returnees in conflict-affected areas of southern Sudan, there is a need to continue supporting the distribution of fishing equipment to vulnerable groups including children, women and the disabled. There is also an opportunity in more stable regions with more marketing capacity to promote strategies for an early rehabilitation of the industry and to develop relevant community capacity.

Objectives

The project will aim to:

- enhance household food security through increased production and improved handling;
- build capacity of local communities through the provision of technical support, provision of boat-building tools and training;
- monitor project implementation and assess project impact on beneficiaries.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- respond to acute emergencies with the assistance of UN agencies, local authorities, NGOs, counterparts and civil society working within the OLS umbrella;
- continue emergency humanitarian support to conflict-affected and newly accessible areas;
- establish community-driven early rehabilitation programmes in the areas of greatest need;
- support efforts on conflict transformation and peace building by giving special consideration to the resettlement of returnees and their sustainable reintegration in host communities;
- respect community approaches to programme development and implementation in order to ensure sustainability and ownership.

Expected Outputs

The outcome of the project will be:

- a strengthened household food security situation of the target population through the provision of basic fishing tools that, in turn, will increase availability and direct home consumption of fish proteins;
- an increase of people's skills in improved fish processing, in net-making and boat building;
- increased availability of cheap animal proteins on the local markets and increased trade in processed fish commodities (dried, salted and smoked fish);
- an operational monitoring and evaluation system that provides guidance for future project orientation by assessing the nutritional impact on the beneficiaries and the impact on the exploited natural resources.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Fishing equipment (including twines, hooks, floats and ropes), fish processing/preservation equipment (smoking ovens, drying racks, grinders, cover sheeting, etc.) and boat building raw material and supplies (timber, nails, carpentry tool kits, etc)	1,350,000
Personnel, including national/international consultants, local staff	145,000
Training and community capacity building, including boat building, fish processing, net making, monitoring, fishermen's groups	135,000
Non-expendable equipment, including project boat and engine, computer and office equipment and supplies	62,000
General and direct operating costs, including transport (sea/air/road/barge freight), handling, storage, monitoring, evaluation and internal duty travel	185,000
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	102,000
Total	1,979,000

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Enhanced Household and Community Food Security - Nuba Mountains
Project Code:	SUD-04/A05
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	Raise IDP income levels and improve food security as part of the NMPACT programme through agriculture, livestock and fisheries interventions
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	36,000 farming and 12,838 livestock owning households in the Nuba Mountains area
Implementing Partners:	FAO in collaboration with Sudanese counterparts, NGOs and local communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,360,253
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,360,253

Background/Justification

The Nuba Mountains are located in South Kordofan State and Lagawa Province of Western Kordofan covering an area of approximately 88,000 square kilometres. These mountains consist of a series of rocky outcrops and plateaus, rising to over 1,000 metres (Rashad in the northeast of South Kordofan State) above the surrounding plains. Based on the 1993 census, the total population of the region is estimated at about one million of which 65% are rural, 23% are nomadic and 12% are urban. However, the rural sedentary farming population still constitutes the major share of agricultural production activities. Over 50 ethnic groups inhabit the Nuba Mountains benefiting from the fertile valleys and water resources available in the mountainous zone.

The area has been a conflict zone between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM/A since 1985. The conflict has led to widespread destruction of traditional sources of livelihood and massive internal displacement, with few Nuba retaining access to their traditional farming land, which is a key reason for current levels of food insecurity. It is estimated that more than half of all Nubans are still scattered across different parts of the Sudan. As a result of the conflict, many of the Nuba Mountains people have been forced off the plains and derive a precarious living from cultivating the limited agricultural areas on the steep slopes and limited pockets of flat land on the tops of the hills. Insecurity has also greatly impoverished those people living in the plains, as they have to rely on exhausted soils close to their homes.

Three farming systems prevail in the Nuba Mountains area; terraces along the slopes and areas near the foot of the mountains, sandy loams and *qoz* areas farmed by small farmers, and mechanised farming in the clay plains. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy. The major crop is sorghum, often inter-cropped with cowpea. Various varieties are grown, of which most are mostly traditional late maturing, planted in May and June and harvested in November and December. Short-term sorghum varieties need to be provided to reduce the risk of crop failure. Maize is grown and eaten green in September and October, just after the hungry gap period. Groundnuts, cowpea and sesame are also grown.

Lack of extension services and agricultural education is a major problem in the region. The proposed project will, therefore, provide extension support and implement a series of training courses in basic agricultural practices, crop rotations, agronomy of major crops including new ones such as cassava, sweet potato, vegetables and other quick growing pulse and oilseed crops. The clearing of natural forest on the Nuba Mountains and the cultivation of steep slopes have resulted in severe soil erosion and less water harvesting. Farmers need training on techniques to conserve fertile soil and construction and maintenance of suitable water harvesting systems.

The report of the Nuba Mountains Assessment of January 2002 stated that, in addition to the lack of access to traditional lands, up to 80% of the original cattle and small stock population has been expropriated. Further losses of livestock have arisen due to lack of effective veterinary services.

This has had profoundly adverse effects on the economy of the area and drastically reduced the supply of milk and other animal products. The proposed intervention is a geographical extension of the community-based Emergency Livestock Programme that has been implemented successfully by FAO in southern Sudan and in the transitional zone over the past years.

With the lessons learned from FAO 2003 interventions, the new opportunities and challenges presented by the cease-fire agreement reached in the Nuba Mountains and the prospect of an overall settlement of the conflict in Southern Sudan, a more enabling environment is emerging with greater opportunities for more appropriate and sustainable interventions. These interventions will help IDP families, women headed households, disarmed people and the host communities to start building the basis for long term food security and improved livelihoods in the Nuba Mountains.

In collaboration with other UN agencies, international NGOs and local authorities, this project will support food security interventions involving agriculture, livestock and fisheries activities according to the specific needs of individual households and families.

The integration of restocking with small ruminants and the training and equipping of community animal health workers, as well as making appropriate seeds and cultivation technology available, it is possible to rapidly enable families and communities to recover their capacity to produce their own food supplies and to reduce the need for expensive emergency provisions. Regenerated food supplies across the area will: (i) stimulate local trade in surpluses; and (ii) encourage dialogue within and between communities to rebuild traditional institutions for social mobilisation and organisation for recovery. The more families that can be involved in this process, the wider the impact can be. This project will be implemented through a network of partner agencies with FAO providing area coordination services, inputs and technical advice and training where required.

These agricultural interventions can provide income, food security and improved nutritional status. The combined inputs of agriculture, livestock and fishing can play a crucial bridging role with different products being available at different times of the year especially during the hunger gap period (45 to 60 days between first rains and first harvests). In addition, through training, exposing isolated communities to improved vegetable, fruit and fish processing and preservation techniques, the FAO interventions have, in 2003, contributed to reduce post-harvest losses and to promote the role of women.

Objectives

The objective is to provide agricultural production inputs to the targeted households (IDPs and returnees) in the Nuba Mountains areas worst-affected by the conflict, to enable them to restore sustainable subsistence farming, strengthen household food security and self-reliance.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- respond to acute emergencies with the assistance of UN agencies, local authorities, NGOs, counterparts and civil society;
- identify and establish community-driven early rehabilitation programmes in areas worst-affected by the conflict;
- ensure community participation towards sustainability and enhance the sense of environmental protection and management;
- support efforts on conflict transformation and peace building by giving special consideration to the resettlement of returnees and their sustainable reintegration in host communities;
- respect community approaches to programme development and implementation in order to ensure sustainability and ownership;
- enhance coordination with the UN agencies, local authorities, international and national NGOs in responding to agricultural inputs shortage and programme implementation;
- ensure that all interventions made under this programme contribute to peace building and strengthening conflict resolution, gender issues and HIV awareness.

Expected Outputs

The outcome of the project will be:

SUDAN

- strengthened household food security of the population of the Nuba Mountains through the provision of essential inputs (agriculture, livestock, fisheries) and technical support;
- improvement of peoples' skills in production and storage techniques;
- increased local production capacity of farming tools through blacksmiths;
- additional empowerment of women's groups through provision of vegetable seed and other agriculture related income-generating activities;
- continuous monitoring, periodical reporting and evaluation of the operations, technical impact, cost/benefit and beneficiaries' participation;
- contribution to the socio-economic reintegration of returnees.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs and supplies, including agriculture, livestock and fisheries ⁴	1,695,460
Personnel, including international and national agronomists, a logistician, thematic consultants, trainers and administrative support	231,400
Contracts	80,000
Training and community capacity building, including water harvesting, community animal health workers, vegetable production, seed multiplication, etc.	65,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, communications, transport	54,500
General operating expenses, including road transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage, quality control and telecommunications	121,500
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	112,393
Total	2,360,253

⁴ 36,000 farming households will be assisted with 1,188 tonnes of crop seeds, 3,060 kgs of vegetable seeds and 144,000 pieces of various farming hand tools, blacksmith/carpenter's tool kits, metal sheets, building material for community stores and water reservoirs. 12,838 livestock owning households will be provided with various veterinary vaccines and drugs to treat their livestock.

Project 6

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Enhanced Community Food Security and Conflict Transformation- Abyei Area
Project Code:	SUD-04/A06
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	To re-establish agricultural production in an area with traditionally strong competition between crop producers and transhumant pastoralists within the framework of the PACTA Inter-agency framework
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	7,500 farming households and 11,000 livestock owning households in Abyei Locality, West Kordofan and in Abyei County, Bahr-el-Ghazal.
Implementing Partners:	FAO in collaboration with PACTA counterparts, NGOs and local communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 771,435
Funds Requested:	US\$ 771,435

Background/Justification

People are returning to Abyei Town in West Kordofan and Abyei County, in Bahr-el-Ghazal from Khartoum and other towns in the Sudan. This movement is likely to accelerate in 2004.

The present capacity for supporting returnees, women headed households, disarmed people and host communities is inadequate and if the numbers increase significantly it will overwhelm the local capacity to absorb all these people.

There is a need to provide inputs for crop production, for animal health and for the promotion of fishing activities as well as the technical training of how to use the inputs efficiently. Some of this has been done in 2003. Equally important is the need to help the peace committees and family groups to map areas in terms of soil types, water availability and Misseriya livestock routes and to revitalise agreements about land use practices and by-laws regarding competition for resources during the dry season. In addition, it is necessary to introduce ideas on improved cultivation, agro-forestry farming systems and the combined management of crops, livestock and fish production.

Objectives

The project will aim to:

- help returnees and host families to re-establish household food security systems and, in this process, to promote a reduction in malnutrition and a revitalisation of marketing systems;
- to contribute to conflict transformation by supporting dialogue and agreement through the peace committees and local authorities on key land use issues between farmers and herders within the interagency PACTA framework.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- respond to acute emergencies in collaboration with other UN and NGO agencies and local authorities;
- establish community-driven early rehabilitation programmes in areas experiencing long periods of stability;
- support efforts on conflict transformation and peace building by giving special consideration to the resettlement of returnees and their sustainable reintegration in host communities and promoting dialogue on sustainable land use;

- respect community approaches to programme development and implementation in order to ensure sustainability and ownership;
- include debate on HIV/ AIDS in the technical training on food production.

Expected Outputs⁵

The outcome of the project will be:

- a strengthened household food security situation of the target population through the provision of inputs;
- an improvement in peoples' skills in food production;
- conflict transformation through better land use practices and agreements;
- increased HIV/AIDS awareness;
- the establishment of an effective, community based monitoring and evaluation system providing guidance for future project orientation by assessing the nutritional impact on the beneficiaries and the impact on the exploited natural resources.

FINIANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs and supplies (agriculture, livestock and fisheries) ⁶	387,700
Personnel, including international and national agronomist, veterinarian, logistician, thematic consultant, trainers and administrative support	124,000
Contracts	54,000
Training and community capacity building	65,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, communications, transport	54,000
General operating expenses, including secondary transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage, quality control and telecommunications costs	50,000
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	36,735
Total	771,435

⁵ All FAO interventions will seek to highlight the crosscutting issues of gender equality and empowerment of women and environmental sustainability.

⁶ 7,500 farming households will be assisted with 132 MTs of various crop seeds and starter packs, 510 kgs of assorted vegetable seeds and 28,000 farming hand tools. 11,000 livestock owning households will be assisted with various veterinary vaccines and medicines.

Project 7

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Household Food Security - Emergency Agriculture in Western Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/A07
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	Assistance to conflict affected households
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	30,000 drought and conflict affected households in North, West and South Darfur
Implementing Partners:	National and international NGOs, CBOs and local authorities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,084,910
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,084,910

Background/Justification

In 2003, western Sudan was affected by banditry, conflict, insecurity and displacement. Some 17,000 households have been directly affected by the conflict and have been displaced inside Sudan to Kebkabia, El Fasher, Korma Tawila, Kutum and Mellit towns. An additional 65,491 persons have fled to neighbouring Tchad. Over 205 villages have been burned and looted mainly in the Kutum and Kebkabia localities. This insecurity resulted in the loss of agricultural assets and livestock, the collapse of market mechanisms with sharp price increases in basic commodities, the disappearance of job opportunities during the 2003 planting season, and the deterioration of health services and facilities.

The insecure situation in Darfur in 2003, which started before the June 2003 planting season, has resulted in farmers abandoning their villages and productive assets, and farms not being cultivated. Those who remained to cultivate were not able to stay and harvest their crops in December 2003, despite the good rains in 2003. Therefore, agriculture production is expected to be significantly reduced in the worst affected areas. As a result, a seriously deterioration in the food security situation is expected in 2004 (January to November), until the next harvest.

In order to enable the conflict-affected household to derive a maximum benefit of the forthcoming winter cropping season in Kutum, Tina and Kebkabia, they are in need of vegetable seeds and hand tools. In other conflict-affected areas of Darfur, people will require field crop seeds, vegetable seeds and hand tools to prepare themselves for the 2004 planting season, which starts in June 2004.

Objectives

The project will aim to:

- enable 30,000 conflict affected households and IDPs to resume their basic farming activities for the 2003 winter cropping season;
- assist in building emergency preparedness for the 2004 planting season with the view of avoiding famine and improve the household food security situation in the conflict affected areas of Darfur.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- build close collaboration, coordination and information sharing with international partners and national NGOs and CBOs to increase consistency, avoid duplication and ensure optimal use of resources;
- give special consideration to vulnerable IDPs, returnees and women headed households.

Expected Outputs

The outcome of the project will be:

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- the restoration of productive activities of 30,000 conflict-affected households for the forthcoming winter season and for the 2004 rainy season;
- the facilitated return of IDPs to their villages and farms;
- the re-establishment and enhancement of household coping capacity;
- an improved food security situation in villages affected by conflict.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs and supplies ⁷	850,000
Personnel, including international and national agronomist and administrative support	45,000
Contracts	22,000
Training, including water harvesting, vegetable production, seed multiplication	35,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, communications and transport	42,000
General operating expenses, including road transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage, quality control and telecommunications costs	29,500
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	61,410
Total	1,084,910

⁷ 20,000 farming households in conflict-affected areas of Darfur will be assisted with 300 tonnes of crop seeds, 1,530 kgs of vegetable seeds and 80,000 pieces of various farming hand tools, blacksmith/carpenters tool kits, metal sheets, building material for community stores.

Project 8

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Household Food Security - Emergency Agriculture in Eastern Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/A08
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	Support crisis recovery to assist the rebuilding of household food security for IDPs and destitute vulnerable communities.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	68,000 destitute vulnerable and IDP households in Red Sea and Kassala
Implementing Partners:	National and international NGOs, CBOs and Sudanese authorities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,171,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,171,000

Background/Justification

Red Sea State has been seriously impacted by long-term drought since the mid 1980s when a large percentage of families lost their livestock. Many that left the area destitute, now live and work around Port Sudan and Khartoum and other towns. Of those that remain, 20% of the women are malnourished, one half of which are severely malnourished. As the rates of malnourishment increase, so does the incidence of night blindness. It has been reported that 10% of the population is currently affected by night blindness.

The only land available for agriculture, 30% in total, surrounds South Tokar where the deltas flood. In 2003, there was serious and extensive flooding in this area, which left families without a harvest in the beginning of 2004 and no seeds for planting in the next season.

Kassala is a catchment area for IDPs, refugees and migrants. The population of some 1.6 million are mostly farmers and agro-pastoralists. More than 45,000 are IDPs and considerable numbers are Eritrean refugees. The vulnerability of IDPs is highlighted by a global malnutrition rate of almost 18%, which contrasts sharply with the average of 8% for the region. These areas have also been seriously affected by flooding and, as a result, large numbers of people are in need of assistance in order to help them recover from this crisis. FAO is seeking to respond to this situation by providing appropriate seeds, tools and technical support through operational partners in order to alleviate the situation.

Objectives

The project will aim to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of 68,000 families affected by flooding in the Red Sea/Kassala area during 2003.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- support coordination and collaboration with international partners and national NGOs and CBOs to avoid duplication, to promote consistency of support and to improve impact;
- promote community based and environmentally sound emergency and humanitarian interventions that assist crisis recovery;
- focus on IDPs, returnees and female-headed households;
- mitigate resource based conflicts by fair distribution of inputs.

Expected Outputs

The outcomes of the project will be:

- the restoration farming activities for the targeted 68,410 households in the forthcoming cropping season and increased food production;
- increased household farm returns through better use of natural resource base;
- enhanced coping capacity as family incomes are diversified through the introduction of a variety of village specific community driven income-generating activities;
- functioning, community-managed revolving systems for agriculture and farming inputs provided under the programme;
- enhanced community capacity for pasture seed multiplication, collection and preservation of endangered pasture species for wider dissemination in following seasons;
- established, private agro-pastoral and community-based animal health services in project targeted areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs and supplies	631,200
Personnel, including international and national agronomist and administrative support	197,000
Contracts	35,000
Training, including water harvesting, vegetable production, seed multiplication, etc.	30,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, communications and transport	90,800
General operating expenses, including road transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage, quality control and telecommunications costs	105,000
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	82,000
Total	1,171,000

Project 9

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Consolidation of Peace through Restoration of Productive Capacities of Returnees and Host Communities in Conflict-affected Areas ⁸
Project Code:	SUD-04/A09
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development [in line with QS-PIP submission]
Objective:	To initiate a process of transition to recovery in war torn areas.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	682,000 people in Equatoria, Upper Nile, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Abyei, Blue Nile, Red Sea and Kassala
Implementing Partners:	FAO in collaboration with Sudanese counterparts, NGOs and local communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 6,825,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 6,825,000

Background/Justification

The combined impact of the long-term destabilising effects of continued conflict, massive displacements and increasing competition for natural resources makes the task of significantly reducing poverty and hunger infinitely more difficult. The priority need is the establishment of widespread and continuing conditions of peace.

Even if a Peace Agreement is signed in 2003, widespread peace will not occur overnight. Rather, it will take a considerable period of time to establish and integrate a unified administration to hold peace together among many millions of people, many who have been displaced for more than twenty years, and encourage them to return to their home areas. Although the Peace Agreement and resulting peace, if achieved, will not be felt immediately, the people of Sudan will need to be exposed to something immediate and positive that tells them "something has changed for the better".

Developing approaches and strategies that directly address the MDGs will require important institutional changes in direction and the establishment of new partnerships and alliances. Therefore, proposals for projects such as Transition to Recovery in Greater Darfur and QS-PIP Nuba Mountains have been prepared in order to facilitate these changes.

This project aims to rapidly distribute basic inputs (including blacksmith tool kits, soil-stabilised block making machines, animal drawn ploughing equipment, animal health drugs and vaccines) into conflict-torn areas that can be reached with the existing capacity of FAO and its NGO partners. It is envisioned that, with favourable weather conditions in the following six to eight months, a significant boost will be given to areas in which populations are increasing due to an influx of returnees and demobilised soldiers. Meanwhile, the institutional and technical capacity building processes of MDG based plans can be further developed and implemented in detail and gain momentum.

Other communities outside of the transition zone and the south, such as Darfur and Eastern Sudan, have also suffered from the influx of large numbers of IDPs and the destruction of natural resources and loss of assets due to drought. Accordingly, the proposed projects also address their need to receive the same "signals of change" and benefit from a boost to their food security situation.

⁸ This proposal is part of the Quick Start/Peace Impact Programme (FAO1). However, the project has been revised to benefit a greater number of beneficiaries. In addition, in light of the cease-fire in Darfur in September 2003, a TR-QS project focusing on Greater Darfur has been elaborated separately (see Emergency Assistance to Agriculture in conflict-torn/drought-affected Darfur).

The long-term isolation experienced in many of the worst affected areas has prevented access not only to essential goods (fuel, clothing, sugar and soap), but also to crucial services and to the tools for economic and income generating activities. Women and children are particularly affected as they are subject to the structural gender inequalities throughout the whole area. Therefore, this project also supports artisans such as blacksmiths, carpenters, and construction workers through low-cost brick presses, post-harvest inputs such as manual threshers, seed sorting equipment and oil seed presses as well as a privatised community animal health delivery system and winter season vegetable growers.

In the event of a Peace Agreement, militia groups and rural communities throughout Sudan will still have access to weapons and small arms and will, inevitably, still face issues and conflicts over land tenure and the use of seasonal and scarce natural resources. This project also addresses some of these potential issues and attempts to mitigate such natural resource based conflicts. Details for specific area based programmes in different states will be developed through a network of partner agencies and NGOs with FAO providing area coordination support, inputs, technical advice and training at the implementation stage.

Objectives

The project will aim to provide substantial and rapid essential inputs and technical support to host communities and returning families in the most affected conflict-torn areas and those areas that have hosted IDPs as an immediate, short-term “peace dividend” that seeks to boost productivity and promote trust building in the short-term.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- promote rainfed traditional agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery through a natural resource based approach;
- support highly vulnerable communities, including returning (and not yet returned) IDPs, especially female-headed households, to attain minimal levels of nutrition and improved household food security;
- initiate institutional and technical capacity building to plan in participatory ways and implement community-driven projects during the interim period.

Expected Output

The outcome of the project will be:

- Rapid improvement in household food security through greater access to the means for improved agricultural production;
- Stimulation of local markets through generating food and cash crop surpluses at the local level;
- Peace consolidation through trust-building in conflict-affected areas that are receiving influxes of returnees and ex-combatants to assist reintegration as well as in communities still hosting idps;
- Participatory institutional capacity building at national, state, local and community levels to carry out natural resource based assessments for the formulation of community driven projects and programmes in rainfed agricultural, agro-pastoral and swamp dwelling areas to be implemented in the following interim period.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs and supplies	3,480,750
Personnel, including international and national agronomist, trainers and administrative support	955,500
Contracts	341,250
Training and community capacity building	546,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, communications, transport	273,000
General operating expenses, including road transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage and telecommunications	819,000
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	409,500
Total	6,825,000

Project 10

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Sustainable Livelihoods Recovery in Nuba Mountains (jointly with FAO and UNIDO within the NMPACT framework) ⁹
Project Code:	SUD-04/A10
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3; MDG 6; MDG 7
Objective:	Promotion of livelihood recovery as part of the NMPACT programme through agriculture, livestock and capacity building interventions.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	All underserved and worst war-affected communities of the Nuba Mountains area
Implementing Partners:	Counterparts, INGOs and local communities
Project Duration:	4 years (2003-2006)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 20,375,403
Funds Requested:	US\$ 5,248,320

Background/Justification

The Nuba Mountains are located in South Kordofan State and Lagawa Province of Western Kordofan and cover an area of approximately 88,000 square kilometres. Based on the 1993 census, the total population of the region is estimated at about one million, 65% of which are rural, 23% are nomadic and 12% are urban.

Reduction of insecurity from armed conflict has increased opportunities to travel, trade and to revive subsistence farming and some of the traditional internal capacities. However, failure to effectively address the promotion of sustainable subsistence farming, improved livelihoods and rural socio-economic recovery has disappointed the population and, if not curtailed, will seriously undermine the peace process.

This joint project will therefore promote better livelihoods through strengthening traditional institutions and communities to analyse, plan and implement their own projects in subsistence agriculture, fisheries, livestock productivity and the revival of small-scale income generating activities whilst promoting catchment rehabilitation through appropriate soil and water conservation and agro forestry technologies.

Within the NMPACT framework FAO, UNDP and UNIDO will establish a joint steering group at Khartoum level and a joint Project Support Team (PST) in the Nuba Mountains to strengthen cross-line community driven livelihoods recovery.

Objectives

The project aims to provide the means to quick-start community driven recovery through private enterprise and economic activities that brings rapid benefits to the people of the Nuba Mountains.

Strategies

All programme actions are designed to prioritise projects through a participatory bottom-up approach, which builds local capacities including NGOs, CBOs, women groups and grass-roots associations, in order to enhance self-reliance and minimise dependency on external support.

The PST will prioritise interventions that contribute to achieving MDGs especially reducing hunger and poverty as well as on mainstreaming gender, combating HIV/ AIDS, human rights and promoting environmental awareness for all partners and the community at large. To ensure consistency and complementarity to avoid duplication the PST will:

- Enhance family nutrition and coping capacity through diversification of cropping mix, introduction of new crops including vegetables and fruit trees and promotion of "back-yard" vegetable and fruit production; new, simple farming practices, catchment rehabilitation and privatised community animal health services.

⁹ FAO is the lead agency.

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- Promote small-scale / community based enterprises related to agriculture and strengthen relevant commercial skills by building capacities of artisans and workshops.
- Promote community awareness to enhance the sense of environmental protection and management.
- Support efforts on conflict transformation and peace building by giving special consideration to the resettlement of returnees and their sustainable reintegration in host communities.
- Invest in basic infrastructure development.
- Build institutional capacities of local communities, improve cash circulation through renewable energy, micro-credit and small-scale income generation initiatives.

Expected Outputs

The main outputs will be as follows:

- Diversified and improved food and cash crop production through technical innovation and the creation of new market-oriented skills;
- Increased capacities of target groups and empowerment of women's groups to meet their economic needs through income generating activities, job creation, skills development and support to marketing strategies;
- Gender, HIV/AIDS and Environmental awareness will be raised among all stakeholders;
- Natural resource regeneration through community based soil conservation rain-water harvesting and reforestation;
- Local conflict reduction through dialogue on land use between the Nuba (farmers) and the Missiriya (pastoral herders).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs and supplies ¹⁰	2,450,000
Personnel, including international and national agronomist, trainers and administrative support	431,400
Contracts including basic infrastructure subprojects	710,000
Training and community capacity building	75,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, communications, transport	352,000
Basic Social Services	500,000
Income Generation	300,000
Gender Awareness Raising	100,000
General operating expenses, including road transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage and telecommunications	80,000
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	249,920
Total	5,248,320

¹⁰ A total of 2,000 treadle pumps, 1,000 manual brick making presses, 500 blacksmith toolkits, 500 carpenters toolkits, manual oilseed presses, seed sorters and grain threshers and various other supplies that benefit Nuba Mountains communities.

Project 11

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Emergency assistance to agriculture in conflict-affected/drought-affected Darfur
Project Code:	SUD-04/A11
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	Assistance to conflict affected households and IDPs to resume their basic farming activities for the 2003 winter cropping season and emergency preparedness for the 2004 planting season
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	25,000 conflict affected households in North, South and West Darfur
Implementing Partners:	National and International NGOs, CBOs and Sudanese authorities.
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,300 000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,300 000

Background/Justification

In 2003, Western Sudan was seriously affected by banditry, conflict, insecurity and displacement. Some 25,000 households across the three states of Greater Darfur were directly affected by the conflict and have been displaced within Sudan. In addition, many people have fled to neighbouring Tchad. This security situation resulted in the loss of agricultural assets and livestock, the collapse of market mechanisms with sharp price increases in basic commodities, the disappearance of job opportunities during the 2003 planting season, and the deterioration of health services and facilities for many people.

The situation began before the June 2003 planting season and has resulted in farmers abandoning their villages, productive assets, and farms not being cultivated. Those few who cultivated were not able to harvest their crops in December 2003, despite the good rains through the season. As a result, agriculture production will be significantly reduced in the worst affected areas, which will cause a serious food insecurity situation in 2004 (January-November).

In order that the conflict-affected households may derive maximum benefit from the current ceasefire agreement and the opportunities offered by the forthcoming winter cropping season, they are in need of appropriate vegetable seeds and hand tools. The people of Darfur will also require field crop seeds, vegetable seeds and hand tools to prepare themselves for the 2004 planting season, which starts in June 2004.

Objectives

The project will aim to enable drought and conflict affected households and IDPs to resume their basic farming activities for the 2003 winter cropping season and emergency preparedness for the 2004 planting season.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- ensure close collaboration, coordination and information sharing with international and national partner NGOs and CBOs to increase consistency, avoid duplication and ensure optimal use of resources;
- give special consideration to vulnerable IDPs, returnees and women headed households.

Expected Outputs

The outcome of the project will be:

- 25,000 conflict and drought-affected households able to restore their productive activities and capacity in the forthcoming winter season and for the 2004 rainy season;
- a facilitated return of IDPs to their villages and farms;
- to re-establish and enhance coping capacities for all household;
- support for the income generating activities of female-headed families;
- improved neighbourhood security situation in villages affected by conflict.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	US\$
Agricultural inputs and supplies ¹¹	850,000
Personnel, including international and national agronomist and administrative support	88,000
Contracts	30,000
Training, including water harvesting, vegetable production, seed multiplication	100,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, including communications and transport	45,000
General operating expenses, including road transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage, quality control and telecommunications costs	125,000
Direct operating costs, including technical support services 5%	62,000
Total Project Budget:	1,300,000
Funds Requested:	1,300,000

¹¹ A total of 25,000 farming households in conflict-affected areas of Darfur will be assisted with 300 MTs of crop seeds, 1,530 kgs of vegetable seeds and 80,000 pieces of various farming hand tools, blacksmith/carpenters tool kits, metal sheets, building material for community stores.

Project 12

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Livelihood transition to recovery and conflict transformation in Greater Darfur
Project Code:	SUD-04/A12
Programme Category:	TR
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	Support sustainable livelihoods to ensure household food security for IDPs and destitute vulnerable communities.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	100,000 destitute vulnerable, IDPs and conflict-affected households in North, South and West Darfur
Implementing Partners:	National and international NGOs, CBOs, and local authorities
Project Duration:	December 2003 – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,657,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,657,000

Background/Justification

Greater Darfur is characterised by recurrent drought and increasing ethnic conflict based on long-term development marginalisation and cyclical, climate-based competition for natural resources. Around 5.5 million people in the area are mostly agro-pastoralists and there are a significant number of dry land farmers. The agro-pastoral groups inhabit “home-ranges” in the northern part of the region during the wet period of the year and then move to mobile ranges. The mobile ranges run from the north into south Darfur, and as far as north and west Bahr-el-Ghazal in very dry years. These land use patterns have been maintained for centuries. Along these mobile range routes, there have always been others who farm in the hilly areas and wadi bottoms, fostering interaction and trade between the different land users.

Since the mid 1980s, climate change has driven the mobile range of the agro-pastoralists further south into areas where there are more farming groups. This has led to increasing natural resource based conflict, unsustainable production methods leading to overgrazing of rangeland, erosion and reduced fertility of cropping areas and constrained marketing opportunities. In the last four years, the area has suffered from cumulative drought impacts, although many places have received reasonable to good rainfall cover in 2003. The result has been a depleted asset base of both farmers and herders. Assuming that rainfall over the next three to four years is adequate, it may take several years to recover these assets. However, this is unlikely.

Without outside assistance, the asset base may never recover, leading to further erosion and increased vulnerability. Continuing violence and instability will only exacerbate the situation. As a result, little progress towards MDG 1 in Darfur will be achieved without long-term natural resources oriented livelihoods programme.

International NGOs, particularly ITDG, Oxfam GB, SC (UK) and GOAL, are working in the region in the food sector as well as cross-sectorally, in health, education, and infrastructure. The NGOs are trying to develop community-based, participatory response interventions. However, they are limited in their scope and constrained by one year planning horizons. Generally, there is no strategic discussion within or across the region about the longer-term prospects and strategies along the lines of the MDGs.

In 2003, FAO engaged in this area by focusing on the reintroduction of local range seed types and promoting community-based seed bulking projects with a view to replicate and disseminate seed more widely for natural regeneration of range fodder. This is an activity readily understood by agro-pastoral groups and farmers and has been well received in the limited intervention areas. However, the present scope of the interventions to date cannot address the long-term sustainability needs of the natural resource base and the livelihood needs of its user communities. Therefore, there is a need to initiate a process of dialogue and to demonstrate appropriate rainwater harvesting and fodder and dry land crop production methods that can be replicated at a wider scale.

Objectives

The project will aim to:

- develop an ongoing dialogue with all agencies working in the area, especially community groups, to evolve the basis of a future “transition to rehabilitation” programme using the MDGs as a basis;
- promote a Project Cycle Management approach, where FAO and UN partners will assist in situation analysis, programme formulation, coordination, training and development of an overall monitoring and evaluation system for drought/flood planning, preparedness and crisis response.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- provide both inputs and technical support through existing NGO based implementation activities, especially with CBOs and community institutions with demonstrated capacity to create impact;
- promote region wide coordination by initiating a three phase training programme, which will introduce Project Cycle Management and Logical Framework/PRA approaches to situation analysis, project/programme development and training to create a cadre of “trainers” from government, NGOs and communities with the capacity to train other trainers;
- respond to specific pilot communities in conflict and drought affected areas that have generated their own interpretation of the MDGs and put forward priority projects for implementation;
- pilot the introduction of cross-wadi dams and other rainwater harvesting structures in order to demonstrate the potential for sub-surface water storage methods and to initiate the production of arid area adapted varieties for fodder seed, multi-purpose trees, fruit trees and grains and legume crops as a base for rapid replication in future years.

Expected Outputs

The outcome of the project will be:

- the establishment of a region wide debate as to both the changing short term emergency needs and the longer-term needs based on MDGs for transition to rehabilitation;
- the establishment of a regional stakeholder coordination mechanism;
- the establishment of pilot water harvesting structures linked with the production of arid lands adapted fodder, trees and crops;
- an enhanced productive capacity for replication of fodder, tree and crop seeds in 2005.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Agricultural inputs and supplies	824,300
Personnel, including international and national agronomist and administrative support	217,000
Contracts	35,000
Training, including water harvesting, vegetable production, seed multiplication, etc.	224,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, communications and transport	139,400
General operating expenses, including road transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage, quality control and telecommunications costs	124,300
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	93,000
Total	1,657,000

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Mission Statement

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As the leading international organisation for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to:

- Assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management;
- Advance understanding of migration issues;
- Encourage social and economic development through migration; and
- Uphold the human dignity and well being of migrants.

Programme Approach

The focus of IOM activities in Sudan shifted to planning for the return and re-integration of IDPs in late 2002. With progress in the peace process, a larger scale return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs is being planned for implementation in 2004.

In this regard, IOM proposes to assess, plan and implement a comprehensive return and reintegration programme, with direct assistance for a planning figure of 100,000 qualified and vulnerable IDPs in partnership with OCHA. The IOM Sudan strategy foresees a phased approach to IDPs return and reintegration. Phase 1 will involve the activities that inform and assist planning in preparation for implementation in Phase 2. The assisted return of qualified IDPs in Phase 2 takes a community capacity building approach and thereby seeks to redress the dearth of capacity to deliver essential services in return areas. Furthermore, the programme will seek to benefit and involve the whole community as well as returning IDPs. IOM will work with Sudanese counterparts as well as other relevant development partners and UN agencies such as OCHA and UNDP who are engaged in and are also planning similar interventions.

The IOM programme objectives in 2004 will seek to achieve further progress in relation to goals 1, 6 as well as the Millennium Declaration principles of human rights, governance and peace building.

MDG 1: The return and sustainable reintegration of IDPs and community-based initiatives will seek to improve livelihoods and thereby help to reduce hunger and poverty amongst those communities.

MDG 6: The programme will seek to scale-up HIV/AIDS awareness and training through information and sensitisation campaigns on HIV/AIDS/STI and related diseases, mines/UXOs among the IDPs and their host communities will help to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

By focusing on community capacity building, the programme will seek to contribute to building peace at the local level.

Appealing Agency:	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Project Title:	IDP Return and Reintegration in Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS01
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	MDG 1
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 6,8
Objective:	Support return and reintegration of IDPs with emphasis on absorption capacity of return communities and sustainability of return
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDP populations throughout Sudan
Implementing Partners	NGOs, Government and local authorities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 10,850,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 10,850,000

Background

With a renewed presence in Sudan in 1998, IOM focused its activities on return and resettlement transportation for refugees, in close cooperation with UNHCR. At the request of the UNCT, IOM has expanded its activities to include IDP return, resettlement and reintegration programmes. The UNCT has linked community rehabilitation to sustainable return in their framework for population stabilisation. Programmes have already been initiated for the Nuba Mountains and Abyei in a collaborative effort by UN agencies, NGOs and CBOs to address conflict transformation and sustainable livelihoods.

With the advancement of peace negotiations, there is a corresponding increase in opportunities for larger scale return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs. Similar to efforts in Nuba and Abyei, a systemic approach will involve a process of assessment at the community level to determine the absorption capacity of return communities. Concurrently, return communities will require rehabilitation programmes to ensure that the social infrastructure for sustainable return is in place, which will require a well-coordinated conceptualisation of programmatic interventions, and linkage of international assistance.

Objectives

IOM will support the interagency effort in collaboration with the IDP advisor in the ORCHC by establishing a programme based on modular interventions complimentary to the inter-agency IDP operational framework:

- Survey information of IDPs, where no survey has been conducted, including information pertaining to home community and reintegration needs;
- Establish Mobile Information and Return Registration Offices in IDP camps;
- Develop a return registration database;
- Coordinated interagency return community assessments, including identification of QIPs, and initiate community sensitisation activities;
- Development of a community assessment database;
- Return transport, and distribution of reintegration kits;
- Community rehabilitation projects and QIPs, emphasising employment activities for community members and returnees, as well as small-scale development initiatives.
- Scale up HIV/AIDS awareness and training through information and sensitisation campaigns on HIV/AIDS/STI and related diseases, mines/UXOs among the IDPs and their host communities and specialist skills as identified by a specialist agency.

The immediate objective of the interventions will be to identify the profiles and needs of the IDPs, in order to effectively implement sustainable return, resettlement and reintegration programs. This objective is closely linked with the support of host communities, and in recognition of the need of income generation projects to support community absorption capacity for at least ten return communities. Return transportation assistance will be provided to an estimated 100,000 IDPs who are skilled and belong to vulnerable groups based on agreed upon selection criteria. This figure is based on the assumption that approximately 2,000,000 IDPs will opt for return and resettlement, with 5% of that population meeting vulnerability and skill definitions.

Activities

- Sign a technical agreement with HAC to initiate return and reintegration activities.
- Support the ORCHC in the workings of a Return, Resettlement and Reintegration Task Force (RRRTF).
- Develop common modalities of implementation and create a return and reintegration “toolkit” within the RRRTF.
- Conduct surveys of needs and requirements of IDPs to initiate sustainable return programmes.
- Establish Mobile Information and Return Registration Offices for IDP camps.
- Support the ORCHC with an inter-agency return registration database and community assessment database.
- Procure NFIs for reintegration packages.
- Develop an internal transportation network for return transportation.
- Sign technical agreements with local authorities in return communities.
- Create village committees to assist in the return process and sensitise the community to return issues.
- Assist the return of 100,000 vulnerable IDPs to their communities of origin and distribute reintegration packages.
- Implement community rehabilitation projects and QIPs in at least ten communities.
- Carry out information and sensitisation campaigns on HIV/AIDS/STI and other diseases, as well as UXO/Mine awareness campaigns.

Strategies

IOM programmes will be based on the need to identify and prioritise returns to communities with the best absorptive capacity, to ensure sustainability of returns. To do so, a common approach needs to be developed with ORCHC and organisations working on return programmes. Additionally, return frameworks will be established and followed, including the creation of a Return and Reintegration Task Force. The RRRTF will be established with the collaboration and support from governmental authorities, including the HAC as well as representatives of the return communities. Returnees will be supported with community rehabilitation projects and quick start/peace impact projects, emphasising the synergies between assistance programmes and sub-regional actors.

Expected Outcome

- Set up of national return and reintegration structures including a Return, Resettlement and Reintegration Task Force supported by the international community and government entities.
- Database created consisting of the profiles and needs of IDPs in Sudan as well as return communities.
- Establishment of Mobile Information and Return Registration Offices in IDPs camps.
- Return transport assistance to 100,000 vulnerable IDPs.
- Population stabilisation in return communities.
- Community rehabilitation projects and QIPs completed in at least ten return communities.
- Increased awareness within the returning IDPs and their families in matters on HIV/AIDS/STI and other diseases, as well as mines/UXOs, and other health hazards as may be defined by specialist agencies.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Survey	100,000
Mobile Information and Return Registration Offices and Database	500,000
Community assessment and database	250,000
Return transportation assistance to vulnerable groups, including medical screening, escorts, and related services.	3,500,000
Reintegration packages for vulnerable groups	2,000,000
QIPs, community rehabilitation, community sensitisation	2,500,000
Programme support, staff and office	2,000,000
Total	10,850,000

OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)

Mission Statement

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) overall goals are to provide guidance to the humanitarian community in developing common and coherent strategies; in prioritising needs, identifying gaps and avoiding the duplication of relief and assistance; monitoring the delivery and effectiveness of assistance; advocating humanitarian principles; advising on key humanitarian issues and facilitating sustainable longer-term solutions to respond to the needs of the population.

In the field, OCHA is the principal advisor to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in all matters related to humanitarian affairs. OCHA Sudan advises the HC and supports the different coordination services including Area Coordination, Joint Planning and Review, Partnership Development, Information and Public Communication, and Operational Support Services. These are concerned with mobilising and coordinating effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with Sudanese and international actors to:

- mitigate suffering among Sudanese populations affected by conflict and disaster;
- advocate for the rights of vulnerable populations to access humanitarian assistance in an impartial manner;
- promote prevention and preparedness through contingency planning and other vulnerability reduction measures.

Programme Approach

OCHA's strategy is to contribute specific humanitarian expertise as part of agreed common services within the UN system in support of the Humanitarian Co-ordinator. Specifically, OCHA priorities are as follows:

- Promoting greater access to populations in need of assistance. This includes facilitating the process of meetings and other day-to-day interactions that underpin the agreements reached between the Govt of Sudan and the SPLM/A, and developing specific measures to negotiate constraints and obstacles to humanitarian delivery (e.g. restrictions on travel, telecommunications, cross-line co-operation).
- Information and Public Communication Services. This includes strengthening situation assessment reporting from the field, completing and maintaining the Sudan Transition and Recovery database (STARBASE) to facilitate planning, and preparing material for public advocacy on humanitarian issues.
- Joint Planning and Review Service. This includes planning with partners, conducting necessary studies and evaluations, resource tracking, resource use monitoring, and advocacy for resource mobilisation, including the preparation and reviews of consolidated appeals.
- Operational Support Service. This includes a greater presence in the field through Area Coordination Offices to facilitate inter-agency working, needs assessments, consultations with local stakeholders, planning, monitoring and reporting, and the delivery of assistance to critical zones and populations.

OCHA seeks to contribute toward the realisation of all the MDGs, and in particular, to support the reduction of poverty and hunger.

Project 1

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project /ProgrammeTitle	Sudan Transitional Assistance and Recovery Database (MDG monitoring database)
Project Code	SUD-04/CSS03
Programme Category	PES
Purpose	To build on established framework to create an information management system, particularly for MDG monitoring to inform effective planning
Target Populations and Geographic Area	GoS, SPLM/A and all agencies involved in humanitarian, recovery and development assistance
Implementing Partners	Local authorities, UN agencies and NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 414,100
Funds Requested	US\$ 414,100

Background/Justification

Since December 2002, substantial work has been undertaken by the UN system in close collaboration with the Government of Sudan (GoS), the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/ Army (SPLM/A) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to compile secondary data on states and counties in Sudan by sector. Information collated is currently in use by concerned agencies, as well as national authorities, to facilitate current and post peace planning for humanitarian transition and development purposes. This information has been synthesised into a comprehensive profile, the STARBASE (Sudan Transitional Assistance and Recovery Database), which comprises statistical tables and reports by county. The data and related county/state survey reports have been linked to the Millennium Development Goals and are available via the UN Sudan website: www.unsudanig.org. The reports provide for the first time a comprehensive summary of socio-economic information on Sudan arranged by geographical location, which includes the most updated, demographic, administrative and socio-economic data for each state as well as details on past, current and planned assistance programmes. The same database and reports provide an inventory of information gaps that need to be filled.

Timely and effective planning of future assistance in Sudan will place a premium on the need for supportive and dynamic information systems such as STARBASE. The database will be continuously updated and improved through the Joint Planning and Review Service, and working with national authorities and implementing agencies in Sudan. Analytical reports will be produced by MDG and as necessary, on specific sectors. The database will also be used to measure progress in meeting minimum Sphere Standards and Millennium Development Goals and Targets.

Strategies

For 2004 it is envisaged that work will continue to build on the framework created for information collected thus far, in order to create an information management system, which will institutionalise STARBASE. This will serve as both an information and planning tool, allowing all agencies to prioritise, share background information, analyse critical gaps and eventually monitor and evaluate the effects and overall impact of humanitarian, transitional and development interventions.

In line with global UN plans to standardise statistical data into DevInfo (a database system that assists in organising and presenting data on social development indicators), STARBASE will be loaded into DevInfo. This system will be installed in Sudan to assist local authorities and international partners to plan and monitor all state/county projects, and will help build capacity for local planning. Available data will be used to construct basic and comparable socio-economic and physical indicators for monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) thus making STARBASE the primary mechanism for monitoring progress against indicators provided in the Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal for the Sudan Assistance programme for 2004 (ASAP).

Concerning the monitoring of MDGs, field based Area Coordinators will regularly compile and consolidate data collected by national authorities and agencies in the field on selected **indicators**. Appropriate agencies and local authorities will agree upon data to be collected. This activity will be undertaken in close collaboration with staff currently working on the sentinel community survey for south Sudan and will allow consistent measurement of progress towards the attainment of MDGs.

Area Coordinators will also be tasked with providing monthly information updates on structured surveys, interviews, and standard criteria and instrumentation applied uniformly throughout the Sudan. In conjunction with relevant UN agencies, STARBASE staff will scrutinise the data for consistency and will render the data an effective planning tool through graphical displays (including maps), trend and comparative analyses and analytical reports. National counterparts will be co-located with UN staff and trained to maintain the system ensuring the sustainability of STARBASE as a dynamic and accessible tool on-line and through hard copies for all stakeholders. Technical support will also be provided for data collection and survey/assessment design. Staff working on STARBASE will maintain a library of hard and soft copies of all information resources used, allowing a prompt response to all queries.

STARBASE will work with MDG groups to provide background information for all assessments and surveys including: assistance in the formulation of uniform/standard questionnaires, checklists, assessment formats and other instrumentation to ensure objective needs assessments and data comparability from a variety of sources and regions.

The STARBASE system will therefore: form a network to collect and compile data for processing and disseminating to all actors in Sudan; increase the capacity for monitoring MDGs at state/county level; monitor progress against ASAP indicators; support UNDP's area/county recovery and development programme; and inform national authorities, donors, UN agencies and NGOs.

Expected Outputs

- A comprehensive information management system created, acting as a planning tool that also allows the monitoring and evaluation of the effects and overall impact of humanitarian, recovery and development interventions.
- A baseline of information both qualitative and quantitative.
- Reports that allow the measurement of progress towards the achievement of the ASAP and therefore the MDGs.
- Analysis of resource gaps as well as operational and capacity constraints by area made readily available.
- Capacity building by training of counterparts on STARBASE.
- An information repository/clearing house which supplies baseline reports and data via electronic, compact disc and paper distribution.
- An increased harmonisation of data collection and outputs

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
2 staff	60,000
Consultants (+ data entry, modification of dbase + reports)	81,600
Technical Training (+ data collection, survey/assessment methodology etc.)	100,700
Database Maintenance	16,000
Equipment + Software	10,000
Workshops (cross sectoral/area strategy, indicator selection, monitoring etc.)	88,400
Production Costs	27,000
Travel Costs	14,400
Data Conversion Update to Devinfo	16,000
TOTAL	414,100

Project 2

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project/Programme Title	UN Contribution to International Assistance Coordination in Support of Sudanese Counterparts and Capacity Building.
Project Code	SUD-04/CSS04 A
Prog.Category	PES
Purpose	To enhance UN-system wide synergies through the provision of efficient and effective services.
Target Populations and Geographic Area	Nationwide, all international agencies and national partners.
Implementing Partner(s)	UNDP
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 2,624,700
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,624,700

Background

The objective of OCHA-Sudan is to support the UN Humanitarian Coordinator's key functions, i.e. mobilising and coordinating effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with Sudanese and international actors to:

- mitigate suffering among Sudanese populations affected by conflict and disaster;
- advocate for the rights of vulnerable populations to access humanitarian assistance in an impartial manner (this includes servicing the mandate of the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Humanitarian Affairs in Sudan);

In partnership with UNDP, this project seeks to enhance the existing synergies between the two entities, to further support humanitarian activities, by improving coordination mechanisms and streamlining decision-making processes.

In the longer term, this evolving relationship will build on existing links and creates the foundation for transition from relief to development.

Strategy

OCHA will facilitate and support the common services that enhance synergy within the UN system and the rest of the assistance community (international agencies and national counterparts). In particular, OCHA will support the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (ORHC) to provide the following services:

- **The Area Coordination Service.** The Area Coordinators cover the full spectrum of humanitarian, recovery and development issues. They advocate humanitarian principles, promote unimpeded access to populations in need, conduct dialogue with counterpart authorities, facilitate incoming missions, assessments and evaluations, promote local planning that is participative and consultative, bring greater emphasis to capacity building, and steer local inter-agency coordination arrangements. The size and scope of the Area Offices varies depending on the types of programmes underway and the presence of international and national assistance. There are current and planned Area Offices covering all parts of the country;
- **The Information and Public Communication Service** seeks to provide timely and targeted information and analysis. This includes situation assessment reporting from the field in collaboration with the Area Coordinators to facilitate advocacy on humanitarian issues. The service also offers a common web portal – the *Sudan Information Gateway*¹², a biweekly *Sudan Assistance Bulletin*, STARBASE¹³ and services for the media and public;

¹² Please visit www.unsudanig.org

¹³ Analytical and monitoring tools are being developed to support this approach, including a baseline database at county/state level (STARBASE), which comprises a comprehensive summary of available socio-economic information on the Sudan by geographical location (States for GoS held areas, and Counties for SPLM/A areas).

- The **Joint Planning and Review Service** is responsible for the formulation of common plans for UN assistance, including the preparation of consolidated appeals, and their subsequent review and reporting. This includes working with counterpart Sudanese authorities on needs assessments, the development of priorities and drawing up action plans for implementation. The service also supports the Joint Planning Mechanism arrangements agreed by the two Sudanese counterparts. In addition, the JPRS houses several thematic specialists such as advisors on Internally Displaced People (IDPs), HIV/AIDS, Economics and Poverty Reduction, and Conflict Analysis. UN agencies also second staff to ORCHC on key issues such as contingency planning, food security and livelihoods;
- The **Partnerships Development Service**. This includes a Resource Tracking Service which provides a comprehensive overview of resources channelled to the Sudan¹⁴; advocacy for resource mobilization; servicing of and facilitation for high level visitors and missions to the Sudan, as well as conferencing and meetings. This includes facilitation of regular UN, donor and NGO interactions;¹⁵
- The **Operational Support Service** offers practical guidance and assistance on operational matters of common concern such as premises and facilities, communications and information technology systems, national staffing, and advice on contracting and procurement to obtain best value for money for goods and services needed by the various elements of the UN presence in the Sudan.

Expected Outcomes

With the provision of adequate and timely resources, it is anticipated that OCHA, in collaboration with UNDP and ORCHC, contributes to enhancing collective efforts to assist the people of the Sudan through:

- greater efficiency and effectiveness of the assistance community, especially the UN System and partners, including through better targeting of programmes and quality of delivery;
- better assessments and analyses leading to more focused resource allocation based on needs and requirements;
- greater outreach through a stronger, decentralized presence which is closer to vulnerable beneficiary populations;
- Progressively greater Sudanese ownership through cooperation between the two Sudanese parties and appropriate capacity building;
- Advocacy for humanitarian principles to ensure that needs are met and rights are protected in a timely and appropriate manner;
- Coherence and synergy between humanitarian action and transitional recovery programmes;
- Consolidation of peace and stability, making use of all opportunities offered by the peace process.

¹⁴ The Resource Tracking Service (RTS) is designed to help improve tracking of aid flows within the Sudan and there provide information regarding how and where resources are utilized. The RTS will accompany a broader Resource Mobilisation Strategy whose purpose is to enhance strategic planning and coordination. The RTS will also be important for improving the quality of reporting and financial information to all stakeholders.

¹⁵ UN Country Team meetings are convened every week and as required. In addition, a Donor Principals Group consisting of Heads of Missions of countries providing at least some part of their assistance to the Sudan through the UN system, and the UNCT, along with selected international partners such as the ICRC and NGOs meets monthly in Khartoum and Nairobi. A smaller UN Donors Working-Level Group drawn from the Principals Groups meets fortnightly to discuss operational matters.

SUDAN

Financial Summary	
Budget items	US\$
Personnel cost	1,476,500
Equipment	82,500
Expendables	41,000
Running costs	108,000
Rental, maintenance and security	200,000
Travel	132,000
Cross line cooperation and other programme expenses	150,000
Activity total	2,190,000
Programme support costs	284,700
Special Project: IDP Coordination	150,000
Total project Budget	2,624,000
Funds Requested	2,624,000

OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT AND HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR (ORCHC)

Mission Statement

The ORCHC supports the efforts of the assistance community to promote a peaceful environment that enables the fulfilment of the rights of Sudanese people to survival and protection, to be able to exercise informed choices, and to enjoy equal dignity and development.

Project 1

Appealing Agency	UNDP on behalf of the OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT/ HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR THE SUDAN (ORCHC)
Project/Programme Title	UN Contribution to International Assistance Coordination in Support of Sudanese Counterparts and Capacity Building.
Project Code	SUD-04/CSS04 B
Prog.Category	PES
Purpose	To enhance UN-system wide synergy through the provision of efficient and effective services.
Target Populations and Geographic Area	Nationwide, all international agencies and national partners.
Implementing partner(s)	UNDP and OCHA
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 4,563,528
Funds Requested	US\$ 4,563,528

Introduction

The Office of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan is entrusted with general oversight of the planning, implementation and review of UN programmes country-wide in line with commonly agreed policy, strategies and delivery modalities. This includes the arrangements under Operation Lifeline Sudan. Led by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator who is based in Khartoum, ORCHC is co-located in Khartoum, Nairobi and Lokichokio with area offices throughout the Sudan. It is anticipated that, following a peace agreement, many of the Kenya-based operations will be progressively transferred inside Sudan.

Under new leadership, ORCHC has been substantially restructured to focus on the following key functional responsibilities:

- To provide agreed system-wide services that bring coherence and efficiency to the overall UN effort at the same time as generating products and supporting processes that benefit emerging Sudanese and international cooperation arrangements;
- To guide a system of practical UN co-ordination arrangements that include a strong network of field presences, as well as thematic strategic groups linked to the MDGs;
- To negotiate and protect unimpeded access for assistance provision, in line with internationally agreed principles (including the arrangements agreed under Operation Lifeline Sudan);
- To manage, administer, or facilitate special initiatives and projects that are specifically requested by stakeholders to be placed under the direct supervision of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (for example, the Nuba Mountains Programme Advancing Conflict Transformation (NMPACT) and the Programme for Conflict Transformation in Abyei (PACTA)).

STRATEGY

ORCHC is geared up to provide common services that enhance synergy within the UN system and the rest of the assistance community (international agencies and national counterparts) thereby adding value to agency specific mandates. In particular, ORCHC provides the following services:

- The **Area Coordination Service**. The Area Coordinators cover the full spectrum of humanitarian, recovery and development issues. They advocate humanitarian principles, promote unimpeded access to populations in need, conduct dialogue with counterpart authorities, facilitate incoming missions, assessments and evaluations, promote local planning that is participative and consultative, bring greater emphasis to capacity building,

and steer local inter-agency coordination arrangements. The size and scope of the Area Offices varies depending on the types of programmes underway and the presence of international and national assistance. There are current and planned Area Offices covering all parts of the country;

- The **Information and Public Communication Service** seeks to provide timely and targeted information and analysis. This includes situation assessment reporting from the field in collaboration with the Area Coordinators to facilitate advocacy on humanitarian issues. The service also offers a common web portal – the *Sudan Information Gateway*¹⁶, a biweekly *Sudan Assistance Bulletin*, STARBASE¹⁷ and services for the media and public;
- The **Joint Planning and Review Service** is responsible for the formulation of common plans for UN assistance, including the preparation of consolidated appeals, and their subsequent review and reporting. This includes working with counterpart Sudanese authorities on needs assessments, the development of priorities and drawing up action plans for implementation. The service also supports the Joint Planning Mechanism arrangements agreed by the two Sudanese counterparts. In addition, the JPRS houses several thematic specialists such as advisors on IDPs, HIV/AIDS, Economics and Poverty Reduction, and Conflict Analysis. UN agencies also second staff to ORCHC on key issues such as contingency planning, food security and livelihoods.
- The **Partnerships Development Service**. This includes a Resource Tracking Service which provides a comprehensive overview of resources channeled to the Sudan¹⁸; advocacy for resource mobilisation; servicing of and facilitation for high level visitors and missions to the Sudan, as well as conferencing and meetings. This includes facilitation of regular UN, donor and NGO interactions.¹⁹
- The **Operational Support Service** offers practical guidance and assistance on operational matters of common concern such as premises and facilities, communications and information technology systems, national staffing, and advice on contracting and procurement to obtain best value for money for goods and services needed by the various elements of the UN presence in the Sudan.
- A **Security Coordination Service** that oversees the systems and procedures to enable UN staff to work safely.²⁰

Special Project: IDP Coordination Project

In light of the anticipated challenges of supporting large-scale IDP return to areas of choice or origin upon signature of a peace agreement, the ORCHC will seek to promote collaborative approaches among Sudanese authorities, the UN system (including IOM), the Red Crescent Movement and NGOs for effective and coordinated IDP programming.

Objectives

- To support Sudanese ownership in the development strategies for durable solutions to displacement in the Sudan.
- To support IDPs to make informed decisions based on options available for their return, resettlement or reintegration.
- To encourage communication and understanding between returning IDPs and the communities they re-enter.
- To ensure synergy within the assistance community in the delivery of quality programmes that support return and reintegration.

¹⁶ Please visit www.unsudanig.org

¹⁷ Analytical and monitoring tools are being developed to support this approach, including a baseline database at county/state level (STARBASE), which comprises a comprehensive summary of available socio-economic information on the Sudan by geographical location (States for GoS held areas, and Counties for SPLM/A areas).

¹⁸ The Resource Tracking Service (RTS) is designed to help improve tracking of aid flows within the Sudan and there provide information regarding how and where resources are utilized. The RTS will accompany a broader Resource Mobilisation Strategy whose purpose is to enhance strategic planning and coordination. The RTS will also be important for improving the quality of reporting and financial information to all stakeholders.

¹⁹ UNCT meetings are convened every week and as required. In addition, a Donor Principals Group consisting of Heads of Missions of countries providing at least some part of their assistance to the Sudan through the UN system, and the UNCT, along with selected international partners such as the ICRC and NGOs meets monthly in Khartoum and Nairobi. A smaller UN Donors Working-Level Group drawn from the Principals Groups meets fortnightly to discuss operational matters.

²⁰ The Resident Coordinator is also the Designated Official for security matters, and supervises the UNSECOORD unit in the Sudan.

The expected outcome of this special project is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of support for the return and resettlement of IDPs.

ORCHC-Sudan has been restructured to underpin the effective delivery of services by better integrating the support roles of the **Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA-Sudan)** and the **UN Development Programme (UNDP-Sudan)**. The respective contributions of OCHA and UNDP to ORCHC are as follows:

OCHA-Sudan

The objective of OCHA-Sudan is to support the UN Humanitarian Coordinator's key functions, i.e. mobilising and coordinating effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with Sudanese and international actors to:

- mitigate suffering among Sudanese populations affected by conflict and disaster;
- advocate for the rights of vulnerable populations to access humanitarian assistance in an impartial manner (this includes servicing the mandate of the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Humanitarian Affairs in Sudan);
- promote prevention and preparedness through contingency planning and other vulnerability reduction measures;

UNDP-Sudan

The objective of UNDP-Sudan is to support the UN Resident Coordinator's key functions in the following areas:

- Promoting the system wide adoption of MDGs as the practical basis for planning and organising UN assistance;
- Strengthening aid coordination systems, including for resource tracking and mobilisation, which would ultimately become the responsibility of Sudanese authorities;
- Improving the provision of needs assessments and other information to allow better prioritisation of resources to meet recovery and development needs;
- Handling the provision of agreed common services such as security, premises, communications technology, UN staff medical and welfare provision;
- Ensuring that there is no "relief-development gap" in the transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery;
- Administering special projects and initiatives on behalf of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, e.g. trust funds as well as NMPACT and PACTA.

This arrangement builds on existing links and creates the foundation for transition in due course from relief to development.

Expected Outcomes

With the provision of adequate and timely resources, it is anticipated that ORCHC contributes to enhancing collective efforts to assist the people of the Sudan through:

- greater efficiency and effectiveness of the assistance community, especially the UN System and partners, including through better targeting of programmes and quality of delivery;
- better assessments and analyses leading to more focused resource allocation based on needs and requirements;
- greater outreach through a stronger, decentralized presence which is closer to vulnerable beneficiary populations;
- progressively greater Sudanese ownership through cooperation between the two Sudanese parties and appropriate capacity building;
- advocacy for humanitarian principles to ensure that needs are met and rights are protected in a timely and appropriate manner;
- coherence and synergy between humanitarian action and transitional recovery programmes;
- consolidation of peace and stability, making use of all opportunities offered by the peace process.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel cost	2,950,100
Equipment	167,500
Expendables	84,000
Running costs	217,000
Rental, maintenance and security	200,000
Travel	268,000
Cross line cooperation and other programme expenses	200,000
Activity total	4,086,600
Programme support costs	326,928
Special Project: IDP Coordination	150,000
Total project Budget	4,563,228
Funds Requested	4,563,528

Notes:

The ORCHC also receives staff and in-kind contributions from other UN agencies. These are included in the respective agency programmes.

See UNSECOORD proposal for common security services.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)

Mission statement

OHCHR in the Sudan promotes a human rights culture to accelerate the democratisation process of the country and strengthens the capacity of the Sudanese governmental and non-governmental institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.

Programme approach

OHCHR's programme approach will focus on mainstreaming human rights protection and promotion mechanisms within the framework of UN-wide operational activities in the Sudan and ensuring human rights approaches and mechanisms are integrated into public and private sectors. The programme strategy will aim to link urgent assistance to the longer-term sustainable development of civil society and democratic institutions. Particular attention will be paid to training programmes for governmental and non-governmental institutions by providing technical assistance in the field of protection and promotion of human rights throughout the country.

The scope of the assistance will be evaluated in coordination with the national government on the basis of its potential to improve the actual human rights situation on the ground. Close cooperation with the GoS and relevant international agencies working in the field of human rights will be necessary to obtain the maximum benefit from these activities. National and international participants will include human rights experts teaching at the university level and professionals engaged in human rights training for the UN.

The anticipated outcome of these activities will be to further the spirit of the Millennium Declaration by strengthening trust and confidence between the civil society and governmental institutions as well as supporting open and constructive dialogue on human rights within governmental institutions.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Project Title:	Human Rights Training Programme for members of the Sudanese Armed Forces, including police, military and security officers
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL01
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Themes:	Millennium Declaration: Human rights, peace building and governance
Objective:	To build capacity by training members of Sudanese armed forces in international human rights law and thereby increase awareness of human rights within police, military and security officers.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	300 police, military and security officers in Khartoum, North/South/West Darfur, Equatoria, Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	In partnership with UNDP, and in collaboration with Ministries of Interior & Defence, ICRC
Project Duration:	January 2004 – July 2005
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 250,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 250,000

Background/Justification

There is no structure to address violations of human rights committed by state agents of the GoS, government-backed militias and non-state actors, especially in the SPLM/A-controlled areas due to lack of infrastructures for the judiciary and executive power. The majority of police, military and security officers of the GoS and military personnel of the SPLM/A have limited knowledge on human rights in general and international human rights standards in particular.

Internal security in the north is mostly being provided by the National Security Bureau, which is not trained to fulfil the requirements for civilian law enforcement. Members of the public security laws, including the 1999 National Security Forces Act (NSFA), are responsible for the national security. According to the NSFA, security officers are allowed to arrest and detain individuals for several months without judicial review. In general, the Sudanese population is understandably apprehensive about the security forces, as in most cases security personnel have been operating above the law.

The police forces, which are under the authority of the Ministry of Interior, lack adequate basic international training and logistical equipment to allow them to carry out their tasks. Given the percentage of the current number of police forces in the north and the expanse of the country, it is less than 1%.

In the past two years, the SPLM/A has accomplished much towards establishing the rule of law in the sector of rule of law within the armed forces, but a lot needs to be done to ensure that a culture of respect for human rights and practice of the rule of law is as well nurtured within the army and law enforcement bodies.

The ascendancy of the military to supremacy abrogated the role of the police in the maintenance of law and order. The SPLM has attempted to re-institute the police force, however, it is important to note that early inductees into the force tended to be those disqualified, usually on the basis of disability, from army duty. In addition to their small numbers, they were trained as soldiers rather than guardians of law and order, with virtually no knowledge of human rights, detention and procedural laws, etc.

The project will help the national capacity in terms of resources which is required to train and educate recruits for the police forces in accordance with international human rights standards and the high level of responsibility attached to their profession. The law enforcement system in Sudan needs to be further strengthened by an appropriate training of police forces.

Strategies

The project on the training of members of Sudanese armed forces in international human rights law aims at increasing awareness of human rights within police, military and security officers. The programme, which is complementary to the ongoing workshops on the international humanitarian law organised by the ICRC, will also seek to train trainers among a core group of military leaders.

Expected outputs

1. Three hundred trained police, security and military officers in international human rights standards in Khartoum, North/West and South Darfur, Equatoria, and Upper Nile.
2. Creation of human rights units within governmental institutions responsible for security and public order, including police, military and security forces, to establish monitoring and reporting systems to address violations of human rights committed by state agents by 2005.

Indicators

1. Production of a manual on the rules of conduct of Sudanese law enforcement officials in line with relevant international standards.
2. Institutionalisation of effective human rights training programs in police, military and security training centres throughout the Sudan.
3. Revision of the National Security Force Act 1999 and other relevant legislations in accordance with international human rights standards.
4. Proportion of reports on violations of human rights in the country.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff Costs	156,000
Experts/Consultants – Fees and Travel	15,500
Travel of Staff	9,500
Contractual Services	1,500
General Operating Costs	16,600
Supplies and Acquisitions	9,100
Grants, Contributions, Fellowships and Seminars	13,000
Programme Support Costs (13%)	28,800
Total	250,000

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Mission Statement

UNDP strives to support sustainable human development in Sudan through advocacy, programming and strategic interventions in support of a just and sustainable peace through improving governance, and promoting social inclusion, with environmental sensitivity.

Programme Approach

Programme interventions in 2004 will focus on specific conflict-affected geographical areas, especially in the “transition zone”, to support the momentum toward and consolidation of peace. All programming will be rights-based.

Based on supporting progress toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the UNDP Programme is designed to deliver visible outcomes and impact, at each of the levels of programming interventions:

At the policy level, UNDP will help create and energise an enabling environment for sustainable human development, where authorities are supported to develop capacity to address key development constraints affecting the marginalised areas and peoples of Sudan, in an accountable manner.

At local and state authorities level, UNDP will support the emergence of effective and accountable management, administration systems and business practices, which will enable a noticeable improvement of MDG indicators in target programme communities.

At the community level, UNDP will demonstrate broad based participatory planning and actions that empower and equip communities previously devastated and marginalised, to transform and resolve conflict, to manage natural resources in a sustainable way, to access other productive assets, and foster accountable relationships with authorities at local, state and federal levels.

UNDP's approach and implementation strategy in 2004 is geared to building a foundation for legitimate partnerships with the Sudanese people and authorities for long-term sustainable human development. In this light, UNDP'S global mandate and comparative advantage in Sudan is to address poverty, with long-term approaches owned and managed by the Sudanese. In collaboration with other UN agencies focusing on sectoral needs, including food security, education, water and sanitation and health, UNDP's main programme objectives will contribute to the achievement of the first MDG Goal, namely Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. As UNDP leads collaborative approaches in areas like Abyei, Nuba Mountains and some of the most marginalised areas of the south, focusing on conflict transformation, sustainable livelihoods, long term planning and capacity building with the authorities and the communities, it is expected that communities will be empowered to demand and receive accountable and effective governance that facilitates the achievement of poverty alleviation within ten years. In this context, UNDP is exploring programming in the areas of the Rule of Law and capacity building of civil administration, with a focus on the emerging southern administration.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Decentralisation for Poverty Reduction
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I01
Programme Category:	TR
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development
Objective:	Support the process of revenue allocation on the basis of an equitable & fair resource distribution criteria.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Kassala, South Blue Nile State, Nuba Mountains and Greater Kordofan
Implementing Partners:	Target state Governments
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,000,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,000,000

Background/Justification

The federal government in Sudan has not been successful in bringing about significant improvements in the living standards of the rural poor. The Government has thus initiated action to devolve power to the states, in an effort to allow them to address the direct development needs.

Allocation and transfer of financial resources from the centre to the states and subsequently the localities is an issue of major concern. The increasing needs and demands of the states to address social services requires resources from the centre. The local revenue generating capacity of most states is poor.

Another challenge that faces these states is their lack of planning capacity, which weakens their ability to address the needs of the communities. Moreover, significant proportions of development resources that are generated by states or transferred from the centre are not allocated to address these needs, but are rather used for ceremonial and other non-essential activities. However, there are no official disclosures of how these resources are spent due to lack of transparent information systems.

Strategies

The objective of this proposal is to support the process of revenue allocation from the centre on the basis of an equitable and fair resource distribution criteria and ensure that the end beneficiaries (communities) are involved in the process of programming those resources. This project will pilot a trust fund model approach, whereby resources are pooled into a single poverty alleviation trust fund that is managed jointly by the communities and the state government facilitated by UNDP. The project will launch activities in three selected areas of the country, in two transitional zones (Nuba Mountains and South Blue Nile State), and one non-transitional area in East Sudan, namely Kassala.

The programme will be monitored during implementation and lessons learnt from the entire experience will be extracted for review and studying and possible replication elsewhere in the country.

Expected Outputs

- Sound and equitable resource distribution criteria developed;
- Planning capacities of target local governments and communities enhanced;
- Pilot poverty alleviation trust fund established;
- Local communities empowered through their involvement in selection and management of sub-projects;
- Capacities of local communities in management, auditing and monitoring of projects enhanced.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel	70,000
Training	200,000
Trust Fund	600,000
Equipment and Supplies	80,000
Programme Support Costs	50,000
Total	1,000,000

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Sustainable livelihoods for durable IDP return and conflict transformation between Dinka and Missiriya people of Abyei Locality and County, Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/102
Programme Category:	TR
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	Sustainable poverty reduction in Abyei Region by supporting sustainable livelihoods, promoting conflict transformation and area based recovery.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Missiriya pastoralists and Dinka Ngok and Twic people dependent on the natural resources in Abyei region (Abyei Locality, West Kordofan State, Government of Sudan controlled, and Abyei County, Bahr El Ghazal Region, SPLM controlled) as well as IDPs returning to their original homelands
Implementing Partners:	UNDP, INGOs, national NGOs, CBOs in collaboration with other UN agencies, local and State authorities
Project Duration:	August 2002 – July 2005
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,600,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 845,000

Background/Justification

The project focuses on (a) restoration and promotion of sustainable livelihoods, (b) continued focus on conflict transformation between Dinka (mainly resident farmers) and Missiriya (mainly nomadic) people by facilitating just, equitable and sustainable access to resources with an expanded geographical coverage and (c) area based recovery following principles of risk management, highlighting natural resources components. The project will facilitate sustainable, voluntary return of IDPs back to Abyei region. It will be implemented under the Programme Advancing Conflict Transformation in Abyei (PACTA) framework, which is a multi-agency, cross conflict collaborative intervention that aims to support the people to people peace process initiated in the Abyei region since February 2002. Participating agencies are subscribing to a set of common programme goals, principles of engagement and strategies, which have been agreed upon through a consultative process involving community representatives and stakeholders involved in the project.

Abyei region has a semi arid ecosystem in the centre of the transitional zones of Sudan and is one of the contested areas in Sudan for which a political solution has not yet been found. The Bahr el Arab/ Kurr River is the dividing line between the SPLM and GOS forces and lies 5 kilometres south of Abyei Town. The traditional land of the Dinka Ngok extends northward towards Muglad, however all rural Dinka villages (about 50) north of Abyei town were subjected to escalating violence (tribal and militia) and vacated during the 1980s and again in the 1990s. This has left the rural areas around Abyei town almost uninhabited except for regular migratory movements of the Missiriya and their livestock. Most of the area is now mixed forest.

The area has had relative stability since early 2002, following a Dinka – Missiriya “people to people” peace process which focuses on reducing conflicts between mutual natural resource users (farmers and nomads), but may also have positively impacted the wider GoS – SPLM conflict. IDPs have started to return to their original villages in the region, with 800 households returning to 4 original villages in 2002. People have continued to return in 2003, partially through activities of assisted, organised return. The area has been a focal area for UNDP for two years who can build on existing infrastructure, staff (including gender and conflict transformation specialists) and relations. Abyei is one of UNDP’s targeted areas within the UNDP Sudan Country Office Strategy, Country Cooperation Framework and the new Sudan Assistance Framework.

Strategies

The project will build on the lessons learned and experience gained through PACTA during the last 2 years, and will continue to have a strong focus on conflict transformation so as to support the peaceful co-existence of the Missiriya and Dinka people in the area. Principles of conflict transformation will be built into each component of the project. Community mobilisation and

participation in preparation, implementation and monitoring of activities, including cross-line activities will be enhanced so as to empower the people, and to increase the voice of vulnerable groups in decision-making process that affect their lives and future. Increased international presence on both sides of the conflict will be a key to increasing protection for civilians and the promotion for respect for human rights, as well as ensuring equitable programming approaches across the conflict divide in this contested area.

The project will promote effective linkages and North –South coordination with other projects and agencies working in the Abyei area through the PACTA framework, as well as with similar projects in other areas in the transitional zone, including Upper and Blue Nile State, Nuba Mountains and Darfur. This will include exchange visits by representatives of national organisations, communities and authorities from these regions. PACTA will increasingly involve representation of community members – beneficiaries and local and state authorities. The focus on involvement of, and capacity building of, national partner organisations (NDO, ANGATO, ACAD, and APC during 2003) will continue in 2004 with an expanded focus to include other local NGOs and CSOs as well as state and local authorities. A supportive and mentoring role is foreseen by the INGOs working in the area. PACTA will expand its focus to engage itself in a wider geographical area in West Kordofan and Bahr El Ghazal. A participatory Area-based Development Plan will be developed to peacefully incorporate traditional land use by Dinka and Missiriya as well as new demands on the area by investors in oil and forestry. Area based planning and recovery interventions will follow principles of natural resource based management incorporating the results from a Land Use and Natural Resource Mapping Study and Risk Management Consultancies conducted in 2003.

The project will introduce environmentally sound new technologies mainly focusing on alternative energy, and look at innovative sustainable land use types with a specific focus on agro forestry. The project will focus on sustainable livelihoods interventions by promoting income generating activities and community investment funds. The project would incorporate cross-cutting themes, especially gender, human rights (rights-based approaches), and HIV/AIDS (collaboration with UNAIDS). These strategies will all support the underlying objective of poverty reduction (MDG 1). Poverty in Abyei region is an outcome of the following: competition over natural resources, tribal conflicts, wider instability/ displacement, lack of services, lack of employment, regular food crises (natural risks), and problems of governance (corruption).

Expected Outputs

- Cross-conflict livelihood activities (grain and seed banks, fishing, wild fruits and honey, Arabic gum, basic infrastructure & services, income generation, household food-security.
- Inter and intra tribal meetings and conferences in support of people-to-people peace processes.
- Capacity building programme for local organisations and state and local authorities implemented.
- North – South coordination of Abyei region increased through area coordination mechanism in line with UN Country Strategy.
- Increased community participation and ownership of the project.
- Community management of services introduced and/or extended.
- Area development plan completed.
- Local capacity to support sustainable livelihood activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel (2 international UNVs, national project assistants)	200,000
Cross-conflict meetings and peace conferences	50,000
Support to national partners – organisational development and capacity building	75,000
Support to local and state authorities – training and capacity building	40,000
Livelihood activities through community investment funds and income generating activities	300,000
Area based coordination office costs	40,000
Exchange visits	20,000
Environmental pilot project focusing on agro forestry	90,000
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Programme support costs	20,000
Total	845,000

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Upper Nile Area Recovery Programme – Fashoda, Renk and Maban Provinces
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I03
Programme Category:	TR
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	Sustainable poverty reduction by supporting conflict transformation and community based recovery in 4 selected areas in Fashoda and Renk Provinces of Upper Nile State
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Shilluk, Dinka, Maban resident and IDPs from 4 selected sub regions of Fashoda, Renk and Maban provinces of Upper Nile State
Implementing Partners:	INGOs, national NGOs, CBOs in collaboration with other UN agencies, local and State authorities
Project Duration:	Three years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,000,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 900,000

Background/Justification

UNDP has conducted a feasibility study to support the formulation of a medium, to long-term strategy for addressing the return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs in Fashoda and Renk Provinces of Upper Nile State during 2003 as part of the IDP Return, Resettlement and Reintegration Project (SUD 02/004). The main outcome of the report, and following discussions with interested agencies and people from the area, resulted in the selection of 4 potential target areas for a UNDP area based recovery programme, with 2 areas far from the White Nile (rainfed agriculture) and 2 areas close to the White Nile (irrigation). The areas are:

Maban Province	Fashoda Province	Renk Province
Jamam area (rainfed), Maban people, nomads, and other groups	Tworrijan area (near White Nile) Oriaya area (rainfed) – Shilluk people	Mulbuk area (near White Nile) – Dinka people and Arab nomads

The rationale for selection of Jamam, Maban Province is that this province is mostly affected by the war and has been isolated from humanitarian assistance. A recent assessment by OCHA indicated high needs and high regional displacement. The area is also of strategic importance being close to Blue Nile State and could serve as an entry point for future regional expansion. In Fashoda Province, the areas have been selected based on the lack of international assistance and high needs of the population, as well as the potential of return of IDPs to these areas through area recovery assistance building on the Fashoda Peace Agreement. Mulbuk area in Renk Province has been selected since it provides a similar situation as Abyei area with GoS and SPLM close by and intertribal tensions, as well as environmental degradation. A cross-conflict approach focusing on peace building and conflict transformation is envisioned in this area.

Strategies

The project will be a sub-project of UNDP's IDP Return, Resettlement and Reintegration Project, in a collaborative approach with other UN and NGO agencies. Coordination will be delivered through the Upper Nile Coordination Office under the UN Resident Coordinator. The project will address poverty reduction within these areas through an approach linking relief, rehabilitation and development. In Mulbuk and Jamam areas, all activities will be underpinned by a conflict transformation strategy, with participatory analysis and cross line activities. In Fashoda province, the project will focus on return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs by promoting the pull factors for return, through increasing services (especially water and education), and engaging in sustainable livelihood interventions. The approach has been and will continue to be a collaborative interagency one, under the coordination of the Upper Nile Coordinator. UNDP will continue to work with and through partners, especially national CBOs from the areas. Community participation will not be an aim, but a prerequisite and will be built in on all levels through appropriate institutional mechanisms.

Expected Outputs

1. Increased focus of humanitarian actors on isolated areas in Upper Nile and Blue Nile State.
2. Voluntary return of 10,000 IDPs to Fashoda Province.
3. Civil society peace conferences and regular inter-tribal meetings promoting conflict transformation.
4. Capacity of civil society organisations strengthened.
5. Cross-conflict pilot activities implemented (trading, meetings, training, etc).
6. Sustainable livelihood activities supported (livestock, agriculture, small-scale businesses).
7. Environmental protection assessment undertaken in Mulbuk area.
8. Medium and long-term Participatory area development plans developed.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Personnel (UNV and national project assistants)	100,000
Cross-conflict meetings	50,000
Organisation and capacity building support to national partners	100,000
Water yards and hand pumps	250,000
Support to local and state authorities – training, communications	50,000
Livelihoods activities through community investment funds, micro finance and income generating activities	200,000
Area coordination office costs	30,000
Environmental agro forestry pilot project	90,000
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Programme support costs	20,000
Total	900,000

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Supporting Community-based Development for Sustainable Livelihoods and Peace in Transitional Zones
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I04
Programme Category:	TR
Principal MDG:	MDG 1:Poverty Reduction
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 3,6,7,
Objective:	To improve livelihoods and sustainable community-based development in support of peace building
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Small producers (farmers and Pastoralists), displaced and migrant communities, and minority groups in Southern Darfur State (Boram Locality) and West Bahr El Ghazal State (Raja Locality)
Implementing Partners:	Government Authorities, CBOs, NGOs
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1.5 million
Funds Requested:	US\$ 800,000

Background/Justification

A: The project context:

Southern Darfur and Western Bahr El Ghazal are two of the most remote areas of Sudan, and fall wholly within the North/South political divide (the transitional zone). As such they constitute an area of contact between various social ethnic/tribal and economic groups (Southerners and Northerners, pastoralists and farmers). These communities are among the most affected by a long history of neglect and by the consequences of war and local conflicts including disruption of livelihood systems, induced massive destruction of already meagre service institutions and disintegration of local leadership and governance structures that accentuated and reinforced peoples' poverty and socio-economic marginalisation. In spite of the high potential of natural resource endowments, communities have also been increasingly impoverished by a proliferation of conflicts over natural resources and market imperfections associated with neglect and lack of economic infrastructure. Nevertheless they still represent high potential for supporting livelihood systems for pastoralists, farmers, and traders from Northern parts of Darfur, Western and Northern Bahr El Ghazal, and immigrants from neighbouring countries, such as Chad and Central African Republic. The area hosts the seasonal routes of livestock of about two million heads of cattle, since the closure of routes to neighbouring countries in the year 2002. With the exception of the incidence of a SPLA attack on Raja in the year 2000, the region enjoys relative tranquillity and peace, which is enforced by the strong interest of tribes and communities to observe their mutual interest.

B: Aims and Objectives:

This project aims to reduce poverty and promote social peace in the remote interface areas between Southern Darfur and western Bahr El Ghazal (transitional zone) through empowering communities in livelihood opportunities.

The project will focus on reviving local economies and the regeneration of the environment and natural resources through better usage while respecting established rights of indigenous as well as migrant and pastoral communities on both sides of the political divide. The project will support rehabilitation and developmental actions, including support to production and productivity based on agriculture and livestock, forestry products, trade and local handicrafts. The project will also facilitate access to micro-credit and productive assets. Establishment and rehabilitation of basic social infrastructure, and conflict management efforts will be supported. Special programme interventions will be designed to target the youth and the most vulnerable and excluded groups, especially women. Communities will be organised and capacitated to participate effectively in the management of development interventions. In this respect the project will accord higher priority to labour intensive methods that are more likely to create job opportunities and improve incomes at the household level.

The project activities will be undertaken through active involvement of many stakeholders including communities, authorities, NGOs, and CBOs.

Targeted Area

The project targets Southern Darfur State (Boram Locality), and Western Bahr El- Ghazal State (Raja Locality). The project area shares borders with Central Africa Republic. The area is very remote and grossly neglected in all development aspects. The total targeted population is estimated at 200,000 persons divided almost equally between Raja Locality and Boram Locality.

Problems to be addressed include:

1. low household income levels, and diminishing livelihood opportunities;
2. widespread disease;
3. poor rural infrastructure, including transport links and basic social services;
4. recurrent multifaceted conflict and social exclusion;
5. lack of local institutional and community capacity for managing development interventions.

Strategies

The project focuses on community empowerment, livelihood support, and provision of basic services, social inclusion, local peace, governance and environmental management. UNDP will take the overall lead in the programme and will work to organise an effective and efficient implementation mechanism. It will be guided by the following key principles:

1. community empowerment through better organisation and mobilisation;
2. effective participation by targeted communities in the design, formulation, implementation and monitoring of interventions;
3. effective partnerships towards more responsive governance;
4. incorporating the needs of the most vulnerable groups and promoting gender equality;
5. Combining a long-term integrated programme approach with smaller scale, time bound interventions with specific objectives.

For that purpose consultative and coordination structures will be established to ensure participation of different stakeholders in the project management cycle. Lessons learned from earlier programmes will inform this process.

Expected Outputs

- Community and institutional capacities in planning, implementation and monitoring of area-based integrated development interventions enhanced.
- Improved food security and income levels of the targeted communities.
- Improved infrastructure of social facilities (schools, health and sanitation, water sources, feeders roads and crossings, marketing facilities, etc.)
- Reduction of local conflicts through promotion of equitable and sustained natural resource based management.
- Social inclusion and empowerment of, women and special social groups promoted.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Support establishment and equipping of community based organisations	300,000
Enhance communities' capacity for the management of local development.	100,000
Support to income generating projects including micro finance.	
Establishing Production Cooperatives and marketing boards.	300,000
Facilitate marketing (including storage) and food processing.	40,000
Promote job creation through community managed labour intensive methods for role rehabilitation of basic social infrastructure and service facilities.	400,000
Establish and equip women and youth training and vocational centres.	80,000
Support capacities of local governance institutions towards a more responsive and participatory role.	100,000
Promote culture of peace through social mobilisation, peace education, public awareness and information sharing.	50,000
Strengthen civil society organisations working in the field of peace building, conflict transformation and right-s	30,000
Support Women Associations and Civil Organisations and local initiatives in the promotion of gender equality and empowerment.	100,000
Total	1,500,000

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Solar Energy for improvement of social services in the in Transitional Zone
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I05
Programme Category:	TR
Principal MDG:	MDG 7:Environmental sustainability
Secondary MDGs:	MDG2, MDG4, MDG5
Objective:	Provide better access to education, health services, drinking water and small-scale agriculture.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Communities in the Transitional zone including South Darfur, Bahr El Ghazal, West and South Kordofan (including Abyei and Nuba Mountains), Upper Nile, Blue Nile (including Southern Blue Nile)
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Electricity, State Governments, Private sector, Energy Research Institute, Financial Institutions and NGOs.
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,000,000
Funds Requested for 2004:	US\$ 1,500,000

Background/Justification

With a total installed electricity generating capacity of about 700 MW, more than half of which is from oil-fired thermal plants, only less than 15% (all in the urban areas) of the population have access to electricity. With the current high rate of urbanisation, and a growing awareness of the importance of electric power even in the rural areas, it is now apparent that there is a substantial unmet demand for electric power. The previous experiences in the Sudan showed that solar energy technologies, especially the Photovoltaic (PV) systems are technically proven and economically viable and competitive in a number of applications in rural areas. Its applications, both for individual or group users in social service centres, prove to have a considerable social and economic impact at the village level.

However, a number of barriers of an information, financing, technical, policy and institutional nature, limit and hamper wide scale market penetration by these technologies. These barriers are identified and addressed through this project: Barrier Removal to Secure PV Market Penetration in Semi-Urban Sudan. The project is jointly funded by UNDP, Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Ministry of Energy and Mining, with a total budget of US\$ 1,250,000. The development objective of the project is to meet the growing demand for electric energy in semi-urban and rural areas of Sudan through the introduction of proven PV systems on a demand-driven basis, as a substitute for fossil-based generating units.

The project which was started in 1999 has so far achieved the following: established PV offices in 13 towns; significantly raised awareness of target communities on PV applications; trained more than 400 technicians on PV as potential providers of after sales services and introduced PV curricula in four vocational training centres; signed an MoU with the Sudanese Savings and Social Development Bank to provide credit to beneficiaries; and legislation on customs and duties on PV products are now under review by the national Assembly to ensure a conducive environment for PV market penetration. Another break through for the project is the adoption by some of the states of PV technologies for improving social services and providing income generation to local communities as part of their annual development plans.

The aim of this proposal is to expand the lessons learnt; accumulate experiences and benefits accrued from the current and on-going PV project to other needy areas. The proposed Solar Energy Project will target conflicts and war affected communities within the transitional zone. Geographically the project would cover selected villages/towns in seven states namely, South Darfur, West Bahar El Jebel, West and South Kordofan, Upper Nile, Blue Nile and the Unity.

The project will demonstrate to the semi-urban and rural communities in the transitional zone, the private sector, as well as policy makers, the technical and commercial viability of household and community based PV applications on the one hand, and the environmental benefits on the other.

The immediate objective of the project is to enhance access by local communities to social services by adopting PV technology for electricity generation. Moreover, the project will facilitate the involvement of local communities in the gradual shifting towards wide use of PV technologies for development on a cost recovery basis.

Expected Outputs

- Improved social services in the fields of education through facilitation of evening classes and using electricity for computers, health (fridge for vaccines and electricity for operation and delivery rooms), drinking and small-scale agriculture water (solar pumping), lighting for social centres in targeted areas.
- Increased awareness among targeted communities on the use and benefits of the PV applications.
- Power supplies to run educational systems such as computers and televisions, especially in social centres, to raise awareness of the rural and semi-urban communities on new developments in the world.
- Improved technical capabilities of private and public technicians in the field of PV systems installation and maintenance, which will also lead to generation of employment opportunities, especially in remote rural areas.
- Small enterprises developed, trained and involved in solar business in targeted areas.
- Increased allocations in the states' development plans for the use of solar energy in social services.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Administrative cost (personnel, travel)	375,000
Equipment and installation cost	1,800,000
Awareness programme	300,000
Training cost	375,000
Programme Support cost	150,000
Total	3,000,000

Project 6

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Capacity Building for Peace Building and Conflict Transformation in the Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I06
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Themes:	Millennium Declaration – human rights, peacebuilding and governance
Objective:	Capacity building of institutions/organisations working in peace building, Conflict Resolution/Transformation.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Communities living in conflict-affected areas
Implementing Partners:	Conflict Resolution Institute
Project Duration:	1 year (2004 – 2005)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 898,024
Funds Requested for 2004:	US\$ 525,000

Background/Justification

The prospect of peace and of the signing of a peace agreement in Machakos between the GoS and the SPLM has intensified efforts to prepare for peace and to ensure that it is sustainable. The importance of the link between a sustainable peace and the involvement of civil society groups in post-agreement initiatives has been stressed by all the major multi-lateral and bi-lateral donor agencies. Despite the genuineness of the parties' intention and the complex processes of implementing the eventual peace accords the probability of Conflict Aftermath is a reality.

UNDP Sudan started the (CBCTPBS) 'Capacity Building in Conflict Transformation and Peace-Building in the Sudan' (SUD/01/004) project in September 2001. The overall aim of the initiative is to provide a forum for sharing information and experiences for those individuals and organisations working in conflict transformation and conflict resolution in the Sudan. The immediate objective of the project is capacity building to enable peace-building organisations to carry out their work more effectively.

The context for this project is the long running political conflict in the Sudan as well as numerous regional, local and community conflicts. The uncoordinated approach that has characterised the peace building process in the Sudan means that a lot of valuable experience and information, which should have widely benefited various actors, is not being shared. UNDP Sudan has been involved in various ways to address the conflict situation in the Sudan and to bring about a lasting and sustainable peace. The evaluation/reformulation of the project conducted in June 2003 suggested clearer linkages between the different UNDP peace building projects, a stronger focus on documenting peace building and CR/T activities and an increase of activities in information and experience sharing.

The Conflict Resolution Institute²¹ has shown interest in joining UNDP in its peace building and CR/T activities. The CRI will focus on capacity building and empowerment training that will equip key constituent groups, grassroots leadership, civic groups, NGOs, women groups as well as GoS and SPLM/A with skills and technical assistance. These skills will be used to identify possible contributing partners to conflict aftermath, and to develop operational systems in order to prevent, manage, and resolve issues and incidents detrimental to the mission of peace and justice. The advantage to work with the CRI is the fact that they can work cross-line and work within existing peace building activities in GoS and SPLM/A controlled areas.

²¹ In February of 2002 the Sudan-American Program for Peace [S-APP] in conjunction with the USA based non- governmental not for profit Conflict Resolution, Research and Resource Institute (CRI) was formed to address ways to enhance and augment culturally relevant forms of conflict prevention, management and resolution.

Strategies

This project will be dependent on strong links and coordination between UNDP and CRI, to engage with civil society, peace building centres and academic institutions across the existing political and military divide in the Sudan.

- Coordination and strategic partnership building with and within grassroots leadership, civic groups, NGOs, women groups as well as GoS and SPLM/A.
- Capacity building for peace building of partner organisations and the local community living in conflict.
- Facilitation of information gathering, dissemination and exchange.

Expected Outputs

The main outputs are as follows:

- local partner organisations active in Peace Building, CR/T of different UNDP projects (NGOs, CBOs, women groups etc) including SPLM/A and GoS are trained, advised and supported;
- information and experiences shared through regular meetings, presentations, Internet, and newsletters;
- cross line peace building activities with CRI implemented and documented;
- grass-root level reconciliation consolidated as well as confidence building among cross-line communities and authorities enhanced;
- strategic partnerships developed;
- local peace centres of academic institutions supported.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget	US\$
Personnel costs including travel	200,000
Peace Building activities (Including Cross-Line)	200,000
Documentation, research, presentations etc	100,000
UNDP Support Costs 5%	25,000
Total	525,000

Project 7

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME on behalf of the OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT AND HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
Project Title:	Nuba Mountains Programme Advancing Conflict Transformation (NMPACT)
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS05
Programme Category:	TR
Themes:	Millennium Declaration: Human rights, peace building and governance
Objective:	To strengthen the NMPACT Coordination Structure to better support the conflict transformation and peace-building process in the Nuba Mountains
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Approximately 1.2 million people, including IDPs, in the Nuba Mountains
Implementing Partners:	HAC, SRRC and all NMPACT partners
Project Duration:	Three years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,000,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 631,080

Background/Justification

The Nuba Mountains Programme Advancing Conflict Transformation (NMPACT) has been specifically developed to respond to the special opportunities and challenges arising from the cease-fire agreement signed by the GoS and the SPLM/Nuba in January 2002. NMPACT is a phased, multi-agency, cross-conflict framework designed to guide interventions in the Nuba Mountains by supporting all stakeholders to contribute to a Nuba-led response to the short and long term needs of the people of the region. The framework comprises a collection of integrated cross-conflict initiatives, to be implemented by the partners according to stipulated principles of engagement, that aim to contribute to the achievement of collective programme goals within a structured framework of support and coordination. The framework is designed to strengthen opportunities for component interventions to be complementary, coordinated, equitable and community-owned. The overall strategic goal of NMPACT is: *'To enhance the Nuba people's capacity for self reliance within a sustained process of conflict transformation guided by the aspirations, priorities and analyses of the Nuba people themselves'*.

The NMPACT Framework is currently being subscribed to by nine UN agencies and 16 INGOs and has been endorsed by the GoS Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the SPLM Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA), now renamed Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC). It is important to mention that this is the only joint programme to which the two warring parties have subscribed to date.

Strategies

The programme will build on the progress made by the NMPACT programme during the last 18 months and will continue to have a strong focus on conflict transformation as well as to sustain the interaction between the two parties across the political divide. Much emphasis will be placed on ensuring the adherence of the partners to the principles of engagement and to further advance cross-line operations. In particular, as the implementation of Phase II of NMPACT advances, the programme will focus on enhancing the Nuba peoples' capacity to gradually end relief dependency and steadily shift towards self-reliance within a sustainable process of conflict transformation.

In order to adequately support the implementation of Phase II, the Coordination Structure will be strengthened on the ground so that greater interaction between the parties is ensured. The primary function of the Coordination Structure is not to control or effect direct interventions, but rather to ensure adherence to the principles of engagement, provide appropriate coordination support to all stakeholders and maximise opportunities for timely implementation, synergy and complementarity between operations on both sides. Support services to broaden the potential impact for conflict transformation and to maximise opportunities for the Nuba people to lead and inform the peace building process are key components of the coordination function. These will include the construction of a simple field coordination centre in Umm Sirdiba, which will serve twofold purposes as the Programme Coordinator's (PC) office in the Nuba Mountains and the venue for cross-line

coordination meetings. The construction of the centre is however pending on the agreement of both HAC and SRRC on the designated neutral location.

The Programme Coordinator, who works within the Office of the RC/HC, focuses on coordinating the on-going activities and operationalising the NMPACT framework, strategy and support systems to enhance its impact on conflict transformation in the region. This includes liaison with various focal points, including HAC, SRRC, the Joint Military Commission/Joint Monitoring Mission (JMC/JMM) and donors, with a view to ensuring timely flow of information to all stakeholders. The PC is being supported by a programme/logistics assistant in Khartoum. The PC further keeps regular liaison, interaction and information sharing between the implementing agencies, local authorities and partner organisations in both Khartoum and Nairobi.

The PC works in the same team with the NMPACT Field Coordinators based in the Nuba Mountains region, who are tasked to facilitate coordination, particularly to prioritise trouble-shooting on issues related to access and implementation and the timely initiation of all interventions. It is envisaged that as the implementation of Phase II progresses, the NMPACT Field Coordinators will gradually shift their focus to facilitate the rehabilitation initiatives which will be undertaken in the Nuba Mountains and to ensure their adherence to the principles of engagement through policy advice, regular liaison with local authorities and traditional leaders and ongoing coordination with all NMPACT partners.

Quarterly Partners' Fora will be organised to ensure that the people of the Nuba Mountains, international agencies, national counterparts and civil society organisations meet for systematic planning and monitoring of NMPACT's on-going role in conflict transformation and community capacity building. Additional support services will also be provided by NMPACT to facilitate implementation by partner agencies, strengthen institutional learning, (including through the establishment of an Internet based database), promote linkages to peace building processes and maximise opportunities for the Nuba to initiate their own longer term peace building process.

The programme coordination will also call upon technical expertise for the shared learning of all the partners on key issues of common interest which include, but are not limited to, the following: land tenure, IDPs return strategies, capacity building approaches, environmental impact, gender issues and HIV/AIDS. The studies will be planned in coordination with all NMPACT partners, as well as HAC and SRRC.

Expected Outputs

- Enhanced monitoring of the adherence to the principles of engagement.
- Needs, opportunities and means for new sectoral and conflict transformation interventions identified where gaps exist.
- Thematic workshops facilitated with the broad objective of initiating a process of structured dialogue within Nuba civil society.
- Structured grassroots consultations undertaken with all representative groups from the people of the Nuba Mountains (both those living in Nuba Mountains and displaced groups elsewhere).
- Conflict transformation processes reviewed and improvements recommended.
- A simple field coordination centre with meeting facilities for cross-line initiatives (peace conferences, capacity building exercises, training, etc.) constructed to support coordination functions.
- Regular coordination meetings held in the Nuba Mountains, Khartoum and Nairobi.
- Partners' Fora convened quarterly to enhance coordination processes.
- Improved coordination modalities introduced to enhance working relations among all programme stakeholders.
- Regular community consultations undertaken to mobilise support for the peace process among local communities.
- Support provided to ensure a smooth and gradual shift from humanitarian to recovery assistance over time.

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Programme Coordinator	135,000
2 Field Coordinators	200,000
1 Programme Assistant	15,000
3 Field Assistants Support staff	50,000
Coordination Centre in the Nuba Mountains	30,000
Communications	12,000
Travel expenses	35,000
Field equipment	20,000
Consultants for NMPACT shared learning	40,000
4 NMPACT Partners' For a	50,000
Administrative costs (8%)	44,080
Total	631,080

Project 8

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Reduction of Resource based conflict between pastoralists and farmers
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I07
Programme Category:	TR
Themes:	Millennium Declaration: Human rights, peacebuilding and governance
Objective:	To contribute to the reduction of natural resource based conflict among pastoralists and between pastoralists and farmers in the Sudan
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Pastoralists and farmers in the regions of Kordofan, Darfur, Transitional Zone and Sobat Basin of SPLM/A, Institutions concerned with resource management in S and N sectors
Implementing Partners:	INGOs (Oxfam GB, SOS Sahel, Acord SS), NNGOs (SUDO, Massar), CSOs (Pastoral and Farmer Unions, SECS), GoS and SPLM/A authorities and Institute for Training and Legal Reform (ITLR).
Project Duration:	4 Years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 7,265,108
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,134,178

Background/Justification

Conflict currently is an important source of poverty and risk to rural producers in Sudan. Conflicts are perpetuated and sustained by intensified competition over the dwindling natural resource base, land use, increased access to small arms, commercialisation of livestock raiding, distorted local governance and weak institutional arrangements for conflict resolution and sustainable natural resource use and management planning. A reduction in conflict involving pastoralists and farmers will bring substantial gains to the sustainability and productivity of rural livelihood systems

The overall development objective of this project is to contribute to the reduction of natural resource based conflict among pastoralists and between pastoralists and farmers in the Sudan. The geographical focus of the project is Kordofan, Darfur, the transitional zone and the Sobat Basin (SPLM/A areas), all of which are conflict-ridden areas.

Expected Outputs

- Institutional and legal reform in natural resource management to improve productivity and reduce conflict.
- Capacity in government and civil society to manage natural resources and mitigate conflict strengthened.
- Measures to reduce and better manage risk in pastoral livelihood systems designed and promoted.
- Community oriented peace building programmes established and a culture of peace at the local level promoted.
- Clearer strategies for pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods development developed and implemented.

Funding in 2004 will be required for work on problems of local resource access and long distance transhumance routes (focusing on pastoralist/farmer, pastoralist/pastoralist and farmer/state conflict in Greater Kordofan and Darfur), access to pastures, fishing grounds and cropland (in Upper Nile and Sobat basin), strengthening of institutions and empowering NNGOs/CSOs in sustainable livelihood support, conflict transformation and resource management and CDF/CF for interventions in shared environmental assets for community development and conflict mitigation.

Strategies and Implementation Mechanisms

The project represents commitment to the MDG through its focus on inclusive, equitable and sustainable environmental management for poverty alleviation and promotion of social. UNDP will take the overall lead in the programme and will work to organise an effective and efficient implementation mechanism. The strategy is to build on the shared experiences of the UNDP, to

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execute and manage activities at the federal level and partner INGOs and CSOs to implement activities at the state level. Through such partnerships, strong links between Macro, Meso and Local levels will be maintained. UNDP will be directly responsible for the overall management including setting up of a consultative body for the project. Similar consultative bodies representing all of the stakeholders and their respective institutions will be established at the local level. The project will create Community Development/Creative Funds (CDF)²², based on community initiatives, to invest in shared environmental assets and increased social capital taking into consideration indigenous local knowledge.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
In collaboration with NGOs and states authorities establish and train resource management bodies (RMBs) at local levels	36,000
Develop training modules and organise training courses on land tenure and legal rights over access to land and resources.	30,000
Support RMBs create a federated centralised Unit for follow up on legal claims	15,000
Support Ministry of Animal Resources establish and train mobile teams - state level	45,000
Institutional support for demarcation of key pastures and transhumance routes	30,000
Support local patrolling of hot areas along routes in collaboration with police authorities	50,000
Organise coordination meetings for pastoralists and farmers unions at state and Federal levels	16,000
Organise capacity building workshops for pastoral and farmers Unions on advocacy techniques and improved management at state level	50,000
Organise capacity building workshops and exchange visits with members of key constituencies and improved management at Federal level.	38,000
Provide community Development /Creative Funds	1,000,000
Train CDF managers and users	30,000
Train and support activities by mobile teams in border areas on service delivery and drought management	48,000
Support local organisations negotiating and promoting zones of peace in T. zone	140,000
Technical support to branching down of pastoralists and farmers unions to local levels	24,000
Develop standby interventions for repaid reaction to drought and conflict early warning.	45,000
Organise local committees of women, elders and youth to undertake peace activities	35,000
Train influential women poets in peace messages and N. resource sharing	25,000
Support media activities related to pastoralism, land tenure and peace building	15,000
Conduct workshops for herders and farmers on resource management, conflicts, N. resource sharing and legal aspects of tenure at local level	28,000
Train on and support mapping of land use and emergency N. resources at state level	80,000
Personnel and administrative cost (UNDP and partner NGOs in the States)	354,178
Total	2,134,178

²² Community Development Funds will be implemented by partner INGOs in partnership with community organisations in their respective project areas while the Creative Development Fund will be directly implemented by UNDP, in collaboration with partner NGOs and CSOs in any state with pastoral / farmers conflicts, irrespective of the project's geographical focus.

Project 9

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Engendering Peace Building and Conflict Resolution/Transformation Activities in the Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL02
Programme Category:	TR
Themes:	Millennium Declaration: Human rights, peace building and governance
Objective:	Capacity building for Ahfad University for Women in gender and conflict transformation
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Students as well as Sudanese people living in conflict-affected areas
Implementing Partner:	Ahfad University for Women (AUW)
Project Duration:	1 year (2004 – 2005)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 472,500
Funds Requested for 2004:	US\$ 472,500

Background/Justification

The context for this project is the long running political conflict in the Sudan as well as numerous regional, local and community conflicts. UNDP Sudan has been involved in various ways to address the conflict situation in the Sudan and to bring about a lasting and sustainable peace within a larger development perspective. Within these different peace-building activities, the role of women is unclear and women's leadership is often not recognised. Women in Sudan are one of the main actors in conflict and peace building whether directly or indirectly. There is great potential and evidence to actually empower women in order to have the opportunity to bring about change. UNDP seeks to further build capacity of the different national and international actors on engendering all Peace Building (PB) and Conflict Resolution/Transformation (CR/T) activities.

Ahfad University for Women (AUW) established in 1966 is a distinguished institution of female higher education in the Sudan with a widely recognised role in women's empowerment. AUW is a pioneer in the promotion and education of Gender and Development issues in Sudan. It has also been involved in Peace Building since the mid 1970s through various interventions of capacity building, advocating, lobbying, research and educational development. As a result it acquired a pool of experts in PB and CR with a focus on gender issues. It has the expertise and long-standing tradition of contextualising and integrating gender and development into mainstream university curricula, which supports its commitment towards women empowerment.

A comparative advantage of AUW, besides their expertise on gender issues and PB and CR in the Sudan, is the fact that they have linkages across the world, with various international and regional organisations. These linkages will be of high importance in building a South-South link in experience sharing on gender-sensitive PB and CR/T activities. In order to have a holistic approach towards sustainable peace in the Sudan, the project seeks to further capacitate AUW expert staff in as well as other persons from relevant development initiatives with Conflict Transformation Management and Advocacy skills.

Strategies

The current gaps in gender mainstreaming of on-going peace building programs suggests the need for further inquiry to understand the complex interplay among gender identity, conflict and peace building. After building capacity of Ahfad University for Women in Conflict Transformation skills, the project seeks to realise, within ongoing peace building activities at both national and community level:

- Enhance the role of women in Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation;
- Empowerment of women in PB and CR/T.

Expected Outputs

The main outputs are as follows:

- Trained target groups in engendered PB and CR/T skills;
- Women empowered in order to make a stronger contribution to the PB and CR/T activities;
- Ongoing PB and CR/T activities are gender mainstreamed;
- Incorporated PB and Development into educational curricula.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs:	150,000
Training costs	100,000
Travel	100,000
Educational material	100,000
UNDP Support Costs 5%	22,500
Total	472,500

Project 10

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Moot Court Exercise
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL03
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Themes:	Millennium Declaration: Human rights, peacebuilding and governance
Objective:	To strengthen the judicial system and encourage confidence building in government institutions by disseminating basic principles on the rule of law, democracy and international human rights standards to university students.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	2,000 students of the faculties of Law of the Universities of Khartoum, Juba, El Gezira and Nyala (Khartoum, Equatoria, Gezira and South Darfur respectively)
Implementing Partners:	In partnership with OHCHR and in collaboration with Ministries of Higher Education and Justice
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 138,990
Funds Requested:	US\$ 138,990

Background/Justification

The project aims at introducing the moot court as a method to disseminate basic principles on the rule of law, democracy and international human rights standards among students of the Faculties of Law of the University of Khartoum Juba, El gezira and Nyala, law practitioners such as legal counsellors at the Ministry of Justice, judicial officials, including junior judges, court clerks and prison staff, lawyers, members of the Sudan Bar Association and Sudan Jurists Union, members of the Legal Profession Council, staff members of the Public Prosecutor Office, and member of the police and security legal branches. The project further aims to contribute to strengthening the judicial system in general, and to encourage confidence building between the population and the governmental institutions, and thus promoting the ongoing process of the democratisation in the country. The moot court exercise provides the target groups with the opportunity to be familiar with the international human rights standards and to research complex legal issues, write appellate briefs, appear before judges, negotiate on behalf of clients, counsel potential or existing clients, conduct full trials, and make appellate arguments. The project is also to be seen as a contribution to the development and implementation of curricula and modules of training for the faculties of law of various universities and other institutions dealing with law and legislation. The project will contribute to the efforts of the national government to harmonise domestic laws and practices with the regional and international human rights standards by considering the Sudanese culture, traditions and social doctrines. The project is to be seen as complementary contributions of the United Nations to support the Government's effort in peace building and thus to accelerate the ongoing reconciliation process in the country.

Strategies

The programme strategy aims at linking urgent assistance to longer-term sustainable development of human rights curricula in training programmes for students at the Faculties of Law of the universities and target groups as mentioned-above. The project focuses on training programmes for training of trainers within the universities of Khartoum, Juba, El Gezira and Nyala and members of non-governmental organisations working with judicial officials by providing training on international human rights standards as well as on related issues in the field of protection and promotion of human rights.

UNDP in collaboration with OHCHR-Khartoum would undertake to provide the Moot Court with materials on the main international human rights instruments; the work of the various treaty bodies; the jurisprudence developed by the African Commission on Human Rights, European Court on Human Rights as well as Human Rights Committee under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the handling of individual cases by the same Committee; the application of the Covenants by courts and judges of various countries in specific cases; and the views expressed by United Nations experts in discussing individual country reports on the application at the national level of international human rights norms. In light of the Sudanese priorities identified at the moot court exercises, UNDP and OHCHR would provide the Sudanese students with relevant materials,

additional opportunities for discussions with international experts in support of further in-depth research on specific issues relating to the law studies and researches. Where appropriate, UNDP and OHCHR would also seek to support those students who would participate in moot court competitions in other countries.

Expected outputs

1. Two Thousand trained students of universities of Khartoum, Juba, El Gezira and Nyala in international human rights standards.
2. An agreement on a plan to integrate international human rights standards and materials into curricula and training programme of the Faculties of Law of the Universities of Khartoum, Juba, El Gezira and Nyala will have been reached.
3. Recommendations to legislative, judicial and administrative institutions for possible reform measures will have been made (harmonisation of international standards with national domestic laws).
4. A new or revised training material on moot court exercise, including the international human rights standards to be distributed to the target groups will have been produced and tested in pilot "training of trainer" courses in a number of different locations all over the country.

Indicators

1. Awareness of international standards among law practitioners and society in general will have been raised.
2. Institutionalisation of a training scheme that would contribute to the enhancement of standards in legal aid and counselling in the Sudan will have been realised.
3. The number of references on international human rights standards quoted in domestic courts will have been increased.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel	50,000
Materials	5,000
Transport	8,000
Training/Workshops	40,000
Evaluation	5,000
Other operational and administrative costs	15,000
Sub-Total	123,000
Programme Support and reserve (13%)	15,990
Total	138,990

Project 11

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Establishment of a National Human Rights Commission for Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL04
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Themes:	Millennium Declaration: Human rights, peace building and governance
Objective:	Build institutional capacity by strengthening the capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions to prevent possible human rights violations, conduct investigations and report on the human rights situation
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	2,000 members of governmental and non-governmental institutions in Khartoum, Gezira, South Kordofan, Bahr El Ghazal, Darfur, Equatoria, Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	In partnership with OHCHR and in collaboration with Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs and Interior, EU
Project Duration:	January 2004 – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 542,400
Funds Requested:	US\$ 150,000

Background/Justification

The project aims to assist the national government of Sudan and the civil society in strengthening the capacity of the governmental and non-governmental institutions such as the National Human Rights Commission²³ to prevent possible human rights violations, to conduct investigations into violations of human rights and humanitarian law, and report on the human rights situation in the country, and thus to prepare the ground for phasing out of the Office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Sudan. The project would contribute to institutional development throughout Sudan through technical assistance, training programmes for members of the National Human Rights Commission, creation of a control mechanism to prevent human rights violation from occurring, establishment of conflict resolution mechanisms and improvements of the human rights situation at state and federal levels. The project aims also to develop sustainable mechanisms of education, promotion and public awareness programmes on human rights to be carried out by the above-mentioned institution. Finally, the project aims to help to eradicate abduction of women and children, and to break the cycle of impunity as well as to increase human rights awareness of the population, and thus to promote the processes of reconciliation and democratisation in general.

Strategies

The programme strategy aims at linking urgent assistance to longer-term sustainable structure development of human rights by establishing a national human rights institution for Sudan. The programme aims at initiating a series of workshops, seminars and public discussions on United Nations standards for national human rights institutions (NHRIs); the relationship between NHRIs and other institutions (e.g. executive, legislative, courts etc.); National institutions and their work with NGOs; Prevention, early intervention, public education and training; Challenges facing new NHRIs, work in a post-conflict environment; Investigations, complaint handling and the use of public inquiries as well as the necessity for a proper pre-establishment process. In addition, the programme strategy aims at bringing national, regional and international expert, government officials, members of civil society and Sudanese human rights activist together to ex-change information on mandate, tasks, functioning and modalities of national human rights institutions in other countries. Regular meetings between UNDP and OHCHR representatives and international experts with members of the Commission will help elaborate and evaluate plans of action and to ensure that the establishment process is in accordance with international norms and standards.

²³ In November 2002, a training seminar on "National Human Rights Institution" took place in Khartoum, which was conducted by Mr. Brian Burdekin, the then Special Advisor to the High Commissioner for Human Rights on national human rights institutions. The Human Rights Committee at the national Assembly organised a seminar on the establishment of a national human rights institution on 17 August 2003. Parliamentarians, lawyers, NGOs, legal councils at the Ministry of Justice and others, attended the Seminar.

Expected outputs

1. Workshops and public discussions organised in the states/regions of Khartoum, Gezira, South Kordofan, Bahr El Ghazal, Darfur, Equatoria, Upper Nile during 2004.
2. Incorporation of a law regarding the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission for the Sudan in the Constitution of Sudan by 2005.
3. Election of members of the National Human Rights Commission by 2005.
4. Completion of training programmes for members of the Sudanese National Human Rights Commission by 2006.

Indicators

1. Proportion of reports on violations of human rights in the country.
2. Proportion of international human rights standards harmonised with national domestic laws.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel	155,000
Materials	55,000
Transport	20,000
Training/Workshops	180,000
Evaluation	10,000
Other operational and administrative costs	60,000
Sub-Total	480,000
Programme Support and reserve (13 %)	62,400
Total	542,400

Project 12

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Creation of a Human Rights Centre for Sudanese National NGOs working in Human rights, Conflict Resolution and Humanitarian Relief ²⁴
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL05
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Themes:	Millennium Declaration: Human rights, peacebuilding and governance
Objective:	Build the capacity of members of national NGOs to increase their knowledge on international human rights norms thereby help develop human rights consciousness in Sudanese society
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Members of national NGOs working in human rights, Conflict Resolution and Humanitarian Relief in Khartoum and Juba (Equatoria)
Implementing Partners:	In partnership with OHCHR and in collaboration with the EU
Project Duration:	January 2004 – December 2005
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 401,150
Funds Requested:	US\$ 210,000

Background/Justification

The project aims to assist civil society in strengthening the capacity of Sudanese non-governmental organisations working in human rights, conflict resolution and humanitarian relief²⁵. The programme aims at building up capacity of national NGOs to increase the knowledge of their members in human rights and international human rights norms to development a human rights consciousness in the Sudanese society and thus to accelerate the reconciliation as well as democratisation process in the country. In addition, the programme will strengthen national NGOs to coordinate and cooperate among them selves to monitor human rights situation in the country, to strengthen work relation with governmental institutions in human rights, peace-building and humanitarian relief; and coordination of project activities with donors. The programme aims at creating centres for human rights in Khartoum and Juba where members of various national NGOs will have the opportunity to organise human rights training workshops, to use facilities of the centres, including library, and access to the OHCHR web site and other human rights data through the internet. The human rights centres in Khartoum and Juba will be a focal point for members of national NGOs and other persons interested in human rights to meet each other, organise public discussions on various issues related to peace-building, reconciliation, democratisation and other relevant human rights issues.

Strategies

The programme strategy aims at providing logistical support, including books, training materials, computers, office equipment, communications and transport means for two centres to be established in Khartoum and Juba. The centre will include a library with computers to link up with OHCHR web sites and other human rights institutes, a room for conducting workshops and discussions, and one administrative room. UNDP and OHCHR will supervise activities carried out by human rights centres and will play a major role in assisting national NGOs to build up structures for promotion and protection of human rights throughout the country. UNDP and OHCHR will advise national NGOs to create coordination and cooperation systems among themselves. In addition, the project strategy includes training on fund raising for members of national NGOs to ensure that centres will be financed through national resources.

²⁴ This proposal was originally included in the Quick Start/Peace Impact Programme (see www.unsudanig.org) under the lead of OHCHR (OHCRC1).

²⁵ Some national NGOs in the north have set up a network to strengthen cooperation and coordination among the NGOs to promote the work of human rights throughout the country.

Expected outputs

1. Centre in Khartoum will have been established and equipped in 2004 and in Juba with same conditions in 2005.
2. A coordination system will have been created by the end of 2004 in the north and by the end of 2005 in the south.

Indicators

1. Number of national NGOs using the human rights centres for training purposes.
2. Proportion of national NGOs working in human rights and the percentage of their activities throughout the country.
3. Proportion of linkage between national NGOs and governmental institutions on promotion and protection of human rights.
4. Proportion of reports on violations of human rights in the country.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel	60,000
Materials	250,000
Transport	10,000
Training/Workshops	10,000
Evaluation	5,000
Other operational and administrative costs	20,000
Sub-Total	355,000
Programme Support and reserve (13%)	46,150
Total	401,150

Project 13

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Preparatory Support for Reintegration of Former Combatants and Community Based Weapons Reduction
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL06
Programme Category:	TR
Themes:	Millennium Declaration: Human Rights, Peace building and Governance
Objective:	Support formal and community-based preparations for effective weapons reduction and reintegration of ex-combatants in regions affected by conflict
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Conflict-affected communities, former combatants and their dependents
Implementing Partners	The project will be implemented in partnership with the UN system, Sudanese stakeholders and NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 6,975,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 6,975,000

Background / Justification

One of the greatest challenges in the Sudan is how to resolve the multiplicity of overlapping and inter-linked conflicts, the civil war between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) being just one.

With peace negotiations making good progress between the GoS and SPLA on the north-south issue, a sustained ceasefire in the Nuba Mountains, and a more recent ceasefire in the Greater Darfur Region (between the GoS and SLA), the UN system needs to ensure it is prepared to support the outcome of any upcoming peace agreements. One of the key components needed for a successful peace process will be the reduction of armed groups from the various government and rebel forces and their reintegration back into civilian life. In tandem, support will be needed for communities that, although not formal parties to any peace agreement, have faced high levels of inter-communal conflict involving light weapons use and would benefit from enhanced human security and arms reduction.

This project aims to conduct key preparatory activities needed for effective support for both formal and community-based processes of weapons reduction and reintegration of ex-combatants, as a core component of UN support to peace across the Sudan. A strong preparatory phase is needed because of the importance, in any such programme, of having a strong shared analysis among key stakeholders, a common programme framework containing focused regional approaches, and agreed roles and responsibilities among parties to support and adequately resource the process.

Strategy

This project will cover the whole of Sudan, but with a particular focus on those regions likely to need early support for reintegration and small arms reduction. It will adopt a twin-track approach: (1) support for preparations for formal reintegration of ex-combatants; and (2) support for community-based confidence building measures in preparation for reintegration, arms reduction and peace building at the local level.

Under (1), this project will work at the macro level with key stakeholders to help strengthen planning processes for reintegration of ex-combatants, facilitate programme linkages between agencies, and prepare the ground for UNDP support (which will be focused on addressing socio-economic needs of reintegrating ex-combatants, their dependents and receiving communities). Under (2) this project will pilot community confidence-building measures in three regions (North, South and Darfur). The focus will be on helping communities prepare to receive ex-combatants that are formally demobilised through national processes, and to implement their own community-based weapons reduction/peace building projects. An early presence at the community level will help develop the necessary relations, networks and analysis to implement a sensitive programme of this nature. Pilot communities will be identified based on criteria including need; small arms use and other violence; probability of having to absorb ex-combatants and their dependents; prospects for community-based solutions to conflict; and extent to which they are representative of other communities in the region.

The project will place a strong emphasis on partnerships with other agencies, since a concerted, multi-agency approach will be essential for success. It will work particularly closely with UNICEF, which is already engaged in this sector as the lead agency in the Sudan for child soldiers, and with any agencies that will be more directly involved in militarised aspects of disarmament and demobilisation. The project will also build on lessons learned and analyses already available in this sector, and will operate within national frameworks, dialogue and action. A highly flexible approach will be used to respond to the changing political climate and varying needs in different regions.

Outputs and Outcomes

There will be two main outputs for this project, each with their own outcomes:

Output 1 Preparations for formal reintegration of ex-combatants adequately conducted in a way that enables timely and effective support in affected regions:

- Multi-UN agency interface, planning and integration supported, including through support for a coordination framework and information management (including preparation of a database for cross-sharing reintegration data);
- Desk-based research and baseline analysis conducted, followed by more detailed needs assessments involving field missions and associated research, all to be made available as a UN resource on each of the conflicts / affected regions;
- Provision of three reintegration and weapons reduction field advisors (Darfur, South and North) to support national/regional counterparts in their planning;
- Training packages prepared and conducted with national counterparts and international agencies, from national to regional to local level;
- Regional dialogue, consultations and networking supported, helping regional stakeholders make adequate preparations for reintegration of ex-combatants;
- Consultations and Public Awareness Campaigns supported to help sensitise key stakeholders and the broader community to the forthcoming disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration process, keeping expectations realistic.

Output 2 Informal preparations for reintegration and weapons reduction supported through community confidence building measures in three highly affected areas (20 communities in each area – North, South and Darfur):

- Community based dialogue, training and other preparations on weapons reduction, reintegration of ex-combatants and conflict management taking into account political processes and local conflict dynamics;
- Communities supported in initial pilot activities to enhance their human security, build confidence in the peace process, and prepare for weapons reduction and reintegration of ex-combatants. Activities to focus on strengthening local abilities to meet basic needs and livelihoods, and reducing vulnerability to insecurity (e.g. enhancing shared water sources, reducing environmental degradation, supporting diversified incomes);
- Pilot project monitored and used to inform national and regional processes on reintegration of ex-combatants.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Component 1	
Personnel	550,000
Equipment and Operating Costs	350,000
Training	460,000
Public Awareness Campaign	530,000
Dialogue and Consultations	500,000
Information management	250,000
Sub-Contracts	450,000
Component 2	
Personnel	800,000
Equipment and Operating Costs	350,000
Training	400,000
Community Pilot Activities	2,000,000
UNDP Operational Support Costs	335,000
Total	6,975,000

Project 14

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project / Programme Title:	Capacity Building for National Institutions
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS02
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Themes:	Millennium Declaration: Human rights, peace building and governance
Secondary MDG:	1,2,3,4,6, 8
Purpose:	Support the capacities and competencies of line Ministries
Targeted Populations and Geographic Area:	Technical Staff of line Ministries
Implementing partner(s):	GoS / UN agencies
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,000,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,000,000

Background / Justification

The counterparts for the UN agencies involved in emergency and recovery assistance in the Sudan are the Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs, International Cooperation, Social Welfare and Development, Health, Education, Agriculture, Irrigation, Fisheries and Animal Wealth and Interior. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs in close collaboration with other stakeholders is mandated to assess the humanitarian situation in cooperation with UN Agencies, NGOs, ICRC and other aid entities, to coordinate emergencies and rehabilitation programmes and to facilitate security and needs assessments and the planning and delivery of assistance based on needs.

In 2003 a donor-funded capacity building programme for the Government of Sudan (GoS) and SPLM enabled the training of GoS and SPLM counterparts in coordination, including Geographical Information Systems and mapping, civil-military coordination, project planning and formulation and in-kind support in the areas of logistics and office furniture and equipment. The current proposal aims at further enhancing the coordination capacity of GoS counterparts in order to improve immediate and longer-term responsiveness at all levels.

The present requirements for upgrading the capacities of HAC and the other line Ministries call for additional sessions of training and in kind support to provide the desired stopgap support for selected humanitarian operational areas, in terms of upgrading skills and in-kind provisions of material and equipment. Moreover, it acts as a catalyst in the process of improving coordination, communications, and working relationships between the national and state-level institutions and the international humanitarian community.

Strategies / Objectives

The project of the capacity building for national institutions aims at increasing the awareness of different Sudanese line Ministries and HAC about the prerequisites of appropriate humanitarian responses, including the systems of dealing with the different requests of the humanitarian actors, ensuring effective and timely reactions, involvement in humanitarian projects' formulation, methodologies of implementation and processes of monitoring and appraisal. It also aims at providing the Sudanese National institutions with the appropriate training and other administrative and technical support that would enable them to operate in a more efficient and prompt manner. The capacity building programmes for the different governmental sectors will promote a global partnership for development and a commitment to good governance in particular, in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

Expected Outputs and Activities

The activities of this project are designed to improve the capacities of the Government in such a way that HAC and the line Ministries respond effectively to the different humanitarian requirements in the fields of access, travel permits, relief food, water, sanitation, health, agriculture, food security and other related activities. The inputs for improving the mentioned capacities include conferences and workshops, training, in kind support, travel & accommodation and monitoring and evaluation. The outputs will include upgrading work abilities through conferences, workshops, training and the introduction of appropriate office equipment to reduce technical and administrative bottlenecks and

delays in the responses of HAC and the different line ministries. This approach would also improve the standards of the application of humanitarian principles, humanitarian operations and programming, organisational management and development, humanitarian coordination, access and security, gender issues, monitoring and evaluation techniques, emergency preparedness and early warning, assessment methodologies and information technology.

Project requirements:

- Training and in-kind support to upgrade the capacities of HAC and the line Ministries.
- Utilisation of existing capacities within UN agencies, INGOs and personnel in the field to support the GoS.
- Promotion of a common humanitarian approach in close consultation with the GoS and institutions to be assisted.
- Identification of mechanisms for long-term capacity-development and support.
- Identification of chronic resource constraints and the development of solutions by, and with, consultations with humanitarian assistance beneficiary constituencies.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Consultants fees	150,000
Conferences, workshops and communication costs	250,000
Training costs	1,000,000
Equipment and supplies	400,000
Travel and accommodation	100,000
Monitoring and evaluation	100,000
Total	2,000,000

SUDAN

Project 15

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME on behalf of the OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR THE SUDAN (ORCHC)
Project Title:	UN Contribution to International Assistance Coordination in Support of Sudanese Counterparts and Capacity Building.
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS04B
Programme Category:	PES
Objective:	To enhance UN-system wide synergy through the provision of efficient and effective services.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Nationwide; all international agencies and national partners.
Implementing Partners:	OCHA and UNDP
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 7,188,228
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,563,528

[See OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT AND HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR for proposal]

SUDAN

Project 16

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME on behalf of UNSECOORD
Project Title:	Security and Staff Safety
Project Code:	SUD-04/S01A
Programme Category:	PES
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	2,3,4,5,6,7
Objective:	To provide support to existing UN Security Coordination and Management system for humanitarian operations in all sectors of Sudan to ensure timely, effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian services in the Sudan
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	UN staff and associated personnel and population covered by Humanitarian services in the Sudan
Implementing Partners:	UNSECOORD, Sudanese authorities and NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,918,600
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,193,600

[see UNSECOORD for project proposal]

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)

Mission statement

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) extends assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and other countries at their request to help them address reproductive health and population issues, as well as raise awareness on these issues. UNFPA activities in Sudan are guided by the principles of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, 1994).

UNFPA's three main areas of work are: to help ensure universal access to reproductive health services and information, including family planning and sexual health, to all couples and individuals on or before the year 2015; to support population and development strategies that enable capacity-building in population programming; and to promote awareness on population and development issues as well as advocate for the mobilisation of the resources and political will necessary to accomplish these objectives.

Programme approach

In 2004, UNFPA in the Sudan will focus on key interventions to reduce maternal mortality and improve access to reproductive health services in priority areas throughout the country and thereby contribute to progress toward the achievement of MDG 5: To improve maternal health, as well as goals 4 and 6. UNFPA will focus on implementing the most cost-effective "core reproductive health package" which was agreed with GoS as the most effective strategy for Sudan. Based on assessed needs, UNFPA will in particular focus on:

- **Ensuring Skilled Attendance at Delivery**

The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth. UNFPA will contribute to the achievement of this objective through rehabilitation and establishment of midwifery schools, provision of essential supplies and equipment, especially to poor and rural communities. Training of village midwives (VMWs) will be emphasised especially among IDPs, returnees and other under-served communities.

- **Improving Access to Quality Emergency and Standard RH Services**

RH services are especially important when health services have been damaged or destroyed by war or natural disaster. In this light, UNFPA will focus on strengthening the capabilities of rural and district level hospitals to manage emergency obstetric cases through training of medical personnel, rehabilitation and upgrading health facilities in the war affected areas with special focus on areas with large IDP and returnee populations.

- **Promoting Family Planning and Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

UNFPA will provide drugs and contraceptives supplies, IEC materials to targeted areas to reduce the number of unintended pregnancies and prevent transmission of STIs including HIV/AIDS.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Integrated RH services in South and West Kordofan
Project Code:	SUD-04/H01
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	5
Secondary MDGs:	4, 6
Objective:	To contribute to a reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity and to improve quality of life of people in West and South Kordofan through provision of RH integrated services
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	584,862 (including 98,257 pregnant women of reproductive age) in West and South Kordofan
Implementing Partner	NGOs, GoS
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,211,628
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,211,628

Background

South and West Kordofan are among the priority areas for reduction of maternal mortality in Sudan. This area is characterised by high maternal mortality and morbidity due to poor availability and accessibility of RH services. Low awareness and lack of health infrastructure as well as low quality of services resulted in very poor health status of the population. Low socio-economic status of the war-affected population – mainly Nuba Mountains tribes, high rates of illiteracy (73%), polygamy and early marriage practices led to a situation in which the chances of dying during pregnancy are as high as 1 in 12. Furthermore, increasing rates of HIV/AIDS and other STIs require rapid intervention to raise awareness in the region if a large-scale epidemic is to be avoided.

Strategy

The project will build on experiences of such interventions in other parts of Sudan. With improving humanitarian access to populations in need UNFPA is expanding its activities in the region. The project aims at strengthening the existing health care facilities and at enhancing the health care providers' skills. Activities will include distribution of essential RH equipment, medical drugs and supplies including contraceptives. The projects will raise community awareness through selection and training of community health volunteers, health workers to conduct education sessions in their communities. The project will use a drugs revolving fund system for the sustainability of supplies in the communities. The project will ensure increased knowledge for health care providers and the community on STIs, especially HIV/AIDS and on FGM through awareness raising sessions and dissemination of the information via IEC materials.

Expected Outcomes

- Comprehensive emergency obstetric services are available in 5 rural and 2 district level referral hospitals.
- Improved quality of services and information for ANC, EOC and HIV/AIDS for 584,662 people.
- Training of 200 Midwives and 109 Community Health Workers.
- Sustained provision of wide range contraceptives.
- 9 Medical Doctors and 42 Medical Assistants trained.
- Basic and refresher training conducted in 111 villages and 60 Community Health Promoters.
- Increased number of births attended by skilled health personnel.
- Increased number of persons using FP services and contraceptive methods.
- Increased number of women who receive ante-natal care at least once during their pregnancy.
- Increased number of pregnant women referred to hospitals, contraceptive prevalence rate, the number of persons with knowledge of modes of transmission and methods of prevention of STIs/HIV, decrease the prevalence of villages practicing FGM.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel	418,326
Medical Equipment, supplies and transport	207,600
Training	186,702
Monitoring and evaluation	33,000
Publication and miscellaneous	220,000
Rapid assessments	40,000
Administration	106,000
Total	1,211,628

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Emergency Obstetric and RH services for IDPs in Equatoria and Khartoum Areas
Project Code:	SUD-04/H02
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	Goal 5
Secondary MDGs:	Goal 4, 6
Objective:	To improve access of conflict affected women to quality obstetric and RH care
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Population of the catchments areas of two health clinics in conflict-affected areas
Implementing Partners:	GoS and NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 614,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 614,000

Background

Conflict-affected populations have no or very limited access to health services. In Sudan the poor state of medical infrastructure and shortage of medical equipment and supplies resulted in one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world. Many facilities do not meet basic requirements to provide Emergency Obstetric Services and their ability to care for mothers and newborns is severely compromised. Emergency obstetric services are critically important and effective intervention to reduce mortality stemming from complicated pregnancies and need to be urgently enhanced. This includes upgrading the maternity wards and providing the equipment required for complicated deliveries.

Strategies

UNFPA in partnership with local and international NGOs will rehabilitate one existing health centre in Khartoum area and two rural hospitals in Bahr El Jabal State to provide quality emergency obstetrics and RH care including HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning. The project will upgrade vital infrastructure; provide medical equipment, drugs and contraceptives. Refresher training for medical doctors involved in emergency obstetrics will improve quality and utilisation of RH services. The project will also provide training of medical assistants, village midwives, health visitors and community health workers in order to enhance their medical skills. The project will also support and encourage health education activities and promote public awareness on RH issues including HIV/AIDS. A comprehensive IEC strategy will support these efforts by raising awareness of the public and creating demand for RH and family planning services. UNFPA will work closely with the State Ministry of Health and local NGOs.

Expected Outputs

- Increased capacity of one health centre and two rural hospitals to provide quality emergency obstetrics and RH care.
- Increased number of complicated deliveries managed by MCH centres.
- Decreased fatality rate among women with complications.
- Increased number of community members having access to emergency obstetrics and RH services.
- Increased number of deliveries taking place in medical facilities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Trainings of MDs, MAs, VMWs, health visitors and CHW	104,500
Raising awareness sessions /health education	24,000
IEC materials	24,800
Medical drugs, equipment and contraceptives	288,000
Personnel	82,700
Administration	90,000
Total	614,000

Project 3

Appealing Agencies:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND / UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Project Title:	Emergency Obstetric and RH services for IDPs and Refugees in Kassala and Gedarif States
Project Code:	SUD-04/H03 AB
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	Goal 5
Secondary MDGs:	Goal 4, 6
Objective:	To improve access of conflict affected women to quality obstetric and RH care
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Population of the catchments areas of two health clinics in conflict affected areas
Implementing Partner	NGOs, GoS, UNHCR
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 639,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 639,000 (UNFPA – US\$ 614,000 UNHCR – US\$ 25,000)

Background

Conflict-affected IDP and refugee populations have no or very limited access to health services. In Sudan the poor state of medical infrastructure and shortage of medical equipment and supplies resulted in one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world. These rates are particularly high among IDPs, Refugees and returnees. Existing facilities do not meet the basic requirements to provide Emergency Obstetric Services and their ability to care for mothers and newborns is severely compromised. Emergency obstetric services are critically important and effective interventions to reduce mortality stemming from complicated pregnancies and need to be urgently enhanced. This includes upgrading the maternity wards and providing the equipment required for complicated deliveries.

Strategies

UNFPA in partnership with UNHCR and international NGOs will rehabilitate and upgrade two existing health centres in Gedarif State and two rural hospitals in Kassala. The project will provide quality emergency obstetrics and RH care including HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning to the target population. The project will upgrade the vital infrastructure; provide medical equipment, drugs and contraceptives. Refresher training for medical doctors involved in emergency obstetrics will improve quality and utilisation of RH services. The project will also provide training of medical assistants, village midwives, health visitors and community health workers in order to enhance their medical skills. The project will also support and encourage health education activities and promote public awareness on RH issues including HIV/AIDS. A comprehensive IEC strategy will support these efforts by raising awareness of the public and creating demand for RH and family planning services. UNFPA will work closely with the States Ministries of Health and local NGOs.

Expected Outputs

- Increased capacity of one centre and two rural hospitals to provide quality emergency obstetrics and RH care.
- Increased number of complicated deliveries managed by medical centres.
- Increased number of community members having access to emergency obstetrics and RH services.
- Increased number of deliveries taking place in medical facilities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	Cost in US\$	
	UNFPA	UNHCR
Trainings of MD, MA, VMW, health visitors and CHW	104,500	
Raising awareness sessions /health education	24,000	
IEC materials	24,800	
Medical drugs, equipment's and contraceptives	288,000	
Personnel	82,700	
Administration	90,000	
Total for Agency	614,000	25,000
Total	639,000	

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Rehabilitation and Construction of new Midwifery Schools ²⁶
Project Code:	SUD-04/H04
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG	Goal 5
Secondary MDGs:	Goal 4, 6
Objective:	To improve access of Sudan women to quality obstetric and RH care
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Population of ten priority states in Sudan: Kassala, Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal, Greater Upper Nile, South, North and West Darfur, Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile
Implementing Partners:	
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,650,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,650,000

Background

The training of sufficient numbers of qualified midwives in Sudan is a key strategy to increase coverage by antenatal care for pregnant women and reduce high maternal mortality and morbidity. The consequences of protracted war and low health care budgets in Sudan have resulted in a dilapidated state of the majority of the existing 38 midwifery schools, many of which are in urgent need for rehabilitation and repair. Some of the schools opened in the last few years had to close down due to the rundown state of the buildings and lack of educational materials. The situation in the South of Sudan is even more precarious where there are only 3 schools operating which are unable to provide the required minimum number of midwives for the region. More midwifery schools are urgently needed in order to bridge the gap between north and the south of Sudan.

Strategies

The GoS strategy is to train at least one midwife for every 2,000 people. In order to assist the GoS/SPLM to meet this objective within the ASAP 2004, UNFPA is planning to rehabilitate 23 midwifery schools and establish another 10 school in the south and western Sudan. UNFPA will work with GoS, SPLM and INGOs already operating in Southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains. UNFPA in partnership with NGOs and GoS will work to ensure renovation and reconstruction of buildings, accommodation facilities for students, supplies and replenishes teaching equipment. UNFPA will help to ensure quality of teaching and reorganise courses and curriculum to suite the needs of population in the catchments areas.

During 2004/05 UNFPA will select and train 1,300 village midwives recruited mainly among IDPs and remote rural areas. To support poor students UNFPA will provide them with accommodation and meals during their one-year training. Trained midwives will be provided with midwifery kits and bicycles.

Expected Outcomes

- 23 midwifery schools and student accommodation facilities rehabilitated and upgraded.
- 10 new midwifery schools established and equipped with teaching materials and equipment.
- 1,300 midwives trained during 2004/05.
- 1,300 midwifery kits distributed.
- New curriculum developed and introduced in all targeted schools.

²⁶ This project and the Training of midwives in Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal are included as part of the Quick Start/Peace Impact Programme (QS-PIP, UNFPA1). The portion relevant to the Darfur area is included in the Greater Darfur Initiative (UNFPA1). For more information on both initiatives please visit www.unsudanig.org.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	US\$
Personnel	310,000
Repair, rent, reconstruction, accommodation fees	2,645,000
Training	331,000
Administration, Monitoring and evaluation	364,000
Total:	3,650,000

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Training of midwives in Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal ²⁷
Project Code:	SUD-04/H05
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 5
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 4, 6
Objective:	To ensure access to antenatal, delivery and post natal care for pregnant women
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Population Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal
Implementing Partners:	
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 272,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 272,000

Background

The population in the south of Sudan, particularly women, have been suffering from conflict and displacement for the last 20 years. Disruption in basic services and destruction of infrastructure resulted in acute shortage of medical personnel (particularly midwives), high rates of maternal mortality, and high rates of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. The training of competent midwives is essential in Sudan, where hospitals are inaccessible for a majority of the population and there are not enough obstetrically trained doctors to staff every clinic. The Sudan national strategy is to train a sufficient number of midwives as the most cost-effective intervention to reduce maternal mortality and to achieve MDG5 by 2015.

Strategy

The project will ensure training of 150 village midwives from remote areas of Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal states in order to improve access to antenatal and safe delivery care for pregnant women. The project will recruit and train women to become midwives in their own communities. These trained midwives will be based in the village and will be able to provide safer reproductive health care and family planning services to rural women. This will address the skill deficiencies of traditional birth attendants and increase the number of individuals trained in modern birth practices. The midwives will be trained to conduct home deliveries as well as clinic-based deliveries. The training curriculum will also include topics on basic hygiene, triage skills and simple deliveries not requiring surgery. The midwives will be trained in Juba and Waw Midwifery schools (supported through UNFPA regular programme) for one year. The midwives will be provided with midwifery kits and with bicycles. The project will support women from remote and IDP areas and will cover living and accommodation expenses during training.

Expected Outcomes

- Increased number of midwives (150), selected and trained from rural and IDP populations in two southern states of Sudan.
- Strengthened referral system for emergency care.
- Increased number of villages (100) having at least one midwife.
- Increased awareness of the population on HIV/AIDS and harmful traditional practices.
- Increased provision of RH services and information to presently unserved populations.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Trainings of 150 midwives	120,000
Provision of midwifery kits and bicycles	33,000
IEC materials	7,000
Personnel	78,000
Administrative and support costs	34,000
Total	272,000

²⁷ This project and the Rehabilitation and Construction of new Midwifery Schools are included as part of the Quick Start/Peace Impact Programme (QS-PIP, UNFPA1). The portion relevant to the Darfur area is included in the Greater Darfur Initiative (UNFPA1). For more information on both initiatives please visit www.unsudanig.org.

Project 6

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Awareness and RH services in Southern Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/H06
Prog.category	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 6
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 5, 4
Objective:	To raise HIV/AIDS awareness and provide basic RH services to rural communities in Southern Sudan
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Population of Southern Sudan (Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile)
Implementing Partners:	NGOs and GoS
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 368,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 368,000

Background

In the last few years Sudan, particularly the south, has experienced alarming growth rates of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. The countries bordering Sudan are going through large-scale epidemics and with porous borders and free movement across the borders it further contributes to the spread of the epidemic. The prolonged conflict in southern Sudan has forced residents in the area to live in severe poverty and poor RH standards. The prolonged insecurity has also crippled the already poor health infrastructure. The prevailing insecurity and low living standards have provided a fertile ground for transmission of HIV/AIDS, gender based violence, rape, and high maternal mortality. SPLM parts of the Sudan require a major effort to help local institutions to improve HIV/AIDS awareness among the population.

Strategy

The project will raise HIV/AIDS/STIs awareness and provide essential RH services to urban and rural communities aimed at reducing risk of infection and improving access to HIV/AIDS information and RH services. It will help build the capacity of health care providers and health workers to strengthen preventive campaigns. The project will focus on rehabilitation of the health infrastructure to build capacity to ensure access to essential RH services, HIV/AIDS/STIs education and family planning. The project will provide training for health care providers, medical doctors, health visitors and community health workers to upgrade their medical and communication skills. A comprehensive Information Education and Communication (IEC) strategy will support these efforts; raise public awareness on HIV/AIDS/STIs to increase the demand for RH and HIV/AIDS counselling.

In collaboration with partners, the project will contribute to the overall national objective of promoting and expanding RH services in order to widen access to confidential HIV testing and counselling, to treatment services for sexually transmitted infections and to sexual and reproductive health services.

Expected Outcomes

- Provide essential supplies, testing and other screening equipment and supplies to health units to promote prevention/ management of HIV/AIDS/STIs.
- Rehabilitate three reproductive health centres.
- Produce and disseminate awareness-raising, teaching and learning materials on HIV/AIDS in appropriate languages.
- Train/orient volunteers NGOs and CBOs to spread awareness of HIV/AIDS.
- Train health workers, teachers, volunteers and NGO staff on interpersonal communication skills.
- Train health personnel on counselling and testing techniques.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Trainings of MD, MA, VMW, health visitors and CHW	100,500
Raising awareness sessions /health education	24,000
IEC materials	24,800
Medical drugs, equipment's and contraceptives	132,000
Administrative and support personnel	86,700
Total	368,000

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

Mission Statement

UNHCR's mission is to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well being of refugees. To achieve this objective UNHCR strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state, and to return home voluntarily. UNHCR also seeks durable solutions to the plight of refugees by assisting their return to their own country or their permanent settlement in another country.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

In 2004, UNHCR will aim to facilitate the voluntary return of Sudanese refugees in safety and dignity to South Sudan after a prolonged period of exile as well as their sustainable reintegration into the areas of return. The level of destruction and the lack of, or poor, infrastructure in the war-affected areas of return will undoubtedly make the physical process of return a logistical operation of colossal magnitude. The needs are so great that only inter-agency and multilateral efforts can bridge the gap between relief and development and attain sustainable durable solutions.

UNHCR's overall programme approach will be to engage in developing a joint UN planning and implementation mechanism, emphasising the need for a coordinated and comprehensive programme to address the humanitarian, reintegration, recovery and rehabilitation needs of all war-affected populations. UNHCR's reintegration strategy would aim at developing framework agreements with UN agencies and NGO's, to allow the rapid assessment of needs and the formulation of quick-impact projects (QIPs) on a rolling basis in response to the actual rates of return. Parallel to the implementation of QIPs in reintegration sectors, such as shelter, water and health, UNHCR will work with agencies that have a lead position in other sectors like human rights, environment protection, support to livelihood etc.

Primary MDG – 1 (and the rest of the MDG's will be secondary goals for UNHCR.)

UNHCR's multi-sectoral reintegration assistance projects encompass all aspects of the Millennium Development Goals as aim at providing a sustainable livelihood. Income-generating activities upon return will be supported by provision of agricultural tools and seeds in coordination with FAO. Training and skill training programmes, especially for those born in exile who do not have the knowledge of traditional pastoral or agricultural activities, may lead to opportunities for employment thus contributing to the reduction of poverty and hunger.

MDG 2: Together with security and access to livelihood support, access to education will be a key determinant factor in the return process. Possible modalities for transfer of camp-based education services to country of origin will be explored. Ways to increase educational activities through on-going programmes will be identified. Vocational and skills training, and refugee teacher training that would promote repatriation will be supported in close consultation with relevant UN agencies and NGOs.

MDG3: Empowerment activities to benefit women and girls, particularly refugee women with young children and female-headed households will be implemented.

MDG4/5/6/7: Activities related to medical and nutrition screening, including immunisation will be carried out before departure of refugees. Medical records of sick, elderly and physically disabled refugees will be compiled. Adequate health facilities at the way stations inside countries of asylum will be undertaken. Required health kits will be procured. In Sudan, health infrastructures will be upgraded / rehabilitated, and the provision of medical equipment and the supply of essential drugs in the main areas of return will be reviewed together with UN sister agencies. Projects will aim at priority concerns such as reproductive health and ensure that they are complementary to larger programmes implemented by UN and NGOs.

Sanitation facilities such as, latrines, washing facilities and waste disposal pits at the repatriation centres and way stations will be constructed. Sound environmental education, sanitation and training programmes will be designed in areas of return, including school and health centre latrine construction.

MDG8: UNHCR will initiate discussions with local administrations and NGOs in the south in order to undertake capacity building to coordinate multi-sector agency activity prior to the return of refugees.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Project Title:	Preparatory Activities for the Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Sudanese Refugees
Project Code:	SUD-04/MS01
Programme Category:	HA
Principal MDG:	MDG 1
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Objective:	To prepare for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Sudanese refugees
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Preparations for the return of 570,000 Sudanese refugees. The planning figure for the first year after the signing of the Peace Agreement would be 110,000 Sudanese refugees from South Sudan.
Implementing Partners:	UN agencies, Sudanese Government, SPLM/A, and local and international NGOs.
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 8,868,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 8,868,000

Background

The latest progress report on the Sudan peace talks that have been taking place in Kenya under the auspices of IGAD, hold much optimism for an agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM/A) probably prior to the end of 2003. For UNHCR, a peace agreement in Sudan would open up the prospects for the voluntary repatriation of some 570,000 Sudanese refugees from the southern part of the country who are presently living in refugee camps, settlements, and semi-urban agglomerations in seven countries in the East and Horn of Africa and in the region of the Great Lakes and Egypt.

The repatriation of Sudanese refugees would usher in the closure of one of the most enduring and largest of UNHCR's material assistance programme for refugees. At the same time, however, the repatriation operation will pose a formidable challenge to UNHCR on account of logistics, distances, and scale. It will be a long process and one of the most complex operations UNHCR has ever embarked upon. The level of destruction and the poor state of the infrastructure in the conflict-affected areas of return will undoubtedly make the physical process of return, a logistics operation of colossal magnitude. Further, in view of the fact that the majority of the returnees have been displaced or in exile for such a prolonged period of time, and coupled with the destruction of basic facilities, a longer process of social integration will be required.

In terms of preparedness for the voluntary repatriation from neighbouring countries, UNHCR Offices in the region, hosting refugees, have prepared individual repatriation plans for their caseload of Sudanese refugees, which have now been consolidated into a Regional Operations Plan. UNHCR Sudan in coordination with other UN agencies has also prepared a plan for the return and reintegration of southern Sudanese refugees. This has been included in the overall regional operations plan, which will be included in subsequent Appeals. Meanwhile, only the plan for preparatory activities is hereby submitted.

Strategy

Given the prospects for a peace agreement between GoS and SPLM/A, and taking into account the scale and complexity of the repatriation and reintegration programme for returnees and IDPs, UNHCR will continue to seek to establish a practical and realistic framework of partnership in the Sudan operation.

In order to do so, UNHCR Sudan will continue to participate actively in the UNCT's working groups on transition to ensure complementarity and harmony in both policy and implementation of humanitarian assistance. Such harmonisation will necessarily include local and international NGOs, and importantly, the Government of Sudan and the SPLM/A.

SUDAN

The operation will take into account the need for flexibility and adaptability in terms of availability of funding, field presence and implementing arrangements and for setting up monitoring mechanisms for the elements of "safety and dignity" before, during and after return.

UNHCR will adopt a three-phased approach for the implementation of the operation:

- Phase 1: Preparatory activities before a peace agreement is signed;
- Phase 2: Interim and pre-repatriation activities to be undertaken in countries of asylum and in Sudan after a peace agreement has been signed;
- Phase 3: Organisation of movements from countries of asylum and reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction in Sudan.

Objectives	Outputs
Assess the general feasibility of the planning and implementation of the different stages of repatriation. Resource requirements for the various sectors/activities are appropriately determined and initial identification measures are taken.	Country plans are consolidated into a single regional operations plan. Surveys are conducted, refugee populations are profiled and information is compiled and incorporated in the regional operations plan. Resource requirements are identified.
Verify and promote the conditions that are conducive to voluntary return in safety and dignity.	Monitoring and testing the implementation of the Peace Agreement. Setting up coordination mechanisms and structures within the UN agencies, GoS and NGOs to ensure, among other parameters, that the security situation permits return to the areas of origin. Monitoring and assist spontaneous returns in particular to ensure returnees are not discriminated against and enjoy the same legal rights and have access to services as other Sudanese citizens. Returnees have access to all basic social services.
Establish the legal framework for the voluntary repatriation operation.	Tripartite agreements are signed. Tripartite Repatriation Commissions are established to facilitate the repatriation. Monitoring mechanisms are agreed upon by all parties, i.e. GoS, SPLM/A and UN
Ensure the voluntary character of refugee repatriation.	Registration and/or update of the existing documentation of all refugees are undertaken in the countries of asylum. Voluntary Repatriation forms are properly designed and contain all essential information. Information campaign on voluntary repatriation is conducted. Systematic protection-based returnee monitoring is in place.
Provide for spontaneous returnees household assistance with initial reintegration	Initial reintegration assistance, including shelter, household items and agricultural tools are provided to spontaneous returnees
Organise in cooperation with government authorities, concerned UN agencies and NGOs, the plan for the transportation and reception of returnees.	Establishment of way stations and reception centres both in countries of asylum and/or origin. A system is devised for the delivery of initial reintegration assistance, including shelter, household items and agricultural tools to refugees returning through organised movements.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Protection, monitoring and coordination/staffing cost	272,000
Crop production	100,000
Domestic needs and household support	1,400,000
Education	180,000
Health and nutrition	460,000
Legal assistance	568,000
Livestock	100,000
Agency Operational Support	286,000
Sanitation and environment	150,000
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,970,000
Transport and logistics	1,480,000
Water (non agriculture)	1,232,000
Sub-total (Operations)	8,198,000
Programme support	670,000
Total	8,868,000

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUND (UNICEF)

Mission Statement

UNICEF works in all areas of Sudan and at every level to ensure the progressive realisation of the rights of children and women and to support families and communities in times of crisis and conflict. UNICEF's efforts are focused on providing humanitarian and recovery assistance to support Sudan's achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the commitments of the World Fit for Children (WFFC). Improving the lives of children and young people is at the heart of every effort.

Programme Approach

In working toward achievement of the MDGs and the WFFC goals set by the UN Special Session of the General Assembly on Children in May 2002, UNICEF in Sudan implements an integrated approach in meeting the rights and needs of children and women in crisis and in a recovery situation. This is based on recognition of the complex range of factors and the relationships between physical and emotional security, social and cognitive development, and health and nutritional status.

UNICEF brings to bear a strong field presence working side-by-side with Sudanese authorities, NGOs and communities. UNICEF also supports advocacy campaigns to mobilise support for policy development, effective programme implementation and behavioural change. UNICEF technical experts support Sudanese authorities and communities in planning and implementation of programmes, capacity building, evaluation, monitoring and reporting. Supplies and equipment are provided to enable counterparts to deliver essential services. Technical and financial support for training is provided to build capacity of Sudanese counterparts. In collaboration with all partners, UNICEF programmes in Sudan are focused on ensuring:

- a rapid and effective response to emergencies arising from conflict or natural disasters;
- the provision of basic and primary health care and nutrition services, including medical assistance for children and women;
- re-establishment and expansion of basic education services for children and women in areas affected by conflict or natural disaster;
- support for girls education in order to reduce gender disparity;
- support the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation for children and women;
- assessment and documentation of child protection issues to identify the most vulnerable groups of children and women;
- advocacy for prevention of recruitment of children into the armed forces and for demobilisation and reintegration of children currently serving in the fighting forces;
- promotion of community-based approaches and collaboration with local partners;
- promotion of grassroots peace building;
- coordination and implementation of a mine risk education programme;
- promoting awareness among children and young people on how to prevent HIV and where to access testing and essential health services;
- protection and care for orphans and children separated from their families through abduction, displacement or abandonment;
- capacity-building of Sudanese partners;
- promotion of women's empowerment, including the eradication of female genital mutilation;
- support to coordination of sectoral activities and security for the OLS Consortium in the southern sector;
- support for collection, analysis and dissemination of data on social services.

SUDAN

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND on behalf of UNSECOORD
Project Title:	Security and Staff Safety
Project Code:	SUD-04/S01B
Programme Category:	PES
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	2,3,4,5,6,7
Objective:	To provide support to existing UN Security Coordination and Management system for humanitarian operations in all sectors of Sudan to ensure timely, effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian services in the Sudan
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	UN staff and associated personnel and population covered by Humanitarian services in the Sudan
Implementing Partners:	UNSECOORD, Sudanese authorities and NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,918,600
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,725,000

[see UNSECOORD for project proposal]

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) Support Unit (OSU)
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS06
Programme Category:	Programme Enabling Support (PES)
Objective:	To facilitate the delivery of timely humanitarian assistance by all the OLS Consortium through the provision of essential services, management, overall coordination and strengthening of the operating environment.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Population living in Bahr El Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile.
Implementing Partners:	45 OLS International and Sudanese NGOs, 6 UN agencies, OLS Counterparts and non-OLS NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,265,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,265,000

Background/Justification

Humanitarian assistance programmes in the southern sector of Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) are delivered through a consortium of six UN agencies and 45 OLS International and Sudanese NGOs. In order to ensure the best possible coherence and coordination, the OLS Support Unit supports sectoral and field coordination, ensures OLS agencies are knowledgeable on basic OLS operating guidelines, and provides a limited range of common services for all consortium members. The unit facilitates delivery of timely humanitarian assistance by the OLS consortium through the provision of essential services, management and overall coordination as well as strengthening the operating environment. Overall, the OLS Support Unit in Nairobi provides coordination of OLS southern sector programmes, with field coordination decentralised to Lokichoggio and southern Sudan. Coordination and management services are provided by maintaining and running the OLS forward staging base in Lokichoggio, provision of security services to this camp, non-food cargo handling and facilitating workshops and training courses in Lokichoggio.

The financing of the OLS common services has continued to be a challenge. Non-food cargo handling is now being cost-shared, and a system to cost-share the running costs of the Lokichoggio Camp is being worked out to be implemented during the year 2004. There remains much to be done in training of the consortium members as well as capacity building of the counterparts and indigenous NGOs, which due to funding constraints, was not achieved fully as planned at the beginning of 2003.

Strategies

The project seeks to provide programme coordination services support and field coordination to all OLS agencies for safe, speedy and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. The project will support activities designed to facilitate the improvement of agencies' capacity to respond to emergencies, and better integration of emergency response with regular programming. Improved sectoral coordination will be pursued to ensure increased agency activities and field presence in previously under-served areas that are now accessible with the cessation of hostilities. The project will place priority on forward planning, capacity building and establishment of development-based programme activities to respond to the post-conflict situation. Advocacy will be intensified to effect a shift in the response to humanitarian crises -- away from symptomatic actions towards a holistic, coordinated, sustainable and longer-term approach. Special emphasis will be laid on the strengthening of capacities and competencies of Sudanese organisations and institutions, including indigenous NGOs, to plan, facilitate and deliver humanitarian assistance. The necessary policy guidance, will be provided for the introduction and application of rights-based programming, and the adoption of common implementation standards by all OLS members

Activities

- Support further development and application of uniform standards and guidelines.
- Hold planning retreats, regular sector coordination and Monthly Information Sharing Meetings as well as regular OLS Consortium Membership Committee meetings.

- Provide coordination and common services support to all OLS members in the Lokichoggio forwarding stage base for speedy and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance through a equitable cost sharing system.
- Orient partners and humanitarian personnel to the OLS Operating Guidelines.
- Institutional development of counterpart organisations and indigenous NGOs through the provision of air transport, payment of stipends, and technical training.
- Train humanitarian workers in programme management and rights-based programming.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Implementation of an equitable cost sharing system by OLS Consortium agencies for the running of the Lokichoggio camp.
- Availability of personnel trained in OLS Guiding Principles.
- Adequate information and better networking between agencies involved in each sector to ensure better programme performance and sectoral coordination.
- Core teams, charged with planning, rapid assessment and resource mobilisation, set up to improve overall OLS capacity to respond to emergencies.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Two cultural orientation workshop and training of trainers	20,000
Three orientation workshops	1,000
Four education coordination meetings	26,000
Four health coordination meetings	26,000
Four EPI coordination meetings	19,000
Six nutrition coordination meetings	12,000
Twelve monthly information exchange meetings	36,500
Capacity building of counterparts-Rapid response training in Upper Nile.	201,400
Reproduction of OLS Manual	1,500
OLS Annual Retreat 2004	6,300
OSU Staff Salaries	300,800
Counterparts travel	50,000
Lokichoggio Common Services (Cargo Handling, Camp Management)	150,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	85,600
Programme support	177,100
Indirect programme support costs*	151,800
Total	1,265,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Community Improvement Programme (CIP)
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I08
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery - Capacity Building (TR-QS)
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 2, 3,4,5, 6 and 7.
Objective:	Provide rapid, visible and tangible benefits to communities by building the capacity of local authorities to manage service delivery and supporting local NGOs and community based organisations (CBOs) to rehabilitate their communities
Targeted Beneficiaries & Geographic Area:	Populations in Blue Nile, Nuba Mountains, Bahr El Ghazal, Equatoria, and Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 6,932,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 6,932,000

Background/Justification

The prospect of peace in the Sudan after nearly 20 years of civil conflict has raised high hopes among the peoples of Sudan. The war-affected people of Sudan have high expectations that peace will bring services to satisfy their basic needs and support to reconstruct and develop their communities. Encouraged by the fact that the GoS and SPLM have established a Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM) to develop programmes and projects to be initiated once a peace agreement has been signed, efforts are being made to put in place contingency plans to support the delivery of basic services in preparation for the return of large numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to the south in 2003 and 2004.

In order to support peace, it is considered necessary to encourage grassroots participation in the planning and implementation of community development programmes. The present project, seeks to provide basic social services to the needy population through broad community participation in the identification of projects, project planning and implementation is an attempt in this direction.

Strategies

The proposed Community Improvement Programme involves activities to build the capacity of the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) at regional and county levels, as well as of local NGOs and community based organisations; and the creation of a Community Improvement Fund to finance local projects for basic service delivery and rehabilitation of social infrastructure. The community improvement funds will be provided to two categories of organisations: (1) Informal community based organisations – average contributions of US\$ 10,000; and (2) International and Sudanese NGOs – average contributions of US\$ 100,000.

The SRRC county offices will coordinate the development of community improvement project proposals, with broad participation from the community. Projects will be developed in accordance with locally felt needs and priorities and would cover interventions such as rehabilitation of basic services (primary health care including HIV/AIDS prevention, nutrition, education, water and sanitation) and capacity building for delivery of such services. Each project will have one CBO implementer.

When the SRRC county office has approved a proposal, the Regional Office of SRRC will make comments and send the proposal to the Community Improvement Fund's Committee for Project Review and Appraisal (CIF-CPRA). Proposals presented by CBOs would have a maximum budget of US\$10,000. However, the CIF-CPRA may make exceptions and fund certain projects above this limit. The CIF-CPRA will comprise two central level representatives from SRRC, two representatives from UNICEF and one representative of the OLS-NGO steering committee.

In addition to assessing the feasibility of each project proposal and corresponding budget, the CIF-CPRA will define accountability structures (for institutions and individuals outlined in the project documents) and to determine how funding for county level projects should be managed. The CBO will be responsible for project implementation and the SRRC county office will monitor

implementation. The programme will allocate funds to NGOs with an average contribution of US\$ 100,000 for each NGO. Priority will be given to projects targeting the most needy and under-served areas.

Activities

- Rehabilitation and development of health infrastructure at central, regional and county levels.
- Rehabilitation and development of education infrastructure.
- Development and maintenance of drinking water facilities.
- Community development through improving their organising and managing capacity of basic social service project implementation and maintenance.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Increase coverage for routine and emergency (yellow fever/polio) immunisation for children and women.
- Increase coverage of basic health services including malaria prevention and treatment.
- Reduction of IMR/CMR and MMR.
- Reduction of malnutrition rate among children under five.
- Increased enrolment of boys and girls at the primary stage of education.
- Increase coverage of safe drinking water and household sanitation facilities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Community improvement funds	5,000,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	400,000
Programme support	700,160
Indirect programme support costs*	831,840
Total	6,932,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Emergency Nutritional Support
Project Code:	SUD-04/H07
Programme Category:	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 4 & 5
Objective:	To prevent and manage malnutrition among children under five years and contribute to the overall reduction in global malnutrition rates to not more than 15% and a reduction in children mortality and morbidity rates in target areas
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	35,000 under five-children in Blue Nile, Kassala, Gedarf, North/South/West Darfur, North Kordofan, South/West Kordofan including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, Upper Nile, Bahr El Ghazal and Equatoria
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs.
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,725,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,725,000

Background/Justification

The nutrition status of children and women has become critical in several parts of the Sudan. The morbidity statistics for GoS areas based on two-weeks recall history in the year 2000 indicated 3 out of 10 newborns had low birth weight and 18% of children under five were moderately or severely malnourished. In SPLM areas, the morbidity statistics based on two-weeks recall history indicated that in the case of 6.7% of children the mid-upper arm circumference was less than 125 mm.

In 2002, all surveyed areas in GoS areas showed a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate higher than the national average of 17%. The GAM deteriorated from 17% to 23% in several areas in southern Sudan and from 19% to 25% in drought-prone areas. The worst off are conflict-affected areas in Unity state (Leer), Upper Nile, Jonglei (old Fanjak and Sobat) where the GAM ranges from 22% to 39.9%. Drought-affected areas of Red Sea state show up to 29.9% malnutrition rate with all provinces being critical (Halieb; 28.3 percent, Sinkat and Tokar; 24.4 percent). Severe malnutrition rates are also high in some areas such as Aweil (Bahr El Ghazal) and Red Sea states where the rates range of between 1.6 % and 8.2 % in Aweil (Bahr El Ghazal) and Red Sea states. In south Sudan, the nutritional status of children has worsened due to the conflict/drought as well as due to the lack of social services, such as water and health care in most areas. The severely affected areas are Upper Nile and Bahr El Ghazal where 4 locations had GAM > 30%; other 10 locations had between 20-30% in 2003; whilst in 2002 there were 5 localities with GAM > 30% in 2002. However, there has been some positive experience with the use of the community-based home care approach based on the principle of giving fortnightly dry rations (plumpy nuts) to mothers or caretakers of malnourished children. It is a decentralised care process monitored by mobile health teams and supervised by a qualified nurse. This is coordinated with food providers and promotion of vegetable gardening practices.

Micronutrient deficiencies are still endemic in many areas. Consumption of iodised salt is negligible. Fifty-six percent of children 6-59 months old did not receive Vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding MICS 2000. Although the national rate for Vitamin A deficiency has declined, due to repeated supplementation during polio NIDs, there are still hard-to-reach or gap areas.

The advent of peace is not likely to dramatically reduce malnutrition overnight, hence humanitarian assistance will have to be enhanced for the war/drought affected population, including IDPs until the situation improves in the coming years.

Strategies

The project aims to address protein energy malnutrition (PEM) in a holistic, community-based approach involving childcare and feeding practices including personal and food hygiene, effective access to quality health services, safe drinking water and a sanitary environment. In collaboration

with WFP and NGOs, Growth monitoring and promotion of complementary feeding will be integrated into the activities of health centres. Communities will be trained on diversification of diet and the underlying causes of poor nutritional status. Local capacity building will emphasise identification and home care management of PEM, growth monitoring for action, proper feeding practices and nutrition surveillance. The project will support nutrition surveys and rapid assessments in selected high-risk areas. This will be done in collaboration with international NGOs that have the expertise and capacity to conduct the surveys. The project will also provide adequate supplies to ensure that all children 6-59 months in selected areas receive two doses of Vitamin A annually, monitoring of consumption of iodised salt, and to ensure that all pregnant mothers in these areas receive iron with folic acid supplementation during pregnancy. Social mobilisation will seek to raise the level of community awareness and knowledge on measures to address PEM and micronutrient deficiencies. The project will promote exclusive breastfeeding for infants during the first six months of life, improve complementary feeding practices and introduce appropriate complementary feeding. At community level, advocacy with community leaders will promote community-based approaches to tackle malnutrition.

Activities

- Support and coordinate nutrition surveys and assessments in high-risk areas.
- Support therapeutic feeding programmes and provide therapeutic/supplementary feeding items (250 MTs F100, 12 MTs F75, 300 MTs UNIMIX, 20 MTs BP5 and plumpy nut) and drugs, equipment and PHCU kits to run 45 TFCs and 100 SFCs.
- Provide micronutrient supplements (Vitamin A, iron and foliate tablets and iodised oil capsules) to children and pregnant women and lactating mothers in the high-risk areas and support related programme communication.
- Provide essential anthropometrical equipment (Salter scales, electronic scales, measuring boards, growth charts) for growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance.
- Design/produce and distribute IEC materials and broadcast key messages for home care of childhood illnesses in selected or main local languages.
- Train caretakers on identification and home care management of PEM, proper child care and feeding practices, and personal and food- hygiene.
- Establish health facility based nutritional surveillance sentinel sites and train counterparts and nutrition personnel on nutrition surveillance, rehabilitation and growth monitoring in all SFCs and UNICEF supported health centres as well community centres.
- Advocate for integration of nutrition activities, including growth monitoring and nutrition education, in health facilities in focus areas.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected outputs/Outcomes

- Reduction in level of malnutrition (severe and moderate) among 35,000 under-five children and reduction in global malnutrition rates in focus areas to not more than 15%.
- Increased coordination and collaboration among partners.
- Availability of trained health staff, counterparts, and volunteer extension workers.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Establishment of 45 TFCs/SFCs for 35,000 children	140,000	50,000	190,000
Provision of therapeutic/supplementary feeding items (20 MTs BP5, 12 MTs F-75, 250 MTs F-100 and 300 MTs UNIMIX)	746,000	230,000	976,000
Provision of anthropometrical equipment (Salter scales, electronic scales, measuring boards, growth charts)	25,000	28,000	53,000
Designing/production/distribution of IEC materials and broadcasting of key messages.	35,000	35,000	70,000
Training of caretakers on personal hygiene, child care and home gardening	36,000	21,500	57,500
Establishment of health facility-based nutrition surveillance sentinel sites and training of focal persons.	50,000	23,000	73,000
Provision of micronutrient supplies (Vitamin A, iron and folic acid supplements) and related programme communication	50,000	30,000	80,000
Testing kits for iodised salt and surveys	25,000	10,000	35,000
Monitoring and evaluation studies	50,000	230,000	280,000
Training of health care providers and health promoters on nutrition education and surveillance	45,000	25,000	70,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	120,100	79,000	199,100
Programme support	169,500	144,900	314,400
Indirect programme support cost *	203,400	123,600	327,000
Total	1,695,000	1,030,000	2,725,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Community Capacity Building
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I09
Programme Category:	Transitional recovery: Capacity Building (TR-CB)
Principal MDG:	MDG 1
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 2,3,4,5,6 and 7
Objective:	Establish effective community-based and managed structures to plan manage and sustain convergent programmes to deliver child and maternal health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation and hygiene-related services to promote Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) in selected communities.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	2.9 million children and women in Blue Nile, Gedarif, Kassala, North Kordofan, South/West Kordofan including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, North/South/West Darfur, Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,660,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,660,000

Background/Justification

The prospect of peace in the Sudan has created a favourable environment for the progressive realisation of the right of all children and women to quality basic services. The cessation of hostilities is expected to further enhance access to areas and population groups hitherto unserved. The peace process together with increased security would result in the return of thousands of internally displaced populations and refugees to their areas of origin or of choice. In association with the peace process is the need to develop a programme aimed at improving access to quality integrated basic services and bringing tangible benefits to the communities in disadvantaged areas. The present project seeks to support efforts that can demonstrate quickly a positive impact of the peace process in conflict-affected and disadvantaged areas by ensuring noticeable improvement in delivery of basic services for children and women is an attempt in this direction.

Strategies

The project aims at increasing access to convergent basic services delivered at community level with full participation of the communities in planning, implementation, management and monitoring of the activities. The project will be carried out through community organisations and Community Development Committees. Community Centre (CC) in South Sudan and Child Friendly Community Initiative (CFCI) in North Sudan will be the vehicles for delivery of the programme. Since 2000, UNICEF has been implementing an integrated community centre programme in selected areas of southern Sudan. The concept revolves around a community centre established and managed by the community to enable them to gain access to essential services of health, water, and education and organise activities for youth, women, and other community groups. A typical Community Centre includes a four-classroom school, a water point, a school garden, a sports ground for children and a block of sanitary latrines. One such centre serves 1,000 people. Each centre, therefore, serves 200 children under-5 years, 200 children 5 to 14 years, 100 children between 15-18 years of age, 250 women 14-45 years of age and 60 pregnant women each year. A Primary Health Care Unit is placed at every fourth centre in order to serve a population of 4,000 people. To date, however, all centres have included PHCUs because of the low concentration of health facilities in southern Sudan. The goal of the CC project is to enable at least 80% of the population to have sustainable access to basic social services. In most parts of southern Sudan, this goal is far from being achieved and hence more CCs are needed.

As of August 2003, UNICEF had supported 42 community centres in seven focus areas. Plans have been made for setting up an additional 50 centres during 2003/ 2004. The construction of the 53 planned centres will be partially achieved through project cooperation agreements with NGOs/CBOs. Emphasis will be placed on the development of community capacity to identify their social service needs, how they can initiate and implement their own community development plans and how to manage them in a sustainable manner.

The Child Friendly Community Initiative (CFCI) aims to maximise community participation, especially that of youth and women in the planning, management and monitoring of interventions to fulfil the rights of children and women to have access to basic services. The CFCI is coordinated by the Ministry of International Cooperation at the national level and operated through the State Coordination Units comprised of community development agents representing the focus state sectoral Ministries. The CFCI will focus on conflict affected areas and locations inhabited by returning IDPs/refugees. I will support activities to ensure that the selected communities have effective structures to plan, manage and sustain social services. Service delivery at community level will include implementation of the specific interventions as minimum package with full community participation. As a vehicle for programme synergy, CFCI will be responsible for coordination of sectoral programme interventions. The sectoral programmes will be responsible for providing the inputs for achieving their objectives through their normal channels. Thus, for example inputs to support community schools will be provided by the Basic Education programme, WES will provide the inputs for water and sanitation and the Health and Nutrition Programme will support the health and nutrition interventions. The CFCI Units and the community organisations will be empowered through training and capacity building for planning, management and monitoring of the activities at the field level.

The CFCI will facilitate intensive social mobilisation campaigns, community organisation, and training to community-based organisations, community leaders and youth in the fields of planning, resource mobilisation, management, monitoring and evaluation. It will also oversee the establishment of linkages between the community and the government authorities responsible for service provision to enhance the prospects for future sustainability of the development interventions. Behaviour change communication will focus on social mobilisation to encourage participation of all community based organisations, youth and partners; improving knowledge and attitudes towards child health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, sanitation and hygiene, FGM and gender. Advocacy will be carried out to obtain policy and resource commitments of national and focus state authorities to adopt policies, enact legislation and establish structures supportive of community-based development, and to allocate the necessary resources for the coordination and implementation of the CFCI interventions.

Activities

- Counterpart capacity building, including training of staff of community development organisations and CFCI coordination units, to enable them to plan and manage community centres and the provision of supplies.
- Community capacity development and empowerment, including training of members of the community centre management committees and community development committees; and assisting communities to set up revolving funds and income generation schemes to support the community centres and empower members of the community.
- Community awareness on integrated early child development (IECD), including dissemination of key messages on IECD, organisation of special events, support to local authorities to organise quarterly community centre review meetings and promotion of child rights through communities.
- Support communities to set up community centres with the involvement of local NGOs and CBOs; and support local authorities to establish women and youth groups at each community centre.
- Supervise/monitor project implementation, including the establishment of database at community level.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Effective community-based and managed structures established to plan manage and sustain convergent programmes to deliver child and maternal health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation and hygiene-related services to promote Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) in 80% of the selected communities.
- Capacity of local authorities and communities enhanced in 6 focus areas and 92 communities, respectively.

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- 75% of the selected communities have become Child Friendly (i.e. those interventions like child and maternal health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene-related services that promote integrated early childhood development are in place and are being sustained).
- Increased community awareness on integrated early child development (IECD).
- Additional community centres established in Southern Sudan by the community with the involvement of local NGOs and CBOs, and women and youth groups set up.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SS	UNICEF SCO	Total
Counterpart capacity building, including training of staff of community development organisations and CFCI coordination units, and the provision of supplies.	210,000	230,000	440,000
Community capacity development and empowerment, including training of members of the community centre management committees and community development committees; and assisting communities to set up revolving funds and income generation schemes.	250,000	270,000	520,000
Community awareness on integrated early child development (IECD), including dissemination of key messages on IECD, organisation of special events, support to local authorities to organise quarterly community centre review meetings.	44,000	45,000	89,000
Support to communities to set up community centres with the involvement of local NGOs and CBOs.	650,000	708,000	1,358,000
Supervise/monitor project implementation, including the establishment of a database at community level.	100,000	70,000	170,000
Technical assistance and project management.	100,200	104,400	204,600
Programme support	256,200	183,000	439,200
Indirect programme support costs*	219,600	219,600	439,200
Total Project Budget:	1,830,000	1,830,000	3,660,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 6

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Enhancing Capacity of SRRC and Local Organisations
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I10
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery: Capacity Building (TR-CB)
Principal MDG:	MDG 1
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 2, 3,4,5,6 and 7.
Objective:	To enhance the capacity of the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) at the regional and county levels, and of local NGOs and community based organisations to enable them to plan and manage basic service projects.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Staff of SRRC at all levels, personnel involved in administration/management of basic services at the county and local levels, including members of CBOs, in Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria, and Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,190,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,190,000

Background/Justification

After nearly 20 years of civil conflict in the Sudan, the progress of the ongoing negotiations between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) has raised high hopes among the peoples of the Sudan and the international community for a durable and lasting peace. The war-affected people of Sudan have high expectations that peace will bring services to satisfy their basic needs as well as support to reconstruct and develop their communities.

In order to support the peace process, there is a need to increase the capacity of the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) at all levels and of local authorities so that they are able to take on the overall responsibilities for the planning, implementation, management and monitoring of projects designed to improve the provision of basic services. The present project is an attempt to fulfil this need.

Strategies

The proposed Community Improvement Programme seeks to enhance the capacity of the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) at the regional and county levels, and of local NGOs and community based organisations to enable them to plan and manage programmes/projects to improve basic services delivery. It involves the creation of a Community Improvement Fund to finance local projects for basic service delivery and rehabilitation of social infrastructure. The project will encourage grassroots participation in the planning and implementation of community development programmes.

The project seeks to reach approximately 500 staff of SRRC and county offices with intensive training sessions in each region. Professional trainers from an external consulting company will conduct the training programmes. The project will also provide equipment and incentives to strengthen the capacity of the SRRC. Additional support to enhance mobility and communication will also be considered.

The project will also provide intensive training to approximately 100 CBO and local NGO personnel in project planning, preparation, management and reporting. Sessions will be held at seven main locations: Rumbek, Yambio, Nyal, Aburoc, Aweil, Kauda and Kurmuk.

Major Activities

- Professional training for SRRC and county staff to improve planning, implementation and management of basic service projects.
- Train staff of community based organisations to facilitate community level planning and management of basic social service projects.

- Sector specific training to facilitate effective monitoring of technical aspects of basic social service projects.
- Provision of equipment and supplies to run offices of SRRC at all levels and counties.
- Transportation of staff/resource persons for attending training in different locations.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Availability of trained SRRC staff who are capable of planning, designing, managing and monitoring basic social service projects.
- Adequately equipped offices for SRRC staff.
- Availability of county staff trained to monitor projects being implemented at community level and to support communities to take on managing responsibilities by themselves.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Capacity building for the SRRC/county	700,000
Capacity building for local NGOs and CBOs	100,600
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	80,000
Programme support	166,600
Indirect programme support*	142,800
Total	1,190,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 7

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Emergency Basic Education
Project Code:	SUD-04/E01
Programme Category:	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Principal MDG:	MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1&3
Objective:	Ensure learning opportunities in conflict and natural disaster-affected areas
Targeted Beneficiaries & Geographic Area:	340,000 primary school age children (including 130,000 girls) in Blue Nile, Gedarf, Kassala, North, South and West Kordofan, including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, North/South/West Darfur, Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese education authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,955,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,955,000

Background/Justification

The civil strife in southern parts of the Sudan, the successive waves of displacement of population from areas affected by conflict and recurrent drought/flood, coupled with the lack of adequate educational facilities in these areas and areas inhabited by internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returning IDPs continue to deprive thousands of primary school-age children of access to quality learning opportunities. The data available with the Federal Ministry of Education indicate that the gross enrolment rate (GER) for primary cycle of education (grades 1-8) in 2001/02 in GoS areas was 57.7%. The GER for girls was 53.4% compared to 61.9% for boys. The total number of out-of-school children (6-13 years) was 2.65 million in 2001/02. The enrolment rate for children of nomadic families is estimated at 36%. Though there is insufficient data on enrolment rate for internally displaced children, it is estimated that the vast majority of the school age children of IDPs are not enrolled in schools. While the GER in SPLM areas is 31%, in some parts of the south, enrolment rates are below 10%. The GER for girls in SPLM areas was estimated at 16% compared to 37% for boys in 2001/02. Of those who are enrolled in schools in GoS areas, over 30 per cent of them do not reach fifth grade. In SPLM areas, only 21% of enrolled children were in upper classes (Grade 5-8) in 2001/02 and the dropout rate remains very high, particularly between Grades 1 and 2. The number of pupils in grade 2 was only 57% of those in Grade 1 and the number in Grade 3 was only 40% of those in Grade 2.

Frequent disruptions of education, insufficient educational facilities, unattractive learning environment and the inability of parents to meet the direct costs of schooling are the major factors contributing to low enrolment levels and high drop-out rates. A sizeable number of schools are housed in dilapidated structures and are deficient in terms of essential classroom furniture, and teaching-learning equipment/materials and water supply and sanitation facilities. The total number of primary schools in GoS areas in the country in 2001/02 was only 12,106 for a primary school age (6-13 years) population of 6.84 million. Children of IDPs and returning IDPs have only limited educational opportunities with basic education services being provided mostly by local authorities and NGOs with support from international NGOs and UN agencies. The estimated number of schools in SPLM areas is 1,500 with an average of just over 200 children per school for a school-age population of over 1.06 million. Only 12% of classrooms in SPLM areas have permanent structures and 43% of all classes in these areas are taught outdoors. More than 70% of schools have no latrines and 58% have no source of clean water.

Available information indicates that learning achievement of significant proportion of pupils do not measure up to the expected levels. This reflects the poor quality of education, which is attributed to the unsatisfactory learning environment, non-availability of teaching-learning materials and shortage of qualified teachers. The average textbook to pupil ratio is 1:3 in GoS areas but in many schools in rural areas it could range from 1:5 to 1:10. A baseline survey results in the southern Sudan recorded a total of 94,387 books in the schools. Assuming that there should be one textbook shared between two pupils for at least each of the four core subjects, this indicates that the available books cover less than 16% of the total books needed. In GoS areas, out of the 127,987 primary school teachers in 2001/02, only 12% of them had the prescribed qualifications.

About 41.3% of the 76,616 female teachers and 34.3% of the 51,371 male teachers are untrained. In SPLM areas only 7% of teachers have the prescribed qualifications, and only about half the teachers have received some in-service training. Only 7% of teachers are women, which has negative effect on girls' enrolment.

The progressive realisation of the right to quality primary education for all children necessitates complementary measures for making primary education accessible to all children, boys and girls alike, in these areas and improving the quality of education. The present project is an attempt in this direction.

Strategies

The project activities will focus on areas affected by conflict, locations affected by or prone to drought/flood and areas inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees. The project will maintain capacity for emergency response to ensure restoration of education activities for children in the areas where natural calamities or conflict cause large-scale human suffering. The project will provide the materials and supplies (construction materials, classroom furniture, teaching-learning equipment and recreational kits) required to ensure the establishment of safe and supportive environments for children for learning, recreation and psychosocial support in focus areas. To improve service delivery, the project will support capacity building for counterparts in planning and management of primary education. Rehabilitation/establishment of educational facilities along with the provision of essential teaching-learning equipment, classroom furniture and water and sanitation facilities to improve learning environment and the provision of educational materials to pupils to reduce direct costs of schooling will receive priority. Curriculum improvement to incorporate peace education concepts and life-skills education to promote HIV/AIDS prevention, and upgrading teacher performance to improve teaching-learning processes and introduce child-centred learning approaches and peace education will constitute other priority interventions.

Parents, communities and local governments will be mobilised to participate in planning, managing and monitoring education activities with a view to generating local support for and involvement in school improvement interventions. The project will support the development of complementary education programmes of equivalent quality such as learning centres for nomadic children, village schools with multi-grade teaching, incorporation of literacy/numeracy and life-skills into the Khalwa curriculum, and education programmes for out-of-school adolescent girls. Convergence of sectoral interventions such as the provision of water supply facilities and improved sanitation facilities on school compounds will be encouraged.

Advocacy will be carried out for resource mobilisation, the need to attend to issues of teacher training and improvement of learning environment. Public awareness will be raised on the importance of educating children and the need for quality basic education and effective child-friendly schools. At national level, the project will support the formulation of policies and strategies to improve educational access and quality in disadvantaged areas. Partnerships will be pursued to promote common strategic approaches and coordination of resources.

Activities

- Rehabilitate/establish 200 schools (800 classrooms) with community involvement to create safe and supportive environments for children for learning, recreation and psychosocial support for 50,000 pupils in areas affected by conflict/drought/flood and locations inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees.
- Restore education to 20,000 children in emergency situation by providing education kits;
- Establish/rehabilitate 60 schools (60 classrooms) to enrol 3,000 additional nomadic children.
- Provide educational materials to 320,000 pupils and school uniform to 20,000 girls to facilitate enrolment/retention of disadvantaged pupils in schools supported by UNICEF.
- Train 120 educational planners/administrators to improve planning and management of education and psycho-social programme for children in conflict-affected areas.
- Train 350 head teachers and 2,800 teachers to introduce child-centred learning approaches and to organise peace education activities.
- Introduce peace education activities and life-skills education with focus on HIV/AIDS prevention and mine risk education in schools supported by UNICEF.

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- Orient 2,500 members of the Parent Teacher Councils (PTAs) and Parent teacher Associations (PTAs) to facilitate community involvement in school improvement activities.
- Provide technical and material support to local communities and indigenous organisation to implement and monitor education activities.
- Undertake communication initiatives and organise enrolment campaigns in areas with low enrolment and retention rates.
- Assess schooling facilities and compile inventory of education services to formulate strategies/interventions to improve educational access and quality in focus areas.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected outputs/outcomes

- Enrolment/retention of 50,000 pupils facilitated through the rehabilitation/establishment of schools.
- Retention of 260,000 pupils facilitated through the provision of educational materials.
- Designing/implementation of educational programmes for pupils in disadvantaged areas facilitated through the availability of trained educational planners/administrators.
- Child-centred learning approaches introduced in primary schools in focus areas.
- Peace/life-skills education introduced in schools in focus areas.
- Community involvement in school improvement activities established in 500 schools.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Item	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Rehabilitate 200 schools (800 classrooms)	1,200,000	0	1,200,000
Establish/rehabilitate 60 schools (60 classes) for nomadic children	90,000	0	90,000
Provide educational materials to 340,000 pupils and school uniform to 20,000 girls	720,000	750,000	1,470,000
Train 120 educational planners/administrators	22,100	0	22,100
Train 350 head teachers and 2,800 teachers	280,000	160,000	440,000
Orient 2,500 members of the PTCs/PTAs	60,000	0	60,000
Communication activities and enrolment drive	40,000	59,400	99,400
Analysis of inventory of education services	40,000	40,000	80,000
Technical/logistical support to local partners	0	40,000	40,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	196,000	105,000	301,000
Programme support	339,500	218,400	557,900
Indirect programme support costs*	407,400	187,200	594,600
Total	3,395,000	1,560,000	4,955,000

**The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 8

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Improving Teacher Training and Educational Planning
Project Code:	SUD-04/E02
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery – Quick Start (TR-QS)
Principal MDG:	MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 1& 3
Objective:	Build institutional and human capacity to train educational planners/administrators and teachers and to produce textbooks required to expand access to quality primary education.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	6,500 teachers and 100 educational planners in Blue Nile, Gedarf, Kassala, North Kordofan, South/West Kordofan including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, North/South/West Darfur, Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese education authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,955,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,955,000

Background/Justification

Despite the joint efforts by national authorities, UN agencies and other partners, the primary education system in the Sudan continues to be characterised by low coverage and unsatisfactory educational quality and efficiency. Inadequate institutional and human capacity remains a major constraint to the expansion of education services and to effective planning, implementation/management and monitoring of education programmes. Another constraint to the expansion of primary education is the lack of adequate basic learning materials such as textbooks and shortage of qualified teachers. The average textbook to pupil ratio is 1:3 in GoS areas but in many schools in the rural areas it could range from 1:5 to 1:10 or none at all except for the teachers' copies. The textbook to pupil ratio is about 1:3 in most of the schools and there is a significant shortage of teachers' guides. In GoS areas, out of the 127,987 primary school teachers in 2001/02, only 12 per cent of them had the prescribed qualifications. About 41.3% of the 76,616 female teachers and 34.3% of the 51,371 male teachers were untrained. In SPLM areas the textbooks available in schools cover less than 16% of the total needs. Only 7% of teachers have the prescribed qualifications, and only about half the teachers have received some in-service training. Women make up only 7% of teaching force. The present capacity for training under qualified teachers remains grossly inadequate and there is little opportunity for ongoing and continuous professional development of in-service teachers.

The prospect of peace creates new opportunities in the education sector and brings into focus the need to lay foundations for longer-term sustainable development of the education sector by building capacities at institutional and individual level to ensure effective and efficient delivery of social services. The present project seeks to fulfil this need.

Strategies

The project seeks to build institutional and human capacity to facilitate expansion and effective delivery of education services to promote universal primary education, and to enable Sudanese educationists and institutions to effectively plan, implement, coordinate and manage education interventions. The issues that will be addressed through the project include the lack of trained teachers and education materials, and the weak educational/planning and management capacities. Special emphasis will be laid on the planning and management of interventions to promote girls' education. Support will be provided for the development of a viable information, monitoring and evaluation system to enhance the decision-making capability.

The project will further strengthen/expand the interventions such as teacher training through distance education which has been recognised as one of the most sustainable and appropriate approaches for upgrading teachers' performance in schools in southern Sudan. Peace education and life skills education with focus on healthy behaviour and HIV/AIDS prevention will be incorporated into teaching-learning process. Advocacy with the Sudanese and external partners, to

maintain the development of primary and, in particular girls education, as strategic priorities, will be strengthened.

Activities

- Support creation of a pool of trained educational planners/administrators to facilitate effective planning and management of the delivery of primary education services, with special emphasis on the implementation of proven approaches for girl's education.
- Train 2,500 teachers to introduce child-centred learning approaches with focus on training of female teachers; produce/print/distribute 400,000 textbooks to 1,000 schools.
- Train 1,000 Life skills mentors including 500 female mentors, to provide life-skills education to 100,000 children, with special focus on adolescent girls.
- Reactivate 20 teacher-training institutes to train 4,000 in-service teachers to upgrade their professional competence and pedagogical skills.
- Strengthen/establish educational planning units in 15 states and train 100 educational planners to facilitate the preparation/implementation of state-level Education for All plans.
- Establish 80 school clusters and Cluster Resource Centres to train in-service teachers to introduce child-centred learning approaches in primary schools.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected outputs/outcomes

- Institutional and human capacity enhanced to train educational planners/administrators and teachers and to produce textbooks required to expand access to quality primary education.
- Child-centred learning approaches introduced in primary schools in focus areas through training of 2,500 teachers.
- Peace education activities and life-skills education introduced in focus areas: 100,000 adolescents reached with messages on HIV/AIDS, peace education and mine awareness.
- Facilities for training 10,000 teachers established by reactivating 50 in-service teacher training institutes and educational planning units established in 15 states.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Train pool of education planners and administrators in SPLM areas	0	100,000	100,000
Train 2,500 teachers	0	630,000	630,000
Production of 400,000 textbooks	0	300,000	300,000
Train 1,000 life skills mentors	0	160,000	160,000
Reactivation of 20 teacher training institutes	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Strengthen 15 educational planning units	300,000	0	300,000
Establish 80 Cluster Resource Centres	800,000	0	800,000
Train 875 teacher trainers	175,000	0	175,000
Train 100 educational planners/administrators	25,000	0	25,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring.	184,200	119,800	304,000
Programme support	318,600	247,800	566,400
Indirect programme support costs*	382,200	212,400	594,600
Total	3,185,000	1,770,000	4,955,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 9

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Enhancing access to quality primary education
Project Code:	SUD-04/E03
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery: Capacity Building (TR-CB)
Principal MDG:	MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 3
Objective:	Ensure learning opportunities for children in newly accessible areas affected by conflict and locations inhabited by children of returning IDPs/refugees.
Targeted Beneficiaries & Geographic Area:	62,000 primary school age children (44,000 primary school age children (22,000 girls) and 18,000 adolescent girls) in Blue Nile, Gedarif, Kassala, South/West Kordofan including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, North/South/West Darfur, Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese education authorities, NGOs and CBOs.
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,715,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,715,000

Background/Justification

The prospect of peace in the Sudan has created a favourable environment for the progressive realisation of the right of all children to quality primary education. The cessation of hostilities is expected to further enhance access to areas and population groups hitherto un-served by educational facilities. The peace process together with increased security would result in the return of thousands of refugees and internally displaced populations (IDPs) to their areas of origin/choice. This will put further demand on the existing education system. In association with the peace process is the need to develop a programme aimed at building public confidence in the political process and bringing tangible benefits to the communities in conflict-affected areas. The present project which seeks to support efforts that can demonstrate quickly a positive impact of the peace process in key conflict-affected and disadvantaged areas and on populations by ensuring noticeable improvement in education is an attempt to fulfil this need. The project seeks to contribute to increased access to education with focus on girls thereby reducing the number of boys and girls out of school and contributing towards the progressive realisation of the right of all children, boys and girls alike, to quality primary education in newly accessible locations in conflict-affected areas and locations inhabited by returning IDPs/refugees and to the achievement of the MDG of universal primary education.

Strategies

The project will support the rehabilitation/establishment of schools with community involvement to create safe and supportive environments for learning, recreation and psychosocial support for children in areas affected by conflict/drought/flood and locations inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees. Reduction of direct cost of schooling of disadvantaged pupils through the provision of educational materials, and upgrading teacher performance to introduce child-centred learning approaches and incorporation of peace education and life-skills education into teaching-learning activities with special emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention will constitute other priority interventions. All teacher-training activities supported by UNICEF will incorporate HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention. The project will also promote community-school partnerships that would contribute to improved school governance/management.

The end of hostilities in southern Sudan will provide an opportunity to scale up some of the proven non-formal and cost effective educational approaches to increase the enrolment capacities and quality of education. This will expand educational access for children, especially girls, in hard-to-reach areas, disadvantage areas, newly accessible locations and in areas inhibited by returning IDPs and refugees. The approaches will include establishment of community based one-classroom schools with the provision of essential teaching-learning equipment and training packages for teachers. The new school facilities will be used as well for the complementary education programmes for the adolescents, drop out girls and ex-child soldiers. Use of radio, as an effective teaching/learning tool, will be expanded to improve educational quality and facilitate effective learning especially of languages. Very poor girls will be supported through scholarship schemes.

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Programme support communication and social mobilisation will be carried out, targeting specially parents, local leadership and community at large, to remove the cultural and social obstacles, which prevent children, especially girls, from participating in educational activities. UNICEF will work closely with some 30 NGOs in southern Sudan to promote common strategic approaches to facilitate greater impact.

Activities

- Rehabilitate 100 schools (400 classrooms) with community involvement to create supportive environments for learning for 25,000 pupils in newly accessible locations in conflict-affected areas and areas inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees.
- Establish 100 two-classroom village schools for 4,000 pupils in newly accessible areas.
- Establish 300 community-based one-classroom schools for 15,000 pupils in hard-to-reach areas that will also be used as non-formal learning centres for 18,000 adolescents.
- Introduce interactive radio teaching in 250 schools covering 40,000 pupils and teachers.
- Train 900 teachers in alternative teaching methods.
- Provide educational materials to 48,000 pupils, school uniform to 24,000 girls and scholarship to 2,500 most vulnerable girls to facilitate their enrolment and retention.
- Train 60 educational planners/administrators; and train 300 head teachers and 2,000 teachers to introduce child-centred learning approaches and to peace education activities.
- Organise advocacy and enrolment campaigns with focus on girls.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Learning opportunities provided to 44,000 primary school age children (22,000 girls) and 18,000 adolescent girls.
- Enrolment/retention of 25,000 pupils facilitated through the rehabilitation of 100 schools.
- Enrolment/retention of 2,500 poor girls ensured through the provision of scholarships.
- Retention of 48,000 pupils facilitated through the provision of educational materials.
- 40,000 children and 200 teachers have access to interactive radio teaching in 200 schools.
- 900 teachers trained in accelerating teaching and interactive radio instruction methods
- Child-centred learning approaches and peace/life skills education introduced in primary schools in focus areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Rehabilitate 100 schools (400 classrooms)	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Establish 100 two-classroom village schools	500,000	0	500,000
Establish 300 one-classroom village schools	0	450,000	450,000
Introduce radio teaching in 200 schools	0	200,000	200,000
Train 900 teachers in non-formal education approaches	0	259,000	259,000
Educational materials for 48,000 pupils and school uniform to 24,000 girls	360,000	0	360,000
Scholarships to 2,500 most vulnerable girls	0	35,000	35,000
Train 60 educational planners/administrators	14,300	0	14,300
Train 300 head teachers and 2,000 teachers	345,000	0	345,000
Advocacy and enrolment drive	81,000	85,000	166,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	184,000	103,200	287,200
Programme support	318,500	214,200	532,700
Indirect programme support	382,200	183,600	565,800
Total	3,185,000	1,530,000	4,715,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 10

Appealing Agencies:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	
Project Title:	The Eradication and Prevention of the Spread of Female Genital Mutilation	
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL07 AB	
Programme Category:	Humanitarian Action (HA)	
Principal MDG:	MDG 3	
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 4 & 5	
Objective:	Contribute to the eradication of female genital mutilation and reduce the proportion of girls subjected to all forms of FGM	
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	National (policy and legislation), with special focus on girls aged 5-11 in West/South Kordofan, Kassala, Blue Nile, and South Darfur & parts of southern Sudan.	
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs	
Project Duration:	January - December 2004	
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 828,000	
Funds Requested:	US\$ 603,000 (UNICEF)	US\$ 225,000 (UNFPA)

Background/Justification

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a chronic human rights and reproductive health issue affecting the lives of millions of women and girls, primarily but not exclusively in northern Sudan. Over the past 10 years the overall percentage of FGM in the northern states has stayed constant at approximately 90% of the female population.²⁸ Infibulation, the most serious form, has been practiced on 77% of circumcised rural females. FGM also occurs in some parts of the country controlled by the SPLM, for example it is widespread in southern Blue Nile and recorded among Nuba. Indeed, FGM is becoming more common among southern communities displaced in the north, who traditionally have not practiced it, giving rise to fears that the large-scale return of IDPs will lead to the spread of the practice. It is mostly performed on girls aged 5-9 years old, but also on infants sometimes as young as 12 days, as well as on women as re-circumcision after childbirth. The physical and psychological effects of FGM affect health and well being. The practice, deeply rooted in tradition, can lead to death, morbidity, psychological damage, obstructed labour and haemorrhage, infertility and a reduction in sexual satisfaction.

Since 2001 the government, religious leaders, academics, NGOs and UN agencies in northern Sudan have been implementing an integrated national strategy for FGM eradication. This demands zero tolerance for all forms of FGM and takes a multi-dimensional and area-focused approach with an emphasis on communication and community mobilisation. The national strategy preceded two major regional initiatives in 2003 – the Addis Ababa Declaration on Zero Tolerance (February) & the Cairo Declaration on Legal Tools to Prevent FGM (June) – which reinforce and support the strategic approaches identified in Sudan.

Work with *imams* and other religious leaders are a key component as Sudan is a devout society and the majority of people hold the misconception that FGM is a religious duty. Other strands include work with medical practitioners and traditional birth attendants, mobilisation of local authorities, parents and schools, the development of FGM-free communities (through the framework of UNICEF's Child Friendly Community Initiative) and the use of mass media. In order to maximise impact, the project concentrates initiatives in focus geographical areas. UNFPA utilises its experience in promoting alternative income generating solutions for TBA in order decrease their dependence from FGM practices. UNFPA also provides training and distribution of IEC materials on FGM and other reproductive health problems within the ICPD framework. Finally, at the national level the project advocates for the effective use of the law to support FGM eradication. The project is collaborative, involving integrated action by many different actors from government and civil society, always with Sudanese in the lead.

²⁸ Demographic Health Survey, 1989-91; Safe Motherhood Survey (SMS), 1999-2001.

Strategies

Much of the work in 2003 was orientated towards collecting baseline information. Surveys on prevalence and incidence and on knowledge, attitudes and practices were conducted in the target States. The foundations were laid for legal changes in a regional symposium held in Khartoum in August. In 2004 advocacy and policy development will support the drafting of law against FGM and the creation of supporting legal mechanisms. Project messages will be adapted to incorporate the findings of the KAP survey. The development of socially appropriate alternative age rites will be explored with pilot communities. Work with religious leaders will remain a high priority, as will advocacy and social mobilisation with schools, parents and health professionals. In SPLM-controlled areas, a study in early 2004 will establish prevalence in southern Blue Nile and Nuba and the attitudes to the practice. The study will also attempt to analyse whether fears of the practice spreading are justified. Planning for advocacy, policy and implemented projects will emerge from the recommendations of the research.

Activities

- Support 10 orientation sessions for national and state level decision makers on eradication, law reform, religious statements against FGM and FGM as a health hazard.
- Support the development of laws (and mechanisms to enforce them) combating FGM.
- Public information campaigns in support of legal measures.
- Support work with two pilot communities to develop alternative rites of passage for girls.
- Support three workshops to issue religious statements de-linking religion from FGM.
- Support preaching tours by *imams* to speak against FGM.
- Support the process of drafting criminal law against all forms of FGM and re-circumcision.
- Develop and disseminate community-based radio programmes and other information, education and communication materials.
- Support the Ministry of Health to recruit 200 trained midwives to act as focal points for community mobilisation against FGM.
- Support alternative income generation for traditional birth attendants (UNFPA).
- Train 600 anti-FGM animators and trainers at the community level in six states (three states each UNFPA and UNICEF).
- Organise 15 training sessions for community leaders, 15 public meetings and 900 home visits per year in six States on abolition (three states each UNFPA and UNICEF).
- Support six workshops for health professionals to commit to an oath against FGM and re-circumcision.
- Conduct two training of trainers for NGOs and universities on abolition strategies.
- Support coordination of anti-FGM action by GoS and civil society.
- Support research in SPLM areas to ascertain the scope and extent of FGM and the risk of the spread of the practice.
- Support discrete pilot activities in SPLM areas in Nuba and southern Blue Nile.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Enactment of anti-FGM legislation at State and Federal levels.
- Issuing of statements de-linking religion and FGM.
- In focus areas/communities, reduction in the proportion of 5-11 year-old girls subjected to all forms of FGM by 10%.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
Budget Items	US\$			
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	UNFPA	Total
Community mobilisation initiatives (action with <i>imams</i> , public information campaigns, home visits, developing alternative rites).	133,000	0	0	133,000
Advocacy workshops, training of trainers, training of community leaders and others.	78,000	0	80,000	158,000
Support to law reform	50,000	0	0	50,000
Production and dissemination of materials	50,000	0	145,000	195,000
Research and KAP surveys	0	53,000	0	53,000
Discrete pilot projects	0	51,500	0	51,500
Technical assistance and project management	40,000	8,720	0	48,720
Programme support	45,000	21,420	0	66,420
Indirect Programme Support Costs*	54,000	18,360	0	72,360
Total	450,000	153,000	225,000	828,000

* For UNICEF's projects, the actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 11

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Girls' Education Initiative
Project Code:	SUD-04/E04
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery-Quick Start (TR-QSPIP)
Principal MDG:	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 1, 2 & 4
Objective:	Ensure access to quality primary education for girls in grade 1
Targeted Beneficiaries:	36,000 primary school entry age girls
Geographic Areas	Equatoria, Upper Nile, Bahr El Ghazal, Gedarif, Kassala, Blue Nile, North/South/West Kordofan including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, North/South/West Darfur
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese education authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,500,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,500,000

Background/Justification

In spite of political commitments in Sudan towards the challenge to increase the girls' enrolment in the schools, only about 53% of all Sudanese girls aged 6-13 years (compared to 61.9% for boys) were in school during the school year 2001/02. High enrolment rates in the capital, and northern states mask the low girls' enrolment level and the actual gender gap. Such low levels on enrolment are evident in eastern and western Sudan. For instance, the GER for girls in West Darfur state was only 26.8% in 2001/02. The other states with lower enrolment rates for girls include: El Gadarif (45.0), West Kordofan (41.9%), Kassala (41.7%), South Kordofan (37.4%), Blue Nile (36.8), and South Darfur (30.7%). The percentage of girls' enrolment to total enrolment in GoS areas was 45.2 in 2001/02 academic session. This percentage ranged from 48.1 in Khartoum to 37.7 in West Darfur. Other states with a percentage lower than the national average include Kassala (44.8), Red Sea (43.8), Gedarif (43.6), Upper Nile states (43.5), North Darfur (43.3), Blue Nile (42.5), West Kordofan (42.0), and South Darfur (38.9). The gross enrolment rate for girls in SPLM areas was estimated at 16% compared to 37% for boys in 2001/02. The percentage of girls against total enrolment in SPLM areas was only 26 in 2000/01 with variations such as Bahr El Ghazal (16%), Upper Nile (27%) and Equatoria (37%) in 2001/02. The girls/boys ratio in the SPLM areas ranged from 0.41 in grade 1 to 0.26 in grade 8.

Girls' school attendance is also very poor. This is a combination of growing poverty and limited resources. In the rural areas and among the displaced communities, where the war has left many families destitute, the cost of textbooks and basic stationery deprives many girls of their right to an education. In addition, basics like the lack of decent clothing deter girls from making public appearances like attending school. Other factors which keep girls out of school include long distances to school in rural areas causing parents to be concerned about the safety of their daughters, early marriage, and direct costs as well as the opportunity costs associated with domestic work. Adolescents, especially girls, are among the most vulnerable groups as far as education is concerned. While most education efforts target primary school children, there are very few opportunities for older children to access education or to make up for the schooling they missed because of early marriage and pregnancy or separation from family as a result of the war. The task of reducing and eventually eliminating the gender gap in enrolment and completion rates at different stages of primary education remains a principal challenge.

Strategies

The project activities will focus on areas affected by conflict, locations affected by or prone to drought/flood and areas inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees. The project will provide the materials and supplies (basic construction materials, classroom furniture, teaching-learning equipment and recreational kits) required to ensure the establishment of safe and supportive environments for girls for learning and psychosocial support in focus areas. To enhance effective service delivery, the project will support capacity building for counterparts in planning and management of programmes designed to improve girls' education. Rehabilitation/establishment of educational facilities with active community involvement to improve learning environment and the provision of educational materials to girls to reduce direct costs of schooling will receive priority. Upgrading of teacher performance to introduce child-centred learning approaches, especially in

grades 1 & 2, will constitute another priority intervention. Parents, communities and local governments will be mobilised to enhance enrolment and retention of girls in schools. Convergence of sectoral interventions such as the provision of water supply facilities and improved sanitation facilities on school compounds will be encouraged. Advocacy will be carried out for resource mobilisation, the need to attend to issues of improvement of teaching-learning process and learning environment in schools. Public awareness will be raised on the importance of educating girls and the need for quality basic education and effective girl-friendly schools.

Activities

- Establish 900 village schools with community involvement to create supportive environments for learning for 40,000 pupils in newly accessible locations in conflict-affected areas and areas inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees.
- Train 900 teachers to introduce multi-grade and child-centred learning approaches.
- Provide educational materials and cloths for school uniforms to 36,000 pupils to facilitate their enrolment and retention.
- Organise advocacy and enrolment campaigns for enrolment of girls.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Learning opportunities provided to an additional 36,000 primary school age girls.
- Availability of 1,000 teachers capable of introducing multi-grade teaching and child-centred learning approaches in grades 1 & 2.
- Child-centred learning approaches introduced in 1,000 village schools in focus areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Establish 900 one-classroom village schools	900,000	900,000	1,800,000
Train 900 teachers	90,000	90,000	180,000
Educational materials and cloths for school uniforms for 36,000 pupils	180,000	180,000	360,000
Communication activities and enrolment drive	58,400	64,400	122,800
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	97,600	97,600	195,200
Programme support	170,000	252,000	422,000
Indirect programme support*	204,000	216,000	420,000
Total	1,700,000	1,800,000	3,500,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 12

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Institutional Development for Policy Planning and Monitoring of Situation of Children and Women
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL08
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery: Capacity Building (TR-CB)
Principal MDG:	MDG 4
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7
Objective:	Ensure institutional development to facilitate introduction of children's and women's rights at all levels of policy making; establish and operationalise a credible and continuously updated database to contribute to reducing the disparities in social indicators.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile and all northern states
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,135,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,135,000

Background/Justification

The prospect of peace in the Sudan has created a favourable environment for extending humanitarian/development assistance to newly accessible conflict-affected areas and locations where returning IDPs/refugees would be resettled. An important prerequisite to adequately addressing the needs of people is a comprehensive understanding of the existing services. The present project which seeks to strengthen the institutional environment needed to facilitate the preparation of appropriate policies and plans to help fulfil the rights of children and women in southern Sudan and to support the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on social services in disadvantaged areas in both north and south Sudan is an attempt to fulfil this need.

Strategies

The policy, planning and institutional development component of the project seeks to strengthen the institutional environment needed to realise children's and women's rights and to facilitate the preparation of appropriate policies and plans to ensure the provision of basic services in southern Sudan. The project will concentrate mainly on establishing and strengthening policy institutions, which in turn will ensure children's and women's rights at all level of policy making. Data collection and analysis will be used as a basis for effective advocacy at policy maker's level and for effective project implementation at community level. The project activities in southern Sudan will focus on collecting data through sentinel site surveys, recording and presenting information in maps and databases. The quarterly sentinel site surveys will continue in 45 locations in southern Sudan. The surveys will provide trend data on issues ranging from school attendance to disease incidence to re-recruitment of child soldiers.

The project will support the establishment and operation of a credible and continuously updated database to contribute to reducing the disparities in social indicators. The project will support updating of databases and related maps showing the locations of all health, education, and safe drinking water facilities. In addition, it will expand use of Child Info, which has recently become development info, a global software programme that shows childhood indicators on maps, to analyse areas of greatest need. It will also support identification of especially vulnerable groups, such as IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees, nomads or others based on vulnerability analysis.

Activities

- Support institutional development for policy planning to promote rights of children and women.
- Organise a large-scale household survey and four quarterly surveys at 45 sentinel sites.
- Conduct Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) survey to assess the situation of children and women and progress towards achievement of social sector goals and targets.
- Update maps of health, water, and education services according to information gathered by sectoral experts and counterparts.

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- Include all relevant data in the Child/Dev Info database and train all project officers to use Child/Dev Info.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Establishment of appropriate institutions in the south Sudan to ensure that children and women rights are incorporated at every level of government and society.
- Results of quarterly surveys and major household survey disseminated and used by humanitarian community and Sudanese authorities and communities.
- Databases and maps produced showing locations of health, water, and education services in southern Sudan.
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) survey conducted to assess the situation of children and women and progress towards achievement of social sector goals and targets;

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Sentinel Site Surveys	0	270,000	270,000
Database & mapping	50,000	115,000	165,000
Sectoral service inventory and monitoring systems	82,600	0	82,600
Reports and Publications	50,000	140,000	190,000
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS III)	300,000	200,000	500,000
Software support to establish policy planning institutions	0	120,000	120,000
Training and equipment for counterparts	60,000	102,300	162,300
Technical assistance and project management, supervision and monitoring	42,400	77,600	120,000
Programme support	75,000	193,900	268,900
Indirect programme support costs*	90,000	166,200	256,200
Total Project Budget:	750,000	1,385,000	2,135,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 13

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Emergency Health Care
Project Code:	SUD-04/H08
Programme Category:	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Principal MDG:	MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1, 5 & 6.
Objective:	To ensure access to basic health care services for children and women in areas affected by conflict, locations affected/prone to drought/flood, and areas inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	2992,000 children and women, including 682,000 under-five children and 122,000 pregnant women in Blue Nile, Gedarf, Kassala, North Kordofan, South/West Kordofan including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, North/South/West Darfur, Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,944,230
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,944,230

Background/Justification

Sudan continues to be characterised by high levels of infant and under-five mortality rates. The Safe Motherhood Survey (SMS) conducted by UNFPA in 1999 estimated under-five mortality rate at 104 per 1,000 live births in GoS areas for the period 1990-99. The under-five mortality rates ranged between 59 per 1,000 live births in El Gezira state to 172 in Blue Nile state. The SMS (1999) also indicated that approximately 60% of deaths among children under five occur during the first year of life. The infant mortality rate (IMR) was estimated at 68 per 1,000 live births for the period 1990-1999 using direct estimation method. The IMR ranged between 51 per 1,000 live births in Sinnar state to 116 in Red Sea state. Though statistically representative estimates for infant mortality rates in SPLM areas are not available, some sources quote upper limit of infant mortality at 170 per 1,000 live births. The under-five mortality rate for the Sudan, as estimated by World Development Indicators Database 2002 (World Bank), is 108 compared to 89 per 1,000 live births for developing countries while the IMR is estimated at 68 compared to 62 per 1,000 live births for developing countries.

Child health in Sudan continues to be affected by cyclic natural disasters, such as drought/flood in some states and occasional outbursts of meningitis, acute diarrhoeas, buruli, yellow fever and the spread of HIV/AIDS. About 670,000 under-five children die from preventable diseases every year. Malaria, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases, combined with malnutrition, are the leading causes of death among under-five children. The leading causes of morbidity in SPLM areas are malaria (29%), diarrhoea (13%) and respiratory infections (11%). MICS 2000 shows ARI and diarrhoea prevalence rates respectively of 17% and 28% among under-five children nation-wide, but diarrhoea prevalence in some states go up to 40%. The malaria prevalence rate among under-five children was 23% in the north and 37% in the southern towns of Juba, Wau and Malakal. Malaria contributes 22.8-37.2% of all reported diseases, with a high fatality rate of over 4 to 7 % (the accepted ratio is 1-3%). In areas of marked seasonality, such as Khartoum, Kassala, Gedarf and central Sudan, fulminant malaria epidemics occur after high riverine and flash floods. Malaria endemicity is highest in the south. In southern Sudan, regular outbreaks of malaria, as well as increasing chloroquine resistance has necessitated WHO to recommend the use of another drug as a first line treatment. Measles is estimated to affect up to 30% of children in the age group 9-59 months with three years cyclic epidemic. There is some evidence to suggest that the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) is showing slight decline after the introduction of the IMCI strategy in 1997. The disparate surveys showed a child in Sudan experiences 2-3 episodes of pneumonia each year with a case fatality rate of 3.6%. The prevalence of diarrhoea in northern states has been levelling out at 28.2% among children under the age of five and at 24.9 in the southern states. Sound and effective partnerships have been establish with partners, counterparts, NGOs and the private sector in the areas of Immunisation, RBM, HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health, Salt Iodisation and emergency preparedness and response (EPR). In the southern sector there are about 68 health partners thus requiring strong and effective coordination.

Strategies

The project will focus on reducing child morbidity/mortality caused by malaria, diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections (ARI). Malaria control interventions at the National level will follow the global Roll Back Malaria strategy in partnership with other actors. Malaria control efforts will also focus on developing community-based strategies for rapidly expanding the use and sustainable treatment of bed nets, and improved access to appropriate prophylactic management within the global Roll-Back Malaria partnership.

The project will attempt to integrate all community-based primary health care interventions such as Integrated Management of Childhood Diseases (IMCI), malaria prevention, control of ARI and diarrhoeal disease with community-based nutrition, maternal health, and health education. Increased emphasis will be placed on antenatal care and IMCI, which would provide health workers, mothers and caregivers with the necessary case management skills to handle the most common childhood illness. The project will make available the equipment, drugs and related supplies (minimum care package) necessary to support a community-based system capable of providing integrated child and maternal care in the focus areas.

The project will provide training to strengthen the capacity and improve the skills of service providers and care givers at state, locality and community levels. Community participation will be encouraged through social mobilisation. The project will undertake advocacy activities with Federal and State Authorities for supporting health services in disadvantaged areas.

Activities

- Provide vaccines (BCG, DPT, measles and OPV) for routine immunisation of 122,000 children and for supplemental TT campaigns along with consumables.
- Provide drugs kit and hospital supplementary kits of essential drugs to 64 rural hospitals for 6 months.
- Provide Essential Drug Kits to 170 Health Centres and supplementary essential drugs to 250 clinics for one year.
- Provide Emergency Obstetric care equipment units to 20 health facilities.
- Provide 90,000 long lasting Insecticide-treated bed nets (LLTNs) and 40,000 Demuria bed nets to pregnant women and children under five years in focus areas.
- Provide 900 litres of Deltamethrin insecticide for re-impregnation of regular bed nets.
- Train 50 supervisors and 250 health providers to facilitate effective implementation of IMCI.
- Rehabilitation of 85 clinics and 10 PHCCs.
- Train 200 Community Health Workers (CHWs), Village Health Workers (VHWs), mentors on necessary case management skills to handle the most common childhood illness.
- Support social mobilisation and communication activities, including production of IEC materials, to facilitate the adoption of behaviours/practices at the family/community level to handle the most common childhood diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea and ARI.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected outputs/outcomes

- Access to basic health care services for 2.9 million children and women, including 682,000 under-five children and 122,000 pregnant women, in areas affected by conflict, locations affected/prone to drought/flood, and areas inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Provision of vaccines (BCG, DPT, measles, OPV) for routine immunisation and supplemental TT campaigns and consumables	709,000	233,000	942,000
Provision of 256 PHC (A-G) kit and supplementary kits of essential drugs for 64 rural hospitals	194,000	35,000	229,000
Provision of 680 PHC (A&B) E/Drug Kits for 170 Health Centres	120,000	30,000	150,000
Provision of supplementary essential drugs	400,000	95,000	495,000
Provision of 20 Emergency Obstetric Care equipment units as well as 100 PHCU kits and 10 PHCC kits	140,000	25,000	165,000
Provision of 75,000 Long Lasting treated nets (LLTNs) and 30,000 Demuria bed nets	500,000	448,300	948,300
Provision of 900 litres of Deltamethrin insecticide for re-impregnation of regular nets	22,500	0	22,500
Logistical support/transport	125,000	50,000	175,000
Training of 50 supervisors and 250 health providers	50,000	22,200	72,200
Rehabilitation of 85 clinics and 10 PHCCs	126,500	50,000	176,500
IMCI training activities	60,000	60,000	120,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	194,000	104,420	298,420
Programme support	338,790	218,120	556,910
Indirect programme support cost*	406,440	186,960	593,400
Total	3,386,230	1,558,000	4,944,230

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 14

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Expansion of Routine Immunisation Services
Project Code:	SUD-04/H09
Project Category:	Transitional recovery – Capacity building (TR-CB)
Principal MDG:	MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1, 5 & 6
Objective:	To improve capacity for routine immunisation to protect children against major childhood diseases, and women of child bearing age and pregnant women from maternal and neonatal tetanus
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	460,000 under-five children and 92,000 pregnant women and 250,000 women of child bearing age in Blue Nile, Gedarif, Kassala, North/South/West Darfur, North Kordofan, South/West Kordofan including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile and Equatoria
Implementing Partners:	Government, Counterparts, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,583,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,583,000

Background/Justification

Immunisation remains a highly cost effective contributor to child survival and early childhood development. However, routine immunisation is facing difficulties in Sudan and is under threat in some states. The annualised routine immunisation coverage for children in the age group 12-23 months for the year 2002 was 64% for DPT3, 68.1% for BCG and 67.1% for measles. In four states, DPT3 coverage was very low (West Darfur – 44.5%; West Kordofan – 40.5%; South Darfur 50.5%; North Darfur – 36.2%). The average dropout rate between DPT1 and DPT3 was 15.5%. MICS 2000 indicated that in the SPLM areas, three out of four children under the age of 12 months did not receive even first dose of DPT and two-thirds of were not immunised against measles in the year 1999. In the year 2002, only 16,881 children (7% of target) and 8,230 children (3.5% of the target of 235,000 children) were covered for DPT3. The dropout rate between DPT1 and DPT3 was as high as 54%. A priority task, therefore, is to ensure immunisation coverage of at least 85% in all parts of the country.

A number of factors and constraints contribute to the overall low EPI coverage and the wide disparities. The vast area of Sudan and poor infrastructure make it extremely difficult to provide adequate immunisation services. Widely dispersed populations, high proportions of rural and nomadic people, and frequent population movements due to conflict or natural disasters are added factors. More importantly, EPI requires significant support to improve the coverage. It is estimated that one-third of the cold chain needs rehabilitation or replacement. A national inventory and cold chain assessment conducted in 2001 showed a functional status of less than 25% in some states compared to between 50% and 75% in other parts of the country. Through the generous contributions of the Japan government and the Rotary International, spares, cold boxes, vaccine carriers and solar as well as ice lining refrigerators were provided and distributed to 22 States during 2002-2003. The expansion of immunisation services necessitates the creation of new vaccination posts and cold stores and rehabilitation/upgrading of the existing cold chain equipment to make them fully functional. There is a need to accelerate the expansion and provision of CFC free equipment and to provide spares for preventive maintenance and repairs. In addition, virtually all the vehicles provided earlier for outreach need to be replaced. Supervision and monitoring of EPI activities require strengthening. Aggressive social mobilisation activities need to be put in place on a sustainable basis.

Strategies

The project seeks to support expansion of immunisation services with increased attention to high-risk areas of low coverage. The project will promote intensified efforts in capacity building of the EPI and cold chain technical officers and managers for ensuring proper equipment maintenance and vaccine management and the establishment of more fixed vaccination sites and expansion of outreach sites/services. The project will support the provision of cold chain equipment and related supplies, and low cost transport facilities for sustainable outreach services. Intensified social mobilisation and programme communication will be directed primarily at mothers and other

caretakers and there will be quantitative project monitoring and evaluation using standard methodologies. Regular monitoring and scheduling of vaccines and end use of supplies will be an important component of the project. An evaluation will be conducted to assess the functionality of the cold chain facilities and to update the equipment inventory.

Activities

- Provide and distribute solar/electric refrigerators and generators to equip 320 health facilities and/or fixed immunisation centres and satellite stores.
- Provide and distribute 1,280 vaccine carriers and 320 cold boxes respectively to support outreach and mobile teams.
- Train 240 EPI operation and cold chain officers, 60 technicians and/or electrician volunteers on basic preventive maintenance, repairs and installation and basic/middle level EPI management.
- Adapt, print and distribute 1,000 copies of EPI modules and cold chain maintenance manual and renewal and rehabilitation plan into Arabic and English languages.
- Conduct two inventory and functionality assessments.
- Set up three sub-national cold chain repair and training workshops (Malakal, Nyala & Juba)
- Provide four vehicles to support vaccine transfer, supervision and monitoring visits.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Improved capacity for routine immunisation to achieve and sustain at least 80% coverage nationally.
- 460,000 under-five children vaccinated to protect them from six major childhood diseases, and 92,000 pregnant women and 250,000 women of child bearing age vaccinated in focus areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Procurement and distribution of Solar/electric refrigerators and generators	580,200	387,000	967,200
Procurement and distribution of 1280 vaccine carriers and 320 cold	280,000	140,000	420,000
Provide spare parts (30%) for the equipment	50,000	25,000	75,000
Train 240 EPI and cold chain officers, technicians and electrician volunteers	30,000	15,000	45,000
Adapt, print and distribute 1000 copies cold chain maintenance manual and renewal and rehabilitation plan (English and Arabic)	10,000	5,000	15,000
Two inventory and functionality assessments	20,000	10,000	30,000
Set up three additional national cold chain repair workshops	50,000	0	50,000
Provide three vehicles for vaccine transfer, supervision and monitoring visits with spares	50,000	25,000	75,000
Provide and distribute cold chain repair kits and spares to 15 repair workshops	40,000	30,000	70,000
Technical assistance and project management, supervision and monitoring	165,100	64,520	229,620
Programme support	163,500	132,720	296,220
Indirect programme support costs*	196,200	113,760	309,960
Total	1,635,000	948,000	2,583,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 15

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R)
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS07
Programme Category:	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Principal MDG:	MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs1, 2, 3,5, 6, & 7
Objective:	Ensure availability of shelter and relief materials to improve living conditions and contribute to survival and protection of children and women affected by conflict and/or natural disasters
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	200,000 people (40,000 families) in Blue Nile, Red Sea, Gedarf, Kassala, North, South and West Kordofan, including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, North/South/West Darfur, Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,203,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,203,000

Background/Justification

Ensuring support to communities in crisis continues to be essential in the context of the recurrent conflict/drought/flood situation in the Sudan. Displacement of population due to conflict/drought/flood necessitates immediate response by humanitarian agencies. The prolonged conflict and recurrent natural disasters such as drought/flood have eroded the existing asset base and weakened traditional coping mechanisms. In collaboration with other agencies and partners, UNICEF will prepare for Emergency Assessments and respond to the needs of women and children in emergency situations.

Within the Emergency Preparedness and Response structures, UNICEF will make contingency plans jointly with stakeholders by reviewing emergency scenarios and response capacities. At the onset of emergencies, UNICEF will organise Emergency Response Team Meetings with other partners to rapidly assess needs of affected populations. This will lead to timely response through provision of shelter and relief items such as survival kits. UNICEF would provide for the emergency needs of 20,000 families Through EP&R actions, UNICEF would provide for the emergency needs of 200,000 people (40,000 families) affected/displaced by conflict and natural calamities such as drought and flood.

Activities

- Establish Emergency Preparedness and Response structures and train staff to improve their capacity to prepare for and respond to acute emergencies;
- Procure and preposition emergency supplies;
- Conduct workshops/discussions and mapping activities with community members for Emergency Preparedness and Response and Contingency Planning;
- Conduct rapid needs assessments to verify and establish needs;
- Organise response team meetings;
- Respond in the shortest time possible to Emergency Situations in the assessed areas with provisions of supplies and logistical support;
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring to ensure effective utilisation of delivered items;
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected outputs/outcomes

- Stability afforded to 200,000 (40,000 families) affected by natural and man-made disasters through the provision of family relief and shelter items.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Pre-positioning of minimum contingency stocks of IDP kits, shelter items, relief supplies and distribution/delivery	729,300	1,000,000	1,729,300
EP&R Interagency assessments and related costs	50,000	200,000	250,000
EPR training activities	30,000	35,000	65,000
EP&R contingency planning	30,000	30,720	60,720
Field base management	0	65,000	65,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	67,200	133,000	200,200
Programme support	171,500	276,920	448,420
Indirect programme support costs (12%)*	147,000	237,360	384,360
Total	1,225,000	1,978,000	3,203,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 16

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Community Radio Listening Project
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS08
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery: Capacity Building (TR-CB)
Principal MDG:	MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1,2,3,4,5, 6 & 7
Objective:	Increase access to information and awareness on the prevention of childhood illnesses (through immunisation), HIV/AIDS, malaria, landmines, promote a culture of peace and create awareness of child and human rights
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	About 25,000 members of women and youth groups and community development committees, and 3 million community residents in Bahr El Ghazal, Equatoria, Upper Nile, Blue Nile, Kassala, West/South Kordofan, and West Darfur.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGO partners, CBOs
Project Duration:	January –December, 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,170,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,170,000

Background/Justification

The communication infrastructure in Sudan has been badly affected by the civil war, especially in the southern part of Sudan and in the western poorer region of Darfur. Apart from destruction and or deterioration of equipment, trained personnel have left the country and as a result, radio is under-utilised as a means to disseminate social development messages, especially to remote and poor communities.

UNICEF piloted the Community Radio Listening project in three states in 2002 (South Kordofan, West Darfur and Upper Nile) and has expanded the project to four new states in 2003 (Bar El Ghazal, Bahr el Jabel, West Kordofan and Kassala). An assessment of the Malakal project in March 2003 revealed that most of the radio listening groups were functioning and sharing feedback with the radio stations. Also, that there is an enormous demand for more programmes in local dialects especially by illiterate residents in remote areas. The IMS study on 'Media and Peace in Sudan – Options for immediate action' documents the components of this UNICEF/GoS initiative and specifically recommended its strengthening and expansion.

Strategies

The project seeks to increase awareness among vulnerable groups of returnee and host communities on basic facts for life such as HIV/AIDS, landmines, child and maternal immunisation, malaria, personal and environmental hygiene, child rights and how to prevent and provide first aid and home care to address basic child and maternal illnesses. Several strategies will be blended and used concurrently. Given the extent of destroyed or dilapidated infrastructure, service delivery will include the provision of complete MW (or FM) radio units to the stations and solar hand sets to community listening groups. Secondly, radio staff capacity (also extremely weak due to emigration of qualified personnel), will be strengthened through the provision of skills training on production using folk media, programming in local dialects and on how to establish, support and monitor the listening groups. In addition, social mobilisation will be used to get communities (especially youth and women groups and community development committees) to participate actively in the group discussion and to regularly give feedback to radio staff and other project personnel on knowledge being acquired, emerging attitudes and evolving practices.

Activities

- Conduct audience surveys in 4 primary target states to ascertain information channels and listening habits.
- Procure and establish 2 complete MW and 1 complete FM unit, 1,000 solar/wind up combination hand sets, 20 mini disc recorders, audio recorders, and basic AV equipment and supplies and 4 vehicles, 18 motorcycles to radio staff and 100 bicycles.
- Conduct social mobilisation to establish community radio listening committees and promote community listening;

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- Train 40 radio producers on production using folk media, programming in local dialects, and how to establish, support and monitor listening groups.
- Orient 1,000 community listening groups (25 persons/group) on the use and management of the solar radios and on listening group dynamics.
- Produce and monitor 300 programmes (100/state) in at least nine local dialects (3 x 3 states) using folk media format (focus on the 3 states with upgraded stations).
- Conduct review meetings and undertake an assessment.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected outputs/outcomes

- 3 radio stations (2 MW and 1 FM) established and broadcasting in local dialects.
- 25,000 members of youth and women groups discussing social development issues.
- 3 million persons have access to information against risky behaviour practices pertaining to HIV/ADS, landmines, malaria, female circumcision.
- Radio staff capacity in 9 states upgraded to support production in folk media format.
- Culture of peace promoted and awareness of basic child and human rights increased.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Audience surveys in 4 primary target states to ascertain information channels and listening habits	40,000
Establishment of 2 complete MW and 1 complete FM unit,	500,000
Procurement/distribution of 1,000 solar/wind up combination hand sets, 20 mini disc recorders, audio recorders, and basic AV equipment and supplies	62,890
Procurement/distribution of 4 vehicles, 18 motorcycles and bicycles	143,250
Social mobilisation to promote community listening	6,000
Training of 40 radio producers on production using folk media, programming in local dialects, and how to establish, support and monitor listening groups	6,380
Orientation of 1,000 community listening groups (25 persons/group) on the use and management of the solar radios and on listening group dynamics	30,620
Production and monitoring of 450 programmes (50 x 9 states) in at least 27 local dialects (3 dialects x 9 states) using folk media format	21,240
Review meetings and assessment	34,820
Technical assistance, project management, monitoring and supervision	67,400
Programme support	117,000
Indirect Programme support costs*	140,400
Total	1,170,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 17

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Control of measles/meningitis outbreak and Vitamin A supplementation
Project Code:	SUD-04/H10 AB
Programme Category:	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Principal MDG:	MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1,5 &6
Objective:	Ensure vaccination against measles and meningitis, and vitamin A supplementation for children
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	700,000 children aged 9 months to 15 years for measles and Vitamin A supplementation and 150,000 children and women aged 2 years to 30 years for meningitis control in Blue Nile, Kassala, Gedarif, North/South/West Darfur, North Kordofan, South/West Kordofan including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, Upper Nile, Bahr El Ghazal and Equatoria.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs.
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,068,974
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,068,974

Background/Justification

Coverage of basic health services and infrastructure in the Sudan continues to be low and inequitable. Less than 50 per cent of the population in the Sudan has access to health facilities. The coverage for routine immunisation varies widely among different states. The annualised routine immunisation coverage for children in the age group 12-23 months for the year 2002 was 64% for DPT3, 68.1% for BCG and 67.1% for measles. In four states, the coverage for measles was very low (West Darfur 20 %; West Kordofan 29.2%; South Darfur 28.9%; North Darfur 44.8%). MICS 2000 indicated that in the SPLM areas, three out of four children under the age of 12 months did not receive even first dose of DPT and two-thirds of them were not immunised against measles in the year 1999. In the year 2002, only 16,881 children (7% of target) and 8,230 children (3.5% of the target of 235,000 children) were covered for DPT3. The dropout rate between DPT1 and DPT3 was as high as 54%. Sudan has been experiencing measles outbreaks frequently. North Sudan experienced major measles outbreaks in 1991, 1996 and 1999. In southern Sudan, in 2002, there were more than 10 reported outbreaks affecting children up to the age of 12 years. Vitamin A deficiency and malnutrition, have been reported widely with GAM >30% in 4 areas in 2003, and between 20-30% in other areas. In 2003, the polio NIDs managed to reach 1.7m children under five in the southern sector as opposed to 1.3m in 2002. The challenge of administering injectable vaccines is more demanding compared to oral administrations.

Strategies

The project will provide supply and equipment support to supplemental measles campaigns in high-risk localities as determined by the epidemiology and set criteria. Most importantly, service delivery will entail mass multi-antigen campaigns or pulse campaigns in a phased manner. Aggressive social mobilisation and programme communication will be applied to create demand for services and immunisation in all communities and health communities and deal with reported adverse events following immunisation cases. The project will strengthen the technical capability of national, state and locality/NGO service providers and programme managers in providing safe vaccination services of quality, and enhance their skills in planning, monitoring and supervision. Finally mothers and caretakers will be empowered to ensure completion of immunisation for their children and dietary sources for vitamin enrichment.

Activities

- Provide measles vaccine 83,790 vials of 10 doses; 10,500 capsules (100 IU) and 90,500 capsules (200IU) of vitamin A capsules; 3,990 vials of 50 dose CSM vaccine; and 660,000 AD syringes and 264 safety boxes cartons.
- Train 480 health providers, surveillance officers and cold chain staff on micro planning, vitamin A administration and implementation strategy.

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- Conduct one round multi-antigen mass campaign (measles, meningitis) with Vitamin A supplementation in selected high-risk areas.
- Conduct pre-campaign advocacy and mobilisation of opinion and community leaders.
- Conduct two post campaign review meetings and coverage assessments.
- Support 80 disease surveillance sentinel sites with record books and forms.
- Train 80 focal persons in record keeping reporting and data management; and
- Set up 45 health facilities based vaccine and waste management monitoring sites.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- 700,000 children aged 9 months to 15 years vaccinated to protect them from measles and 150,000 children and women vaccinated to protect them from meningitis.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
Budget Items	US\$			
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	WHO	Total
Procurement and distribution of measles vaccine (83,790 10-dose vials)	89,400	24,000	0	113,400
Procurement and distribution of 100 (10,500) and 200IU (90,500) Vitamin A	50,000	18,000	0	68,000
Procurement and distribution of 1,330 50-dose meningitis (CSM) vials	0	37,800	0	37,800
Procurement and distribution of 748,000 AD syringes and 300 safety boxes	66,000	14,000	0	80,000
Printing and distribution of surveillance forms and record books for 160 sites	0	0	12,500	12,500
Training of 480 health providers, surveillance officers and cold chain staff on micro planning, vitamin A administration/implementation strategy	0	35,000	75,000	110,000
One round multi-antigen mass campaign (measles/meningitis) with Vitamin A	780,000	99,000	0	879,000
Pre-campaign advocacy visits and mobilisation of 60 opinion and community leaders	45,000	15,000	0	60,000
Two post campaign review meetings and coverage assessments	25,000	10,000	0	35,000
Setting up integrated disease surveillance sentinel sites and training of 80 focal persons	0	10,000	36,000	46,000
Support safe injection practice, vaccine and waste management in 45 sites	45,000	10,340	0	55,340
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	85,200	27,300	0	112,500
Programme support	152,000	56,840	7,527	216,367
Indirect programme support	182,400*	48,720*	11,947‡	243,067
Total	1,520,000	406,000	142,974	2,068,974

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

‡ Programme coordination, monitoring and reporting

Project 18

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Strengthening Primary Health Care
Project Code:	SUD-04/H11
Project Category:	Transitional Recovery: Quick Start (TR-QSPIP)
Principal MDG:	MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1, 5 & 6
Objective:	Ensure access to quality primary health care to hard to reach or unreachable people in need
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	944,000 persons, including 700,000 under-five children and 122,000 pregnant women in Blue Nile, Gedarf, Kassala, North/South/West Kordofan including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, North/South/West Darfur, Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 5,081,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 5,081,000

Background/Justification

The overall health status of the people in the Sudan continues to be low. The Safe Motherhood Survey (SMS) conducted by UNFPA in 1999 estimated under-five and infant mortality rates respectively at 104 and 62 per 1,000 live births in GoS areas for the period 1990-99. The neonatal mortality rate itself accounts for 30 per live birth. Though statistically representative estimates for infant and under-five mortality rates in SPLM areas are not available, some sources quote upper limit of infant mortality at 170 per 1,000 live births.

Malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhoeal diseases, combined with malnutrition, are the leading causes of death among under-five children. Recurrent natural disasters like drought lead to regular food shortages and chronic malnutrition in many parts of the country. Coverage of basic health services in the Sudan continues to be low. Less than 50% of the population in the Sudan has access to health facilities. It is estimated that one quarter of the health facilities are not functional. The majority of the functioning primary health facilities and hospitals do not have recommended supplies of essential drugs, medical equipment and trained health personnel. The population in SPLM areas was served by 788 health facilities in 2002. The distribution of health facilities remains unequal – Equatoria with 26% of population has 48% (381) health facilities; Bahr El Ghazal with 49% of population is served by 21% (165) of health facilities; and Upper Nile with 19% of population has 23%(178) of health facilities.

The annualised routine immunisation coverage for children in the age group 12-23 months in GoS areas for the year 2002 was 64% for DPT3, 68.1% for BCG and 67.1% for measles. There is a shortage in all categories of health personnel. Doctors per 100,000 population are 17.6. This ranges between 44.8 in Khartoum and 1.5 in West Darfur. Nurses per 100,000 people were 50.4. It ranged from 138.3 in Sinnar to 18.6 in West Darfur. The medical assistants per 100,000 population was 21 which varied from 58 in Northern state to 5.5 in West Darfur. In the SPLM areas, there were only 88 doctors, 192 clinical officers, 647 nurses, 719 health technicians and 2,593 community level workers (50% TBAs).

The review of PHC services indicate weak programme management and technical capacity, poor integration and coordination of programme, and finally lack of community ownership and government contribution or investment for the expansion of the coverage and improvement of the quality of health services.

Strategies

The project will support complementary measures for making health facilities accessible to all and improving the quality of health services. The project will focus on newly accessible locations in conflict-affected areas, locations affected by or prone to drought and flood, areas inhabited by IDPs, and locations inhabited by IDPs/refugees returning to their place of origin/choice and nomadic population groups. The major emphasis will be on improving access and utilisation of services through the establishment of primary health care units with referral or rural hospital

support. It will aim at reduction of incidence of malaria, diarrhoea, ARI, measles and other vaccine preventable diseases including eradication of polio. A phased social mobilisation and programme communication plan will be implemented to promote demand for services and to sustain health care seeking behaviour using a multi-media approach. Training of health supervisors and service providers to facilitate effective delivery of services with special focus on IMCI, reproductive health, Roll Back malaria and basic health care including immunisation will constitute an important aspect of the project.

Activities

- Rehabilitate 20 rural hospitals and 80 primary health Centres with the provision of appropriate medical equipment and drugs.
- Organise double rounds of Polio sub-national immunisation days campaigns for 2.3 million children aged 0-59 months.
- Train 240 health personnel on PHC, RBM, RH, IMCI, Drug revolving fund and case management of childhood illnesses.
- Train EPI providers and volunteers on basic, middle level and cold chain management
- Undertake social mobilisation and communication activities, including production/ dissemination and broadcasting of key messages in main local languages to ensure vaccination of children and women.
- Establish/strengthen integrated disease surveillance and EPI information system.
- Provide logistics support, including ambulances fitted with communication equipment to 4 rural hospitals and 12 vehicles to focus states for supervision and emergency support.
- Provide logistics support to 320 outreach facilities with cold chain equipment and transport facilities (160 bicycles and 80 motorcycles).
- Support the health information system, including the provision of simplified forms and birth certificates.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Access to quality basic primary health care and immunisation services ensured for 944,000 persons in disadvantaged areas, including 122,000 children aged 0-11 months, 700,000 under-five children and 122,000 pregnant women.
- Reduction of disease incidence relating to malaria, diarrhoea, ARI, and measles in focus areas.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Rehabilitation of 20 rural hospitals and 80 primary health Centres	150,000	70,000	220,000
Equipping 80 health facilities with BOC and 20 rural hospitals with EOC	350,000	110,000	460,000
Equipping 4 rural hospitals (referral units) with ambulances and provide 12 vehicles in focus states for supervision and emergency support	300,000	100,000	400,000
Provision of logistics support to 320 outreach facilities with cold chain items and transport facilities (160 bicycles and 80 motorcycles)	100,000	30,000	130,000
Provision of logistical support, computers, and communication equipment to four referral centres	74,000	25,000	99,000
Production/distribution of materials to support the health information system	75,000	25,000	100,000
Training of 240 health personnel on PHC, RBM, RH, IMCI, Drug revolving fund and management	101,000	65,000	166,000
Organisation of double rounds of polio sub-national immunisation days campaigns for 2.3 million children aged 0-59 months	385,000	1,050,000	1,435,000
Training of EPI providers and volunteers on basic, middle level and cold chain management	86,000	30,000	116,000
Establishment of disease surveillance and EPI information system with 1million cards, 8,000 reporting forms and 24,000 record books	25,000	10,000	35,000
Printing/distribution of social mobilisation and programme communication materials	125,000	45,000	170,000
Periodic supervision/monitoring visits	35,000	10,000	45,000
Programme evaluation and coverage surveys in 6 selected states	50,000	20,000	70,000
Provision of IMCI essential drugs (240 supplementary kits)	80,000	25,520	105,520
Technical assistance and project management	154,400	161,220	315,620
Programme support	268,000	336,140	604,140
Indirect programme support cost*	321,600	288,120	609,720
Total	2,680,000	2,401,000	5,081,000

* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 19

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Water and Environmental Sanitation
Project Code:	SUD-04/WS01
Programme Category:	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Principal MDG:	MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7
Objective:	Increase access to safe water and sanitation for children and women including school pupils
Targeted Beneficiaries & Geographic Area:	322,750 children and women (including 25,000 pupils) in conflict-affected and drought/flood-prone/affected areas and locations inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees in Blue Nile, Gedarif, Kassala, North Kordofan. South/West Kordofan including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, North/South/West Darfur, Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 7,044,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 7,044,000

Background/Justification

Low level of access to clean water continues to be a major problem in the Sudan with more than 40% and 70% of the population in the northern and southern Sudan respectively drinking unsafe water. The lack of safe drinking water, especially in conflict-affected and drought-affected/prone areas, including areas inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs, has made water borne diseases a major health hazard. Diarrhoeal diseases are sporadically prevalent in many parts of the country. Guinea worm is endemic in more than 6,000 villages, with southern Sudan representing more than 80% of world's burden. An estimated 65% of the population has no access to sanitary means of excreta disposal. Approximately 40% of the deaths of children under-five years of age are attributed to diarrhoea caused by poor hygiene and unsafe drinking water.

The project aims to contribute to the progressive realisation of the right of children and women in conflict-affected and drought/flood-prone/affected areas in the Sudan to have access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation services, thereby reducing water-borne diseases and improving quality of life. The project will focus on most needy areas and the most vulnerable groups in conflict-affected areas, areas affected by or prone to drought/flood, locations inhabited by IDPs and areas inhabited by returning IDPs/refugees.

Strategies

The project will provide the materials and supplies necessary for appropriate and low cost technology water supply systems. Rehabilitation of existing water schemes will be given priority over installation of new facilities. Priority will be given to areas where the competition over water resources may lead to conflict among water users.

To promote community management and sustainability of water supply and sanitation facilities, the project will facilitate the formation of community organisations such as Community Development or Village Health Committees with emphasis on gender equality and participation of youth and children. The project will build the capacity of national counterparts and local/community partners through training in planning, management and participatory approaches. Counterpart and community resource mobilisation will be pursued for cost sharing and establishing revolving funds, wherever appropriate. The project will work closely with the Sudan Guinea Worm Eradication Programme, Global 2000 and other partners, with special focus on the provision of safe water in Guinea Worm endemic communities. At National level, the project will support policies and strategies to replicate its implemented approaches. Partnerships will be pursued for unification of approaches and coordination of resources.

The environmental sanitation component will focus on demonstration of low cost sanitary facilities at village/community level and promotion of school sanitation. Community organisations will be supported to shoulder the responsibility of promoting sanitation and hygiene at the village level.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices studies will be conducted to design sound strategies for promotion and community involvement, especially of women.

Activities

- Repair/rehabilitation of 800 existing hand pumps to improve access to safe drinking water for 200,000 persons.
- Procure spare parts for 1,500 IM2 pumps and maintain/rehabilitate 200 water points to improve access to safe drinking water for 60,000 persons.
- Drilling/construction of 250 bore holes fitted with hand pumps to provide access to safe water for 62,500 persons and training of 200 water systems mechanics.
- Water quality studies/surveys, and inventory assessment/analysis of water supply facilities.
- Provision of the family hygiene/water supply kits to including water containers and items for home treatment of water to 10,000 families.
- Construction of 4,000 household latrines and 200 community latrine units to serve the needs of 34,000 persons.
- Construction of 100 school latrines to serve the needs of 25,000 school pupils.
- Training of 1,000 hygiene educators.
- Support information, education and communication activities to improve knowledge of 200,000 people regarding personal and environmental hygiene and home treatment of water.
- Supervision and monitoring of project implementation.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Access to safe water for 322,750 additional persons.
- Increased access to sanitary means of excreta disposal for 69,000 additional persons, including 25,000 school pupils; and
- Increased acquisition by at least 100,000 persons of knowledge and skills required to adopt appropriate personal and environmental hygiene practices.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Repair/rehabilitation of 800 hand pumps	600,000	0	600,000
Spare parts for 1,500 IM2 hand pumps	0	195,000	195,000
Rehabilitation/maintenance of 200 water points	0	100,000	100,000
Drilling/construction of 250 bore holes	1,000,000	405,000	1,405,000
Training of 300 water systems mechanics	25,000	25,000	50,000
Materials for home treatment of drinking water	25,000	25,000	50,000
Water-related studies, surveys and database	100,000	250,000	350,000
Procurement of 10,000 family hygiene/water supply kits, and 20,000 water containers	300,000	200,000	500,000
Construction of 4,000 household and 200 community latrines	600,000	400,000	1,000,000
Construction of 100 school latrines	375,000	0	375,000
Training of 1,000 hygiene educators	50,000	50,000	100,000
Hygiene education and programme communication	45,000	50,000	95,000
Logistics/transportation of supplies/equipment	30,000	50,000	80,000
Technical assistance and project management, supervision and monitoring	314,760	175,480	490,240
Programme support	444,200	364,280	808,480
Indirect programme support costs *	533,040	312,240	845,280
Total	4,442,000	2,602,000	7,044,000

* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 20

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Expansion of Water Supply Services
Project Code:	SUD-04/WS02
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery – Capacity building: Quick Start (TR-QSPIP)
Principal MDG:	MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1, 2,3,5, 6 and 7.
Objective:	Build institutional and human capacity to facilitate effective delivery of water supply and sanitation services in newly accessible locations in conflict-affected areas and areas inhabited by returning IDPs/refugees
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area	Equatoria, Upper Nile, Bahr El Ghazal, Gedarif, Kassala, Blue Nile, Nuba Mountains, North/South/West Kordofan, North/South/West Darfur.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 5,311,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 5,311,000

Background/Justification

Despite the joint efforts by national authorities, UNICEF and other partners, currently, only 47% of the rural and 73% of the urban population have access to safe drinking water. The conflict, economic difficulties, lack of appropriate equipment such as drilling rigs and the shortage of technical and management personnel in the water sector have caused a deterioration in the public water facilities. This is especially true of the more sophisticated ground and surface water schemes in rural areas. Investment in the sector has declined over the past several years. The infrastructure in the south has been seriously damaged and communities largely depend on unsafe sources.

A major constraint to the expansion of water supply facilities is the lack of drilling rigs and inadequate qualified and trained personnel to plan and manage the water supply schemes. The present national capacity to drill new boreholes is grossly inadequate. The NWC operates a fleet of 14 drill rigs with the help of the States. About 80% of these rigs are more than 20 years old and beyond economic operation and maintenance. During the year 2002-2003 these rigs collectively drilled some 800 wells. Further, the capacity in the private sector is also limited. Considering the need for rapid response to population in conflict-affected areas following the imminent peace agreement, the sector capacity falls far below the required level.

The prospect of peace in the Sudan has created a favourable environment to establish the social, economic and governance foundations for longer-term sustainable development. In association with the peace process is the need to develop a programme aimed at building capacities at institutional, societal and individual level to ensure effective and efficient delivery of social services. The present project which seeks to build institutional and human capacity to facilitate effective delivery of water supply in newly accessible locations in conflict-affected areas and areas inhabited by returning IDPs/refugees is an attempt to fulfil this need.

Strategies

The project seeks to ensure the availability of drilling rigs and required technical and managerial personnel to facilitate the provision of safe drinking water for 225,000 persons in areas inhabited by returning IDPs and newly accessible locations in war-affected areas. To enhance human capacity the project will undertake intensive training of professionals in planning, management and operations. The project will also support technical training for personnel involved in drilling boreholes, management training for service delivery at all levels and capacity building to design and implement policy. Support will also be provided for the development of a viable information, monitoring and evaluation system to enhance the decision-making capability.

Activities

- Provision of 6 drilling rigs to facilitate drilling of boreholes in conflict-affected areas.
- Equip counterparts with 10 vehicles to facilitate effective supervision and monitoring of activities relating to drilling of boreholes.
- Train 300 technicians involved in the operation and maintenance of drilling equipment, water quality testing, geophysical investigation and maintenance of water supply systems.
- Establish 100 spare parts centres and equip 10 workshops with tools/equipment required to facilitate maintenance of water supply systems.
- Train 2,000 community-level personnel to ensure community-based operation and maintenance of water supply systems.
- Train 300 water sector planners/administrators to facilitate effective planning and management of water schemes, including establishment of water tariff procedures.
- Development viable information, monitoring and evaluation system and creation of data base to enhance the decision-making capability.
- Supervise and monitor project implementation.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Water sector equipped with 6 drilling rigs to facilitate drilling of boreholes.
- Water sector provided with 10 vehicles to facilitate project supervision and monitoring.
- Availability of 300 technicians trained to manage drilling operations.
- Availability of 100 spare parts centres and 10 workshops with tools/equipment.
- Availability of 2,000 community-level personnel trained to promote community-based operation/maintenance/management of water supply systems.
- Availability of 300 water sector planners/administrators trained in the planning and management of water schemes.
- Establishment of information, monitoring and evaluation system and database.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total US\$
Procurement of 6 drilling rigs	1,600,000	800,000	2,400,000
Procurement of 10 vehicles	128,000	32,000	160,000
Establishment of 100 spare parts centres	250,000	0	250,000
Provision of tools/equipment to 10 workshops	200,000	0	200,000
Training 2,000 community-level personnel	100,000	151,400	251,400
Training of 300 water sector administrators	60,000	80,000	140,000
Development of information, monitoring and evaluation system and creation of data base	70,000	55,000	125,000
Management/institutional capacity building (Consultant)	0	120,000	120,000
Travel of counterparts to project sites	0	50,000	50,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	240,880	128,700	369,580
Programme support costs	339,600	268,100	607,700
Indirect programme support costs*	407,520	229,800	637,320
Total	3,396,000	1,915,000	5,311,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 21

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Enhancing Access to Improved Water and Sanitation Services
Project Code:	SUD-04/WS03
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery: Quick Start (TR-QSPIP)
Principal MDG:	MDG 4
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1, 2,3,5,6 and 7.
Objective:	Ensure access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities for pupils in schools in areas inhabited by returning IDPs and newly accessible locations in conflict-affected areas.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	340,000 children and women, including 37,500 school pupils, in localities inhabited by returning IDPs and newly accessible locations in conflict affected areas in Equatoria, Upper Nile, Bahr El Ghazal, Kassala, Gedarif, Blue Nile, North/South/West Kordofan, including Nuba Mountains and Abyei, North/South/West Darfur.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 6,600,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 6,600,000

Background/Justification

The prospect of peace in the Sudan has created a favourable environment for the progressive realisation of the right of all children and women to safe drinking water and improved sanitation services. The cessation of hostilities in 2003 has broadly permitted unimpeded humanitarian access to war-affected needy populations. The post-conflict Sudan is expected to further enhance access to areas hitherto un-reached. Another significant phenomenon associated with the prospects for peace, which is already impacting on the humanitarian situation in key areas, such as Bahr El Ghazal and Nuba Mountains, is the return of displaced populations to their areas of origin/choice. Once a peace agreement is signed, it is likely that the steady trickle of returnees already underway will increase significantly.

In association with the peace process is the need to develop a programme aimed at building public confidence in the political process and bringing tangible benefits to the community. The present project seeks to ensure the provision of safe drinking water and improved sanitation services in areas inhabited by returning IDPs/refugees and newly accessible locations in war-affected areas is an attempt to fulfil this need.

The project will support efforts to demonstrate the positive impact of the peace process in key conflict-affected areas and on populations. The project seeks to contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality related to water borne and water related diseases among the communities, especially among children, in newly accessible locations in conflict-affected areas and locations inhabited by returning IDPs/refugees.

Strategies

In view of the possible technical and/or geological limitations, the project will rely on affordable and sustainable technology. Service delivery of essential inputs will be coupled with a strong community empowerment component to promote ownership and sustainability of community-based water supply and sanitation interventions. Both the water supply and environmental sanitation interventions will be implemented as community-managed and owned operations. The project will emphasise the participation of women, youth and children in programme planning and implementation. Hygiene education and interventions for behaviour change will be emphasised along with service delivery.

The project will contribute towards promotion of grass roots peace building. Raising awareness on issues of major concern like HIV/AIDS will also be carried out among WES stakeholders in collaboration with other programmes. Government and community resource mobilisation will be pursued for cost sharing, wherever possible and feasible, to ensure service sustainability. To enhance sustainability, the project will undertake intensive capacity building for counterparts in

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planning, management and operations. The project will also support the development of a viable information, monitoring and evaluation system to enhance the decision-making capability.

Activities

- Rehabilitate 800 hand pumps to provide access to safe water for 200,000 children and women.
- Drill 400 bore holes fitted with hand pumps to improve access to safe water for 100,000 children and women.
- Rehabilitate 10 water yards to improve access to safe water for 40,000 persons.
- Train 400 water systems mechanics.
- Construct 00 communal/school latrines to improve sanitation services for about 50,000 school children.
- Train 400 water systems mechanics.
- Train 1,000 hygiene educators.
- Support hygiene education activities.
- Support guinea worm eradication activities
- Provide logistics support to facilitate supply transportation and delivery.
- Supervise and monitor project implementation.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Access to safe water for 340,000 additional children and women.
- Increased access to improved sanitary services for 50,000 school pupils.
- Increased acquisition by at least 100,000 persons of knowledge and skills required to adopt appropriate personal and environmental hygiene practices and to interrupt Guinea Worm transmission.
- Guinea worm transmission interrupted in many endemic areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Repair/rehabilitation of 800 hand pumps	600,000	100,000	700,000
Drilling/construction of 400 bore holes	1,400,000	1,080,000	2,480,000
Rehabilitation of 10 existing water yards	266,460	0	266,460
Training of 400 water systems mechanics	28,000	12,000	40,000
Construction of 200 school latrines	350,000	250,000	600,000
Training of 1,000 hygiene educators	50,000	60,000	110,000
Hygiene education and programme communication	60,000	60,000	120,000
Support guinea worm eradication activities	72,000	100,000	172,000
Logistics and transportation of supplies/equipment	60,000	87,000	147,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	233,540	175,000	408,540
Programme support	400,000	364,000	764,000
Indirect programme support costs *	480,000	312,000	792,000
Total Project Budget:	4,000,000	2,600,000	6,600,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 22

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Maternal mortality reduction
Project Code:	SUD-04/H12
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery: Capacity Building (TR-CB)
Principal MDG:	MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1, 3, 4 & 6
Objective:	Contribute to the overall reduction in maternal mortality and improved maternal health
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	122,000 pregnant women, 102,000 post partum women and 250,000 women of child bearing age (WCBA) in Blue Nile, Kassala, Gedarif, North/South Kordofan, including Nuba Mountains, West Kordofan including Abyei, North/South/West Darfur, Upper Nile, Bahr El Ghazal and Equatoria
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,700,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,700,000

Background/Justification

Sudan has one of the highest MMR rates in the Middle East and North Africa region. According to the Safe Motherhood Survey (SMS) in 1999, the maternal mortality rate stands at 509 per 100,000 live births in the north. This would indicate some improvement if compared to the rate of 556 reported in the Sudan Demographic and Health Survey (SDHS) of 1990. The 1999 SMS estimates the MMR for urban areas in southern Sudan at 763. There is no comparable data for the south from the 1990 SDHS survey. High levels of fertility and low maternal nutritional status are important risk factors for women in Sudan. Women give birth frequently, with little access to reproductive health services. The fertility rate is 5.9 and contraceptive use rate 8%. The reproductive poverty index, a composite index based on seven indicators – annual births/1,000 women, CPR, ANC attendance, births attended by skilled persons, knowledge of HIV etc), is very high with state-wide variations. Access to reproductive health services is less than 45% with more than 86% of deliveries at home. A skilled birth attendant does not assist more than 40% of deliveries. In West Kordofan and North Darfur, 33-95% of women of reproductive age have anaemia. The problem is aggravated by malaria and infections. The reproductive poverty index, a composite index based on seven indicators – annual births/1000 women, CPR, ANC attendance, births attended by skilled persons, knowledge of HIV etc), is very high with state-wide variations. The distribution of MCH services varies widely and inequitably with only 33% (820) of the 2,500 health facilities providing MCH services. This is the same with the distribution of certified village midwives. In south Sudan, 94% of the women still deliver at home given that a large number of health facilities presently lack basic emergency obstetric care with very weak referral system support. Quality maternal care with timely and appropriate referrals for complicated deliveries to support referral centres remain a major challenge.

Strategies

The major emphasis will be on improving access to safe delivery and utilisation of services through the establishments of integrated primary health care units – which provide MCH services and support referral or rural hospitals. The project will support efforts to reduce anaemia amongst pregnant women through micronutrient supplementation. Maternal mortality from tetanus related infections would be reduced by administering three doses of TT vaccination to all women of childbearing age. A sustained social mobilisation and programme communication plan will be implemented to promote awareness among community leaders, religious leaders and other members of civil societies against harmful traditional practices that contributes to maternal mortality.

Activities

- Rehabilitation 6 rural hospitals (referral centres) and 80 health centres along with the provision of appropriate medical equipment.
- Provision of Midwife (MW) kits for 120 health providers to cover 102,000 women.
- Provision of supplemental TT vaccines and consumables for 102,000 pregnant women.

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- Provision of micronutrient supplements and anti-malarial drugs to all pregnant and post-partum women.
- Support two well-spaced TT vaccination for all pregnant women, 102,000.
- Train 120 village midwives and other health providers.
- Conduct training on basic obstetric emergency care at peripheral level.
- Strengthen PHCC and intermediate referral centres.
- Promote social mobilisation and communication by printing, distributing or broadcasting key messages for childhood and women vaccination in main local languages.
- Provide logistical support, including 6 ambulances with communication equipment.
- Provide inputs for the health information system, including simplified forms, birth certificates.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected outputs/outcomes

- Reduction in maternal deaths due to common obstetric causes.
- Access to clean and safe delivery services improved and sustained.
- Women of childbearing age and pregnant women protected from tetanus.
- Quality of health care provided and ensured.
- Maternal anaemia and other micro nutrient deficiencies prevented.
- Basic emergency obstetrical care (BOC) in place at intermediate level in UNICEF focus areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Rehabilitation of 8 rural and/or district hospitals	100,000	120,000	220,000
Rehabilitation of 80 PHC facilities and incentives to the 140 trained health providers	153,200	125,600	278,800
Training of 400 midwives	230,000	0	230,000
Training of 120 various health cadre (VMWs, HV, AHV, NurMW and SisMW) on BOC and life saving skills, and 200 TBAs, Clinical officers, CHWs	245,000	75,000	320,000
Procure 8 vehicles with spares for emergency care support	75,000	50,000	125,000
Logistics support for 126 staff for home visits and outreach services	100,000	30,000	130,000
Provision of 300 MW kits with loose items or spares (supplementary) and 400 TBA kits	74,000	25,000	99,000
Provision of doses of 13,260 vials TT vaccine and 265,200 syringes	52,000	20,000	72,000
Operational cost of supplemental immunisation campaigns	50,000	20,000	70,000
Provision of micro-nutrients supplements (Iron, Iodised salts/capsules and Folic) and ant-malarials – chloroquine for pregnant and post-partum women	70,000	20,000	90,000
Production and distribution of materials to support the health information system.	50,000	20,000	70,000
Print and distribute social mobilisation and programme communication materials	25,000	10,000	35,000
Supervision and monitoring visits	35,000	10,000	45,000
Programme impact evaluation in 6 focus areas	46,000	23,400	69,400
Support six training institutions to run courses	36,000	0	36,000
Technical assistance and project management, supervision and monitoring	129,100	54,100	183,200
Programme support	188,500	114,100	302,600
Indirect programme support cost *	226,200	97,800	324,000
Total	1,885,000	815,000	2,700,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 23

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Awareness and Prevention
Project Code:	SUD-04/H13
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery- Quick Start (TR-QS)
Principal MDG:	MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5
Objective:	To support access to life-saving information to prevent HIV infection, promote acquisition of life skills by adolescents/youth to enable them to avoid risky behaviour and reduce their vulnerability, make available voluntary counselling and testing services and provide support to people living with AIDS.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographical Area:	Six million adolescents and youth (including IDPs, returning IDPs/refugees, host communities, members of the armed forces including child soldiers, domestic workers, traders, and specific high risk groups) in Kassala, Gedarif, Blue Nile, Nuba Mountains, South and West Kordofan, Bahr El Ghazal, Equatoria, and Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	One year (January-December 2004)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,530,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,530,000

Background/Justification

Sudan is surrounded by several HIV/AIDS endemic countries, with very high prevalence rates. Sudan is moving into a transitional phase from conflict to peace and this is expected to initiate return of IDPs/refugees to their place of choice/origin, thereby increasing the potential for the spread of HIV/AIDS transmission. In addition, Sudan is prone to natural disasters like droughts and floods, which necessitates the movement of communities or relocation of affected victims. This situation also creates conditions conducive to the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The spread of HIV/AIDS is of increasing concern and the overall trends indicate that the Sudan is at risk of a rapid increase in the case numbers nationally, unless substantial preventive action is taken. The first ever national behavioural and epidemiological survey conducted in 2002 by the Sudan National AIDS Programme revealed an HIV infection rate of more than 1.2% among the general population. The survey also indicated that knowledge of transmission and protective measures was very low. The survey shows that less than 20% of the youth surveyed mentioned unsafe sex as a mode of transmission. At the same time 30% of them think that a mosquito bite can transmit the disease, while 33% mentioned eating with an AIDS patient as a means of transmission. Condom use as a preventive measure was known only to 7.5 of the youths.

Several vulnerable high risk groups are already exhibiting higher levels of HIV/AIDS prevalence. The rate is considerably higher among sex workers (4%) and refugees/IDPs (4.4%) while the rate is 1% among antenatal clinic attendants and 1.1% among students. Vulnerable youth groups such as out-of-school adolescents and children on the street are more affected by the epidemic with a prevalence rate of over 2 percent. Limited access to information on HIV/AIDS has made them more vulnerable.

Strategies

The project seeks to promote increased acquisition by individuals of the knowledge and skills required to prevent HIV/AIDS infection by avoiding risky behaviour and reducing their vulnerability, facilitate access to voluntary counselling and testing services, and provide support to people living with AIDS. The project will make available the equipment required to support voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), drugs for STI treatment, basic AV equipment to support counselling and awareness sessions. The project will make available vehicles, motorbikes, and cycles for outreach and monitoring in high-risk areas. In addition, educational support and relief items for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA) and orphans.

The project will support building the capacity of community health workers, teachers, social welfare workers, community leaders and NGO representatives through training of trainers on skills for counselling. Project staff will also be trained to develop indicators, monitor programme implementation and document progress on all components of the project. Social mobilisation will focus on sensitising and mobilising communities (especially Community Development Committees) to support project activities, especially the organisation of community awareness sessions, voluntary testing and counselling services, and promotion of home based care. Advocacy campaigns for and by community leaders will include issues relating to youth participation, vulnerable groups, gender issues and orphans and people living with HIV/AIDS. Behaviour change communication, including life skills education, will focus on the promotion of best practices on HIV/AIDS prevention, and on information and skills required for living positively with those affected with HIV/AIDS. Peer educators and mentors will be trained for behaviour change communication. The project will strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration to ensure that all training activities supported by UNICEF include a session on HIV/AIDS prevention and control. UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA will coordinate the implementation in such a way that will avoid duplication of input by each agency.

Activities

- Develop and print (3,000 in English and 6,000 in Arabic) a peer education cum life skills manual and orient trainers on the use of life skills manual.
- Conduct 120 training of trainers (ToT) orientation workshops for youth leaders and other partners and stakeholders; and 250 sessions for general training, peer education, life skills education and counselling.
- Establish and equip 5 friendly VCT centres in identified sites and train staff of the Centres;
- Develop messages and produce IEC materials (including 2 radio and 2 TV spots and the reproduction of mass media materials in at least 6 major dialects).
- Conduct advocacy and community mobilisation activities with a focus on vulnerable groups (IDPs, youth, military personnel).
- Organise community awareness sessions using mass media and social channels.
- Procure/distribute HIV test kits and STD drugs to at least 10 health centres per state/locality.
- Undertake a KAP survey for behavioural surveillance, to establish KAP baseline data and identify channels for message dissemination.
- Provide support to orphans, families and communities with PLWHAs.
- Equip counterparts with two vehicles, 15 motorcycles and 200 bicycles for outreach activities and monitoring programme implementation.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Six million adolescents and youth, including IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees and host community members and high-risk groups provided with information on HIV/AIDS, including the ABCD approach to prevention.
- Acquisition by 500,000 IDPs, youths, child soldiers and other vulnerable groups of life skills, positive attitudes and negotiating capacity required to make informed health choices.
- Voluntary counselling and testing services established at community level in project areas.
- Improved treatment and management of STIs in South Sudan.

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Develop/print life skills manual and train trainers on the use of the manual	49,000	104,800	153,800
120 training of trainers (TOT) workshops	116,500	168,150	284,650
250 sessions for general youth training, peer and life skills education, and counselling	326,500	76,050	402,550
Establish and equip VCT centres and train staff	0	277,000	277,000
KAP study for behavioural surveillance	65,000	70,000	135,000
Material development workshops and production of IEC materials	127,800	236,500	364,300
Community advocacy and social mobilisation activities	30,000	70,000	100,000
Procurement/distribution of HIV/AIDS test kits and OI drugs	60,500	72,000	132,500
Community awareness sessions using mass media and social channels	84,500	106,000	190,500
STI management, training and drugs	30,000	85,000	115,000
Support to children orphaned by death of parents due to AIDS	50,000	75,000	125,000
Procure 2 vehicles, 15 motorcycles and 200 bicycles for outreach and monitoring	70,000	85,000	155,000
Programme management, monitoring and supervision	89,800	143,300	233,100
Programme support	141,200	296,800	438,000
Indirect programme support costs*	169,200	254,400	423,600
Total Project Budget:	1,410,000	2,120,000	3,530,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 24

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Information and Communication
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS09
Programme Category:	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Principal MDG:	MDG 1
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 2, 3, 4, 5,6, 7. 8
Objective:	To alleviate suffering of children and women by mobilising public opinion and effective intervention by local and international stakeholders.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Population in Southern Sudan
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and Media agencies
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 812,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 812,000

Background/Justification

A fragile peace process, the prospect of major social, economic and political change, expected massive population migration and new threats from HIV/AIDS and previously suppressed conflict potential make for a dangerous cocktail for southern Sudan in 2004. The lack of media and information flow within southern Sudan and the isolation of the region from the outside world are important negative factors that militate against stability, peace and social progress.

Southern Sudan, outside the GoS-controlled enclaves, has no newspapers, magazines or domestic radio stations. Information about developments even within the Sudan is generally gathered from a narrow range of short-wave radio stations and inter-personnel channels. Even postal services are unavailable.

The prolonged war and related underdevelopment have left southern Sudan with a forbidding range of social, health and economic problems. In the past and for the immediate future, the provision of humanitarian relief remains the primary mode of intervention for UNICEF and members of the OLS consortium. Keeping partners, donors, the general public and other stakeholders up to date and engaged in the humanitarian and development needs of southern Sudan requires innovative and sustained communication strategies.

Mass communication is a key element in reaching many of the population groups covered by humanitarian assistance – for example in raising awareness of HIV/AIDS, the benefits of girls' education or mine risk education. UNICEF has been playing a central part in dealing with these interrelated issues. As the leading agency for the Operation Lifeline Sudan consortium, UNICEF has been at the forefront of communication, media and advocacy activities, which address the internal and external gaps. For the donor, counterparts, NGOs and media communities, UNICEF produces regular monthly reports on its own activities, special updates on issues of concern (for example, nutrition, epidemic outbreaks, polio eradication), publications for reference and planning (School Baseline Assessment, Health Overview) and maintains electronic data resources (education, health and WES databases). These are distributed or accessed on paper, via e-mail and through UNICEF, UN and other websites. For the public within Southern Sudan, UNICEF is engaged in two ways – in supplying content and providing access to content.

The project seeks to produce and disseminate information on children of southern Sudan and to generate awareness in and outside of the country of issues affecting children and women rights. Where there is already a medium of communication, such as new donor-supported radio stations or newspapers, UNICEF will provide content for inclusion. Where there is a particular lack of a medium, and a large potential audience, UNICEF will support non-profit groups to manage the infrastructure to provide access to information.

UNICEF will continue to supply content (text, background information, inserts, spots, public service announcements, photos) to broadcasters and publishers who reach a southern Sudanese audience. UNICEF will also piggyback on other media to directly communicate with a mass audience. For example, UNICEF is developing a series of poster/fact sheets for distribution as

inserts in a new donor-supported independent newspaper for southern Sudan. These will reach an estimated 20,000 readers per issue and will be posted up widely in public places so that the messages reach a much larger number over time. UNICEF proposes to develop the radio equivalent by assisting Sudanese NGOs to produce radio spots and programmes to be broadcast on FM or short-wave stations, including stations that reach Sudanese refugees likely to return home in the event of peace.

Directly, UNICEF will continue to support two information centres in Rumbek and Yambio, which provide satellite TV, library, computer and internet facilities at affordable cost. These have the added advantage of almost unlimited online information resources, raising skill levels, and developing into self-sustaining enterprises. Four more such centres are planned for 2004.

Activities

- Produce monthly reports, briefing packs, databases, maps, photos, video, updates and special publications in various media to stimulate and sustain international awareness of, and response to, the needs of children in Southern Sudan and UNICEF response.
- Facilitate media visits, issuing interviews, briefings, reports and statements, and grasping advocacy opportunities such as Day of the African Child to reach a mass audience on the issues within Sudan and worldwide.
- Provide capital start-up investment and training for four more Information Centres in southern Sudan.
- Continue to support the two existing Information Centres with subsidy of running costs, business and technical training as well as development of new revenue-generating services to reach financial independence by end-2004.
- Develop, with partners, text and audio content in English and local languages for broadcast or distribution on UNICEF priority issues.
- Network and coordinate with OLS members to enhance information flows and maximise advocacy opportunities.
- Support counterparts in information gathering and dissemination.
- Coordinate with donors, private enterprise, NGOs, UN agencies and other stakeholders on media and mass communication initiatives.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- High quality reports and publications receiving positive feedback from target audience and follow up action.
- International, regional and national media coverage of children's issues and UNICEF activities.
- Four new information centres up and running with trained staff and sustainable revenue models.
- Two information centres financially independent and running new services to increasing numbers of customers.
- Printed and multimedia materials produced and made available to stakeholders, counterparts and media.
- Strengthened coordination of media initiatives among OLS and donors.
- Locally targeted print and audio products developed and broadcast/distributed for mass communication on UNICEF priorities.
- Greater awareness of and social mobilisation around key issues among the southern Sudanese general public, including HIV/AIDS, child rights, NIDS, landmine risk, harmful practices.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Information Centres	189,600
Outreach and advocacy	135,280
Reports and publications	25,500
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	250,500
Programme support	113,680
Indirect programme support costs*	97,440
Total	812,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 25

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Youth Participation
Project Code:	SUD-04/E05
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery (TR)
Principal MDG:	MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1,2,3, 4,5, 6 & 7
Objective:	To empower youth with skills for youth-to-youth peer education and community support services on HIV/AIDS, peace education, reproductive health, environmental sanitation as well as to undertake environmental clean up campaigns in communities.
Geographic Areas:	Bahr El Ghazal, Equatoria, Upper Nile, West and South Kordofan, Blue Nile
Targeted Beneficiaries:	About 10,000 members of youth groups (400 youth groups)
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, CBO-Youth groups, NGO partners
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 345,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 345,000

Background/Justification

The people of Bahr El Ghazal, Bahr El Jabel, West and South Kordofan, Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Blue Nile states are among the most-affected by the twenty-year war in Sudan. Most of the population has been displaced from their homes and has found refuge in urban areas. Children have suffered repeated trauma from periodic threats to security and shortages of food. Depression and heavy drinking are common among members of the population including youth. There has not been a prevalence survey in all these areas, but there is believed to be a high incidence of HIV/AIDS.

Less than half of the children in these states/regions attend school. Recreation activities for in and out-of school children are in serious need of rehabilitation. There is an obvious need for organised activities for adolescents and young persons, at community level, that can reduce the stress of everyday life, encourage the development of positive coping skills and harness the dynamism and energy of young persons to deliver basic community services e.g. HIV/AIDS awareness and counselling services and to support environmental clean-up campaigns. Increased awareness of basic and reproductive health issues is also extremely important. In the context of a potential peace agreement, the program may also offer opportunities for trust and confidence building among youth who were on either side of the conflict lines.

Young people from 21 states who participated in the process of the second National Youth Forum (April 2003) also need support to implement effectively the National Youth Action Plan they drafted to become partners in the implementation of the World Fit For Children goals: during this youth forum, the Sudanese young people showed their willing and capability to be real actors and partners in matters that affect them. The participants actually came up with a concrete, realistic and meaningful Youth Plan of Action, identifying actions to be taken by young people themselves as well as by adults -- the Government, the civil society, the community and the media -- on four themes that they identified as priority areas for Sudan: Combat HIV/Aids, Educate Every Child, Listen to Children and Ensure their Participation, Protect Children from War.

Strategies

The project seeks to empower youth with skills for youth-to-youth peer education on HIV/AIDS, peace education, reproductive health, environmental sanitation, and for community support services including HIV/AIDS counselling and environmental clean up campaigns. The project will encourage the adoption of non-violent resolution of conflict, peaceful co-existence and to promote a general culture of peace in communities. It will sensitise community leaders on the importance of partnership with youths and mobilise their support for youth counselling services, clean-up campaigns, and promote recreation through sports and play for psycho-social rehabilitation of war-affected children.

Implementation of this project will involve the use of several strategies given the extent of destroyed or dilapidated infrastructure. Service delivery will include the provision or rehabilitation of youth centres and their maintenance. Secondly, the capacity of social welfare workers (also extremely weak due to emigration of qualified personnel) will be strengthened through training of trainers workshops on skills for youth to youth peer counselling. Consequently, representatives of identified youth groups will be provided with skills for youth-to youth peer education and on how to develop indicators, monitor and document progress on all components of the project. In addition, social mobilisation will be used to sensitise and MOBILISE communities (especially Community Development Committees) to support youth counselling services, recreational activities as well as environmental clean-up campaigns.

Activities

- Develop, pre-test and produce life skills manuals.
- Hold 1 national Training of Trainers workshop for 24 social welfare workers and/or NGO representatives (3 per state) on peer education and counselling.
- Hold 4 regional training workshops for youth representatives on peer education and counselling skills.
- Rehabilitate and equip 24 youth counselling centres (3 per states).
- Support at least 648 counselling sessions on STI and HIV/AIDS (27 weeks x 3 sessions x 8 states).
- Hold 432 awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS, using drama (2 sessions per week x 27 weeks x 8 states).
- Procure and distribute environmental clean-up tools – shovels, etc.
- Procure and distribute recreation supplies – footballs, inflation kits, volley ball sets, trophies.
- Hold weekly recreation activities including 2 half-yearly competition matches per state.
- Conduct two review meetings and undertake an assessment.
- Undertake supervisory and monitoring visits.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected outputs/outcomes

- Youth friendly counselling and interaction centres established and equipped.
- Social welfare workers trained to deliver and support youth to youth peer education activities.
- Youth representatives of 400 youth clubs (50 x 8 states) trained and delivering deliver youth to youth peer education and counselling services.
- Thousands of adolescents and young persons in 8 states benefiting from recreation activities and its psycho-social rehabilitative effects.
- Over 1 million community residents have access to environmental sanitation messages and benefiting from the clean up campaigns.
- Community members aware of the potential of youth to support social development efforts and supporting their activities.
- Culture of peace promoted and awareness of basic child and human rights increased.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Development, pre-testing and production of life skills manuals	50,000
Training of Trainers workshop for 36 social welfare workers and/or NGO representatives (3 per state) on peer education and counselling	4,000
Four regional training workshops for youth representatives on peer education and counselling skills	8,000
Rehabilitation and equipping of 24 youth counselling centres (3 x 8 states)	96,000
Support 648 counselling sessions on STI and HIV/AIDS (27 weeks x 3 sessions x 8 states)	25,260
Procurement/distribution of environmental clean-up tools – shovels, etc	16,000
Procurement/distribution of recreation supplies – footballs, inflation kits, volley ball sets, trophies for 400 clubs (50 per state)	24,000
Support implementation and follow-up of the Youth Action Plan in 8 states	4,000
Weekly recreation activities including 2 half-yearly competition matches per state	16,000
Two review meetings and assessment	6,000
Technical assistance and project management, supervision and monitoring	19,840
Project management, monitoring and supervision	34,500
Indirect programme support costs*	41,400
Total	345,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

SUDAN

Project 26

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Child Soldier Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL09
Project Category:	Transitional recovery: Quick Start (TR-QSPIP)
Themes:	Millennium Declaration (MD)
Secondary MDG	Goals 1, 2 & 8
Objective:	To remove child soldiers from regular and militia forces and reunifying them with families and communities
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	6,000 children associated with fighting forces and families
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, INGOs (Save the Children Alliance, IRC, War Child), national NGOs & CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 5,637,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 5,637,000

Background/Justification

The peace process in Sudan is an opportunity to address the issue of children associated with fighting forces on both sides of the battle lines. Although the overall peace agreement is still under negotiation, there are indications that GoS and the SPLM may include a text that commits the parties, allied groups and associated militia to the removal of children from fighting forces. Child DDR is a human rights issue on its own merits but also a step towards the demobilisation of other categories of soldier.

Children are in the fighting forces on all sides as combatants and providers of logistical support, including as domestic servants in soldiers' homes. Girls are often used to provide sexual services. Over the past two years UNICEF and INGOs have supported the SPLA to demobilise almost 12,000 child soldiers. However, re-recruitment is common and it is estimated that about 7,000 children remain with the SPLA and associated organised groups. Practical progress with GoS affiliated forces has been slower, but over the past 12 months various elements have expressed interest in action to remove under-18s from both militia and regular forces. In July 2003 GoS set up a task force involving military and civilian officials to develop a child DDR programme. The actual number of child soldiers in Sudan is unknown but UNICEF is using a planning estimate of 17,000 in all parties.

UNICEF and child protection agencies from both north and south Sudan have developed a coordinated holistic child DDR framework that integrates activities north and south. This does not exclude separate efforts in the north and the south if the peace process is not successful in the short term. Child DDR must address children in many different situations ranging from those with military forces located within their home communities to children in militia recruited from the streets in Khartoum where they lived separated from families and in destitution. In the event of a peace deal, DDR will involve moving former child soldiers between areas controlled by different formerly warring parties. It is anticipated that the process of demobilising and reintegrating all children will take up to three years. The target for year one is 6,000 children (year 2: 9,000; year 3: 2,000).

Strategies

The project involves a pre-stage and five stages of implementation. The **advocacy and design pre-stage** involves developing a mutually owned plan with GoS and the SPLM based on lessons-learned in southern Sudan and best practices from elsewhere in the world. In GoS areas it includes advocacy with other institutions with direct control over child soldiers. Collecting more information about children associated with fighting forces is necessary. In 2003 progress was made in developing a coordinated approach and in building capacities but NGOs, the military and the civilian authorities all require extensive capacity building to develop the knowledge and expertise to design and implement an effective programme. **Disarmament (stage 1)** is the responsibility of the military authorities and concerned military units (including militia). UNICEF and NGOs will seek a monitoring role. **Demobilisation (stage 2)** (the transition from military to civilian life) is primarily the responsibility of both military and civilian authorities. The latter will receive support from UNICEF and NGOs. **Family tracing (stage 3)**, will be led by the ICRC, supported by NGOs and UNICEF. **Reintegration and family reunification (stage 4)** is the responsibility of the civilian authorities

working closely with communities, requiring the cooperation of the military/militia and support from NGOs and UNICEF. Transit facilities will be kept to a minimum. **Monitoring and follow up of reintegrated children (stage 5)** is the responsibility of local authorities and communities, with support from NGOs and UNICEF.

While the particular needs of children formerly associated with fighting forces will be identified, individual packages that privilege former child soldiers over other children returning to their communities (e.g. abducted children, IDPs and refugees) will be avoided. UNICEF and NGOs will support communities receiving returning children, whether they are child soldiers, abducted or separated IDP children, so that all children benefit. For example, the enrolment of a given number of demobilised children and other vulnerable children in a school will be accompanied by a package of teaching aids and school materials for use with all children.

Activities

- Workshops & meetings with GoS, SPLM, militia and others advocating for child DDR.
- Research numbers and situation of children in different fighting forces.
- Training workshops and study tours to build capacity of GoS, SPLM and NGOs.
- Capacity building support to coordination mechanisms established by national authorities (training, institutional support and support to database development and management).
- Technical support to GoS, SPLM and militia to identify, register and demobilise child soldiers.
- Development of a coordination structure for tracing the families of these and other separated children whose return will be effected post conflict.
- Tracing of families/communities of children to be demobilised;
- Provide alternative interim care for children who cannot immediately return to their families and/or psychosocial support to children, if necessary.
- Develop with young people and their families alternative community-based living arrangements for children not able to trace family.
- Supply packages of classroom materials to schools and vocational training centres enrolling former combatants.
- Accelerated learning programmes in geographical locations with significant concentrations of demobilised children.
- Meetings and workshops with political, military and traditional leaders, parents, and others to prevent re-recruitment or re-volunteering.
- Supporting the development of youth organisations led by young people to work for the benefit of wider community recovery.
- Monitoring status of demobilised children.
- Staff for operational support and technical assistance.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- The demobilisation, return and reintegration of 6,000 child soldiers.
- Strengthened capacity within GoS, SPLM and civil society in the area of child protection, particularly with respect to children affected by war.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Planning and policy development	50,000	50,000	100,000
Identification, documentation, demobilisation, tracing and transport of child soldiers	400,000	310,000	710,000
Transit care to ex-child soldiers	428,000	300,000	728,000
Community mobilisation	428,000	300,000	728,000
Provisional support to social reintegration	640,000	550,000	1,190,000
Monitoring and follow-up of child soldiers after reintegration	142,000	100,000	242,000
Technical assistance and project management	417,360	184,500	601,860
Programme support	321,200	339,500	660,700
Indirect programme support*	385,440	291,000	676,440
Total	3,212,000	2,425,000	5,637,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 27

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Juvenile justice and children in contact with the law
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL10
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery: Capacity Building (TR-CB)
Themes:	Millennium Declaration (MD)
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 1,2,3 & 8
Objective:	To contribute to the development of child-oriented systems for addressing juvenile offences which encourage behavioural change and recognition of accountability among juvenile offenders while reducing reliance on the purely punitive sanctions.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Children in conflict with the law; nationally with pilot projects in Khartoum, West Kordofan, North/South/West Darfur, Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese institutions working with children in conflict with the law, INGOs (Save the Children Alliance), NGOs (Mutawinat and others) and CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 445,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 445,000

Background/Justification

In government-controlled areas of the Sudan each year over 20,000 cases of children in conflict with the law are officially registered, the highest numbers in Khartoum State. Theft, injury, and brewing, selling or drinking alcohol, constitute the majority of alleged offences reported. Street children are among those most likely to come into conflict with the law – public order law in Khartoum State defines the criminal offence of vagrancy.

In SPLM areas, children whom have 'offended' come before the law less frequently, as they are more likely to be dealt with by local or traditional processes. However, many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of children come in contact with the law through community and family cases. In this context, decision-making rarely factors in the best interests of the child, as is highlighted by the many children who are imprisoned because their mothers have committed adultery or who receive custodial sentences because they cannot pay fines.

In 1999 UNICEF and Save the Children Sweden supported the Judiciary to open a juvenile justice court and associated "waiting home" (facility for pre-trial detention) in Khartoum North. It had an immediate impact on the welfare of children. Before the opening of the court, 44% of children imprisoned in 1999 in Khartoum were convicted of vagrancy in public order courts. Afterwards, this dropped to 1% and the total number of children being imprisoned reduced. Other juvenile justice courts are in genesis in Omdurman, Kosti and Khartoum.

However, there remain shortcomings in the system. The various laws and orders governing juvenile justice are not all consistent with international standards. The provisions of the Juvenile Welfare Act 1983 are not widely used, especially outside of the capital city. Procedures used in the arrest, investigation and detention of children are in general those applying to adults. The two reformatories in the country, run by the prisons service, are both in Khartoum State. Elsewhere children commonly end up in adult prisons. There are limited numbers of waiting homes. Flogging remains a penalty for children. There is limited capacity for sentencing alternatives to deprivation of liberty. Customary procedures for addressing juvenile offending outside the framework of the formal judicial system exist but are not well integrated. There is only limited social work support to children in conflict with the law or follow up to support their reintegration into society. In 2002 the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended the Sudan to take a more systematic and holistic approach towards juvenile crime, including with respect to prevention, procedures and sanctions.

In late 2003 UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, commissioned an international expert to lead an empirical study of the situation of juvenile justice in Khartoum and two locations in western and southern Sudan to identify and make recommendations on areas of reform. The

findings of this study, which is not yet completed, will guide the development and implementation in 2004 and beyond of an integrated policy and strategic plan on juvenile justice by concerned institutions that will: a) address legal and institutional reform; b) introduce stronger policies and practices that conform to international standards; c) identify alternative mechanisms to formal judicial procedures for addressing juvenile offending. Building the capacity of concerned institutions will be a priority. This is likely to include the creation of new juvenile courts in southern and western Sudan over the medium term.

In SPLM areas, in 2002/2003 UNICEF commissioned a study on forty cases in traditional and statutory courts, which involved children. It also commissioned six pieces of research on the situation of children in SPLM law. The results will be examined by a stakeholders' meeting, which will lead to the development of a strategy for addressing women and children in the law. UNICEF intends to work on a) the harmonisation of the situation of women and children in traditional justice systems; b) the scope of protective coverage for women and children in SPLM and traditional legal systems; c) to reform legislation that works against the protection and human rights of women and children, working with the existing legal structures; d) the development of strategies to protect women and children who find themselves in conflict with or in contact with the law, working with civil society.

Activities

- Support the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Social Planning and Development, the police, the prisons service and NGOs to develop an integrated policy and action plan for reform of the juvenile justice sector.
- Support the coordination of work on juvenile justice.
- Support legal review and reform.
- Support training to build the capacity of the judiciary, police and prisons staff to work with children in conflict with the law.
- Support the development and implementation of alternative sanctions and penalties.
- Support a review of traditional and statutory law in southern Sudan and the translation of that into practice.
- Support local and community based women's groups and legal NGOs to protect women and children in conflict and contact with the law.
- Develop alternative legislation to current adultery legislation so that women and children are treated equally and avoid custodial sentencing.
- Support training to build the capacity of government and national NGOs to provide social work support to children in conflict with the law.
- Support the integration of child-friendly non-judicial procedures for addressing juvenile offending.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected outputs/outcomes

- An integrated juvenile justice policy covering the entire sector (traditional and statutory).
- Reduction in the number of children receiving custodial sentences, particularly outside the capital.
- Review documents and recommended actions taken.
- Reduction of the number of children in jail with their mothers.
- Increased number of children receiving social work support.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Advocacy workshops to develop policy and an action plan	40,000	46,500	86,500
Capacity building training for judiciary, police, prisons staff and social workers	83,000	45,000	128,000
Support to legal reform (advocacy, training, drafting)	40,000	38,000	78,000
Technical assistance and programme management	32,000	14,800	46,800
Programme support	25,000	27,300	52,300
Indirect programme support*	30,000	23,400	53,400
Total	250,000	195,000	445,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 28

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Emergency Mine Risk Education
Project Code:	SUD-04/MA01
Programme Category:	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Themes:	Millennium Declaration
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1, 2,3,4,5,6 &7
Objective:	To contribute to the prevention of casualties caused by mines/unexploded ordnance (UXO) by promoting risk reduction behaviour among affected communities and vulnerable groups
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Communities and vulnerable groups (eg children, pastoralists, IDPs) in Bahr El Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains, Kassala, Khartoum and North/South/West Darfur.
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs (Sudanese Red Crescent, Nuba Mountains Solidarity Abroad, JASMAR, OSIL, SIMAS, Friends for Peace and Development Organisation, Roots, Zulfa); INGOs (DanChurch Aid and Oxfam); CBOs and local TV/radio stations.
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,570,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,570,000

Background/Justification

Mine Risk Education (MRE) programming is supported by UNICEF within the framework of the National Mine Action Office and national mine action plan. It is one of the pillars of humanitarian mine action, supporting affected populations to manage risk, and where possible it is integrated with clearance, marking and destruction. Shifting front lines and areas of confrontation have left a legacy of anti-personnel mines, mortars, unexploded bombs, shells, rockets and grenades. Contaminated areas are located within southern Sudan, southern Blue Nile, the Nuba Mountains and eastern Sudan along the Eritrean border. Some urban centres in the south, for example Juba, are cut off from surrounding hinterlands, preventing trade, the collection of fuel wood and agricultural activity. Roads have been mined to disrupt communications. Civilians crossing existing or former battle lines are at risk, especially people entering areas with which they are unfamiliar. MRE supports the direct reduction of risk to communities, the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the opening up of safe communications and the reduction of inter-community tension by improving knowledge of the true extent and nature of contamination, thereby opening up access to land and water in marginal ecological areas. All of these are components in building sustainable peace.

Coordination and building capacity to conduct MRE were priorities in 2003 and will remain so in 2004. Provisional national MRE standards have been defined and disseminated. In GoS-controlled areas, a system of accreditation and quality assurance for organisations wishing to carry out MRE has been put in place. Training on MRE has been carried out for organisations working in the Nuba Mountains and Kassala. A needs assessment was completed in the Nuba Mountains and MRE has been implemented with IDPs in the Nuba Mountains and Khartoum, and with affected communities in Kassala State. A knowledge and attitudes survey has been conducted in Blue Nile, the Nuba Mountains, Upper Nile and Bahr al-Jebel. UNICEF has expanded its MRE capacity, appointing an international MRE officer to work in SPLM-controlled areas, complementing the international MRE officer covering GoS areas and the Nuba Mountains. Action plans, messages and standards north and south are integrated.

Strategies

In 2004 the project will continue to develop the capacity of GoS, SPLM and civil society to plan and implement MRE. NGOs and CBOs will receive training on MRE methodologies. Needs assessments will be conducted in both GoS and SPLM-parts of southern Sudan and Blue Nile. In southern Sudan a public information campaign will target populations living in contaminated areas. MRE using community liaison techniques will be supported in the Nuba Mountains, and other areas where survey and clearance starts. MRE for IDPs will be a priority. A steady flow of people between areas controlled by GoS and the SPLM already takes place, especially in the Nuba Mountains where there has been a ceasefire since 2002. A peace agreement will lead quickly to new opportunities for cross-line movement and with it expanded needs for MRE. A system to

provide IDPs with information about the mines/UXO situation in their places of proposed return will be established. MRE will be implemented with IDPs in Khartoum and western Sudan. Meanwhile, national MRE standards and guidelines will be further developed, accreditation mechanisms will be established in SPLM-controlled areas and the quality of MRE will be closely monitored. A surveillance system to track mine/UXO injuries will be established.

Activities

- Technical assistance for the development of an MRE programme integrated north-south and with other forms of mine and humanitarian action (e.g. IDP return and provision of water, sanitation, health and education), based on international standards and experience.
- Support the coordination of MRE by the National Mine Action Office, counterparts and the SCBL at local, national and regional levels.
- Support training sessions and workshops to build the capacity of government and national NGOs to conduct MRE for children, youth, community leaders, health and religious authorities, IDPs and refugees.
- Development of appropriate MRE messages, involving children and affected communities.
- Design, field test, produce and disseminate MRE materials including posters, leaflets, TV/radio, newspapers, puppet theatre and drama.
- Support MRE programmes for IDPs, refugees, pastoralists, children and out of school youth using: a) community liaison, child-focused and participatory methodologies; and, b) public information and mass media. This includes supporting GoS and NGOs to conduct MRE in schools as an extracurricular activity and supporting NGOs and the Ministry of Information to develop and broadcast TV/radio spots and programmes.
- Support the collection of data about mines/UXO contaminated areas, incidents and victims for inclusion in IMSMA.
- Monitor and evaluate the MRE programme.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Improved capacity among the authorities and civil society to plan and implement MRE using community liaison and public education methods and to design and prepare MRE materials.
- Sudan-appropriate messages and materials developed, field-tested and standardised north-south, as appropriate.
- Standardised Sudan-appropriate MRE messages disseminated north and south and to Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries.
- Reduction in mine/UXO caused deaths and injuries.
- Data to support mine action is gathered and entered into IMSMA.
- MRE programme monitored and evaluated.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Needs assessments, surveillance and survey	70,000	90,000	160,000
Capacity building workshops	70,000	90,000	160,000
Community based MRE and public information	160,000	160,000	320,000
Design, field-testing and production of MRE materials	79,800	104,000	183,800
Capital costs for partners (computers; vehicles; bicycles, audio/video equipment, generators, GPS)	140,000	60,000	200,000
Technical assistance and project management	112,000	58,400	170,400
Programme support	81,000	106,400	187,400
Indirect programme support*	97,200	91,200	188,400
Total Project Budget:	810,000	760,000	1,570,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 29

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Grassroots Peace Building
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL11
Programme Category:	Transitional Recovery (TR-CB)
Themes:	Millennium Declaration (MD)
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1-8
Objective:	To contribute to building peace at the community level by supporting communities and local authorities to address the causes of inter-community conflict
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Rural and IDP communities in the Nuba Mountains, West Kordofan, South Darfur and Bahr al-Ghazal
Implementing Partners:	Sudan authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 541,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 541,000

Background/Justification

Building sustainable peace in Sudan means addressing local inter-community conflict. This is because local inter-community dynamics over access to resources, blood feuds, contested tribal administration and disparities in access to services, all of which are symptomatic of social, economic and political marginalisation, are usually fundamental to mobilisation in the SPLA/government war. The origins of many militias, for example, lie in communities taking up arms to protect their interests. Such issues will not disappear on the signature of a peace agreement; in some areas they may flare up. Supporting changing relationships at the local level is one of the keys to popular perception that peace has a dividend. Building sustainable peace in Sudan also means working with the young and with women.

UNICEF's programme is the UN's largest supporter of rural services, with programmes in health, nutrition, education, clean water and sanitation. Since 2001, UNICEF has focused its work in the poorest States. In general, these are also the areas most directly affected by conflict. In areas where inter-community tensions have been identified and locally led peace processes are either nascent or underway, UNICEF aims to deploy service delivery to support conflict resolution. In part this is through reducing disparities, in part through support to community-ownership and management of services and in part through directly supporting locally identified service issues that form part of peace deals, where appropriate. The UNICEF/GoS Child Friendly Community Initiative is one mechanism, others include supporting inter-agency frameworks (UNICEF is a major contributor to the multi-agency NMPACT and Abyei PACTA interventions) and direct support to service delivery, implemented under the supervision of UNICEF's Sub-Offices and Outposts. UNICEF's work complements policy work on pastoral land use planned by UNDP. In SPLM-controlled areas UNICEF plans to use community centres as a focus for activities with children, youth and women's groups that build towards community based conflict resolution.

Other key components to the project are direct support to peace processes leading to local agreements and commitments, research to identify core issues in local conflict, and support to wider community mobilisation in support of peace (building the "enabling environment"). These are the focus of this project summary. In 2003 UNICEF supported initiatives in the Kadugli, al-Buram, Talodi and Lagawa areas of the Nuba Mountains, a women's group and local leaders in the Sobat valley, local peace committees of Rizeiqat and Zagawa in South Darfur and Dinka/Fertit/Luo weekly peace dancing in Wau. In northern Bahr El Ghazal a meeting of joint authorities to explore possibilities for the release and return of abducted children was supported. Three pieces of research took place: a) a study of underlying conflict dynamics in nine parts of Sudan; b) a social map of the distribution of internally displaced Dinka (and community-recognised leadership) by community of origin; c) the role of women in SPLM controlled areas during the conflict and their potential as peace builders.

Strategies

During 2004, UNICEF will build on the work carried out in previous years. UNICEF's network of Sub-Offices and Outposts will again have a prominent local role. Attention will be paid to bringing background service delivery together with peace initiatives underway or in development. Project

components will include: a) training to partners to strengthen capacities and understanding of common peace building methodologies, including methods of mainstreaming peace building in humanitarian and rehabilitation work (eg the use of conflict stake-holder analysis, the incorporation of conflict analyses in needs assessments, "do no harm" principles and practices and the participatory management and delivery of services); b) support to peace building in the Nuba Mountains, specifically initiatives between the Hawazma, Misseriya and Shanabla pastoralists and the Moro, Masakin Miri, Ghulfan, Koalib, Tulushi, Tima and Kamda Nuba communities; c) support to initiatives between Dinka, Nuer and the bordering Rizeqat and Misseriya tribes of western Sudan. UNICEF aims to achieve synergies between this project and work to locate and retrieve abducted children. Work in the south will be conducted in coordination with grassroots peace building by church groups and NGOs; d) use child and youth focussed activities such as sport, play and culture to promote protection and peace building networks among children and youth in and out of education; e) develop and strengthen the protection and peace building capacity of women's groups; f) lobby others involved in peace initiatives to include key concerns about women and children.

Activities

- Provide support to community-led peace initiatives such as problem-solving meetings, dialogues and associated inter-community activities designed to create an atmosphere conducive to peace (for example, cultural celebrations, peace drama and sports events).
- Provide support to youth, children's and women's protection and peace building networks.
- Train partners and CBO, NGO and UNICEF staff in conflict resolution and use of protection strategies as a mechanism for peace building, transformation, management and mitigation methods, stake-holder analyses and participatory relief and development.
- Develop and test flexible Sudan-appropriate training modules in peace building.
- Work with the authorities to encourage their support to community-led initiatives.
- Coordinate interventions and methods with other local and national actors engaged in peace building north and south (including through participation in local protection and peace building networks).
- Coordinate service delivery support to peace initiatives.
- Establish stronger field-based capacity to identify, monitor and support peace building and related protection activities in areas of conflict (through partnerships with NGOs).
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities (the project is staff time intensive).

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- At least four inter-community problem-solving meetings produce agreements containing defined inter-community measures to be taken to restore peace.
- UNICEF supported service delivery deployed in support of four peace agreements.
- Sports, play, leisure activities and cultural events in support of peace (with child participation) held in five areas.
- At least eight-peace drama and life theatre sessions organised with communities.
- Sudan-appropriate training materials produced, tested and disseminated.
- Capacity of at least 15 agencies, NGOs, CBOs and GoS State and Province level institutions built through training and technical support.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Training and technical support on peace building and related protection methodologies	50,000	55,000	105,000
Production and testing of training materials	20,000	0	20,000
Support to community based child, youth and women's protection and peace building networks	0	69,500	69,500
Support to inter-community peace building initiatives	120,540	40,000	160,540
Technical assistance and project management	38,000	19,020	57,020
Programme support	29,300	34,720	64,020
Indirect programme support costs *	35,160	29,760	64,920
Total	293,000	248,000	541,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Project 30

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	The Protection of Separated and Other Vulnerable Children
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL12
Programme Category:	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Themes:	Millennium Declaration
Secondary MDGs:	MDGs 1, 2,3,4 & 6
Objective:	To support vulnerable children to access family and community-based care, to support the development of coherent policies on child protection and child welfare, and to build capacity to protect children
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Sudanese authorities working on child protection, 900 abducted children (Bahr El Ghazal, Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Upper Nile), 300 abandoned babies (Khartoum), children on the streets (Khartoum, Equatoria and Bahr al-Ghazal), 500 children affected by HIV/AIDS (Equatoria); 3,000 war-separated children (south Sudan).
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese authorities, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,525,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,525,000

Background/Justification

Children are vulnerable to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect in many different contexts. Conflict and poverty cause massive levels of displacement and high levels of rural-urban migration. Rural families from the marginalised south, west and east are the new urban poor. As families struggle in an environment of poverty, limited education and insecurity some have become dysfunctional and others have separated. It is difficult for children to access education. Thousands of children are living and working on the streets in urban centres. There is enlistment, voluntary and forcible, of children into armed groups. There is concern that sexual abuse and exploitation have increased, caused by economic and social frustration. For some, separation has been caused by violence that includes the abduction of children. Over 1,400 under-18 year olds from Bahr al-Ghazal are known still to be missing. HIV/AIDS is a fact of life, especially in Equatoria where increasing numbers of children are losing their parents. In Khartoum, the stigma of illegitimacy leads to the abandonment of hundreds of newborn babies each year. Across the country, the birth of disabled children exposes mother and child to risk of being abandoned by the father and a resulting descent into poverty. With the family the frontline for the protection of children, family separation is a major risk factor increasing vulnerability. Separated children cared for by families other than their own are even more at risk of physical, economic and sexual exploitation and abuse than other children and are generally last in line for education, health care, food and shelter.

Ending the war will help address some of the underlying factors causing child vulnerability but will not reverse cycles of poverty, destitution and family separation. This requires coherent policies in support of vulnerable children and families and improved national capacity (data, knowledge and skills) to address child protection issues on the part of the authorities and civil society. Reforms are in progress, but policies for the protection of children remain weak and practical protection capacity limited. Working with civil society and communities is essential.

Strategy

This project will therefore: a) support the authorities and civil society to develop coherent policies for the protection of children and plans that turn them into practical reality; b) build capacity among actors working with children to improve their knowledge and skills; c) support sub-projects on behalf of vulnerable children, especially ones that mobilise community action and which help children access family or community-based care. The technical assistance required means that the project is staff intensive.

UNICEF will, therefore, support capacity building and practical work around the following themes: **Child abduction** -- research establishing the identities and origins of missing under-18 year olds allows new tracing methods, involving NGOs and community leaders as well as GoS's Committee for the Eradication of the Abduction of Women and Children (CEAWC). Working with Save the

Children UK, UNICEF aims to support the location of 600 missing children from Bahr al-Ghazal. Meanwhile, work on children missing in so-called south-south abduction will also take place. **Orphans and other vulnerable children** -- older people and other carers looking after orphans, including some affected by HIV/AIDS, will be supported in Juba (HelpAge) and SPLM-controlled parts of Equatoria. School access for such children will be supported. In SPLM areas orphanages for children affected by HIV will be replaced by family-based care systems. Similarly, work on **abandoned babies** in Khartoum, involving partnership between the local authorities, mosques and the community, aims to develop family-based care to replace an existing orphanage with a formerly high death rate (80%). **Street children** -- studies (2003 and early 2004) will inform pilot projects for vulnerable children, including those on the streets. In the north, a pilot project by the Khartoum Council for Child Welfare targets 500 children with accelerated and other education and vocational training. In Juba and Khartoum UNICEF will support community-based initiatives to help 2,000 **disabled children** access education (Cheshire Homes and OVCI).

Activities

- Technical assistance and support to GoS and SPLM to strengthen the policy framework for the protection of vulnerable and separated children (including advocacy and lobbying).
- Support coordination and capacity building among official, non-governmental and community actors involved in child protection.
- Support NGOs, CBOs, community leaders and administrative structures to search for, retrieve and reunify abducted and separated children with their families;
- Support access to education and family-based care for children affected by HIV/AIDS.
- Support the Khartoum State authorities, NGOs, CBOs, mosques and other community networks to develop and implement family-based care systems (development of a regulatory framework and regulatory systems, capacity building, implementation).
- Supply classroom materials to schools and vocational training centres enrolling formerly abducted children, orphaned children, street children and disabled children.
- Research into sexual abuse and advocacy and sensitisation around the issue (south).
- Pilot accelerated learning programmes in places with significant concentrations of formerly abducted children, former child soldiers, HIV/AIDS orphans and street children.
- Support community-based social work with disabled children.
- Workshops for officials and NGOs on identification and response to vulnerable children.
- Staff and operational support, including technical assistance, to facilitate effective planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Expected Outputs/Outcomes

- Strengthened child protection capacity in GoS, SPLM and civil society.
- Retrieval and reintegration with families of 900 abducted children (600 north, 300 south).
- Formerly abducted, orphaned, disabled and street children accessing education and/or vocational training.
- Creation of regulated family-based care systems for abandoned babies, children affected by HIV/AIDS and other separated children.
- The return of up to 2,000 war-separated children to their families (southern Sudan).

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNICEF SCO	UNICEF SS	Total
Advocacy and capacity building for policy	30,000	90,000	120,000
Studies and research	40,000	50,000	90,000
Location, retrieval, family tracing, reunification and reintegration of abducted, returnee & street children	300,000	350,000	650,000
Support to child protection networks (south Sudan)	0	184,500	184,500
Support to coordination of child welfare (south Sudan)	0	90,000	90,000
Policy development, capacity building & implementing of family-based care for abandoned infants	180,000	0	180,000
Educational activities and social work support for disabled, street and other vulnerable children	114,940	0	114,940
Family based care for children affected by HIV/AIDS	120,000	100,000	220,000
Technical assistance and project management, supervision and monitoring	169,000	98,980	267,980
Programme support	122,300	182,280	304,580
Indirect programme support costs (12%)*	146,760	156,240	303,000
Total	1,223,000	1,302,000	2,525,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (UNIDO)

Mission Statement

UNIDO Sudan fosters economically efficient, ecologically friendly and socially desirable patterns of industrial development.

Programme Approach

UNIDO's programme approach in 2004 will seek to implement an industrial agenda for poverty relief and transition to sustainable livelihoods by enhancing the production of essential goods through productive employment and income generation by unlocking resource-based industrial development potential.

The Programme is based on the notion that growth in productivity is an integral component of social advance and is thus necessary to achieve progress toward all eight MDGs. In particular, productive growth requires enhanced capabilities to commercialise new knowledge through apt interventions and policy initiatives, as well as institutional support systems that can support microeconomic efficiency, ecological compliance and social advance.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Local resources-based community-oriented manufacturing in support of humanitarian plus
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/111
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	2,3, 6
Objective:	To revive productive capacities of local communities in rural and post-conflict areas to meet basic needs
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Communities in rural and post-conflict areas throughout the country Peripheries of: South Kordofan (Kadogli & Abu Gibeha); North Kordofan (El-Obied & Khor Abu-Habil); South Darfur (Gadarif, Kabum, Rank); North Darfur (Al-Fashir, Kabkabia & Um Kadada); Gezira State (El-Managil and El-Baggair); Sinnar (Sinnar town); Bahr El-Ghazal (Wau); Red Sea (Dordiab); Khartoum (Khartoum city)
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Industry, the Sudanese Chamber of Industries Association, relevant NGOs and UN agencies
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1.715 million
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1.0 million

Background/Justification

The principal objective of this programme is to add practical meaning to a number of “humanitarian plus” initiatives that facilitate a shift from saving lives to saving livelihoods and transition to sustainable livelihoods. Human security and survival in a number of conflict-affected areas in Sudan calls for revival of rural communities through addressing the most immediate concerns in terms of basic requirements and humanitarian needs, helping the vulnerable segments of the population rise above subsistence and addressing related issues within the framework of UNIDO’s mandate.

By nature of its mandate, UNIDO is not directly involved with pure humanitarian assistance. Given its concern for poverty alleviation and income generation, especially in rural areas, and the increasing recognition for humanitarian assistance to be progressively integrated with development assistance and in order to ensure sustainability, the Organisation is proposing a programme for the development and promotion of small- scale, micro and home-based industries in support of food security and agriculture, health, education, rural energy and water as well as women entrepreneurship development, with an accent on strengthening the linkages between agriculture and industry that contribute to food security, health, education, energy and water.

The programme is in line with the Government of Sudan’s priorities on the promotion of small-scale agro-based industries for poverty alleviation through job creation and income generation. The project also falls within the objectives of a number of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) particularly Goals 1, 2, 3, and 6: Eradicate Poverty and Hunger, Achieve Universal Primary Education, Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women, and Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, respectively.

Strategies

The component entails assistance to local entrepreneurs in rehabilitating the existing or establishing new small-scale, micro and home-based enterprises for the production of selected inputs that contribute to the following sectors for human survival:

- Food security and agriculture (food processing, the manufacture, repair and maintenance of simple agriculture tools and implements as well as water pump);

- Provision of health care facilities and essential medical products (production of hospital beds and linen, dressings for wounds, production of iodised salts and oral re hydration salts, hygiene solutions, injectables, distilled water, antiseptic salts and mouthwash, insecticide mosquito nets, and traditional soap from local edible oil, etc.);
- Education (production of chalk, school furniture and uniforms, etc.); and
- Rural energy and water sectors (development of rural solar and wind energy, biomass energy from agricultural waste, improved traditional cooking stoves, illuminating candles, water treatment and maintenance of water pumps).

Proposed target areas are rural areas and post-conflict areas, with special emphasis on rural women empowerment and entrepreneurship development.

The implementation of related activities will be in consultation and coordination with other local actors, adding partly to local procurement of goods for humanitarian assistance.

Expected Outputs/ Indicators

- Local production of crucial goods and services available for local society.
- Employment of rural communities, helping them to rise above subsistence.
- Sustainable production capacities established.
- Workshops established/ rehabilitated and made operational for the local manufacture, repair and maintenance of simple agricultural tools, implements and water pumps, in support of food security and agriculture.
- Small-scale/ micro-enterprises and workshops established/rehabilitated and producing chalk, school furniture and uniforms, resulting in local production of inputs for the education sector.
- Small-scale/ micro-enterprises established/rehabilitated and producing iodised salts, paramedical products, oral re-hydration salts, soap, insecticide mosquito nets, surgical gloves, condoms and disposable plastic syringes, resulting in provision of health care facilities and essential medical products in support of health sector.
- Windmills, biomass and solar energy units established/rehabilitated and operational, resulting in enhanced water and energy supply.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Efficient Low Cost Building Material Production ²⁹
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I12
Prog.category	TR
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	7
Objective:	To enhance the local production of low-cost building materials and enhance the efficiency of brick kilns in conflict-and flood affected rural areas.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	10 rural communities in conflict- and flood-affected rural areas, mainly: Kassala (Kassala town), Blue Nile (Damazin), Upper Nile (Malakal), Khartoum and the Nuba Mountains
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Industry (MOI), Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG), Ministry of Energy, the Sudanese Chambers of Industries Association (SCIA), relevant research institutions, vocational training centres and Sudanese authorities as well as relevant NGOs and UN agencies
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,000,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,000,000

Background/Justification

The aim of this project is to combine the development and promotion of cost-effective building materials based on local resources with resource-efficient energy production. Currently, skills, know how and equipment for these purposes are lacking. Innovative approaches to using materials from these sources are needed in order to provide affordable shelter and sustainable energy for the poor.

Research and development efforts in recent decades in several developing countries have led to the development of materials from local resources that are alternatives to the standard products of the building materials industry and which can be produced with simple machines, in some cases manually. After short training, semi-skilled and unskilled workers can easily operate the equipment and make the materials. The transfer and application of these technologies only requires modest investments.

With respect to energy, the infrastructure costs and the cost to the consumer of extending the electric grid to rural areas or supplying petrol or fuel oil are prohibitive. In addition, rural dependence on biomass for energy has contributed to large-scale deforestation and air pollution. Since Sudan has petroleum resources, it is producing large amounts of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG). The Government is promoting the use of LPG as a low-price energy source for both households and brick manufacturers.

The impact of the project could be related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); MDG1: Eradicate Poverty and Hunger, and MDG7 to Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

Strategies

The project would provide know-how and manufacturing technologies, which take into consideration environmental and energy saving requirements, such as utilisation of agricultural and industrial waste by-products. The most obvious approach is to use local resources from forestry, agricultural and industrial wastes, natural fibres, plant and other local materials available within the area. The project envisages technology promotion and transfer for the production of alternative materials for low-cost housing. It would also involve training of small entrepreneurs for the fabrication of the simple machines for the production of cost-effective building materials. In addition to contributing to human settlements, the project would also contribute to the creation of new job opportunities for the population.

²⁹ This project was originally included in the Quick Start/Peace Impact Programme (QS-PIP, see www.unsudanig.org, UNIDO3) though has been revised to reflect updated requirements.

Efforts would also be made to use LPG more efficiently. Brick kilns, which are among the most energy-intensive small manufacturing operations, would be a prime example for measures to combine the transition to LPG with energy-saving measures. This would be done through a participatory approach, which will encourage the establishment of small cooperatives, enhancing the dissemination of more efficient- technically and economically- brick production methods as well as contributing to employment creation particularly in the field of brick making.

Expected Outputs/ Indicators

- 10 production/ demonstration units established and made operational for the production of low-cost building materials.
- Low-cost building materials available on the local markets for improved shelters for poor population.
- 50-60 jobs created in new enterprises for the production of building materials and local manufacture of relevant equipment for production of such materials.
- National capacities built for the production of low-cost building materials.
- 250-300 indirect employment opportunities generated.
- Low cost houses constructed for resettlement.
- Reconstruction of primary schools in rural and post-conflict areas.
- Transfer of appropriate technology effected.
- Air pollution minimised.
- Energy-saving measures introduced in rural areas.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Local Production of Mobility Aids for War Victims and Disabled Persons
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I13
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	8
Objective:	Enhance local production of mobility aids for disabled persons and victims of conflict through vocational training for youth
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Victims of conflict and disabled persons/children Upper Nile (Malakal), (Equatoria (Juba), and Khartoum
Implementing Partners:	Vocational training centres under the Supreme Council for Vocational Training and Apprenticeship (SCVTA) affiliated to the Ministry of Labour (MoL), Ministry of Industry (MoI), private sector institutions (e.g. SCIA), relevant NGOs and UN agencies
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 800,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 800,000

Background/Justification

Unemployment rates are high due to low domestic and foreign investment, as well as due to a low level of education and inadequate skills. The number of school dropouts is continuously increasing which also poses a great problem. The Government of Sudan's objectives in the area of human resource development include 'disseminating vocational education and training in all states, starting with deprived groups and those suffering from the consequences of war'. The state of joblessness for youth is indeed a critical issue, with possible social ramifications. Moreover, there will be an increased demand for vocational training in the coming years and it is essential to provide these young persons with the necessary skills and education to become part of Sudan's labour force.

Youth empowerment in the development process by engaging them in informal manufacturing activities is of crucial importance. In this context, technical and vocational training programmes would provide several opportunities for youth development and empowerment. Currently, several vocational training programmes are being conducted. However there are a number of serious constraints experienced by those youngsters graduating from vocational centres, as the employment prospects are rather low. Due to lack of consideration to market demand, many graduates from these programmes do not find employment, as these centres do not integrate the services and training for disabled persons, while the entrepreneurship development option is not being addressed.

Moreover, there are thousands of disabled and physically handicapped persons in Sudan. There is a crucial need for developing skills for integrating disabled people and enhancing the capacities for the local production of mobility aids that are tailor-made to suit the needs of disabled persons and to provide them with business options and unlocking new sustainable livelihood opportunities for the full integration of disabled persons in the Sudanese society. Using facilities available at vocational training centres, a number of entrepreneurship aspirants could be trained for the local production of mobility aids and assisted to emerge as micro entrepreneurs across the country, running small production and maintenance units.

The project is in line with the Government of Sudan's plans for development that include rehabilitation of existing centres, establishment of new centres in conflict affected areas, introduction of production-related training in order to earn income from students' work to finance operations, letting out part of premises to small enterprises for income generation and proximity of students to productive entities, and offering short special courses to special industries against full tuition fees.

The project concept would address the issue listed in MDG indicator 45 that aims at avoiding the state of joblessness for persons between 15-24.

Strategies

To overcome the employment problem, it is essential that vocational training programmes have a clear built-in strategy to balance the market demands in the country with the supply side of vocational training for different types of business, targeting priority sectors and in particular selected agro-based industries. Training would, therefore, target potential young entrepreneurs, with business development as the long-term goal. Technical capacity building of young persons would be combined with employment generation prospects in these areas in order to streamline and spur developments in the priority sub-sectors and the relevant spin-off sectors in Sudan.

Professional support for youth entrepreneurship development (YED) would also help to fill the gap in specialised business information and technical advisory services. A core group of business support services providers (i.e. business counsellors) will therefore be trained and institutional capacity building will take place. The provision of business development services on a self-financing basis will be elaborated and tested. Activities will be coordinated with on-going projects such as GTZ and other bilateral and multi-lateral agencies, to ensure synergies.

The Vocational Training Centre in Malakal city has been selected as a pilot location for implementation of the project. The Centre has experience in vocational training and is equipped with the essential infrastructure to train young people for running small and micro enterprises and at the same time it is located in an area with an abundance of good quality raw materials. The vocational training part of the programme will also include local production of mobility aids for the disabled and war victims, using available local inputs. SME development experts specialised in YED programmes will elaborate an integrated development strategy for the Centre with enterprise creation as the long-term target, emphasising the income-earning and job creation potential of agro-based industrial enterprises and mechanical/welding workshops for disability aids.

If successful, the approach would be replicated in other vocational training centres indifferent areas of the country.

Possible sources of funding of the programme could be some private sector enterprises, within the framework of the corporate social responsibility.

Expected Outputs/ Indicators

- 100 unemployed youth trained;
- Mobility aids for disabled persons available locally at low-cost;
- Entrepreneurship training capacities established in selected Vocational Training Centres for the promotion of informal manufacturing activities;
- 30 candidates assisted in setting-up micro- enterprises and informal manufacturing activities;
- Required base for micro- entrepreneurship and production of mobility aids created, in cooperation with vocational training centres; and
- National institutional support developed by industry, university and public sector to support youth in training and entrepreneurship.

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Renewable Energy for Rural Development ³⁰
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I14
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	7
Objective:	Enhance the role of renewable energy for productive use in rural areas
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Rural communities in Equatoria, Upper Nile, Bahr El-Ghazal
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Energy, rural communities, Sudanese authorities, and relevant NGOs and UN Agencies
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 532,780
Funds Requested:	US\$ 532,780

Background/Justification

The energy resources in Sudan are biomass, petroleum and electricity (mostly hydro-electricity). The national electric power system is generated from thermal stations and from hydroelectric generating plants. Total available capacity frequently drops during the dry season and the thermal stations are also facing serious maintenance and rehabilitation problems. Thus, severe shortages, unreliable services, and frequent interruption of electricity, which have been a hindrance to the continuity and efficiency of the manufacturing sector, characterise the power supply.

The current electricity distribution reflects that the Sudan rural communities are completely out of the reach of the national electricity generation system. More than 70% of the total 32 millions Sudanese population live in rural and isolated communities; characterised by extreme poverty and poor economical activities. The unavailability and the acute shortages of the conventional energy supply (petroleum and electricity) for the rural people forced them to use alternative available energy sources like firewood, which causes serious environmental degradation. There is a need to find alternatives renewable energy sources to the rapidly decreasing wood resources in many rural areas.

Also due to shortage of energy supply, the rural people receive poor services in water supply, food security, health care, education and communications. Poverty, and lack of basic services are the major components that hindered rural development. A greater and more reliable supply of energy is a sine qua non for rural development in Sudan. Better energy supplies are also needed to allow the development of small-scale industries for enhancing income generation in rural areas.

For sustainable development of rural communities, Sudan must better utilise locally available renewable energy sources e.g. solar, mini-hydro, and wind energy as well as biomass energy from agricultural waste (e.g. cotton stalks).

The use of rural energy for productivity growth is an initiative contributing to the sustainable livelihood of poor people and thereby contributing to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, particularly MDG1: Eradicate Poverty and Hunger, and MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability and its Indicators 27: GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency); and Indicator 28: Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita), global atmospheric pollution- ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases.

Strategies

The project aims at promoting the productive uses of energy for rural development and poverty alleviation. The project strategy includes awareness raising, technology transfer, capacity building activities related to renewable energy technology and the local assembly/manufacture of energy equipment/structures in rural areas as well as promoting productive uses of energy. This would

³⁰ This project is included in the Quick Start/Peace Impact Programme (QS-PIP, UNIDO2, please visit: www.unsudanig.org) though has been revised to reflect updated requirements.

also contribute to job creation and therefore income generation for rural population engaged in the manufacture, repair and maintenance of energy equipment.

The productive use includes, beside electricity generation for lighting and heating, a range of tasks including milling, de-husking and welding, as well as contribute to better basic services such as schools and hospitals. The project addresses the issue of poverty among rural women by providing a simple energy source, which can be utilised for productive activities e.g. tailoring. The household burdens on women can be lightened through motor-driven water pumps and efficient cooking stoves.

The project would focus on the establishment of a Pilot Renewable Energy based Community Development Centres (CDCs) in Off-Grid rural villages of Sudan to power refrigeration and lighting for Primary Health Care Centres and to run cottage industries for income generation and poverty alleviation and networked Information Communication Technologies (ICTs).

Expected Outputs/ Indicators

- Sustainable local energy supply in the rural areas enhanced.
- Demonstration and training services for replicating the utilisation of rural energy for productive use enhanced.
- Use of rural energy for productive use enhanced.
- Development of rural areas through productive use of energy.
- National capacities to improve rural energy supply and efficiency strengthened.
- The use of mini-hydro power and energy from agricultural waste promoted.
- Energy supply for rural schools and hospitals enhanced.

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Information Network for Local Procurement of Goods for Humanitarian Assistance ³¹
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS10
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	8
Objective:	Establish an information network and database for the local procurement of products for humanitarian assistance.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Local producers and suppliers creating income and employment opportunities. Local communities receiving humanitarian assistance. Selected commercial towns across the country, capable of supplying goods according to desired standards and quality
Implementing Partners:	Private sector- through the Sudanese Chambers of Industries Association-SCIA, UN agencies, Humanitarian and aid organisations working in Sudan, and relevant NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 393,800
Funds Requested:	US\$ 393,800

Background/Justification

In the wake of socio-economic ramifications resulting from two decades of civil war in Sudan coupled with the aftermath of humanitarian crisis stemming from an interplay of natural disasters such as drought, desertification and floods, a number of UN agencies and International NGOs are focusing their activities on humanitarian assistance to save lives, with the provision of the basics for subsistence. This implies that huge amount of products are being purchased by those agencies for humanitarian assistance. One of the major problems faced by a large number of manufacturing firms relates to domestic demand constraint. The constraint is due largely to the inadequate purchasing power of the majority of population living below the poverty line and partly to heaving import penetration of products that erase production bases.

Experience from a number of developing countries in terms of humanitarian assistance illustrates vividly that the intervention of an external agent acting as a catalyst to facilitate humanitarian assistance could be fine-tuned to generate demand for locally produced products and thereby recover a number of firms from the state of business coma caused by lack of demand for their products. Converting the humanitarian assistance needs into a potential source of growth in terms of domestic demand creation calls for the creation of most authentic and reliable source of information on the availability of goods across the country. To this end, it is envisaged that an information network be established in a user-friendly manner, facilitating the easy purchase of locally produced goods. It makes sense to integrate all relevant information resources through a “coordination body, mechanism and networking”, well collected, managed, utilised and disseminated. This would make the private sector benefit from new technologies for enhanced connectivity and thereby unveil unlimited avenues of rapid economic transformation.

The main objective of the project is to enhance the use of modern information and communication technologies as an effective means of industrial rejuvenation to integrate information resources related to humanitarian assistance; through establishing an information network as an efficient procurement mechanism for the local purchase of goods needed for humanitarian assistance to be purchased locally from small-scale entrepreneurs with a view to removing the demand constraints on a number of ailing industries in Sudan.

The project is in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS), particularly MDG 8- Develop a Global Partnership for Development- Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication. The project

³¹ This project is included in the Quick Start/Peace Impact Programme (QS-PIP, UNIDO1). The portion relevant to the Darfur area is included in the Greater Darfur Initiative (UNIDO1). For more information on both initiatives please visit www.unsudanig.org.

also falls within the framework of the new UNIDO's global intervention on Humanitarian Assistance that was launched recently.

Strategies

In order to establish an efficient procurement system through information networking, the implementation of the project would require integrating all relevant information resources regarding humanitarian relief, making proper coordination based on available information on the relief actions accordingly transferred into a designated information flow, considering the status of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Sudan, and mobilising relevant national producers to be involved in the field of humanitarian relief in order to meet the identified needs systematically.

The network would be an effective means to coordinate, plan and conduct their activities. It refers to simply building up the capacity of government's use of technology, particularly web-based Internet applications and delivery of government information and services to citizens, business partners, employees, other agencies, and government entities. The network offers not only citizens and businesses the opportunity to interact and conduct business with government by using electronic methods, but also government itself additional channel to enhance access to and delivery of information and services to citizens, business partners, employees, agencies, and government entities. The network will integrate all of its sources and resources in the back offices of the Government, UN agencies and NGOs in a secure dynamic way. It is emphasized that the network would enable the Government, UN agencies and NGOs involved in humanitarian assistance to move from passive to active service delivery and information flow.

Expected Outputs/ Indicators

- Information networking of domestic producers with humanitarian procurement established.
- Share of locally produced goods increased in procurements of humanitarian assistance.
- and
- Local demand constraint on production of ailing industrial enterprises removed.

UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)

Mission Statement

UNMAS Sudan assists the National Mine Action Office (NMAO) in the development of a National Mine Action Strategy according to the humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity so that priority is given to those who are most vulnerable.

Programme Approach

In 2003 UNMAS will focus in particular on the following areas:

- establishing, training and assisting a national Mine Action management capability;
- direct, emergency interventions to address immediate needs and support immediate humanitarian intervention requirements;
- facilitating and assisting the development of an appropriate national NGO mine clearance capacity; developing an appropriate national MRE capacity, which compliments other humanitarian mine action operations; and developing enhanced surveillance of mine/UXO mortality and morbidity rates to determine the magnitude, scope and characteristic of the problem in terms of the health burden.

The expected outcome is to build and maintain a self-supporting humanitarian mine action programme. By doing so, programming will seek to support the underlying conditions in which progress toward all the MDGs can be achieved. In particular, UNMAS operations will seek to support the eradication of poverty and hunger by enabling the delivery of assistance as well as opening routes for travel and trade.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE
Project Title:	Emergency Mine Action - Technical assistance, Coordination, Capacity building
Project Code:	SUD-04/MA02
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To identify, isolate and reduce of landmines and UXO so that people can move freely and without fear
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	The people of Sudan currently living in mine-affected areas and returning IDPs
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese Counterparts, UNOPS, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA, SCBL
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,456,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,456,000

Background/Justification

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) established an Emergency Mine Action Project in Sudan. Its focus is to identify the scope and scale of the mine/UXO threat and to identify areas where it is possible to initiate technical survey and clearance operations to reduce the threat to the local population and increase road access for humanitarian aid. It has established a National Mine Action Office in Khartoum and two regional offices in Kadugli and Rumbek. The aim of the Emergency Mine Action Project is to assist the Sudanese authorities to develop an effective management structure, encompassing all aspects of Mine Action, which is able to deal with the longer-term mine/UXO threat in accordance with international standards.

Looking ahead to a post conflict Sudan the Emergency Mine Action Plan will seek full engagement from both GoS and SPLM with the understanding that the project is working to establish a long term, single, coordinated, mine action plan. Accordingly, a management function will be established in Khartoum and field coordination offices based where they may be most effective. Two Regional Mine Action Offices are operational in Nuba Mountains and in Rumbek in South Sudan. Both locations are equipped with the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and are able to accept, analyse, prioritise and display mined, or suspected to be mined, area data.

Should the current peace process succeed in achieving a unilateral ceasefire the opportunities and necessity for direct mine clearance intervention will be greatly increased. Having a national coordination and management structure already in place will increase effectiveness and significantly reduce the cost of other humanitarian interventions.

Objectives

- Identify opportune clearance possibilities and work to identify high impact, immediate action areas and mobilise adequate resources to clear them.
- Collate information, identify, map and analyse impact of all known Dangerous Areas. Implement an effective information distribution network.
- Ensure all Mine Action (MA) needs in Nuba Mountains are executed swiftly and effectively in support of the Ceasefire Agreement.
- Develop National Mine Action Standards and establish a recognised and workable Quality Assurance (QA) monitoring system. Establish a certification process to accredit all Mine Clearance/Risk Reduction Organisations seeking to work in country.
- Establish an effective management and coordination structure and a nationwide Mine Action Plan.
- Prepare for a National Landmine/UXO Impact survey to conclusively identify all areas contaminated with mines/UXO.
- Reinforce existing mine risk reduction programmes and develop an appropriate mine risk reduction plan.

Strategies

- Implement in full partnership with Sudanese counterparts including HAC and SRRC.
- Prioritise mine clearance activities in accordance with humanitarian needs.
- Ensure the interagency nature of mine action is maintained through close cooperation with OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and UNDP.
- Work with and support implementing mine action NGO's and organisations whilst ensuring that effort is directed in accordance with identified priorities.

Expected Outputs And Activities

The Preliminary Phase is now complete and it is anticipated that many activities may now occur concurrently or as opportunity and resources allow:

Preliminary Phase. Mobilise key personnel and equipment. Develop close liaison mechanisms and reporting modalities and a recognised coordination and advisory structure. Establish an operational template for the Nuba Mountains and in Rumbek that can be exported to other regions

Consolidation Phase. Concentrate on the development and capacity building of a national, mine action coordination body (National Mine Action Office), draft of National Mine Action Standards and the establishment and implementation of a recognised and workable Quality Assurance (QA) monitoring system.

Implementation Phase. Identify clearance possibilities and work to identify high impact, immediate action areas and mobilise adequate resources to clear them. Prepare for a National Landmine/UXO Impact survey to conclusively identify all areas contaminated with mines and UXO.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Technical Assistance, Coordination, Capacity Building	
Personnel	1,650,350
IT/IMSMA/Communications Equipment	126,000
Vehicles	70,000
Operating Costs, maintenance and Office rent	327,150
Project Support Costs	282,500
Total	2,456,000

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE
Project Title:	Emergency Mine Action in Sudan – Cross line
Project Code:	SUD-04/MA03
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To develop a cross-line partnership in support of the Mine Action program in Sudan.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	The people of Sudan currently living in mine-affected areas and returning IDPs
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese Counterparts, UNOPS, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA, SCBL
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 173,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 173,000

Background/Justification

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) established an Emergency Mine Action Project in Sudan. Its focus is to identify the scope and scale of the mine/UXO threat and to identify areas where it is possible to initiate technical survey and clearance operations to reduce the threat to the local population and increase road access for humanitarian aid. It has established a National Mine Action Office in Khartoum and two regional offices in Kadugli and Rumbek. The aim of the Emergency Mine Action Project is to assist the Sudanese authorities to develop an effective management structure, encompassing all aspects of Mine Action, which is able to deal with the longer-term mine/UXO threat in accordance with international standards.

Looking ahead to a post conflict Sudan the Emergency Mine Action Plan will seek full engagement from both GoS and SPLM with the understanding that the project is working to establish a long term, single, coordinated, mine action plan. Accordingly, a management function will be established in Khartoum and field coordination offices based where they may be most effective. Two Regional Mine Action Offices are operational in Nuba Mountains and in Rumbek in South Sudan. Both locations are equipped with the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and are able to accept, analyse, prioritise and display mined, or suspected to be mined, area data.

Should the current peace process succeed in achieving a unilateral ceasefire the opportunities and necessity for direct mine clearance intervention will be greatly increased. Having a national coordination and management structure already in place will increase effectiveness and significantly reduce the cost of other humanitarian interventions.

Objectives

- The intended outcome is a single fully integrated mine action programme that provides equal representation for the needs of both GoS and SPLM/A controlled areas. Standards and reporting will be common to both and fully in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.
- Whilst the GoS has ratified the Ottawa Convention, AP Mine Ban Treaty it is important that both GoS and SPLM/A agree on terms and proceed at an equal pace when fulfilling their joint commitments following such ratification.

Strategies

- Implement in full partnership with Sudanese counterparts, including HAC and SRRC.
- Prioritise mine clearance activities in accordance with humanitarian needs.
- Ensure the interagency nature of mine action is maintained through close cooperation with OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and UNDP.
- Work with and support implementing mine action NGO's and organisations whilst ensuring that effort is directed in accordance with identified priorities.

Expected Outputs and Activities

The National Mine Action Office (NMAO) structure looks ahead to a post conflict Sudan and plans to ensure that all local activities, in GoS or SPLM areas, are conducted in a common manner, in accordance with international standards and can easily be merged together when appropriate. Whilst either GoS or SPLM components may work independently of each other, it is the function of the cross-line liaison team to encourage maximum integration of such activities and in so doing promote the broader objective of a common mine action policy as a tool for cross conflict confidence and peace building.

Additionally the cross-line liaison team is to ensure that each side is fully informed of each other's mine action activities and to, wherever possible, assist the development of common procedures, documentation and operational approaches. With UN technical support, a valid operational coordination facility will be established in Khartoum and Rumbek that will be able to implement the following functions:

1. ensuring transparency and information sharing by both sides of their mine action activities;
2. developing common procedures, documentation and operational approaches. Planning for post conflict Sudan and making sure all local activities are standardised so that they can easily be emerged when appropriate;
3. encouraging maximum integration of mine action activities as a promotion to the broader objective of cross-line tool for confidence and peace building.

Project requirements

The Emergency Mine Action Programme in Sudan has a requirement to formally establish and further develop the cross-line relationship between the SCBL and its SPLM counterparts to strengthen the existing cooperation and to work towards a GoS and SPLM/A integrated and approved National Mine Action Plan.

There is a need to facilitate the continued cooperation and liaison of key individuals from GoS and SPLM involved in Mine Action. Such individuals are the lynchpin to a truly valid and accepted cross-line mine action programme and will later form a basic partnership dealing with the actual practical and political considerations of mine/UXO clearance operations during the Interim Period of post conflict Sudan.

The core of the requirement is to encourage and facilitate regular meetings and dialogue between the two parties to overcome distrust and suspicion associated with many years of civil war. Meetings will also focus on the development of common standards and reporting frameworks and ensure that all mine clearance operations have the approval of both sides.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Personnel	40,000
IT/Communications Equipment	26,000
Vehicles	40,000
Operating Costs, Travel and Office rent	55,000
Project Support Costs	12,000
Total	173,000

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE
Project Title:	Emergency Mine Clearance - Route Clearance Lokichokio - Rumbek
Project Code:	SUD-04/MA04
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To clear all mine affected routes between Lokichokio and Rumbek
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	The people of Sudan currently living in mine-affected areas and returning IDPs (especially in Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal)
Implementing Partners:	National Counterparts, UNOPS, OCHA, UNDP, WFP
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,500,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,500,000

Background/Justification

In order to facilitate an integrated and effective clearance plan to support the Peace Agreement, a Regional Mine Action Office has been established in Rumbek to act as the focal point for all mine action activities in the area. The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is set up and capable of receiving, displaying and analysing data. Many areas previously thought to contain a mine hazard have now been discredited based on local knowledge and activity. Areas suspected to contain mines are also being confirmed and mapped.

Analysis of the information within IMSMA points to the fact that the landmine threat throughout Southern Sudan is having a significantly negative effect on the mobility of the people and relief agencies. It is also posing a fundamental threat to the free movement of populations and will continue to hinder NGO/Agency humanitarian interventions in the area, thus increasing costs and reducing effectiveness.

The judicious use of flexible and effective operational assets tasked and coordinated by a central office may achieve the complete isolation of the landmine threat in South Sudan. With a single concentrated effort, the problem of mines and UXO contamination, and its impact on the population and assistance interventions can be eliminated within two to three years; this would be a tremendous achievement for the international community.

Objectives

- To deploy and coordinate a flexible and mobile combination of Mine Resistant Vehicles with sensor technology, Technical Survey Teams supported by a core of Explosive Detection Dogs teams (EDD).
- To survey all major routes and all known Dangerous Areas throughout the area and either verify or discredit the presence of mines so that appropriate follow on clearance assets may be tasked with a definite clearance objective.
- To conduct clearance of all major routes and all known Dangerous Areas throughout the area verified as containing a mine/UXO threat and either remove the threat completely or reduce the area down to a minimum so that marking and fencing can realistically occur.

Strategies

- Implement in full partnership with Sudanese counterparts, including HAC and SRRC.
- Prioritise mine clearance activities in accordance with humanitarian needs and the priorities of the local communities.
- Ensure the interagency nature of mine action is maintained through close cooperation with OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and UNDP.
- Work with and support all implementing mine action NGO's and organisations.
- Based upon identified locations of mined areas and their geographical positioning it is considered that two mobile teams two Survey Teams supported by two EDD Teams will be the most effective deployment for the clearance.

Expected Outputs and Activities

- All operational assets will be centrally tasked and coordinated by the UN Regional Mine Action Office in Rumbek. The International staff will be expanded with two additional staff during the clearance operations.
- The information within IMSMA will determine the basis for establishing the scope of the problem and prioritisation of tasks will be driven by humanitarian aid requirements as identified through a inclusive process with all the relevant stakeholders and in cooperation with OCHA.
- Once confirmed as mined each area will be cleared or, if it is beyond the practical scope of the Mobile/Survey/EDD assets, clearly defined, marked with warning signs and, where practical, physically fenced. Once the threat has been thus removed information will be recorded within IMSMA and long-term national clearance teams may follow up with full clearance over time.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Coordination Costs	400,000
Mobile sensor platforms	2,000,000
Technical Survey Teams x 2, Jan 04 to Dec 04	500,000
EDD Teams x 2, Jan 04 to Dec 04	600,000
Total	3,500,000

SUDAN

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE
Project Title:	Emergency Mine Action – Train the Trainer
Project Code:	SUD-04/MA05
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To develop a cross-line Train the Trainer program in support of the Mine Action program in Sudan.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Directly the mine action community; indirectly the people of Sudan currently living in mine-affected areas and returning IDPs
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese Counterparts, UNOPS, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA, SCBL
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 413,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 413,000

Background/Justification

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) established an Emergency Mine Action Project in Sudan. Its focus is to identify the scope and scale of the mine/UXO threat and to identify areas where it is possible to initiate technical survey and clearance operations to reduce the threat to the local population and increase road access for humanitarian aid.

Looking ahead to a post conflict Sudan the Emergency Mine Action Plan will seek full engagement from both GoS and SPLM with the understanding that the project is working to establish a long term, single, coordinated, mine action plan. Accordingly, a Training function will be established in Khartoum and field coordination offices based where they may be most effective. Two Regional Mine Action Offices are operational in Nuba Mountains and in Rumbek in South Sudan.

Should the current peace process succeed in achieving a peace agreement the opportunities and necessity for direct mine clearance intervention will be greatly increased. Having a national Training structure already in place will increase effectiveness and significantly reduce the cost of assistance interventions.

Objectives

- The intended outcome is a single fully integrated mine action Training programme that provides equal representation for the needs of both GoS and SPLM/A controlled areas. Standards and reporting will be common to both and fully in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.
- Whilst the GoS has ratified the Ottawa Convention AP Mine Ban Treaty, it is important that both GoS and SPLM/A agree on terms and proceed at an equal pace when fulfilling their joint commitments following such ratification.

Strategies

- Implement in full partnership with Sudanese national counterparts, HAC and SRRC.
- Prioritise mine clearance-training activities in accordance with humanitarian needs.
- Ensure the interagency nature of mine action is maintained through close cooperation with UN OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and UNDP.
- Work with and support implementing mine action NGO's and organisations whilst ensuring that effort is directed in accordance with identified priorities.

Expected Outputs and Activities

The National Mine Action Office (NMAO) structure looks ahead to a post conflict Sudan and plans to ensure that all local activities, in GoS or SPLM areas, are conducted in a common manner, in accordance with international standards and can easily be merged together when appropriate. Whilst either GoS or SPLM components may work independently of each other, it is the function of the cross-line Training team to encourage maximum integration of such activities and in so doing

promote the broader objective of a common mine action policy as a tool for cross conflict confidence and peace building.

With UN technical support, a valid training programme will be established that will be able to implement the following functions:

- Ensuring transparency and training by both sides in their mine action activities.
- Developing common procedures, documentation and operational approaches.
- Encouraging maximum integration of mine action training as a promotion to the broader objective of cross-line tool for confidence and peace building.

Project Requirements

The Emergency Mine Action Programme in Sudan has a requirement to formally establish and further develop the cross-line training to strengthen the existing cooperation and to work towards a GoS and SPLM/A integrated and approved National Mine Action Plan.

There is a need to facilitate the continued cooperation and training individuals from GoS and SPLM involved in Mine Action. Such individuals are the lynchpin to a truly valid and accepted cross-line mine action programme.

The core of the requirement is to encourage and facilitate training to international standards to enable the two parties and national NGOs to build capacity in order to play their rightful role with regards to mine action in Sudan.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel	210,000
IT/Communications Equipment	26,000
Vehicles	60,000
Operating Costs, Travel and Office rent	95,000
Project Support Costs	22,000
Total	413,000

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE
Project Title:	Emergency Mine Clearance – Technical Survey Nuba Mountains
Project Code:	SUD-04/MA06
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To clear all mine affected roads/routes and to isolate the threat from landmines/UXO
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	The people of Nuba currently living in mine affected areas and returning IDPs
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese Counterparts, UNOPS, OCHA, UNDP, WFP
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,071,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,071,000

Background/Justification

In order to facilitate an integrated and effective clearance plan to support the Nuba Mountains Ceasefire Agreement, a Regional Mine Action Office has been established in the Nuba Mountains to support the Joint Military Commission (JMC) and to act as the focal point for all mine action activities in the area. The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is set up and capable of receiving, displaying and analysing data. Many areas previously thought to contain a mine hazard have now been discredited based on local knowledge and activity. Areas suspected to contain mines are also being confirmed and mapped.

Analysis of the information within IMSMA points to the fact that the landmine threat throughout the Nuba Mountains is having a significantly negative effect on the mobility of the JMC and hence their ability to properly monitor the Ceasefire. It is also posing a fundamental threat to the free movement of the population and will continue to hinder assistance interventions in the area, thus increasing costs and reducing effectiveness.

The judicious use of flexible and effective operational assets tasked and coordinated by a central office may achieve the complete isolation of the landmine threat within the Nuba Mountains. With a single concentrated effort, the problem of mine and UXO contamination and its impact on the population and NGO/Agency humanitarian interventions can be eliminated within two years; this would be a tremendous achievement for the international community.

Objectives

- To deploy and coordinate a flexible and mobile combination of Technical Survey Teams supported by a core of Explosive Detection Dog teams (EDD).
- To survey all major routes and all known Dangerous Areas throughout the area and either verify or discredit the presence of mines so that appropriate follow on clearance assets may be tasked with a definite clearance objective.
- To conduct clearance of all major routes and all known Dangerous Areas throughout the area verified as containing a mine/UXO threat and either remove the threat completely or reduce the area down to a minimum so that marking and fencing can realistically occur.

Strategies

- Implement in full partnership with Sudanese counterparts, including HAC and SRRC.
- Prioritise mine clearance activities in accordance with humanitarian needs and JMC requirements to adequately support and monitor the Ceasefire.
- Ensure the interagency nature of mine action is maintained through close cooperation with OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and UNDP.
- Work with and support all implementing mine action NGO's and organisations.
- Based upon identified locations of mined areas and their geographical positioning it is considered that four Survey Teams supported by four EDD Teams will be the most effective deployment for the initial clearance season. Both Survey and EDD Teams may be reduced to two each for the second clearance season.

Expected Outputs

- All operational assets will be centrally tasked and coordinated by the UN Mine Action Coordination Office in Kadugli.
- The information within IMSMA will determine the basis for establishing the scope of the problem and prioritisation of tasks will be driven by humanitarian aid requirements as identified through the Nuba Mountains Peace and Conflict Transformation (NMPACT) programme and in cooperation with UN OCHA.
- Once confirmed as mined, each area will either be cleared or, if it is beyond the practical scope of the Survey/EDD assets, clearly defined, marked with warning signs and, where practical, physically fenced. Once the threat has been thus removed information will be recorded within IMSMA and long-term national clearance teams may follow up with full clearance over time.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Coordination Costs	601,000
Technical Survey Teams x 4, Jan 04 to Dec 04	970,000
EDD Teams x 4, Jan 04 to Dec 04	1,500,000
Total	3,071,000

Project 6

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE
Project Title:	Emergency Mine Clearance - Regional Mine Action Office
Project Code:	SUD-04/MA07
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To clear all mine affected routes surrounding either Kassala or Malakal
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	The people of Sudan currently living in mine affected areas and returning IDPs (Either Kassala (Kassala town/Upper Nile (Malakal))
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese Counterparts, UNOPS, OCHA, UNDP, WFP
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,100,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,100,000

Background/Justification

In order to facilitate an integrated and effective clearance plan to support the Peace Agreement, a Regional Mine Action Office will be established in either Kassala town or Malakal to act as the focal point for all mine action activities in the area. The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) will be set up and capable of receiving, displaying and analysing data. Areas suspected to contain mines would be confirmed and mapped.

Analysis of the available information points to the fact that the landmine threat throughout Kassala/Upper and Blue Nile is having a significant negative effect on the mobility of the people and assistance agencies. It is also posing a fundamental threat to the free movement of the population and will continue to hinder assistance interventions in the area, thus increasing costs and reducing effectiveness.

The judicious use of flexible and effective operational assets tasked and coordinated by a central office may achieve the complete isolation of the landmine threat in this state. With a single concentrated effort, the problem of mines and UXO contamination and its impact on the population and assistance interventions can be eliminated within two to three years; this would be a tremendous achievement for the international community.

Objectives

- Establish and operate a Regional Mine Action Office for the duration of the clearance operations.
- Establish IMSMA database within the Regional Mine Action Office.
- To deploy and coordinate a flexible and mobile combination of Mine Resistant Vehicles with sensor technology, Technical Survey Teams supported by a core of Explosive Detection Dog teams (EDD).
- To survey all major routes and all known Dangerous Areas throughout the area and either verify or discredit the presence of mines so that appropriate follow on clearance assets may be tasked with a definite clearance objective.
- To conduct clearance of all major routes and all known Dangerous Areas throughout the area verified as containing a mine/UXO threat and either remove the threat completely or reduce the area down to a minimum so that marking and fencing can realistically occur.

Strategies

- Implement in full partnership with Sudanese counterparts, including HAC and SRRC.
- Prioritise mine clearance activities in accordance with humanitarian needs and the priorities of the local communities.
- Ensure the interagency nature of mine action is maintained through close cooperation with OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and UNDP.
- Work with and support all implementing mine action NGO's and organisations.

- Based upon identified locations of mined areas and their geographical positioning it is considered that two mobile teams of two Survey Teams supported by two EDD Teams will be the most effective deployment for the clearance.

Expected Outputs

- All operational assets will be centrally tasked and coordinated by the UN Regional Mine Action Office to be established.
- The information within IMSMA will determine the basis for establishing the scope of the problem and prioritisation of tasks will be driven by requirements as identified through a inclusive process with all the relevant stakeholders and in cooperation with OCHA.
- Once confirmed as mined each area will be cleared or, if it is beyond the practical scope of the Mobile/Survey/EDD assets, clearly defined, marked with warning signs and, where practical, physically fenced. Once the threat has been thus removed information will be recorded within IMSMA and long-term national clearance teams may follow up with full clearance over time.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Coordination Costs and establishment of a Regional Mine action Office	1,000,000
Mobile sensor platforms	2,000,000
Technical Survey Teams x 2, Jan 04 to Dec 04	500,000
EDD Teams x 2, Jan 04 to Dec 04	600,000
Total	4,100,000

Project 7

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE
Project Title:	Emergency Mine Clearance – Mobile Technical Survey teams
Project Code:	SUD-04/MA08
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To support a Regional Mine Action Office
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	The people of Kassala/Upper and Blue Nile currently living in mine affected areas and returning IDPs
Implementing Partners:	Sudanese Counterparts, UNOPS, OCHA, UNDP, WFP
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,271,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,271,000

Background/Justification

In order to facilitate an integrated and effective clearance plan to support the Peace Agreement, a Regional Mine Action Office will be established in the Kassala or Upper and Blue Nile to support the Peace agreement and to act as the focal point for all mine action activities in the area. The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) will be set up and is capable of receiving, displaying and analysing data.

Analysis of the information within IMSMA points to the fact that the landmine threat throughout the area is having a significantly negative effect on the mobility of the population and UN agencies and hence their ability to properly provide assistance. It is also posing a fundamental threat to the free movement of populations and will continue to hinder assistance interventions in the area, thus increasing costs and reducing effectiveness.

The judicious use of flexible and effective operational assets tasked and coordinated by a central office may achieve the complete isolation of the landmine threat within the Area. With a single concentrated effort, the problem of mine and UXO contamination and its impact on the population and NGO/Agency humanitarian interventions can be eliminated within two to three years; this would be a tremendous achievement for the international community.

Objectives

- To deploy and coordinate a flexible and mobile combination of Technical Survey Teams supported by a core of Explosive Detection Dog teams (EDD).
- To survey all major routes and all known Dangerous Areas throughout the area and either verify or discredit the presence of mines so that appropriate follow on clearance assets may be tasked with a definite clearance objective.
- To conduct clearance of all major routes and all known Dangerous Areas throughout the area verified as containing a mine/UXO threat and either remove the threat completely or reduce the area down to a minimum so that marking and fencing can realistically occur.

Strategies

- Implement in full partnership with Sudanese counterparts, including HAC and SRRC.
- Prioritise mine clearance activities in accordance with humanitarian needs and requirements to adequately support the peace agreement.
- Ensure the interagency nature of mine action is maintained through close cooperation with OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and UNDP.
- Work with and support all implementing mine action NGO's and organisations.
- Based upon identified locations of mined areas and their geographical positioning it is considered that four Survey Teams supported by four EDD Teams will be the most effective deployment for the initial clearance season. Both Survey and EDD Teams may be reduced to two each for the third clearance season.

Expected Outputs

- All operational assets will be centrally tasked and coordinated by the UN Regional Mine Action Office in either Kassala and or Malakal The information within IMSMA will determine the basis for establishing the scope of the problem and prioritisation of tasks will be driven by requirements as identified and in cooperation with OCHA.
- Once confirmed as mined, each area will either be cleared or, if it is beyond the practical scope of the Survey/EDD assets, clearly defined, marked with warning signs and, where practical, physically fenced. Once the threat has been thus removed information will be recorded within IMSMA and long-term national clearance teams may follow up with full clearance over time.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Coordination Costs	701,000
Technical Survey Teams x 4, Jan 04 to Dec 04	1,070,000
EDD Teams x 4, Jan 04 to Dec 04	1,500,000
Total	3,271,000

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATION (UNSECOORD)

Mission Statement

UNSECOORD ensures security and safety of UN personnel, their eligible dependants and property of UN system in the Sudan, through Security Briefings; Security Awareness Training; Security Assessments; preparation, review and updating of Security Plans; relocation/evacuation of UN personnel from insecure areas; screening and monitoring staff movement to ensure they do not travel to hostile areas; monitoring, evaluating and disseminating information affecting security and safety of UN/INGO community to concerned parties. UNSECOORD extends assistance to humanitarian organisations (INGOs/NGOs, IFRC, Donors, Diplomatic Missions) as appropriate.

SUDAN

Project 1

Appealing Agencies:	UNDP and UNICEF on behalf of UNSECOORD
Project Title:	Security and Staff Safety
Project Code:	SUD-04/S01 AB
Programme Category:	PES
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	2,3,4,5,6,7
Objective:	To provide support to existing UN Security Coordination and Management system for humanitarian operations in all sectors of Sudan to ensure timely, effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian services in the Sudan
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	UN staff and associated personnel and population covered by Humanitarian services in the Sudan
Implementing Partners:	UNSECOORD, Sudanese authorities and NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,918,600
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,918,600

Background/Justification

The conflict in Sudan continues despite efforts toward securing peace. Militia groups, ethnic conflict, unpredictable and armed combatants and landmines all contribute to a volatile working environment. Yet humanitarian needs remain and are often most acute in the areas ridden by conflict. The UN Sudan Security Teams continue to provide an essential safety net for relief workers attempting to access vulnerable groups.

With the cessation of hostilities and promising progress in the peace negotiations there are high hopes for a more peaceful environment for assistance efforts in the Sudan. However, even with a comprehensive peace agreement, internal traditional conflicts are not likely to go away and actually, a less predictable security situation may emerge with increased south-south conflict. The UN will need to be prepared to deliver assistance under all circumstances.

In addition to the ongoing conflict between the SPLM/A and the GoS, the situation in Greater Darfur in Western Sudan has now taken a new dimension, the emergence of a new rebel group called the Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A). Since January 2003, the new rebel group has challenged GoS control in several areas in the west of the country. Additionally, the security and safety environment for the International Community, especially the United Nations has become more complicated than ever following the attack on UN HQs in Iraq in mid Aug 2003. As such, the protection of all UN staff in all locations throughout the Sudan has been reviewed and will be strengthened.

This proposal covers security services for both OLS Northern and Southern Sectors. The units are administered by UNDP in GoS areas (North) and by UNICEF in SPLM/A areas (South). All security officers work on behalf of the United Nations while using UNSECOORD procedures, reporting via a clear chain of command through the Area Security Coordinator, United Nations UNFSCO, the Designated Official and UNSECOORD. There has not been nor will there be any compromise to administration in relation to Agency objectives.

NORTHERN SECTOR

Funding provided by this Project is used to deploy three Assistant Field Security Coordination Officers (AFSCOs) as integrated members of the three UNSECOORD funded Security members in Khartoum. Due to the recent expansion of the assistance effort in the northern and new western sector and noting that security considerations remain of primary concern, the existing strength of three AFSCOs from extra budgetary funds must be maintained.

SOUTHERN SECTOR

Funding provided by this project allows for a Security net that involves one UNSECOORD and six extra budgetary funded full-time highly experienced security officers, a 24-hour radio network enforcing stringent regulations within which OLS organisations are asked to work. The operating environment in the country requires that the Security Team remains on 24/7 stand-by state and necessitates continuation of a security umbrella as a pre-requisite to any assistance intervention in

Sudan. In the second half of 2003, Operation Lifeline Sudan, southern sector, has had more than 700 staff on the ground in SPLM areas at any point in time.

Activities

A compilation of the overall activities performed by both north and south sectors shows that the respective teams conduct:

- field security assessments (anticipate in excess of 270 per year);
- security Incident Response including Relocation/Assessment/Monitoring;
- security Workshops (North Sector anticipates 4 in the Capital and 52 in field locations;
- south Sector anticipates a minimum of 15 X Three day workshops);
- review/Update/Write Security Plans for emergencies. This includes area specific Plans for 20 or more Field Missions;
- review/update relocation plans in particular for southern Sudan;
- security Briefings for incoming staff (anticipate approximately 320 per year);
- Weekly formal Security Briefings (anticipate in excess of 132 per year);
- daily security briefing for OLS staff based in Lokichokio;
- Screen and monitor requests for Security Clearance (anticipate in excess of 6,000 per year);
- Lokichokio security (Kenya), OLS consortium escort duties from Lokichokio camp to Kakuma and southern Sudan;
- Maintain a 24-hour radio network to OLS operational locations to cover all of Sudan;
- Advise the designated official and area security coordinators on all security matters and provide pertinent background information for decision-making.

Objectives

To maintain a security network that minimises the risk to UN and relevant NGO personnel in all areas of operation. This is in an effort to ensure effective, efficient and secure implementation of humanitarian relief efforts in the Sudan.

To ensure that all staff and dependants are prepared to respond effectively to security incidents through planned security awareness training and constant information sharing.

To ensure that the Area Security Coordinator, designated official for security, the Security Management Team and UNSECOORD are constantly advised of the security situation.

Project Outcome

These resources will allow for a continued flexible approach to ensuring safe access to populations in need and thus improving the impact of humanitarian interventions, while at the same time maintaining a high standard of both staff and operational security. It will also allow for a continued proactive response to the security threat and thus significantly reduce staff risk.

Indicators

- Safety of assistance workers.
- Assistance delivered to beneficiaries.
- Ability of the UN security network to respond quickly to demand, with accurate security assessments of particular situations and / or locations, with specific recommendations.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	US\$		
	UNDP	UNICEF	Total
Salary and support costs	595,000	500,000	1,095,000
Air operations for security assessments and emergency relocations	300,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
New vehicle fitted for security operations	0	50,000	50,000
Management and operation of communications network and communications equipment	0	350,000	350,000
Security training workshops	0	50,000	50,000
Loki security operation	0	102,500	102,500
Other operational costs	100,000	0	100,000
Technical assistance, project management, supervision and monitoring	0	204,000	204,000
Programme support	149,250	521,500	670,750
Indirect programme support costs*	49,350	447,000*	496,350
Total Project Budget:	1,193,600	3,725,000	4,918,600

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

Mission Statement

The WFP Mission in the Sudan is to save the lives of vulnerable population groups suffering from either acute or chronic food insecurity, improve their nutritional status and quality of life, and build human capital for promoting asset development and self-reliance in highly food insecure areas.

Programme Approach

The emerging prospect of peace poses a great challenge as well as an opportunity for WFP Sudan to use food aid innovatively in support of peace building. In this context, WFP will integrate elements of recovery and rehabilitation into its emergency operations including through Food For Work (FFW), Food For Training (FFT), Supplementary Feeding (SF), Institutional Feeding (IF) and Emergency School Feeding (ESF).

The main objective is to complement the general targeted food aid distribution and contribute to the transition from relief and recovery to more development oriented initiatives by supporting local communities in the creation of sustainable and viable community assets. Expansion of rehabilitation and recovery projects is expected to take place as and when realities on the ground allow, closely linked to the signing and implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement. WFP will also continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Sudan in close collaboration with UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees (COR).

Planned WFP activities in the Sudan are inline with the objectives of Millennium Development Goal 1—Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. WFP will contribute to eradication of hunger and poverty through its emergency and recovery activities including quick start/peace impact initiatives, and by creating an enabling development environment through its Country Programme initiatives. Implicit in the WFP emergency and recovery operations is the goal of saving lives and preventing malnutrition among the refugees, IDPs (war and drought affected), as well as averting distress migration in war and drought-affected areas through timely response.

WFP programme initiatives, through its emergency operation and country programme, also support Millennium Development Goal 2—Achieve universal primary education. WFP food aid will play an important role in supporting education by improving attendance and reducing drop out to facilitate the learning process. An increase in students' enrolment and promotion of education among nomadic groups is also expected. Support will be provided to infrastructure rehabilitation (building of pit latrines, rehabilitation of classrooms) through FFW activities in coordination with UNICEF and other relevant agencies.

WFP will continue to support the Millennium Development Goal 3—Promote gender equality and empower women. WFP activities are particularly designed to bridge the gender gap in relation to women's education, food security and participation in the decision making process. Specific attention is paid to ensure that women benefit equally from assets created by FFW and FFT activities and that women's access to relief food resources is enhanced. Progress towards gender equality among staff within WFP and counterparts is will also be advocated.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title:	EMOP 10048.03: Emergency Food Assistance to War and Natural Disasters Affected
Project Code:	SUD-04/F01
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eliminate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
Objective:	Prevent loss of life and improve the nutritional status of the population Safeguard livelihoods and strengthen coping mechanisms Facilitate return and reintegration of displaced persons
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2.85 million targeted beneficiaries.
Implementing Partners:	WFP in cooperation with national counterparts NGOs, UN Agencies
Project Duration:	April - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 99,182,548 (200,250 MTs)
Funds Requested:	US\$ 99,182,548

Background/Justification

The 21-year old civil war in the Sudan is the single most important determinant of food insecurity and extreme vulnerability and it has continued to negatively affect the lives and livelihoods of millions of people throughout the country. The food insecurity profile of the country can be largely classified as those affected by recurrent droughts, displacements due to the civil war, and seasonal flooding. The interplay of these factors directly reduces agricultural production, depletes assets, limits access to food and causes large-scale malnutrition. The relatively same pattern of food insecurity was observed in the first half of 2003.

The western parts of the country (Greater Darfur) and the Red Sea State in the east were severely affected by poor agricultural production in 2003 resulting from the droughts of 2002. This exposed a large number of people to the risk of starvation and prompted emergency food assistance. The situation was further exacerbated by the intensification of the conflict between the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the GoS in Darfur.

In mid 2003, the eastern parts of the country were severely affected by floods that destroyed homes and livelihoods of at least 50,000 people in and around Kassala State. The droughts also affected some other areas in states such as Gedarif, Gezira, and Upper Nile but the extent of damage was not as severe as in Kassala.

In 2004, a better than average crop production is expected throughout the Sudan. Nonetheless, chronic food insecurity will persist in specific areas thus emphasizing the need for continued humanitarian assistance. While the final status of emergency assistance will be determined through the regular Annual Needs Assessment (ANA), WFP estimates some 2.85 million persons will continue to require emergency food assistance. In addition, the nutritional status remains above critical levels countrywide.

The current situation of IDPs throughout Sudan remains critical. WFP expects to assist more than 570,000 of the most vulnerable IDPs and 76,800 returnees in 2004. In 2002/2003, intensive mediation activities continued under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) with the involvement of key governments. It was agreed that humanitarian access to conflict areas must be unimpeded – a precedent that is still holding. These arrangements were consolidated in a follow up TCHA meeting held in Nairobi, which also provided a framework for expansion of access to new areas traditionally not covered by OLS such as Blue Nile and Kassala State. This EMOP for the Sudan is prepared in the context of, firstly a renewed commitment and hope for peace which is expected to result in further increased humanitarian access to all parts of the Sudan; and secondly, the need to initiate the quick start/peace impact activities developed in close consultation with the Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM).

Strategies

In 2004, WFP will continue to provide emergency food aid to save lives, improve and sustain the nutritional status of vulnerable populations and to promote peace building through its humanitarian activities. Elements of recovery and rehabilitation include Food For Work (FFW), Food For Training (FFT), Supplementary Feeding (SF), Institutional Feeding (IF) and Emergency School Feeding (ESF) as integral elements of the emergency operation. The main objective is to complement the general targeted food aid distribution and contribute to the transition from relief/recovery to development by creating assets and supporting local communities. Food For Training (FFT) will equip the beneficiaries, especially women, with knowledge on health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, income generating and other skills. Institutional Feeding (IF) will increase and maintain the nutritional status of inpatients as a key factor in supporting their successful recovery. The Emergency School Feeding (ESFP) will maintain and improve the nutritional status of children of school age, encourage school attendance with particular focus on girls, enhance social normalisation and facilitate educational continuity for the school children. Expansion toward transitional recovery projects is expected to take place as and when realities on the ground allow, closely linked to the signing and holding of a comprehensive peace agreement.

WFP projects are planned and implemented in close collaboration/partnership with Sudanese counterparts, UN agencies, and NGOs.

Expected Outputs

- 2.85 million war and climate affected people assisted.
- Nutritional and supplementary feeding provided to vulnerable children and women.
- The return and re-establishment of livelihoods for displaced persons facilitated and supported.
- War-affected basic infrastructure such as schools and health and water facilities reconstructed.
- Recovery activities for civil war and climate affected populations supported through provision of FFW activities and agricultural support mechanisms.
- Demining activities supported through FFT and FFW.
- Improved agricultural practices and activities supported.
- Educational support provided to IDPs and war affected populations through emergency school feeding.
- Sustainable livelihoods initiated by supporting micro-projects through FFW and FFT activities at the community level.
- Gender mainstreaming supported by improving quality of participation in food management committees, food for work activities, and food for training and benefiting girls in school feeding programmes.

SUDAN

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title:	PRRO 10122.0: "Food Assistance for Eritrean Refugees"
Project Code:	SUD-04/F02
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective:	Contribute towards maintaining and improving the health and nutritional status of the refugees in the camps.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	95,300
Implementing Partners	WFP in collaboration with UNHCR and COR
Project Duration:	1 May 2002 – 31 March 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 12,318,452
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,128,499

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
Budget Items				US\$
Direct Operational Cost	Direct Support Cost	Total WFP Direct Cost	Indirect Support Cost	Total WFP cost
US\$ 965,648	US\$ 89,024	US\$ 1,054,672	US\$ 73,827	US\$ 1,128,499

Current shortfall of some 2,435 MTs of food (US\$ 1,128,499 in terms of cash value) is the balance required from donors to successfully continue provision of food assistance to the refugee population in the Sudan under PRRO 10122.0 until end March 2004. A new refugee project, PRRO 10122.1, is planned to start in April 2004.

Background/Justification

For decades, Sudan has been host to large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries. WFP is providing humanitarian assistance to people with refugee status in Sudan since 1967, in accordance with Government and UNHCR procedures.

PRRO 10122.0 was designed in accordance with the 2002-2003 repatriation plans of UNHCR where food assistance was to be provided to a monthly average of 55,000 refugees from May to December 2002 and for 27,000 refugees from January to December 2003. However, repatriation process did not materialise as planned and some 91,000 refugees remained in Sudan. UNHCR approached WFP to consider assisting the larger than planned number of refugees. Subsequently, in its first regular annual session held on February 5-7 2003, WFP Executive Board approved Budget Revision to PRRO 10122.0 to cater for the needs of increased number of beneficiaries - then estimated to reach 91,000 persons. However, in the camp consolidation process some 3,500 refugees previously considered self-reliant will become dependent on food aid as they are moved to camps with no access to land. Hence, the project caseload will reach 95,300 beneficiaries, latest by March 2004.

Prior to the June 2003 camp consolidation, vulnerability among the refugees had increased from 66% to 79% households during 2001 and 2003, respectively, according to the Joint Needs Assessment Mission (JAM) also conducted in June 2003. The main causes of high vulnerability are attributed to reduced labour opportunities in agricultural schemes; high competition with IDPs and host communities for wage labour, further compounded by low crop yield (32 kg per feddan) in land based camps due to erratic rains and lack of agricultural support services.

Based on the finding of JAM, the vulnerable groups are classified by the refugees' community as the female-headed households - those who have no male family member of economically active age group (16 years and above), widowed, separated, divorced and/or abandoned women, the elderly, orphans, the handicapped and the impoverished.

Strategies

Both relief and recovery activities will continue under this PRRO until end of March 2004, for when a new project, PRRO 10122.1 is scheduled to start.

The activities include:

- General Targeted Distribution to a monthly average of 95,300 beneficiaries at 100% cereal and 50% non-cereal ration (until camp consolidation process is finalised). The ration covers 80% of the minimum food requirements of the beneficiaries. The less vulnerable are expected to cover the rest of their food needs through existing coping mechanisms while the most vulnerable will be targeted with complementary food aid through recovery activities;
- Food-for-training (FFT), activities including handicraft, sewing, sanitary towel production and spaghetti making will target 2, 440 beneficiaries (about 65% women).
- Food-for-Environmental Rehabilitation / Food-for-Work (FFER/FFW) will continue to be implemented in refugee-impacted areas. An estimated 2,500 individuals, 50% of which are from the host communities (to ensure sustainability) will participate in activities such as seedling production, planting, land protection and general extension services and awareness on energy saving methods throughout the project life. At least 65% of the beneficiaries will be female participants.
- Selective feeding: supplementary feeding will continue to be provided to malnourished children under five, pregnant and nursing women and social referrals (chronically ill elderly people without support). Therapeutic feeding will be given to severely malnourished children (< 70% WFH) and for people suffering from chronic illness.

Efforts to enhance refugee women participation in decision-making will continue with emphasis on gender training organised for all camp managers and key NGOs staff to enhance women's participation in camp activities. WFP, UNHCR and COR will continue to advocate for women's effective participation in camp activities.

Expected Outputs:

The immediate outputs of the project are:

- Nutritional status of the refugee population maintained
- Repatriation to Eritrea supported;
- Gender mainstreaming in the project enhanced and
- Environmental rehabilitation of refugee-affected areas enhanced.

The medium/long-term outputs of the project are:

- Contribution towards maintaining and improving health and nutritional status of refugees within the camps until their final repatriation or other durable solution is found;
- Refugees will have received, especially women, skills on hygiene, primary health and nutrition to enhance better utilisation of food commodities and awareness on good health practices;
- Bridging the gender gap in activities undertaken among the refugee population and increased participation in decision-making of refugee women will be enhanced; and
- Environmental rehabilitation of refugee-affected areas will be facilitated.

SUDAN

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
ProjectTitle:	PRRO 10122.01: "Food Assistance for Eritrean Refugees"
Project Code:	SUD-04/F03
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maintain and/or improve health and nutritional status of refugees within the camps. ➤ Increase access of the refugees, especially women, to knowledge of and skills on, primary health, nutrition education (including food utilisation), HIV/AIDS, and income.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	95,300 (April – December 2004) and 60,000 (January 2005-March 2006) in Kassala and Gezira States
Implementing Partners	WFP in collaboration with UNHCR and COR
Project Duration:	2 years: April 2004 – March 2006
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 14,357,669
Funds Requested:	US\$ 14,357,669

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
Budget Items				US\$
Direct Operational Cost	Direct Support Cost	Total WFP Direct Cost	Indirect Support Cost	Total WFP cost
US\$ 12,141,582	US\$ 1,276,800	US\$ 13,418,382	US\$ 939,287	US\$ 14,357,669

Background/Justification

The Sudan has provided humanitarian assistance to people with refugee status since 1967 despite its own chronic problems. The problem of refugees in the Sudan dates back almost 40 years when civil wars and large-scale droughts and famine in Ethiopia triggered large-scale distress migrations into the Sudan. The independence of Eritrea and cessation of conflict in Ethiopia resulted in the repatriation of some of the refugees in late 1990s and early 2000. However, the expected repatriation in 2002 did not fully materialise due to the increasing instability on the Eritrean and Ethiopian borders of Sudan.

WFP is currently providing food assistance to refugees under the PRRO 10122.0. The figure is expected to increase to 95,300 by March 2004, because of the camp consolidations that are currently underway. In 2003, the GoS requested UNHCR/COR to reduce the number of refugee camps from 20 to 8 in order to minimise the operational costs of running these camps. This initiative is expected to severely impact about 3,500 self-sustained refugees in Um Sagata camp who will now have to be moved into one of the new camps where opportunities will be reduced. The food security and vulnerability situation of refugees in the consolidated camps is likely to be further exacerbated due to loss of access to agricultural land and increased pressure on their already limited coping mechanisms. A rapid food assessment will be undertaken as soon as the camp consolidation exercise is completed to determine the vulnerability levels of the refugees.

According to the Joint Needs Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted in June 2003, vulnerability among the refugees has increased from 66% in 2001 to 79% in 2003. The main causes for this increase are: reduced labour opportunities in agricultural schemes; highly competitive wage labour opportunities; and poor agricultural production (32 kgs per feddan) in land-based camps due to erratic rains and lack of agricultural support services. The most vulnerable groups in these camps as classified by the refugee community are the female-headed households with no family member in an economically active age group (16 years and above), widowed, separated, divorced and abandoned women, the elderly, orphaned, and the handicapped.

The objectives of the PRRO are:

- Maintain and/or improve the health and nutritional status of refugees within the camps.
- Increase access of refugees, especially women, to knowledge and skills on primary health, nutrition education (including food utilisation), HIV/AIDS, and income-generation through Food for Training programmes;
- Facilitate environmental rehabilitation of refugee-affected areas through FFW and food for environmental rehabilitation (FFER) interventions.

Strategies

General targeted food distribution will be undertaken with seasonal adjustments to the ration size. While a monthly average of 95,300 beneficiaries will be maintained during Phase I (April to December 2004), ration scale will vary: a full ration food basket from April to September 2004 (the lean season) and half ration from October to December 2004, subject to confirmation by an assessment mission. During Phase II (January 2005 to March 2006), a monthly average of 60,000 refugees will be assisted with full ration from April to September and half ration during the remainder of the year.

FFT activities will target vulnerable groups, approximately 4,000 individuals, of whom at least 50% are women or adolescent girls. Food will be given as an incentive to attract trainees and sustain their regular attendance. Proposed activities for FFT include handicraft, sewing, sanitary towel production and spaghetti making. These activities will be undertaken during the normal season to supplement the half rations during that period. Training on health and nutrition will be provided to 11,500 individuals comprising of at least 70% females during the second phase of the PRRO (April 2004 to March 2006). Gender sensitisation at community level is aimed at explaining the rationale of targeting largely women.

Food for Environmental Rehabilitation (FFER) and Food for Work (FFW) activities will also involve the local communities to promote ownership and sustainability of the project outcomes. An estimated 14,000 individuals—50% of whom are from the host communities—will participate in activities such as seedling production, planting, land protection and general extension services and awareness on energy saving methods throughout the project life. At least 65% of the beneficiaries will be female participants.

Efforts to enhance refugee women participation in decision-making will continue with emphasis on gender training organised for all camp managers and key NGOs staff to enhance women's participation in camp activities. WFP, UNHCR and COR will continue to advocate for women's effective participation in camp activities.

Expected Outputs

- Nutritional and health status of the refugee population is maintained or improved.
- Access of the refugees, especially women, to knowledge and skills on primary health, nutrition education (including food utilisation), HIV/AIDS, and income-generation through Food for Training programmes increased.
- Environmental rehabilitation of refugee-affected areas through FFW and food for environmental rehabilitation (FFER) interventions facilitated.

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Country Programme CP 10105 Activity I - School Feeding and Activity II – Food-for-Work
Project Code:	SUD-04/F04
Programme Category:	TR
Principal MDG:	MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
Primary MDGs	MDG 1: Eradicate Poverty and Hunger MDG 3: Promote gender equality and women empowerment
Objective:	Support the Government's Education Policy to increase enrolment and retention rates of students, particularly for girls; contribute to improving the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and pre-school children; improve seasonal food insecurity and reduce water scarcity; improve educational and health facilities in the rural areas.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	524,000 beneficiaries from Greater Kordofan, North and West Darfur, Red Sea State and Kassala
Implementing Partners:	WFP in cooperation with Ministry of Education, Ministry of International Cooperation and NGOs
Project Duration:	2002 – 2006
Total Project Budget:	US \$ 38,800,000
Funds Requested:	US \$ 6,763,811

Background/Justification

The Country Programme (CP) for Sudan provides assistance for two inter-linked activities: **Activity I** – Educational and Nutritional Support and **Activity II** – Water Harvesting and Educational Infrastructure. The CP is largely implemented in the operational areas of Western and Eastern Sudan that are chronically food insecure and face acute water scarcity. The recurrent droughts and conflict related economic and social issues have further exacerbated the already poor socio-economic conditions that exist in these areas. The purpose of the CP is to enable the target beneficiaries to address some of the key constraints to long-term food security by increasing access to education, nutrition and water harvesting for the most vulnerable segments of the society.

Activity I of the CP is designed to assist the Government of the Sudan in its educational policy by increasing school enrolment, attendance, and retention of students, particularly girls. The overall enrolment rates in the Sudan are very low, approximately 50% in the northern states and 15% in the southern states. The dropout rate for basic education is estimated at about 50%. The factors contributing to low attendance rates are high cost of schooling, travelling long distances, insecurity and early marriages for girls. Furthermore, the Government's budgetary constraints affect the overall quality of education both in terms of infrastructure and inadequate schooling materials. WFP is committed to supporting children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional requirements since high malnutrition and stunting among children negatively affects a child's learning ability.

Activity II of the CP is designed to implement water harvesting and educational infrastructure projects that have the dual affect of alleviating short term hunger—through the provision of food for work (FFW) activities—and addressing basic developmental needs of these deprived communities. The FFW projects are designed to slow distress migration during the lean period by providing access to food and drinking water. Rural communities in eastern and western Sudan depend heavily on seasonal migration as a coping mechanism to improve their household food security. The migration of able-bodied men has a negative effect on food security as well as socio-economic welfare of the households. Distress migration has also led to females fending for their families and becoming overburdened in meeting both their reproductive and productive needs. Another source of concern in the drought-affected areas is the consumption of water, which is currently estimated at 5 litres/person/day, well below the WHO recommended standard of 20 litres/person/day.

Strategy

WFP assistance under the CP is implemented in collaboration with the Ministry for Education for Activity I and the Ministry of International Cooperation and NGOs for Activity II.

Girls and women remain the main focus of WFP assistance in a deliberate and conscious effort to minimise the gender gap in education and to improve access to education for all. WFP will provide dietary support in the form of school meals to boys and girls attending primary day schools and girls and some nomadic boys living in boarding schools. The supplementary feeding component will serve as nutritional support for pre-school children. WFP plans to assist 2,000 schools in 23 provinces in Northern Sudan by reaching an annual average of 344,000 children—180,000 boys and 164,000 girls.

WFP, under Activity II, will continue to provide food to FFW participants involved in water harvesting and educational infrastructure rehabilitation projects. The food rations serve as a replacement for income generally derived from seasonal migration of men and has an added advantage of keeping families together during the hunger gap period. Furthermore, access to water facilities relieves women from the burden of carrying water over long distances in addition to their daily household routines. It is estimated that women had to walk 7-15 km in the drought-affected areas before some of the water storage facilities were built by WFP. Some 180,000 participants are expected to benefit from this activity.

Expected Outputs

The following outputs are expected under Country Programme Activity I:

- an annual average of 310,000 children attending primary schools receives one meal in school;
- 20,000 young girls in primary and secondary boarding schools receive two meals a day;
- approximately 9,000 malnourished pre-school children and 5,000 women receive food assistance (mother and child nutrition component);
- dropout rates are significantly reduced;
- the enrolment rates for girls are substantially increased;
- the nutritional level of children is vastly improved.

The following outputs are expected under Activity II:

- improved access to safe drinking water for humans and livestock;
- at least 35 new hafirs with an average capacity of 15,000 cubic meters constructed;
- 25 hafirs rehabilitated with an estimated capacity of 7,500 cubic meters of water;
- at least 36,000 households provided with better access to water at a relatively reasonable cost;
- reduction in the rate of rural to urban migration;
- access to food during the hunger gap period is improved.

SUDAN

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Special operation SO 10181.2: Passenger Air Service
Project Code:	SUD-04CSS11
Programme Category:	PES
Objective:	Provide passenger air transport at no cost to humanitarian community
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	UN agencies, NGOs, Donors, and Sudanese Counterparts throughout the Sudan
Implementing Partners:	None
Project Duration:	12 months (April 2004 - March 2005)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,221,004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,221,004

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
Budget Items				US\$
Direct Operational Cost	Direct Support Cost	Total WFP Direct Cost	Indirect Support Cost	Total WFP cost
US\$ 977,825	US\$ 163,300	US\$ 1,141,125	US\$ 79,879	US\$ 1,221,004

Background/Justification

The security situation in the Sudan has increased population displacement internally and into the neighbouring countries. The situation remains precarious and as a result, most of the road systems are extremely dangerous and allow very limited access. Air transport remains the only secure mode of transportation. Domestic commercial passenger air services are not available to most of the locations where the humanitarian aid community needs to travel and the limited service that exists is unreliable. Therefore, WFP has resorted to a variety of solutions for its transportation and monitoring needs in light of the magnitude and nature of its complex emergency operations. Several light aircraft are presently deployed under three specific arrangements:

- I. In Southern Sudan, three light aircraft are currently deployed under a full-cost recovery scheme.
- II. In Northern Sudan, two light aircraft are exclusively used for monitoring complex emergency related operational activities. Both aircraft are funded out of the Direct Support Cost (DSC) component of the current Emergency Operation (EMOP 10048.1).
- III. One light passenger aircraft in Northern Sudan is allocated for use by sister agencies and the humanitarian aid community. It is currently funded by the Special Operation (SO 10181.01)

WFP operates this SO with the mandate from the humanitarian community in the Sudan. The SO for passenger air service continues to benefit international and local NGOs, United Nations agencies, diplomatic missions and Sudanese counterparts. The users commend this service and would like it to continue in 2003/4.

While WFP requirements for air transportation of monitoring personnel are covered under the EMOP, this SO is to cover the additional needs of the humanitarian agencies that cannot be accommodated by the existing EMOP. The SO would provide coordinated service to projects run by implementing partners for the EMOP.

Strategies

This project will be implemented using the WFP management structures and support system already in place for the Sudan EMOP.

- Passenger bookings are made through the already functional WFP Air Operations unit that has data and voice connectivity facilities to relay flight manifest and schedules to all locations where WFP maintains a sub-office.
- A dedicated communication system is in place in Khartoum to monitor the location and flight progress of all WFP operated aircraft.

- A flight data system has been developed by WFP to monitor usage of the service by the various agencies, load factors, flight routings and to provide operational and cost data for management review.
- Weekly and monthly flight schedules are maintained with the flexibility to accommodate requests for special flights.
- Additional improvements in the administrative and support mechanisms of the air service are planned for 2003/4.

Expected Outputs

The objectives of the Special Operation are to:

- provide a safe, efficient and cost-effective passenger air transport service to the humanitarian community and donors operating in Sudan;
- implementation and monitoring of humanitarian activities and provide means for medical and security evacuations if and when necessary.

The project life is envisaged to be twelve (12) calendar months beginning 1 April 2003. However, political and security considerations along with the feasibility of using other modes of transportation will dictate any modification to the project life. This SO is for operating one aircraft (Cessna GC C208). The aircraft is to cover as many locations as possible to cater for the needs of all agencies, flying at an average of 4 destinations daily for 25 days a month—about 150 hours per month. This will provide adequate capacity to continue to absorb the current passenger traffic and the estimated additional requirements to access new locations. To enhance efficiency, the aircraft will be operated along with the other monitoring aircraft under the management of WFP, which has built the required infrastructure and technical expertise in this field.

SUDAN

Project 6

Appealing Agency:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title:	Rehabilitation of Babanusa-Wau Rail Corridor in Support of EMOP 10048.02/03 (SO 10278.0)
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I15
Principal MDG:	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 4: Reduce child mortality MDG 5: Improve maternal health MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development
Objective:	To increase access to and reduce delivery costs of humanitarian assistance
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Bahr El Ghazal (north), South Darfur and West Kordofan
Implementing Partners:	WFP in collaboration with GoS, SPLM/A, UNMAS and UN HC
Project Duration:	6 Months (April - September 2004)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,926,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,926,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
Budget Items				US\$
Direct Operational Cost	Direct Support Cost	Total WFP Direct Cost	Indirect Support Cost	Total WFP cost
US\$1,680,000	US\$ 120,000	US\$ 1,800,000	US\$ 126,000	US\$ 1,926,000

Background / Justification

This project is intended to rehabilitate a key section of the Sudan railway network from Babanusa to Wau, which is approximately 450 kms long and has not been operational for several years. Getting this corridor back in service would link surface transport operation between the Northern and Southern Sudan and provide service in many locations that are currently accessible only by air transport. The rehabilitation of the railway network is expected to significantly reduce the delivery costs for WFP. Access by rail will also facilitate recovery efforts in a broader sense with various types of assistance being provided by various participating humanitarian agencies.

The objective of the project is to increase delivery by surface means, reduce air delivery and as such reduce the overall cost of food delivery. The delivery cost reduction is estimated at about 50% compared to air transport. The duration of the SO is expected to be 6 months, however project implementation is heavily dependant on signing of a peace agreement in the Sudan.

Strategies

This SO is primarily intended to support the emergency operations in Sudan and its benefits will be realised immediately after the completion of the rehabilitation work. Project implementation will consist of the following activities:

- assess the condition of the railway track between Babanusa and Wau to determine the extent of repair work needed to make it serviceable as soon as possible;
- identify equipment for rehabilitation and exclusive use by WFP for the conveyance of humanitarian aid;
- determine local and external repair requirements, prepare budgets and repair work plan;
- implement and monitor rehabilitation work plan.

The project manager would be responsible for the day-to-day activities of the project and will report to head of logistics in Khartoum. Weekly and monthly progress reports and a monthly financial report will be required. Donors will be requested to contribute technical personnel to assist in the implementation of the project.

Expected Outputs

- The railway track is completed on time and put into service.
- WFP and other humanitarian agencies are using the rehabilitated corridor and realising substantial cost saving in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- The overall access for the resident populations has also improved after the completion of the project.

The increase in monthly food aid tonnage delivered using the railway corridor and the cost savings estimated at 50% from the comparative costs between delivery by air and rail will also be an indicator to monitor the results of the SO. WFP Khartoum will provide a final report at the end of the project using standard reporting format for Special Operations.

Project 7

Appealing Agency:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title:	WFP Quick Start/Peace Impact Programme ³²
Project Code:	SUD-04/F05
Programme Category:	QSPIP
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	2,3,6,7
Objective:	To demonstrate the positive impact of peace on populations and in conflict-affected areas
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Primarily conflict-affected populations throughout the Sudan
Implementing Partners:	
Project Duration:	6 months – 1 year
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 78,689,600
Funds Requested:	US\$ 78,689,600

Background

The Sudan is a food deficient, under-developed country, ravaged by two decades of civil war. Prolonged conflict compounded by recurrent droughts and flooding has caused massive population displacements, disruption of agricultural activities and destruction of socio-economic infrastructure. Within this context WFP continues to provide life-saving emergency relief assistance to vulnerable populations and support education, health, grass-roots peace building and gender empowerment initiatives. Despite success in reaching people in the newly accessible areas and incorporating elements of rehabilitation and recovery in WFP emergency programmes, the continuation of conflict has proven to be a major obstacle in further shifting the focus from relief to recovery and rehabilitation activities.

The Sudan peace process is now at a critical stage. It is envisioned that once the peace agreement is signed, Sudanese people will expect some immediate tangible benefits emerging from the peace process. The operational environment will, however, remain fragile. Significant numbers of displaced persons (of which there are an estimated 3-4 million inside the Sudan and an additional half a million refugees outside) may also seek to return to their places of origin or choice. The returning population will require support to establish themselves and their livelihoods, thereby adding additional pressure on some of these already vulnerable areas.

In mid-2003 the GoS and SPLM agreed to establish a Joint Planning Mechanism (JPM) to assist in joint needs assessment, developing priorities and drawing up action plans for implementation during the pre-interim period once a peace agreement is signed. In May 2003, the parties further agreed that the JPM should design a quick start / peace impact programme which “will aim to build public confidence in the ongoing process of political transition and provide tangible benefits at the community level.” The objective of these initiatives is to provide an immediate transitional recovery contribution to accompany the peace agreement in the form of targeted quick start/peace impact interventions.

In this context, WFP proposes to implement 16 quick start/peace impact projects that are designed for rapid start up and streamlined implementation. The objectives of these projects are inline with those identified by the Joint Planning Mechanism in May 2003 (see Annex X). For further detail regarding the proposed projects, please contact WFP-Sudan.

³² This WFP Quick Start-Peace Impact Programme includes all 16 WFP proposals in this Appeal. They are also included in the UN Quick Start/Peace Impact Programme available on www.unsudanig.org

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Mission Statement

The health and nutritional indicators of Sudan depict an unacceptable reality, and the country and its international partners must be quick in grasping the current opportunities of peace and recovery. It is in this context that WHO wants to see avoidable mortality and morbidity reduced and in particular, to contribute toward achieving MDGs 4, 5 and 6 in particular. Access to an equitable and financially fair health system will be the Organisation's major technical contribution to the fulfilment of the basic right of the Sudanese people to healthy and sustainable livelihoods.

In addition to the WHO global and regional priorities, the WHO Sudan has adopted a list of regional priorities aimed at improving the social and economic determinants of health with particular focus on a healthy environment and sustainable development through community-based initiatives like Basic Development Needs programmes. The commitment to emergency preparedness and response was reiterated by the Regional Committee of 2002 and has self-evident relevance for Sudan. Human Resources development is high on the regional priority agenda, building on existing regional and national training institutions. Control of diseases with special focus on non-communicable diseases and emerging priorities, strengthening surveillance and promotion of healthy lifestyles are among priorities in most countries of the region. Regional priorities also focus on the need to enhance access to affordable quality medicines, to promote rational use of pharmaceuticals and to improve blood safety and laboratory services, as well as to improve access to quality childcare.

Programme Approach

In August 2003, the WHO Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS) for Sudan was developed. During the process the country's needs as well as the national health strategy of and expectations regarding regional orientations and global priorities for public health were considered. In the CCS process four specific *strategic directions* for the action of WHO in Sudan have been identified for the period 2004-2007:

- **Stewardship** - Health deserves a central position in the broader peace and macro-development agenda of the country: WHO will act as an advocate and play a proactive role in policy formulation, priority setting and strategic planning for the health sector;
- **Health Systems Development** - Sudan needs health systems that are equitable and fair, i.e. which are based on a comprehensive view of the determinants of health. WHO will contribute technical leadership, capacity building, integrated delivery of services through primary health care, public-private partnerships, research, health intelligence and monitoring;
- **Reducing Burden of Diseases** - Sudan's burden of mortality and morbidity must and can be reduced. WHO will continue long-term support for selected programmes, address priority and emerging issues, promote healthy lifestyles and improve the quality of life with a special focus on the most vulnerable and underserved segments of the population;
- **Responsiveness** - Sudan's exceptional circumstances and the fast pace of change pose extreme challenges to people's survival and healthy livelihoods. WHO will work at strengthening the knowledge, institutional resources, technical and managerial capacities and mechanisms that are needed for an effective response to all health aspects of emergencies, humanitarian assistance and the peace process.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Reduction of the burden of communicable diseases and mitigate/prevent epidemics ³³
Project Code:	SUD-04/H14
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG: Goal	6
Secondary MDGs:	4,5
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce the incidence and prevalence of communicable disease through prevention, early diagnosis and appropriate treatment of cases; ➤ Establish or strengthen the disease surveillance system and build the capacity to respond to outbreaks; ➤ Ensure the protection of returnees from endemic diseases in new settlements
Total Beneficiaries and Geographic areas	3.2 million persons in Equatoria (Yambio, Yei, Juba), West Darfur (Genena), South Kordofan (Dilling), Bahr El Ghazal (Wau), Upper Nile (Malakal), South Darfur (Nyala), Blue Nile (Gissian)
Implementing Partners:	FMOH, SMOH, NGOs, CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,642,105
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,642,105

Background

Sudan is in a complex emergency situation and more than three decades of civil war, have resulted in the loss of lives and destruction and stagnation of development of socio-economic infrastructure. The status of basic health care and the control of communicable diseases in particular, remain inadequate. Shortage of well-trained local health workers, difficult access to persons, poor infrastructure and ongoing conflict contribute to the inadequacy of health service delivery. In addition, internal displacement, frequent floods, and their poor herd immunity, render the people prone to disease epidemic. The situation analysis for MDG 6 clearly shows that the main causes of mortality are malaria, acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea, and malnutrition. Intestinal parasites do not have a direct impact on mortality, however they are a major cause of anaemia (which gives a increase the risk of death for malaria), mental and cognitive retardation, and physical growth retardation. WHO conducted spot prevalence studies in southern Sudan in early to 2002, which demonstrated a prevalence of intestinal parasites higher than 80% in children between 4 and 15 years of age. Two baseline studies on the prevalence of schistosomiasis in Lui (Mundri County) and Nyal, Upper Nile show among 400 school children a Schistosoma Mansoni was over 70% of which over 30% were heavily infectious.

In 2002-2003 many initiatives have intensified to combat these diseases. The Integrated Management of childhood illnesses programmes has expanded to cover more conflict areas, intensification of the Roll Back Malaria programme, the STOP TB programme and programmes for the control of other “neglected diseases”, infectious disease that are rarely given attention but which collectively represent an important burden in terms of mortality and particularly disabling morbidity.

One of the necessary public health priorities is the ability to respond adequately to multiple outbreaks of life threatening diseases. In 2000, WHO established the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN) in seven southern states - a reporting system for the identified list of communicable diseases through the MoH in government held areas, and through partners in the OLS southern area. This programme includes advocacy and sensitisation of government, UN agencies, NGOs and the community leaders. In 2003, the government sustained this reporting system in Northern Sudan. Over 300 outbreak rumours have been responded to in 2003, including yellow fever and meningitis. Currently, encouraging progress is being made in the detection, investigation of and response to, suspected disease outbreaks. The health information system, of

³³ This project proposal is included in the Quick Start-Peace Impact Programme (WHO3) and the portion relevant to the Darfur area is included in the Greater Darfur Initiative (WHO2). Both initiatives are available on www.unsudanig.org.

which surveillance is a component, should provide the basis on which decisions for intervention can be made. However, in Sudan the capacity for collecting, analysing and transmitting information is negatively affected in many areas due to lack of security, contraction of the network and concentration of health workers in safe areas. This is made increasingly difficult in many areas as a result of insecurity, lack of databases, and a shortage of personnel in at-risk locations. The development of a well-functioning health information and surveillance component is necessary for effective control of communicable diseases

This project aims to provide an enabling environment for the implementation of the global strategies, strengthen the disease surveillance system and extend the EWARN system.

Strategies

- Provide an enabling environment at primary health care level to improve laboratory diagnosis and case management of communicable diseases in nine locations.
- Establish and strengthen the existing disease surveillance in nine states, through supporting 252 sentinel sites to provide weekly disease information on malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDs, measles and other endemic disease identified in the state.
- Extend EWARN to five more states to ensure early detection and containment of outbreaks.
- Ensure effective isolation of highly infectious cases, such as Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers through training, provision of supplies and establishment of an isolation unit at two strategic locations.
- Collaborating with government health-related counterparts, NGOs and relevant UN agencies to maximise the impact on beneficiaries.

Expected Outcomes

- Morbidity and mortality from communicable disease measurably decreased due to the interventions by project.
- Health personnel's professional skills in diagnosis and case management improved.
- Normal disease patterns developed to prevent outbreaks and epidemics.
- Capacity of the community and the health system to outbreaks improved.
- Local communities and returnees protected from endemic and epidemic diseases.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Training of 160 health cadres on, prevention diagnosis and case management	50,000
Upgrading of 20 health facilities with procurement of equipment and necessary supplies	750,000
Expansion of the laboratory network, including a Southern reference laboratory Juba and essential supplies	550,000
Training of 200 laboratory technicians in diagnostic techniques	46,000
Assignment and training of 252 surveillance focal points and master trainers on data collection and interpretation	156,264
Orientation of communities, and partners on outbreak response and notification	120,000
Outbreak investigation and response,	140,000
Pre-positing of stock, drugs and vector control material	1,130,000
Establishment of an isolation unit at Yei and Wau	130,000
Provision of technical guidance, communication, transport and informatic equipment	650,000
Programme management through recruitment of personnel (1 international and five nationals)	240,000
HAC*, Project coordination, monitoring and reporting	417,080
Sub-total	4,379,344
Programme support costs 6%	262,761
Total	4,642,105

Project 2

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for coordination, monitoring and reporting.

SUDAN

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Reduction of Maternal Mortality by Providing Appropriate Referral Systems ³⁴
Project Code:	SUD-04/H15
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG: Goal	5
Secondary MDGs:	4
Objective:	Establish qualified medical and para medical staff, surgical and laboratories supplies to one main state referral centre in nine different counties to ensure adequate standard and emergency obstetric care
Total beneficiaries and Geographic areas	539,320 women in Equatoria (Yambio, Yei, Juba), West Darfur (Genena), South Kordofan (Dilling), Bahr El Ghazal (Wau), Upper Nile (Malakal), South Darfur (Nyala), Blue Nile (Gissian)
Implementing Partners:	FMOH, SMOH, NGOs, CBOs (complementary to the activities of UNFPA and UNICEF)
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,606,168
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,606,168

Background/Justification

The reproductive health status in the country has, for many years, been adversely affected by the incessant conflict and emergency situation. The last estimates of infant and child mortality rates from the 1999 Sudan Safe Motherhood Survey (SMS) were 68 and 105 per 1000 live births respectively. The same survey shows a revised national estimate of maternal mortality rate (MMR) of 509 /100,000 live births. MMR could reach up to 800/100,000 in southern Sudan and some parts of Greater Kordofan, Greater Darfur and Blue Nile. Low access to antenatal, natal and post-natal medical care, inadequate knowledge of family planning, prevalent harmful traditional practices adverse to the health of both the mother and the child (e.g. nutritional taboos, female genital mutilation etc), maternal illnesses and malnutrition are the main underlying causes of the high MMR.

Almost 40% of all maternal deaths (7,000) occur in these focus states. In the south of Sudan, only 6% of deliveries take place in health facilities and trained midwifery professionals countrywide attend 57% of all the deliveries. The average Midwife / population ratio in the states identified is 1: 9,000. PHC facilities are scarce and the majority are either abandoned or damaged because of the war. The trained midwifery personnel despite their scarcity tend to leave the rural areas to become displaced in and around the urban settings. The poverty, remoteness of primary referral facilities, unfavourable environmental and climatic conditions, and precarious conditions of the roads and lack of transportation are the major factors hindering appropriate and timely referral. The woman who is transported in labour over rough terrain and long distances for a life-saving caesarean section only to find that the surgeon is not there or the equipment is not functioning risks paying with her life for the broken continuum of care.

These challenges require an effective referral system to back up skilled attendants. This implies existence of policies and staff, standards and protocols essential supplies of medicines and equipment to make it possible. It also means infrastructure, appropriate buildings, roads and transport. In addition, there has to be a system of monitoring, supervision and training of staff. Meanwhile, records must be kept to provide essential health information and enable effective planning. This project aims to establish a referral system at state level in line with national policy and agreed standards and in complimentary to UNICEF and UNFPA programmes for providing skilled attendants and a referral system at rural level.

³⁴ This project proposal is included in the Quick Start-Peace Impact Programme (WHO1) and the portion relevant to the Darfur area is included in the Greater Darfur Initiative (WHO4). Both initiatives are available on www.unsudanig.org.

Strategies

- Provide an enabling environment in the referral facilities in the nine states to ensure adequate emergency obstetric care is available through the training of medical and para-medical staff and delivery of medical equipment and supplies.
- Build the capacity of the health care providers in secondary / tertiary health care facilities to upgrade their reproductive health skills.
- Promote health education activities and promote public awareness on reproductive health issues including HIV/AIDS.

Expected Outcome

- Reduction in maternal mortality and morbidity.
- Health personnel's professional skills in reproductive health care improved.
- Improved health- seeking behaviour of the population in the target areas.
- Increased access to the RH services in target communities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Training of 18 medical and 134 paramedical staff emergency obstetric care	29,440
Upgrading of 9 state hospitals, including rehabilitation and procurement of equipment and necessary supplies	1,306,303
Training of 42 health cadres in reproductive health care issues	7,200
Provision of health education materials on reproductive health issues	28,000
HAC*, Project coordination, monitoring and reporting	144,310
Sub-total	1,515,253
Programme management support 6%	90,915
Total	1,606,168

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Assist Mentally and Physically Disabled Conflict-Affected Populations ³⁵
Project Code:	SUD-04/H16
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG: Goal	8
Secondary MDGs:	4, 5, 6
Objective:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish psychosocial services at community level and provide a psychiatric referral system through the primary health care system. 2. Train nine-health cadre in limb saving surgical techniques and build the capacity of community-based organisations to provide trauma care and first aid.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	457,900 persons in Equatoria (Yambio, Yei), South Kordofan (Dilling), Bahr El Ghazal (Wau), and Blue Nile (Gissian).
Implementing Partners:	FMOH, SMOH, NGOs, CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 250,160
Funds Requested:	US\$ 250,160

Background

Despite scientific evidence to support the fact that conflict has a devastating impact on health and on mental health, the latter is not seen as a priority by many decision-makers. Traumatic experiences such as killings, material losses, torture and sexual violence, harsh detention and uprooting, have long-term consequences on people's behaviour. Life in overcrowded camps, deprivations, uncertainty over the future, disruption of community and social support networks lead to psychosocial dysfunction. The magnitude of the problem remains subject to the amount of help and support provided. Specific management, technical ability and special approaches are required to address the mental health needs of war-affected populations. The task is even more complex in situations where health infrastructures are destroyed. Health professionals need effective training in mental health, and technical advice and support, in order to create a strong operational network for responding to the psychosocial distress of war-affected populations. Community-based psychosocial rehabilitation needs to be integrated in the primary health care services to create sustainable responses.

In Sudan the figures for the number of people suffering from mental disorders due to crisis is not known but as in other conflicts up to 30% of the population can be affected. The most frequent diagnosis made is post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) along with depression and anxiety. In order to be able to play a constructive role in alleviating the suffering of IDPs, providing the necessary resources, restoring their dignity and giving them hope and confidence in themselves to work towards a better future, are the unavoidable preconditions for their well-being as well as for reconciliation, development and peace.

It is estimated that Sudan has between 500,000-2,000,000 landmines, ranking it as one of the ten most mined countries in the world. When peace is achieved, it will encourage the mass migration of IDPs and refugees, many of whom will have to traverse areas with landmines to get back to their homes of origin, and it is expected that casualties will increase. It is therefore vital that the provision of emergency health care at the accident and trauma care is available to prevent unnecessary loss of life and limbs.

Strategies

- Establishing the provision of mental care services within the primary health care system in five targeted areas through community- based psychological programmes and an effective referral system.

³⁵ This project proposal is included in the Quick Start-Peace Impact Programme (WHO2) (though requirements have been adjusted) and the portion relevant to the Darfur area is included in the Greater Darfur Initiative (WHO5). Both initiatives are available on www.unsudanig.org.

- Conducting a rapid assessment of the mental health needs of internally displaced persons and returnees within the target areas as soon as possible after displacement or return.
- Increasing the awareness of the frequency of mental disorders associated with war and displacement through public health education.
- Increasing the use of the services provided.
- Improving first aid and emergency services for landmines victims in war-affected areas through capacity building of nine surgeons in live saving techniques.

Expected Outputs

- Mental Health services integrated into the primary health care services.
- Affected population supported through self-help groups within the community.
- Essential psychotropic drugs available in primary health care settings.
- Health workers in conflict areas trained in first aid and safe transport techniques
- Hospitals equipped to provide emergency care to affected populations

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Conduct rapid assessment of the mental health needs of internally displaced and returnees within the target areas as soon as possible after displacement or return.	34,000
Training 12 national trainers 25 community counsellors and 125 health workers at primary and secondary level	42,000
Development of a referral system for mental health emergencies	15,000
Development of Community based programmes	25,000
Provision of logistical support	44,000
Provision of WHO technical guidelines	7,000
Provision of hospital surgical and first aid supplies	45,000
HAC*, Project coordination, monitoring and reporting	24,000
Sub-total	236,000
Programme support costs 6%	14,160
Total	250,160

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Post-conflict Recovery of the Health Sector ³⁶
Project Code:	SUD-04/H17
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG: Goal	8
Secondary MDGs:	4,5, 6
Objective:	Ensure an effective process of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the health sector by conducting health sector analysis and capacity building to support appropriate health policy development and operational planning.
Total Beneficiaries and Geographic Areas	All states
Implementing Partners:	FMOH, SMOH, NGOs, CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,640,210
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,640,210

Background

As in all complex emergencies, Sudan's health sector has become fragmented and in many areas less than 15% of the population have access to health care. The immediate future offers an important window of opportunity to prepare the health sector for the challenges of recovery. There is the possibility that in the post-conflict phase pressures will result in inadequate decisions and waste of resources. To avoid some of these risks it is necessary to develop a reconstruction strategy framework, which is technically sound and realistic, addresses the main constraints and flaws of the health care delivery system, and is endorsed by a critical mass of players. Recent attempts to analyse the health sector's resources and performance have concluded that reliable information on key aspects of the system is limited and insufficient for developing a reconstruction strategy. Even with the uncertainty on future arrangements related to southern health services, there is the need for a comprehensive, countrywide analysis of the needs and of the present and projected resources for addressing those needs. After almost 20 years of conflict, high turnover of top managers and insufficient resources, the FMOH and the authorities in the South have limited capacity and experience for developing a reconstruction strategy or policies for health sector, and will need sustained technical assistance including in planning, financing, and system analysis.

In 2003, WHO started building a knowledge base on all health sector aspects; an ongoing survey is collecting data on all primary and secondary health care units, the services they provide and the human resources available, community usage and various aspects of the health burden. The results, which are due in December, will provide an initial direction and guidance of operational and reconstruction plans setting out parameters of coherence and equity and a realistic timeframe. This project will allow the further enhancement of the database with the collection of information on community capacity for returnees, human resources, tertiary care and health financing. The project will also allow WHO to provide the technical assistance required to build Sudanese capacity to ensure that the health sector will contain sound policies and appropriate operational plans.

Strategies

- Building an information knowledge base of different aspects of the health sector so that key sectoral issues can be addressed in the post-conflict context.
- Assisting the MoH, UN agencies and NGOs with policy development, planning, coordination and decision making to establish an equitable health system.
- Capacity building of the health sector in district-level strategic and operational planning through the establishment of six technical area offices build the capacity.

Expected Outcomes

- Evidenced based strategy and plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction developed.
- Forty trained personnel at state/regional level and 220 at district level in strategic development and operational planning.

³⁶ This project proposal is included in the Quick Start-Peace Impact Programme (WHO4) and the portion relevant to the Darfur area is included in the Greater Darfur Initiative (WHO8). Both initiatives are available on www.unsudanig.org.

SUDAN

- Appropriate policies and a strategic plan for the development of an equitable health system available.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Conduction of a health sector analysis	390,000
Recruitment of 2 health sector specialists	240,000
Establishment of six area technical offices, with six national public health officers and including administrative, communications and logistical support	590,000
Capacity building in policy development, strategic and operational planning for 240 state and district personnel and including administrative support (communications)	180,000
HAC*, Project coordination, monitoring and reporting	147,368
Sub-total	1,547,368
Programme support costs 6%	92,842
Total	1,640,210

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Support to HIV/AIDs control programme in Sudan ³⁷
Project Code:	SUD-04/H18
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG: Goal	6
Secondary MDGs:	1, 5
Objective:	Reduce the incidence of HIV / AIDS among conflict-affected people by establishing a voluntary counselling and testing service, ensuring blood safety during transfusions, and integrating HIV awareness and testing opportunities into other WHO-supported programmes.
Total Beneficiaries and geographic location	650,000 people in Eastern Equatoria, South Kordofan, Bahr El Ghazal Upper Nile, South Darfur and Blue Nile
Implementing Partners	WHO, SNAP, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNICEF NGOs, CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,154,534
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,154,534

Background

Since first AIDS case was reported in Sudan in 1985 annual reports have shown an increase in the number of affected persons. Recently the Sudanese National AIDS programme (SNAP) conducted a Strategic Plan Process (SPP), and in January 2002, a survey revealed that, compared to most of its neighbouring countries, Sudan still has a manageable HIV/AIDS epidemic with an overall prevalence of 1.6%. However, there is no room for complacency and HIV/AIDS is clearly becoming a public health problem in Sudan. Indications are that the situation is deteriorating and that Sudan is on the verge of a relatively major epidemic. In addition, many factors that presently prevail in the country including poverty, internal and cross-border migration, civil war, population displacements, rapid urbanisation, and a relatively youthful population, have the potential to facilitate the rapid spread of the current epidemic. The SPP showed a prevalence of 1% in women attending antenatal clinics, which means that according to the WHO classification, Sudan is really facing a generalised epidemic of HIV/AIDS. Routine reports show that the number of HIV cases is rising alarmingly. In 1999, the numbers of clinically registered cases was 517 and while by the end of 2002, 4820 were registered. The most affected states are the southern and eastern states and Khartoum. The age group 15-49 years accounts for 92% of diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases and with a high prevalence among males.

Free voluntary testing is essential for both prevention and treatment. People who test positively can immediately seek appropriate information, support and treatment. In Sudan, blood transfusions are responsible for only 2% of the overall transmission, compared with 97% for sexual activity. However the efficiency of transmission through blood transfusion is 90%, whereas through sexual intercourse it is 0.1% to 1%.

As experience in other African countries has demonstrated, HIV/AIDS is not only a health issue; it more importantly has an impact on country development thus requiring a multi-sectoral approach. In February 2003 the President of Sudan endorsed the national strategic plan for prevention and control of HIV/AIDs breaking the silence in Sudan. From the strategic plan a five- year plan of work was developed, as well as a detailed plan of work from September 03- August 04 between partners. This project is part of the agreed plan and will focus on providing voluntary testing and counselling services, blood safety, advocacy, monitoring and surveillance.

Strategies

- Increasing the opportunity for free testing and services for people living with HIV/AIDS by establishing ten voluntary testing and counselling centres. These centres will also provide a location for other services such as delivery of drugs for opportunistic diseases, condom delivery (UNFPA), and income generating activities (UNIDO).

³⁷ The portion of this proposal relevant to the Darfur area is included in the Greater Darfur Initiative (WHO6). Both initiatives are available on www.unsudanig.org.

- Stopping transmission through blood transfusions by strengthening blood banks in the priority states.
- Expanding the screening, monitoring and surveillance system by identifying surveillance reporting sites.
- Improving opportunities to raise awareness through the development of awareness training that can be incorporated into other WHO programmes such as reproductive health and Roll-Back Malaria in vulnerable groups.

Expected Outputs

- Safe blood donation and transfusion services available in the eight high priority states.
- Increased services for HIV testing and people living with AIDS, in eight states.
- HIV/AIDS prevention education and safer sexual behaviour reinforced among vulnerable groups.
- Strengthened mother-to-child transmission surveillance.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Organise and upgrade blood banking services in eight states	879,000
Establish 10 voluntary testing and counselling sites, including provision of equipments needs, drugs for opportunistic infections, production and dissemination material for the VCT centres	750,000
Training sessions for the counsellors on pre and post counselling	40,000
Support to people living with HIV/ AIDS	50,000
Improving screening, monitoring and surveillance system	120,000
HAC*, Project coordination, monitoring and reporting	193,579
Sub-total	2,032,579
Programme support costs 6%	121,955
Total	2,154,534

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Project 7

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Minimise the Effects of Natural Disasters on Health
Project Code:	SUD-04/H19
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG: Goal	6
Secondary MDGs:	4,5
Objective:	To minimise the negative health effects of a disaster by strengthening disaster management at state/region and community level.
Total beneficiaries and Geographic Areas	250,000 persons in White Nile, Khartoum, Kassala, Gezira, Gedarif, River Nile, Sennar and Red Sea.
Implementing Partners:	FMoH, MoH, Sudan Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 376,077
Funds Requested:	US\$ 376,077

Background

Sudan continues to suffer from devastating natural and man-made disasters and emergencies, which affect peoples' health, lives and the infrastructure built to support them. Environmental health problems arising from emergencies and disasters are connected to their effects on the physical, biological and social environment, well-being and survival: shelter, water, sanitation, disease vectors and pollution. Although it is virtually impossible to prevent the occurrence of the natural disasters it is possible to minimise or mitigate their damaging effects. Disaster management requires a continuous chain of activities that includes hazard prevention, preparedness, emergency response, relief and recovery, including activities to reconstruct infrastructure and rehabilitate shattered lives and livelihoods. Using the disaster-management approach a reduction in vulnerability can be achieved through work in disaster prevention/mitigation, to reduce susceptibility and emergency preparedness, to increase resilience.

Since 1999, WHO with other partners such as Red Cross Societies have been building the capacity for disaster management in Sudan both at the national and community level. In 2003 the emphasis was on capacity building of the health sector and community for preparedness and response. In five states, WHO has focused on building the capacity of the state disaster management taskforce and environmental health officers in response management. During the floods of 2003, which affected over 300,000 people, health risks were minimised and no disease outbreaks occurred, reducing the morbidity and mortality usually associated with floods in Sudan. The environmental officers also established a disease surveillance reporting system on six main diseases and there is now a database available for comparison in forth coming years.

In collaboration with Spanish Red Cross and Sudan Red Crescent this project will continue capacity building but with more emphasis on mitigation activities and early warning systems for floods and drought and extend the disaster management capacity into three other states.

Strategies

- Establish and strengthen the state disaster management taskforce so as to improve coordination of mitigation preparedness and response in seven states.
- Conduct vulnerability studies in three states to identify the hazards, develop a profile of the community resilience, identify the environmental health risks and map the risks for at least seven states using GIS so as to reduce the vulnerability of the targeted communities to floods or drought.
- Establish and strengthen the early warning system in seven states for floods and drought.
- Strengthen routine health and environmental services, by ensuring that the potential health effects of any emergencies and disasters are minimised in seven states.
- Increase public education, public awareness and community participation in disaster management through community preparedness and response programmes.
- Use WHO Humanitarian Supply Management and Logistical system (SUMA) to ensure an adequate supply of medical and environmental control supplies at all levels.

Expected Outcomes

- Early warning system and ongoing mapping of possible hazards established in seven states.
- Environmental health team trained in mitigation, preparedness and response available in seven states.
- Communities more aware of health risks.
- Supply system developed, which can identify the present supply, the needs and the distribution of the supplies following a disaster.
- Reduction in mortality and morbidity from environmental hazards in seven states achieved.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Sensitisation/orientation workshops to help establish disaster management teams in three states	15,000
Conduction of vulnerability studies and Mapping of hazards and community vulnerability for seven states	26,000
Training of 45 environmental health personnel in mitigation, preparedness and response	15,000
Establishment of a supply and logistics management system, including training for 20 personnel	25,000
Public awareness programmes on mitigation, preparedness and response	30,000
Pre-positioning of vector control and environmental supplies (safe water testing kits, food testing kits) for approx 100,000 households	150,000
Provision of technical guidance, communication, transport and informatic equipment	60,000
HAC*, Programme coordination, monitoring and reporting	33,789
Sub-total	354,789
Programme support costs 6%	21,288
Total	376,077

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION (NGOs) PLANS

ACTION AGAINST HUNGER (ACF)

Mission Statement

Action against Hunger (ACF) has been a world leader in the struggle against hunger for more than 2 decades. ACFs purpose is to fight against hunger and situations which cause famine, through nutrition, food security, water, sanitation and health programmes.

Since October 2001, ACF USA has implemented a nutritional surveillance, training and intervention programme in South Sudan. The nutritional surveillance activities through systematic surveys have provided timely and quality nutritional status data that has influenced program planning decisions and response to emergencies both internally and at the wider OLS/non-OLS scene. To enhance geographical coverage of surveillance activities with standardised and internationally acceptable methodologies, ACF USA has trained participants from various agencies on nutrition survey implementation, analysis and interpretation of data. The ACF intervention capacity has facilitated the response to emergency levels of malnutrition with therapeutic and supplementary feeding programs, linked with preventative health education, home gardening and community incentives programs, targeting TFC/SFP mothers, providing training, seeds and tools to the most vulnerable households.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

To continue to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable communities in Upper Nile.

Specific Objectives and Expected Results:

1. to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children;
2. to improve the capacity of vulnerable households to provide healthy diets to their families, through food security and training programme;
3. to raise community awareness on identified pertinent nutrition and health concerns in Upper Nile.

Appealing Agency:	ACTION AGAINST HUNGER (ACF)
Project Title:	Integrated Nutrition, Health and Food Security Programme
Project Code:	SUD-04/H20
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	3,5
Objective:	To assist IDP, returnee, and vulnerable households to stabilise their household food security and improve their familial nutrition situation through the provision of essential relief items, malnutrition detection and emergency feeding, linked with preventive health education.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	IDP, returnee, and vulnerable households. In particular women and under 5's in Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	CNCs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,500,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,500,000

Background/Justification

South Sudan and Upper Nile in particular, continue to see extremely high and rising malnutrition rates, severe food insecurity, and community upheaval, in the form of sporadic violence and increasing numbers of returnees, despite becoming increasingly stable in 2003. While 10% global acute malnutrition is considered the emergency threshold in most countries, in South Sudan, 15% or even 20% has become the benchmark, ACF continues to encounter GAM rates over 30% through it's surveillance activities. Furthermore, all counties in Upper Nile remain classified as moderately or severely food insecure by the WFP Technical Support Unit (TSU). Limited or no market access, combined with the depletion of household resources through looting, flight, and asset sale, have led many households to a near desperate situation, and simple tasks such as providing water to a household have become major hurdles. These overburdened communities will be even more burdened by returnees in the following year, as refugee camps receive less and less support, in turn providing incentive for the return to communities of origin.

Strategies and Expected Outputs

Action Against Hunger (ACF) proposes to initiate a multi-faceted program that will address malnutrition and some of the underlying causes, creating a community dynamic in which malnutrition is kept at bay. The integrated nutrition, agriculture, and education program, which will include a curative supplementary feeding program (SFP), to compliment a therapeutic feeding centre (TFC) already funded, combined with agricultural distributions and training, and health education /nutrition outreach in the community, will ensure improved feeding intervention indicators (weight gains and recovery rates). It will also ensure sustained nutritional gains for the beneficiaries through improved capacity among targeted families to produce food for a balanced family diet, and better awareness within the community of how to fight malnutrition. This holistic approach will serve as a model for preventative action to control malnutrition.

THE CENTRE FOR HUMAN ADVOCACY (ACHA)

Mission Statement

The African Centre for Human Advocacy (ACHA) is a non- partisan, non- governmental and NGOs registered in 2000, in accordance with the laws of Kenya. It is headquartered in Nairobi and has a field office in Riang, Eastern Upper Nile Region of Southern Sudan. It also has a conflict resolution and peace advocacy centre at Lokichoggio, Northern Kenya. Its mission is to promote and protect human rights in African countries as articulated in both national and international Human Rights Charters, and also to provide humanitarian assistance and initiate development projects with a view to alleviating poverty, diseases and other forms of human suffering in Africa.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004:

ACHA has three major project categories for the year 2004. These are:

1. education projects: This will be aimed at providing access to quality education in Eastern Upper Nile and at the same time increasing enrolment rates for primary schools. Expected outcomes will include a rise in literacy level in the community. The project activities will include construction of classrooms, teacher training, strengthening of management of local primary schools and provision of learning materials. The education project will be carried out in both Balliet and Riang Counties of the Upper Nile;
2. water and Sanitation projects: This will entail drilling a total of four (4) water wells for Riang community of Upper Nile and the neighbouring villages. The project will aim at providing the community with adequate safe drinking water;
3. peace Advocacy: This will be a crosscutting theme in all the projects. Without peace there cannot be any meaningful development. The peace advocacy project will be carried out in both Balliet and Riang Counties of Upper Nile.

Expected Outcome

The overall expected outcome will be a sharp reduction in water-borne diseases and also a decline in conflicts over access to water.

SUDAN

Appealing Agency:	AFRICAN CENTRE FOR HUMAN ADVOCACY
Project/ Programme Title	Education, Water and Peace Advocacy
Project Code:	SUD-04/MS02
Programme Category:	HA
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	7
Objective:	To ensure quality education, safe drinking water and lasting peace
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Balliet and Riang communities of Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	None
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 165,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 165,000

AMURT (SWITZERLAND)

Mission Statement

AMURT is the name of an organisation with thousands of volunteers all over the world engaged in development, cooperation and disaster relief. The spirit behind the engagement is that a team of highly motivated volunteers can make a big difference to people's suffering, as every human is capable of reducing the suffering of other people in need. With that spirit AMURT (Switzerland) was founded in 1985. As a fully-fledged organization, AMURT (Switzerland) now supports and manages projects not only technically but also financially in many areas around the world. All AMURT projects are community based, emphasising maximum participation of the local community in determining their own future. AMURT believes that each human being has the right to have his or her fundamental needs for nourishment, shelter, medical care, clothing and education, met. Everyone should be ensured equal opportunities for development. The freedom to use our full potential to fulfil our physical, intellectual and spiritual needs is a fundamental human right. The main objective is working towards capacity building and community participation with a focus to enhance self-sustainability and empowerment of the underprivileged in reference to women and children.

Successful programs in Africa have been accomplished in Ghana, Congo, Rwanda, Kenya, Somalia, Mozambique, and now in South Sudan.

Overall programme approach for 2004

1. Ensure the education of the underprivileged children of South Sudan in Aweil East County in Northern Bhar El Ghazal region and enhance education governance, management capacity and strengthen parents-teachers associations.
2. Promote good agricultural practices in schools and communities of Aweil East County and thus secure food production. Establish demonstration gardens for expanded food production using appropriate technology.
3. Improve the health situation of the population through community awareness, addressing nutrition, hygiene and HIV-prevention.
4. Enhance self-reliance activities envisioned to give the community a basis for economic independence other than relief aid.

Expected outcome

Establishing a situation where the community is self-reliant and with a capability of managing their own education, food security programme and health care situation by enhancing self-sustainability.

Background/Justification

Present achievements: The primary beneficiaries of the education project are school going children who number at present about 15,000 in 72 schools. Around 1,000 people have benefited in teacher training programmes so far. Women benefit from the tailoring programme while other members of the community benefit through the education program and agriculture and demonstrating gardens.

The project in its entirety is working towards capacity building and community participation. From the time of inception of the project since 1998, the approach has been to encourage the community to work towards self-reliance. The project in Bahr el Ghazal region of South Sudan is tentatively an emergency programme. The situation is not likely to change in the foreseeable future given the situation of the on going war whose end is not in sight. The major activities to be conducted are a continuation of the on going activities mainly in the field of education, agriculture and other activities designed to build a basis for self-reliance. An important target is to mobilise a well-trained cadre of Sudanese intellectuals capable of taking over the program activities in education in case AMURT phases out operations in South Sudan.

Close cooperation and coordination is aimed with local government authorities as well as other NGO's and UN agencies.

Appealing Agency:	AMURT (Switzerland)
Project Title:	5-years-Integrated Education, Food Security, Health Care and Self-Sustainability Programme
Project Code:	SUD-03/MS03
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	1. Primary education for all children 2. Food security and disaster preparedness 3. Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates especially among children under 5 4. Economic self-sustainability
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	Establish a situation where the community is self-reliant and with a capability of managing their own education, food security programme and health care situation by enhancing self-sustainability.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	30,000 children, 2,000 teachers, 20,000 households in Aweil East and West
Implementing Partners:	-
Project Duration:	Five years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 11,595,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 11,000,000

Education Programme Strategy

- Long-term teacher in-service programme.
- A series of community sensitisation workshop to support education and develop -attitudes of self-reliance and gender equality.
- Promote school attendance among the school age going children, especially girls.
- Procurement and distribution of education materials.
- Provision of better transport services to enhance work of education supervisors and coordinators.
- Enhance the development of one secondary school of education after many pupils have completed their primary education.
- Enhance performance of Parent Teacher Association (PTAs) in all schools.
- Identifying vulnerable children in the community and schools needing support to enhance their education like other children.
- Plot a programme for the establishment and support of schools and teachers by community.
- Embark on a process of starting community based organisation/cooperative initiative in the community of Aweil East County.

Expected output

- Stable education situation and efficient local supervision and coordination network
- Gender equality in school enrolment
- General attitudes of community of self-reliance and gender equality
- Active and efficient Parents/Teachers-Associations
- Good quality of teaching and continuous functioning teachers training courses
- Multipliable programmes and expansion to other counties

Food Security Programme Strategies

- To increase the capacity of the local community to produce adequate food to support schools (students and teachers)
- Combat hunger and food insecurity
- To help the community to improve the accessibility and availability of farming
- To enhance local communities in developing skills tending towards using modern and local methods.

- To extend maximum support to education initiatives (teachers and pupils) through school garden projects
- Encourage local communities developing self-reliance skills to boost their food production as opposed to the dependency syndrome of foreign aid
- Establishment of demonstration gardens for expanded food production using relatively appropriate technology
- Introduce otherwise hitherto unknown crops capable of withstanding the conditions of the area
- A series of community sensitisation workshop to support agriculture and gardening for everybody and develop -attitudes of self-reliance

Expected output

- Food security for the region
- Reduction of malnutrition among children
- Reduction of mortality rate related to food scarcity
- Multipliable programmes and expansion to other counties

Health Care Programme Strategies

- Promote hygienic measurements in every household to reduce intestinal- and skin diseases.
- Promote safer sex aiming to reduce the rate of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV.
- Promote balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and vitamin related deficiencies among children.
- Promote safer motherhood practices to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality rates.
- Promote basic health care practices to mothers to reduce infant morbidity.
- Establish village based, self managed dispensaries
- Promote gender equality and train female health care workers

Expected output

- Reduction of communicable diseases in the county (especially HIV)
- Reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality rates
- Reduction of morbidity rate related to unbalanced diet
- Reduction of infant morbidity related to unhygienic environment
- Improved health status of the population
- Multipliable programmes and expansion to other counties

Economic Self-Sustainability Programme Strategies

- Motivate skilled people to work as trainers and facilitators for their communities
- Create awareness for gender equality and initiate women's associations
- Encourage capable future business owners, preferably women, to start their own small trade business.
- Capacity building training in cash crop trading, shop keeping, petty trading, hotel/restaurant management, clothing industry, etc
- Introduce cooperative managements
- Grant micro-credits

Expected output

- Self-sustainability and economic independence from foreign aid
- Gender equality trough economic independence and empowerment
- Increased trading activities and constant cash flow
- Multipliable programmes and expansion to other counties

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (5 years)	
Budget Items	US\$
Education: School material (100 schools, app. 30,000 Students)	2,500,000
Education: Food (supplemental feeding for school children, food incentives for teachers)	1,200,000
Education: Teachers training courses (for 2,000 qualified students and teachers incl. education material und accommodation)	200,000
Education: Training-Community: capacity building, education awareness, parents/teachers associations, gender equality etc.)	30,000
Agriculture: Farming equipment: (ploughs, grinding machines, tools, etc.)	600,000
Agriculture: Seeds (maize, sorghum, groundnuts, sesame etc.)	400,000
Agriculture: Emergency food for vulnerable groups	1,200,000
Agriculture: Training-Community (home garden, school garden, food production, processing, storage, water management, marketing)	30,000
Health: Medicines and consumable medical supplies	1,000,000
Health: Primary health care centres (10 dispensaries, incl. pharmacies)	500,000
Health: Training courses, awareness programmes, prevention programmes	30,000
Economy: Training equipment (Sewing machines, teaching aids, etc.)	50,000
Economy: Training centre (construction of 2 buildings)	35,000
Economy: Micro-Credit-Bank (initial fund)	100,000
Economy: Training courses (4 times a year 1 month, 200 people, food)	180,000
Personnel: (national/international consultants, local staff)	1,530,000
General and direct operating costs [including transport (sea/air/road/barge freight), handling, storage, monitoring, evaluation and internal duty travel]]	1,670,000
Direct operating costs (including Technical Support Services)	200,000
Non-expendable equipment (including computer and office equipment and supplies)	140,000
Total	11,595,000

AFRICA REHABILITATION (AREPS)

Mission Statement

AREP Foundation exists to provide and access essential education and micro-enterprise services to refugees as well as internally displaced persons within the African continent.

Vision

As shared by its affiliate organisations, the foundation envisages a world and more specifically a continent where people within war-torn countries enjoy their right to education and economic independence. Programmatic activities are tailored to uplift communities out of the depth of poverty and illiteracy, thus making it possible to regain lost hope, confidence and empower them to manage their own affairs.

Education sponsorship and micro-enterprise development through youth and women will enable community-own persons to lead their lives with the minimum life standard that every human being deserves. It will not only allow them to transcend from poverty but also empower them to actively participate in reconstruction and sustainable development of their country.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

The programme is geared to facilitate a progressive shift from the current inadequate level of limited essential skills' and utilisation to Sudanese-led and Sudanese owned sustainable optimum human resources development and utilisation. The main goals are to restore of lost hope, confidence and self-sufficiency and to encourage full participation

(i) Education of Sudanese Refugees in the Diaspora

The Foundation intends to recruit qualified students from the camps and provide education scholarships in order to equip them with ample skills required for transitional recovery and reconstruction once peace is achieved.

The programme will be implemented at both Lower and upper vocational training and University education

(ii) Vocational Training for Sudanese youth

In collaboration with other implementing partner agencies and local communities, the program intends to recruit and provide vocational training to indigenous and internally displaced youth, post school going age, within Sudan in order to equip the Community-Owned Resource Persons (CORPs) with required advanced skills in different areas such as tailoring, carpentry, masonry and basic motor-vehicle engineering.

(iii) Revolving Loan Fund and Micro-Enterprise Development

This will be a complementary project mainly targeting beneficiaries of the education scholarship programs. The main goal of RLF is to train identified resource-poor but economically productive members of the society on sustainable business skills and extending micro-credit services for business growth.

Purpose and Objectives of Programming in Relation to MDG Goals

- To increase provision and to access of essential vocational skills to past school-going youth especially girls.
- To increase provision and access to tertiary education to displaced youth for sustainable reconstruction of their country when peace comes.
- To minimise gender discrepancy among the youth acquiring tertiary education at vocational and university levels especially girls.
- To provide training on micro-enterprise development, management and access micro-credit business growth and sustainable development of resource poor but economically productive Sudanese.

Appealing Agency:	AREP FOUNDATION
Project(s) Title	Education Scholarship Micro-Enterprise Development
Project Code:	SUD-04/E06
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	1 & 3
Objective:	To provide and access education and support informal business sector development for sustainable development
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Women and youth in Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains and Blue
Project Duration:	Four (4) Years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 11,440,000
Funds Requested - 2004:	US\$ 4,165,000

Background/Justification

Africa Rehabilitation and Education Programme, AREP Foundation is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation founded as a charitable trust in 1982 and registered in Kenya under the NGO Coordination Act in 1993. The organisation is popularly known by its acronym, AREP Foundation. AREP operates semi-autonomously but legally and operationally it is linked to its sister organisations: Tumaini Africa Foundation (TAF) and AREP in Uganda and Sudan respectively.

Following the long-term conflict and war in Sudan, education systems and structures have detonated and one of the major repercussions has been the disruption of student's education. Students lose hope and confidence at an impressionable age and consequently they become permanent recipients of relief commodities and become increasingly independent on relatives outside their home country.

AREP, through its long-standing experience working with displaced persons has proved that human resources development and support can not only restore lost hope and confidence but can also empower them to face life challenges equally more effectively than counterpart settled communities. Given adequate training and complimentary micro-financing, the Sudanese people would be well placed to reduce household dependence ratio, increase self and formal employment and ensure a general transition from current life-threatening poverty situation to a peaceful environment; that permits fulfilment of the rights of Sudanese people to survival and protection, be able to exercise choices and enjoy equal dignity and development like other African countries living under relative peace.

Strategies

Marginalised community groups: In order to realise its objectives effectively, target the most marginalised target groups, youth and women of the community is imperative.

Capacity Building: Training through provision of education scholarships, micro-credit training, provision and strengthening existence of community structures will enable the programme to realise Sudanese-led and Sudanese-owned development by its own qualified resource people.

Networking and institutional linkages: Working closely with other implementing partners, civil society and communities will create a platform for information sharing and lobbying for indiscriminative placement of project graduates.

Business training and development: As a complimentary project will act as a long-term sustainable strategy of acquired skills and enhance business growth and eventual general micro-enterprise development over the reconstruction period.

Institutional capacity Building: For effective implementation of programme activities, continuous training of programme officers, community representatives and civil society is imperative. Several workshops intended to equip Trainers of Vocational Trainers (TOVTs) will be organised.

Expected Outcomes

- Will produce an Increased number of University graduates qualified with different professionalism.
- Will produce an increased number of cadre graduating with vocational skills particularly girls and women per county.
- Will produce an increased number of qualified trainers of vocational training.
- Will produce an increased number of clients trained and practicing good small business management.
- Increased number of small and micro-business enterprises per county/payam.
- Intensive business activities and growth of markets/trade centres.
- Micro-credit portfolio extended for micro-business growth.
- Increased business oriented household incomes.
- Increased number of self-employment opportunities.

CARE INTERNATIONAL

Mission Statement

CARE seeks a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security. CARE's mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. CARE's global diversity, resources and expertise, is used to promote innovative solutions and to advocate for global responsibility. CARE pursues this change through five main business lines: strengthening capacity for self-help; providing economic opportunity; delivering relief in emergencies; influencing policy decisions at all levels; and, addressing discrimination in all its forms. CARE is operational in both northern and southern Sudan. It has worked in north Sudan since 1979, in many geographic areas and sectors, in collaboration with partners and communities to bring about sustained changes in people's lives. CARE's rights-based programming is reinforced by initiatives that draw attention to the need for enduring peace.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

Currently, CARE operates in Greater Khartoum, Kordofan states, Unity state, Western Bahr El Ghazal, and Gubeish. CARE currently assists in the sectoral areas of water and sanitation, nutrition, primary health care, food for work, maternal and child health, peace building, improved seed distribution, agricultural extension and food security.

CARE is also part of a coalition of International INGOs, operational in both north and south Sudan, which aims to strengthen coordination and facilitation of local and international NGO efforts to influence and support the establishment and consolidation of a just and lasting peace in Sudan. Its main activities revolve around coordination, research and policy analysis, training and capacity building of Sudanese civil society, coalition building for peace, and public education. This advocacy initiative complements CARE's on the ground activities.

CARE Sudan's current focus is on rehabilitative activities with the capacity of expanding into emergency relief operations if need arises and development activities if peace comes. CARE's projects are implemented in partnership with local communities and government authorities. CARE Sudan employs the following programmatic strategies in the implementation of its projects:

1. Use of Peace Building, Right Based Approach and Advocacy to address some of the root causes of conflict and poverty.
2. Develop partnerships with a strategy that builds capacity and promotes ownership and participation.
3. Strengthen the capacity of staff and partners, and promote a culture of quality programming.

Program Related to MDGs:

CARE Sudan is currently managing multi sectoral projects in the operational areas as mentioned earlier. These projects will mostly continue throughout FY 04 unless there is any drastic change in the operating environment. The different sectoral projects and their relationship with MDGs are explained below:

1. Food Security: Currently, CARE has food security programs in Khartoum, North and West Kordofan States and Unity State. These programs have different objectives: longer-term development through FFW and short term life saving through emergency feeding. These programs fit well with MDG 2 when the projects address chronic food insecurity through the rehabilitation of water reservoirs, roads, drainage canals, etc and MDG 4 when it improves nutritional status of children and lactating women.
2. Agriculture: CARE's agriculture projects are mainly implemented in the Kordofan regions. The projects address the underlying causes of poor agricultural harvests and gradual erosion of assets of farmers due to repeated droughts. The projects also advocate for the integration of policy and practice, and use its on-the-ground experience to influence policy development. The project goals and objectives coincide with the goals of MDG 1 and MDG 7.

3. **Emergency Health:** CARE works with partner NGOs to provide basic health assistance to the IDPs and other vulnerable population in Khartoum IDP camps and in Unity State. These projects aims at improving access to basic health, to quality standard obstetric and emergency care, expanding family planning services. The projects fit with MDG 5 and MDG 1.
4. **Water and Sanitation:** The major objective of all CARE's water and sanitation projects is to involve the communities and civil society organisations to own the water projects and sustain them. CARE provides technical and material support to rehabilitate any water project with a major focus on building partnership of private-public sectors to sustain them. The projects match with goals of MDG 7.
5. **Peace Building:** CARE has implemented peace building projects in the transitional areas. The current project addresses the conflict as the underlying causes of poverty and advocates for peaceful co-existence. The project works with traditional tribal leaders, civil society organisations, media personnel and government officials to build their capacities in mediating and resolving conflicts. The project goals and objectives match with MDG 1 and MDG 3.

CARE's vision for a post-conflict Sudan is built on its desire to be a partner that is reliable in its outputs, effective in addressing real needs of people, and strategic as a coalition partner to bring about lasting change. As a member of civil society, with a long history of grass-roots involvement, CARE believes that it can play a value – added role in the building of capacity of local organisations, while using its global reach and networks as a means for information transfer and policy advocacy.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	CARE INTERNATIONAL IN SUDAN
Project Title:	Kordofan Food Information System (KFIS)
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS12
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	--
Objective:	Increase access to reliable food security information for international community and humanitarian agencies. This will improve the response of the international communities to the needs of 2.3 million people living in the chronically vulnerable areas of North and West Kordofan States in a timely manner.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Sedentary farmers in villages of North and West Kordofan States.
Implementing Partners:	State Ministry of Agriculture (Statistical and Planning Department), Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), WFP (VAM), and El-Obeid Research Station (Socio-economic Section).
Project Duration:	Three Years
Total Project Budget (3 years):	US\$ 757,000
Funds Requested for first year:	US\$ 252,280

Background/Justification

CARE Sudan has been implementing projects in Kordofan regions (specify) since 1983. Kordofan regions are classified as chronically vulnerable areas. CARE has assisted in saving lives and livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of households through various interventions that include food security, seeds and tools distributions, provision of water and health services. Emergency food aid has been required in Kordofan regions whenever severe droughts occur.

One of the most important projects that helped CARE and other aid agencies to intervene in a timely manner to save lives and avert humanitarian crisis in the region is the Kordofan Food Information System (KFIS) project. Started in 1994, the project has provided timely and reliable information to CARE and other international agencies about the food and livelihood security status in North and West Kordofan States. The project was the first attempt by an international NGO to provide early warning information in the greater Kordofan region. Based on the recommendations of KFIS, CARE Sudan distributed more than 30,000 MTs of relief commodities in a highly targeted manner. Food-for-work activities were also implemented to address both food and water needs.

The KFIS project gathers information at the grassroots level, and hence is able to get precise and accurate information that facilitates the implementation of the targeted relief interventions. Without such information, which classifies population according to level of vulnerability, it would be very difficult to plan the right interventions.

Funding for the project has been depleted and new funds are sought. If funded, the project will continue its data collection, analysis and sharing with other stakeholders (INGOS, UN and donors). It will build on the valuable experience of the previous project however the primary focus will be on sustainability of activities after the project has been phased out.

Strategies

The project will provide technical capacity building, coordination and logistical support services to the project partners. KFIS will operate through the Food Security Committee established in the regions. During the initial phase, the project will take the overall responsibility of coordinating the efforts of the different stakeholders until a sound system of information collection, analysis and dissemination is set in place. This way, the project will ensure that the newly established and enhanced system is highly independent and is presenting accountable and credible information to other agencies, especially to INGOs, government, UN and donors. By building the capacity of the partners (line ministries and sister institutions), the project will guarantee the sustainability of the

system. The project will organise training session and courses on different methods of data collection, analysis and report writing to the partners.

CARE will also implement this project in partnership with the targeted community and the existing institutions in the project area. The project will enhance the capabilities of the partner communities to enable them to play a lead role in data collection and analysis.

Expected Outputs

Enhance the ability to respond to the needs of 2.3 million people in the chronically vulnerable areas of North and West Kordofan States through increased access for the international community, government and humanitarian agencies to reliable food security data.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (for one year)	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel	122,000
Equipment and Materials	35,000
Training	50,000
Transport and Logistics	25,000
Evaluation	6,000
Sub-Total	238,000
Programme Support (6%)	14,280
Total	252,280

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	CARE INTERNATIONAL IN SUDAN
Project Title:	Capacity Building of Civil Society Organisations for HIV/AIDS Awareness Development
Project Code:	SUD-04/H21
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	6
Secondary MDGs:	--
Objective:	Improve the capacities of Civil Society Organisations to increase the awareness of population on the spread and consequences of HIV/AIDS. The project aims at working in Wau town and 20 surrounding communities of Western Bahr El Ghazal State.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Western Bahr El Ghazal State
Implementing Partners:	State Ministry of Health, National HIV/ AIDS Council.
Project Duration:	Nine months
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 132,500
Funds Requested:	US\$ 132,500

Background/Justification

Sudan has been marked as one of the countries within Sub-Saharan Africa that has a high risk of developing a serious HIV/AIDS problem. The civil war has opened unrestricted movement of the population and combatants in the Southern Sudan regions. This has resulted in relatively higher rate of HIV/AIDS. Some recent tests in Western Bahr El Ghazal revealed that the percentage of HIV/AIDS carriers among the population is increasing. Lack of awareness amongst the population about the causes of HIV/AIDS infection, mode of transmission, and protection is one of the main causes for the spread of the HIV/AIDS. The proposed project intends to improve the technical and management capacities of 20 civil society organisations to enable them to implement interventions that will increase the awareness of HIV/AIDS and provide protection to HIV/AIDS infected people. The local authorities of Western Bahr El Ghazal wish to combat this problem and were keen to extend support to organisations dealing with the HIV/AIDS awareness development campaigns.

Strategies

The project will be implemented by civil society organisations (CSOs) (indigenous NGOs and community-based organisations) through partnership with the state government and Sudan National SNAP. The CSOs will use their outreach capabilities to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS and protect the rights of the infected population. CARE will build the capacity of the NGOs through technical and material support and will play the role of coordinator and facilitator of the activities.

The local NGOs will establish one focal point person in each village and IDP camps to raise the awareness in addition to public meetings, household visits, focus group discussions and school lectures. Role plays, drama, songs, posters, lectures on TV and video shows will be the main teaching aids for awareness raising. The teaching aids will be in local languages.

Expected Outputs

Increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS among targeted population through partnership with indigenous organisations will provide the following outputs:

- HIV prevalence and rate of incidence will be kept low.
- Increased capacities among the partner organisations to continue the campaign of building awareness on HIV/AIDS.
- A sustained improvement in the legal and political environment for HIV/AIDS control through building partnership between State Government and Civil Society Organisations (For instance, reduce the discriminations against the marginalised populations).
- There will be a greater level of empowerment amongst members of the infected population.

SUDAN

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (for one year)	
Budget Items	US\$
Recruitment of national staff	20,000
Training/workshops for partners	30,000
Provision of training supplies and educational materials	40,000
Community based interventions	25,000
Logistical	10,000
Sub-Total	125,000
Programme support (6%)	7,500
Total	132,500

COMITATO COLLABORAZIONE MEDICA (CCM)

Mission Statement

CCM (Medical Collaboration Committee) is a non-governmental organisation of international development cooperation founded in Turin, Italy, in 1968. Guiding principles of the organisation are the values of solidarity and equity, acceptance of the different cultures, enhancement of human resources and promotion of self-development.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004: Purpose and Objectives

In South Sudan, CCM is predominantly implementing health care projects. The main area of intervention is Bahr el Ghazal. In 2004 all the current activities will continue, including:

- running of Rumbek Regional Hospital, Rumbek, Lakes Region of Bahr el Ghazal;
- running of Billing and Adior Health Centres, Lakes Region;
- mobile surgical missions in remote areas of Northern Bahr el Ghazal;
- community based IMCI programmes in Adior and Bunagok, Lakes Region;
- Guinea Worm eradication programmes in Adior and Bunagok, Lakes Region.

Moreover in 2004 CCM will expand TB activities (already implemented in Billing) to Adior, Bunagock, Pochalla (Jonglei Region) and Gogrial (Northern Bahr el Ghazal) with the initiation of the Global Fund TB control programme. A maternity service inclusive of surgical facilities will be established in the health centre of Adior, which will be therefore upgraded to a hospital.

Expected Outputs

All implemented and upcoming programmes endeavour to achieve the fourth, fifth and sixth millennium development goals, aiming at reducing child mortality (IMCI programmes, MCH and EPI activities), maternal mortality (antenatal services and emergency obstetric care) and halting the spread of malaria (RBM programme implemented at health facility and community level), TB (DOTS strategy implemented), HIV (through a multi-sector approach) and other major endemic diseases (Guinea Worm and Onchocerciasis eradication programmes). Interventions have a special emphasis on capacity building (both through formal training at accredited schools and on the job training) and are designed and conducted in close conjunction with local authorities and institutional counterparts, in order to enhance the sense of national ownership of the programmes.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	COMITATO COLLABORAZIONE MEDICA
Project Title:	Bunagok Community Centre
Project Code:	SUD-04/E07
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	3, 4, 6, 7
Objective:	To establish a Community Centre according to UNICEF development policy, establishing a primary school and rehabilitating the water points in proximity to the PHCU currently run by CCM in Bunagok
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	40.000 people in Bunagok Payam, Bahr El Ghazal
Implementing Partners:	CCM
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 630,000 (3 years)
Funds Requested:	US\$ 250,000 (2004)

Background/Justification.

The people of southern Sudan have paid a high price for the civil war that has ravaged the country. Civil infrastructure has been destroyed and health, education and other social services have completely broken down. In Bahr el Ghazal region in particular the health care delivery is very poor. Only a few health personnel are adequately skilled, while provision of medications through aid agencies is often insufficient in type and quantity. In Bunagok Payam the only health provision is the IMCI and Guinea Worm Eradication programs run by CCM throughout Aweril County. Availability of clean water and sanitation services also poses a serious threat to the livelihood of rural communities and of children in particular. Only a small percentage of southern Sudanese live close to a clean water source.

The prolonged civil war has denied an education to generations of southern Sudanese and today's figures speak of just below 30% of school age children enrolled in the approximately 1,300 primary schools spread over the territory of southern Sudan. Furthermore, these figures are subject to significant geographical variations: Equatoria, with 45%, has the highest Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), while Bahr El Ghazal barely reaches 22%. Girls constitute on average 20-35% of the student population, with a progressively widening gap from grade 1 to grade 8. Of the estimated 8,000 teachers across southern Sudan, only 7% have received a formal training. School infrastructure is also extremely poor: only 10% of the schools have permanent structures made of bricks, and only a minority is endowed with latrines. Across Bahr el Ghazal, latrines are present in 11 schools out of 100, posing a serious threat to the health of the pupils. Proximity to clean water also varies according to geography. In Equatoria 59 % of the schools have access to a nearby water source, while in Bahr El Ghazal this figure is as low as 28%. A similar pattern characterises the access to health services, with only one third of the schools in southern Sudan within reach of some kind of health facilities -17% in Bahr el Ghazal.

After years of focused sectoral interventions, UNICEF has developed the concept of Community Centre on the proven benefits of integrating the management of education and health as two closely related aspects of children's livelihood. A Community Centre consists of a cluster including a primary school, a health facility and a source of clean water. The successful experience of the first pioneering projects has led UNICEF to promote implementation of the Community Centre approach among its NGO partners.

Strategies

As part of CCMs overall goal to address community welfare through an integrated management of education, health and water & sanitation services in Bunagok Payam and, with the specific objectives of:

- establishing and running a primary school with adequate infrastructure;
- promoting female primary education;
- upgrading the existing health facilities;
- rehabilitating existing wells for the provision of clean water to the local population;

- promoting participation in and ownership of the services provided among the community;
- CCM will build on its three-year presence in the rural area of Bunagok, Bahr El Ghazal;
- establishing and running a primary school endowed with latrines, administrative offices and a store.

CCM will also upgrade current health facilities to a PHCU and rehabilitate existing wells on which the local community relies for its water supply. Fifteen staff will be trained according to WHO standards on IMCI who in turn will be expected to implement. The management of the Community Centre will be entrusted to an administrative committee composed of community members trained and supervised by CCM staff. Each component of the Community Centre (school, water point, PHCU) will fall under the responsibility of a dedicated sub-committee with a specific training, reporting to the general committee. The sub-committee in charge of running the school will be formed by Teachers and pupils' parents. According to the joint distance learning model put in place by the SRRC and UNICEF jointly, during holidays school teachers will be sent periodically to attend training sessions of three weeks in major education centres, after which they will return to their home place and resume their teaching.

The PHCU component of the Community Centre will fully implement primary health care programmes, including the revised IMCI package proposed in Project 1 for this appeal, which CCM has successfully pioneered in Bunagok for several years. Through this appeal, CCM aims to become one of the first NGOs fully implementing the Community Centre approach in southern Sudan.

Expected Outcome

- 15% of Bunagok school age population enrolled in the newly established school (baseline GER 0);
- 24 teachers trained according to UNICEF distance learning model;
- 15,000 patients visited in the context of the primary health care programme run by CCM;
- 3,000 narrow neck containers distributed to the community.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	COMITATO COLLABORAZIONE MEDICA
Project Title:	Expand the coverage and enhance the impact of IMCI programmes in South Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/H22
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	4
Secondary MDGs:	6
Objective:	To establish a coordination framework for IMCI programmes and to provide the implementing partners with the necessary technical support and material resources to expand their projects
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	100,000 children under 5 in Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile direct beneficiaries, 500,000 indirect beneficiaries
Implementing Partners:	CCM
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 531,312
Funds Requested:	US\$ 531,312

Background/Justification

In the Southern Sector of Sudan the access to health services is inadequate, predominantly because the number of facilities is limited and infrastructure and transportation means are lacking. The quality of services provided is often unsatisfactory, as few health personnel are adequately skilled. Moreover medications provided through aid agencies are frequently unreliable and insufficient in type and quantity, leading to interruptions of health services (*Overview of the Health Situation in the Southern Sector of Sudan, UNICEF, 2003*). Although there are no official figures for the Southern Sector of Sudan, it is widely believed and accepted that the mortality rate for children under 5 is significantly higher than the national average of 107 reported by *The State of the World's Children 2003 (UNICEF)*. Main causes of mortality, as well as morbidity, in this age group are malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections.

CCM initiated in 1999 the implementation of a modified community-based IMCI program designed by WHO specifically for South Sudan. Community health workers and health village volunteers, overcoming the problem of scarcity of skilled health personnel in South Sudan, can use this simplified version of the IMCI package. It has been called Essential Community Child Health Care (ECCHC). The validity of the package has been assessed and proven by five evaluation missions, the last of which was conducted by WHO in June 2003. Over the years CCM has developed the expertise to conduct training, monitoring and supervision of IMCI programmes, analyse the data and suggest modifications to the package when necessary. The IMCI program has expanded to all regions of South Sudan and is implemented by CCM and 11 other non-governmental organisations, including ADRA, CMA, COSV, GOAL, MRDA, NCA, OXFAM, PCOS, Samaritan Purse, Tearfund, and ZOA. In the year 2002 CCM in conjunction with WHO, trained 53 health personnel on the IMCI package. In 2003 the number has increased to 118, including 40 for UNICEF. IMCI interventions have been presented by WHO and CCM in the Health Coordination Meetings held in Nairobi in April and July and an expansion of the programme has been recommended by all stakeholders involved, as well as external observers from the World Bank and other donor institutions. However it was pointed out that a stronger integration of the programs, the collection and analysis of data and a closer supervision of the programmes are necessary.

Strategies

During the present appeal CCM would like to request resources to establish a sub-national IMCI programme for South Sudan, expand the coverage and enhance the impact of interventions conducted and make IMCI a tool for all primary health care programs in South Sudan.

Overall goal: to reduce by two-thirds the mortality of children under 5 in South Sudan by 2015.

Specific Objectives

- To establish a coordination framework for IMCI projects and a common data management system, to be integrated in the current health information system;

- To promote the expansion of the IMCI package and its integration into the existing primary health care system.
- To operate in conjunction with WHO revisions on the IMCI package for South Sudan according to the feedback from implementing organisations.
- To provide the implementing partners with the necessary technical support and material resources to implement IMCI activities.
- To conduct the programme in cooperation and close liaison with the Health Secretariat of the New Sudan, so as to ensure the institutional sustainability and to enhance the sense of national ownership of the programme.

Expected Outcome

- A sub national IMCI programme for the Southern Sector of Sudan established.
- The IMCI package further adapted to the context of South Sudan.
- 150 health staff already implementing IMCI given a refresher's training.
- 200 additional health personnel trained on the IMCI package.
- 100,000 children under five assessed and treated according to IMCI guidelines.

DIOCESE OF EL OBEID (LIBERATED AREA- SUDAN)

Mission Statement

The Diocese of El Obeid (liberated area) is a Church Institution of the Roman Catholic Church established in Sudan since 1960. The diocese comprises six states: North, South and West Kordofan, North South and West Darfur, a total of 15 provinces. Due to the civil war, the diocese is split into two and part of the Southern area cannot be reached from El Obeid.

The Diocese Liberated Area is active in different fields responding to the demands for help from the local population: education, water, pastoral, social integrity, health, with the purpose of alleviating the suffering and promoting dignity to the people in the war-torn country of Sudan.

Overall Programme Approach

The effects of the war on the population have been severe. The survival of people is dependant on immediate food supplies and resumption of their normal lives depends on peace.

The Church is the sole institution that is perceived to be the symbol of hope and peace for these people and is the only place where people will voice their distress. Our mission therefore is to share the deprivations of our fellow brothers and sisters and to witness their suffering, irrespective of tribal groups or religious affiliations.

The Nuba Mountains area is facing a time of transition as the cease-fire continues to hold. Thus, we feel that it is an appropriate time to promote capacity building through education. It is clear that after many years of war, investment in capacity and in social structure is needed to promote self-reliance and sustainability. Focusing on education in all sectors can do this: primary and secondary schools, vocational training centres, and teacher training centres.

SUDAN

Appealing Agency:	DIOCESE OF EL OBEID (LIBERATED AREA)
Project Title:	Capacity building and education through a VTC
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I16
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	Education – MDG 2
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	Capacity building and education through a VCT
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	85 students per year – South Kordofan, Nuba Mountains (Gidel, Karga, Kauda, Lumon)
Implementing Partners:	Religious institutions
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 165,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 120,000

Background/Justification

The Nuba Mountains are currently an area in transition as the ceasefire continues to hold. Thus, this is an optimum time and the right time to intervene. Two main strategies need to be adopted. Firstly, the education needs, as expressed by the local population need to be assessed. Secondly, local involvement and contributions from the local population needs to be encouraged. Having implemented these strategies, the implementation of educational projects in the aforementioned areas would be both more acceptable and more appropriate.

Expected Outputs

A well-educated society, enhancement of the local economic system, creation of jobs and opportunities for qualified artisans, self-employment, the setting up of apprenticeships from qualified students to non-qualified relatives/friends.

FELLOWSHIP FOR AFRICAN RELIEF

Mission Statement

FAR seeks to meet the needs of the most vulnerable poor in Sudan, in a holistic manner, through the provision of relief, rehabilitation and community development. Fellowship for African Relief is a Canadian based NGO who has been operating in Sudan since 1984 in various humanitarian and community rehabilitation and development programming.

FAR's vision is to empower the people of Sudan. We seek to be a model organisation by focusing on capacity building and the effective delivery of assistance so that people and community based organisations can ultimately take charge of their own development and impact others around them.

Overall Programme Approach

FAR has developed a basic strategy taking into account post-conflict programming and started to consider strategies and programming options based on a peace agreement. Major programming considerations for 2004 include:

- support for IDPs who have remained in their current locations – primary focus on rehabilitation and livelihoods as well as rights;
- support for returnees into their home areas – primary focus on rehabilitation and livelihoods as well as effective reintegration;
- rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and services in relation to IDPs and Returnees;
- community development (core focus on health, sanitation, water, food security and employment generation as well as education);
- on-going humanitarian assistance in key target areas where FAR already operates;
- community based capacity building;
- conflict transformation;
- overall activities that help bring value added and support peace among communities and at a broader level.

Geographical programming will focus on IDPs in Khartoum State, White Nile State (Kosti), Upper Nile State (Renk), and pending access in Blue Nile. Other programming will focus on South Kordofan (community development) and the Nuba Mountains (humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation).

Link to MDGs

Through its overall programming, FAR will primarily contribute to MDG goals # 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7 and expect outputs and outcomes accordingly through its various programmes and activities.

GENDER EMPOWERMENT FOR SUDAN ORGANISATION (GESO)

Mission Statement

GESO mission is to ensure that those communities in the war-affected areas who lack access to knowledge about HIV/AIDS pandemic are sensitised and mobilised, participating in global war against aids including training of counsellors (psycho-social helpers/workers) and community awareness outreach volunteers.

Non-formal education will be the most effective way for GESO to channel intervention to the community effectively. We are keen to address it as an intervention of its own although it will still appear in others projects.

Reproductive health knowledge amongst men and women in southern Sudan is limited. In particular, rape is a common occurrence for communities living in the war zone and little information is known about the potential risks for those involved. GESO therefore aims to create awareness and sensitivity amongst the community on reproductive health issues – in particular AIDS transmission and management, counselling and prevention. The ultimate goal therefore is for the community to take the initiative in the global fight against AIDS by promoting and improving moral standards amongst the community.

The Reproductive Health project will include training of TBAs for one month, the trained TBAs will conduct normal deliveries, refer any identify high risk mother/child as early as possible to where necessary help can be rendered. They will also educate the community and raise awareness on Reproductive Health functions.

Furthermore, GESO will ensure that quality peace promotion strategies are in place and will assist the community in psychosocial care in particular amongst children affected by armed conflict and displacement. This will include initiation of life-skills activities and vocational training for the identified group of children and former child soldiers as part of the reintegration programme. The conflict resolution and peace building/education will include; vocational (i.e. carpentry/agriculture, etc) and skill training for training of youth/adolescent and former child soldiers and psychosocial and trauma community workers (counsellors), community peace volunteers.

Additionally GESO will organise, convene and initiate cross boundary information sharing workshops, seminars and networking especially for women peace activists in order to effectively contribute and make a significant difference to the process of conflict resolution and peace building/education in Sudan, as well as in the eastern Africa Region, to ensure the achievement of a just and lasting peace. Most importantly GESO will advocate for the promotion of human rights implementation in Sudan especially in the war affected areas where most of the violations are carried out.

Strategies

Our priority is to provide capacity and increase training. Our strategies will include training of advocates to campaign for equal gender enrolment amongst school age children (girls and boys), establishment of adult education centres, and provision of capacity training for non-state actors, in particular women groups and organisations.

GESO will create/raise awareness on the HIV/AIDS and STDS in our society with an aim to effectively support, manage, control and prevent the spread of the disease. Counselling and assistance in addition to service for the affected and infected. The community will take the lead in the intervention to promote and improve moral behaviour and standards through a review of positive traditional values and adoption of their use of protection methods before intercourse.

Expected Outcome

- To create a general awareness of protection against HIV/AIDS and provide counselling and support, to affected and infected individuals and families.
- To mobilise the community to be part of the global campaign against AIDS.
- To involve the community in the whole process ensuring sustainability and ownership.

SUDAN

Appealing Agency:	GENDER EMPOWERMENT FOR SUDAN ORGANISATION (GESO)
Project Title:	Conflict resolution and peace building
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL13
Programme Category:	TR
Principal MDG:	2,
Secondary MDGs:	5, 3, 6
Objective:	Promote conflict resolution and peace building to enhance the social, economic and political status of women for their effective participation in the Sudanese society
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	1,650 will benefit training and each trained person will in turn train 25 total making a total of 41,250 of the population trained.
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,427,926
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,427,926

Background/Justification

The 20-year Sudan conflict has resulted in the deaths of approximately 2 million people and has affected combatants and non-combatants psychologically, traumatising communities in war-affected areas. War and its effects put the society in a directionless state for years. Due to the nature of the conflict, all conflicting parties have utilised landmines without consideration of the safety of non-combatants, especially vulnerable groups like women and children. These vulnerable groups have no chance to live in a safe environment. Disability has become a common symbol of the “hidden plague” of landmines. GESO will carry out advocacy work to effectively ban the use of landmines.

All Sudanese need to work together to end the war and build a just and lasting peace and to introduce rehabilitation programmes to increase self-reliance. As a result of the protracted civil war, the quality of education has deteriorated and access to education is extremely limited, especially for remote and marginalised communities in the conflict-affected areas. Currently hundreds of thousands of children have no access to school. Furthermore, cultural factors have the effect of depriving girl children and first-born male children (especially among pastoralist communities) from the right to education. There is a lack of civil education and HIV/AIDS and reproductive health awareness, due to gender discrimination against females, insecurity, and lack of funds within local authorities.

The conflicts in Sudan are marked by gross human rights violations. Civilians are routinely targeted, their assets are looted, their homes burnt. They have been massively displaced through aerial bombardment and long-range artillery attacks. Most warring groups commonly practice sexual violence against women and children in war zones. Furthermore the disarmed children and civilians, are with no direction and to get integrated into the society where they belong requires proper support and assistance both materially and psychologically which includes counselling service being a special consideration for them to be part of the development process and effectively contribute their effort.

Education in most areas of Southern Sudan is in a pitiful state. War in the south led to a near collapse in the education system for a very long period, which is only now being gradually reconstructed.³⁸ In rural areas of the south, schools ceased to function when war broke out in 1983, and only began to be re-activated by the SRRA in 1989. OLS support to education did not begin until 1993. In areas which are affected by insecurity or government flight denials, such as much of Upper Nile and Southern Blue Nile, external support has been minimal. The poor coverage in most areas means that two generations of children have largely missed out on education.

Gender disparities are very significant in education, with more boys than girls going to school. At grade one, girls comprise around a quarter of the total number of children enrolled, while this figure falls to about one in five at grade eight. Furthermore, females have limited involvement in national, community and family decisions and rarely have a role in setting policy, even in areas that may

³⁸ ECHO, *Global Plan VIII*, 1999

directly affect them. This reflects the gender bias in cultural values and traditional inter-generational female stereotyping. School is an important social and cultural space for the sharing of values between children. The curriculum in its content and methodology are significant sources of information on social norms and projections of future roles. In Southern Sudan, the current curricula reform process presents the necessary opportunity to influence role-modelling processes and to improve the outcomes of the teaching/learning process in relation to gender issues.

Strategies

Develop close relationships and partnerships with international NGOs, donors, UN-OLS and other humanitarian and developmental organisations in order to raise the necessary funds for its programmes.

1. Mobilise the local communities to play their part through self-help and self-reliance to complement external resources.
2. Recruit competent staffs to manage the organisation and promote its institutional capacity.
3. Lobby for support from the local authorities to combat gender discriminations, poverty and reproductive health problems.
4. Girl child education and advocacy support through advocates training and campaigns on the importance of educating both girls and boys.
5. Establishment of non-formal Education centres including looking for means and ways of constructing vocational training centres.
6. Creating awareness on the STDS and HIV/AIDS in our society with an aim to manage, control and prevent the spread of AIDs.
7. Counselling service to the community in the war zones aimed to manage, control and prevent the level of post-traumatic experiences in the society.
8. Counselling and support for the disarmament and involve in the process of re-integration of child soldiers and armed civilian.
9. Community sensitisation/education on risk and living with anti personal land mine, counselling and provide support for in/directly affects and lobby/advocate for land mine ban
10. Construct and establish one MCH (maternal child health) care centre per targeted county.
11. Train and assign two midwives per MCH care centres.
12. Trained and assign six TBAS (traditional birth attendant) per targeted county as outreach volunteers.
13. Provide both the midwives and TBAS with well equipped delivery kits.
14. Organise and convene cross-boundaries information sharing workshops and networking for women peace activist to make a difference in the conflict resolution process ensuring just and lasting peace is achieved and established in Sudan.
15. Provision of vocational training, capacity building, introduction of micro-enterprises/income generating activities for women/youth/ex-combatants.

Expected Outputs

- Conduct need assessment and consultative workshops, and training module that can be tailored to a given audience and context.
- Proposals for potential further programming (locations by locations), revised regional strategies.
- Analysis of gender empowerment context' section in organisation-level reports (pilot locations) and a summary report synthesizing these and other experiences.
- Analysis of MCH records and evaluates the project activities quarterly reports.
- Provide vocational training and create job opportunities for disarmed youth and women.
- Identify partners and networks with experienced organisation both internally and externally.

HELPAge INTERNATIONAL

Mission Statement

HelpAge International (HAI) is a global network of organisations that work with and for disadvantaged older people worldwide to achieve a lasting improvement in their lives. HAI has a secretariat, which consists of a head office in London, regional centres in Bolivia, Jamaica, Kenya and Thailand and eight country development programme offices. In addition HAI has over 500 member and partner organisations that work with HAI to implement programmes with older people.

HAI has three key aims:

- To develop grassroots work which directly supports older people;
- To support and strengthen organisations working in practical ways to benefit older people;
- To provide a voice for older people, especially the most disadvantaged.

HAI tries to mainstream the issue of ageing into the development policy and practice in Sudan.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

The overall purpose of the Sudan Country Programme for the next year is to ensure the mainstreaming of older people issues into the peace process, reintegration of IDPs and refugees and the rehabilitation of the country. In these processes older people require protection and assistance according to their special needs. Older people's issues will also be raised by HAI and local partners to ensure that rights and needs of older people are comprehensively addressed in poverty reduction strategies.

HAI encourages the participation of older people in the development process. It tries to build the capacity of older people, local communities, CBO's and NGO's to enable them to meet the basic needs of the vulnerable older people living amongst them. HAI will contribute directly to a sustainable improvement of basic health, care and social services for older people and their communities through its programmes.

HAI will work closely with organisations, which will tackle age-linked discrimination, in particular discrimination against women.

Purpose and objectives of programming in relation to MDG goals and overall expected outcome in relation to MDG indicators.

HAI contributes directly to achieving the MDG's 1 and 6.

Of major importance for older people is the MDG 1. Older people, especially older women are amongst the poorest people in Sudan. With deteriorating social support mechanisms, war, displacement, migration and urbanisation older people lost essential family support. HAI addresses their needs in the direct programming as well as its policy related advocacy work. HAI supports the involvement of older persons in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction programmes.

Of main concern is the MDG6, which affects communities as a whole. Older people take on the burden of caring for their children suffering from AIDS and for their orphaned grandchildren. HAI wants to ensure that older people are informed about HIV/AIDS to enable them to protect themselves and those under their care. Older people should be integrated in HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns and health programmes. The work with older people has shown that they are potential community educators and counsellors and can be effective contributors to preventive information and education activities.

Indirectly as part of the education and capacity building work for older people the MDG's 2,3,4 and 7 are mainstreamed in the programme.

Older people with their life experience can be a major supporting force in the community. Educating and empowering older women, impacts on their daughters and granddaughters. HAI tries in its

programmes to keep a focus on the MDG goals for girls' education and gender equality as well as issues regarding family planning.

Equally older people see themselves usually as bearers of traditions and custodians of their home area and the environment. They are well informed about coping mechanisms during droughts etc. In working with older people these targets of MDG 7 are of importance.

Older people's issues and concerns are cross cutting. The focus on MDG's should not be misunderstood that the basic rights of older people can be a secondary concern. The rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights apply to older people as well.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL
Project Title:	Reintegration of vulnerable older IDPs
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS13
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	7
Objective:	To meet the special needs of vulnerable older people in reintegration and rehabilitation of IDPs
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	15,000 older people in Equatoria region
Implementing Partners:	HAI with local CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 200,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000

Background/Justification

The elderly form a large proportion of the IDPs in southern Sudan. While young people migrated and might not go back to rural areas older people are likely to return. Many older people never integrated fully in the areas to which they had fled. Some of them live without family support systems of their own. They are keen to return home as soon as possible and are prepared to disregard obstacles like landmines, no proper health services etc.

The IDPs in Juba still live in communities according to the areas they came from and thus it is possible to work with them and support the development of CBOs before they have resettled. HAI has started to support Older Peoples Committees in 23 centres in Juba since 1998. The older people themselves elected members. It is possible to build on these structures and support the capacity building to develop them into CBOs which can work to a large extent on their own in the home areas after return. They can continue to support vulnerable older people in rural areas. The time before return and in transit is also a final chance to have relatively easy access to the returnees, especially the elderly who have a reduced chance of attending meetings later on.

Strategies

It is intended to strengthen the capacity of IDP community organisations while they are still in Juba. Given the distances, the settlement patterns and the seasonal access problems it will be hard to support the establishment and training of CBOs after they have returned. The project therefore wants to make use of the opportunity to have easy access to potential returnees now. The training will address issues related to run CBOs (governance, management, basic bookkeeping) as well as issues related to the need of vulnerable older people.

Expected Outputs

Intentions and expectations of older IDPs in Juba are known through assessments and consultations.

Older IDPs are aware of the situation they are facing when returning to their home areas in relation to their special needs. The programme will systematically collect information about return, situation in return areas and ensure that the information reaches older people. Community initiatives are formed and trained in running local CBOs. Health information and training on social issues affecting returning communities for members of OPCs and others is provided, including HIV/AIDS. Returnees are systematically targeted with health information, especially on HIV/AIDS when leaving or passing through Juba.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL
Project Title:	Strengthening Sudanese Organisations working with older people
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/117
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To increase the ability of local organisations to support vulnerable older people
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	20,000 Equatoria, Kassala, Red Sea, Khartoum
Implementing Partners:	HAI with local NGOs
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 600,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000

Background/Justification

The rights of older persons to independence, participation, care; self-fulfilment and dignity (as stated in the UN Principles for Older People) are under threat in many parts of Sudan. The weakening of the extended family due to modernisation, migration, and the impact of HIV/AIDS, economic decline, and reducing government social sector budgets has resulted in further marginalisation of older people. A significant number of older people have no family support, mainly due to the various famines, war and displacement in the country, and have to beg for their survival. Older women are particularly affected, because of a lifetime of discrimination, limited access to pensions and the fact that they are less likely to remarry if they are abandoned or widowed. HAI's experience suggests that there are a greater number of women than men among vulnerable older people.

In particular, internally displaced older people are more vulnerable to poverty, alienation, and dispossession. With less political influence and representation than other IDPs, and little access to services or resources, they have also lost their traditional role and the support systems of their original community and face age discrimination and neglect by development agencies and government

Increasing numbers of older people are turning to NGOs for assistance but the few age-specific NGOs and CBO's in Sudan are struggling to cope with this demand. This is due to internal capacity problems, both in terms of organisational skills such as governance, financial capacity and human resources, and in terms of age-specific skills and knowledge.

HAI encourages the involvement of older people in all levels of its programming and has helped to establish networks of Older Peoples Committees (OPCs). HAI's experience with these OPCs and other local organisations working with and for older people has highlighted the need for more organisational development support, with particular emphasis on programme development, advocacy, management issues and governance. Without this support, NGOs are constrained in their ability to respond to the growing needs of older people. Strong and accountable institutions will be better able to network across Sudan in a way that encourages the inclusion of older people in advocating for their rights.

Strategies

HAI, working in partnership with several local organisations in different regions of Sudan, will provide training in organisational development, ageing issues, advocacy, financial management and fundraising, and encouraging the development of networking and shared learning through the implementation of pilot projects.

From HAI's long experience of working with older people in difficult circumstances in Sudan, primarily IDPs and migrants in Khartoum and Juba, two approaches have worked particularly well:

Participation. HAI has ensured that older people have an increased voice and reduced vulnerability through their inclusion in the planning and implementation of projects and their participation in civil society structures;

Community involvement. Older people in the vulnerable IDP environment have limited physical capacities, for example in the construction of latrines and shelter, and are often isolated from wider community structures that could support them. Community involvement is therefore essential in developing sustainable work with and for older people.

Both of these general approaches will be used in the implementation of the proposed project, to ensure older people's ownership of the project and their empowerment in their local communities.

The project will design mechanisms for networking, information sharing and advocacy and try to link local initiatives with actions on national level. It seeks to respond to the needs of older IDPs by strengthening the organisations that work with them, and includes a range of activities that enhance the skills and capacities of staff and volunteers and that facilitate the transfer of skills and knowledge among older people's organisations in Sudan. This project seeks to link the human, institutional and capital capacity building through simultaneously building human resource development, organisational development and taking a 'learning by doing' approach in the programme implementation.

Expected Outputs

1. Increased skills and understanding of ageing issues amongst local organisations.
2. Organisations of older people are accountable to their stakeholders and able to manage change.
3. Resources mobilised and programmes implemented that address the needs of older people.
4. Improved advocacy work on the needs of older people affected by displacement and migration.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	HELPAGE, INTERNATIONAL
Project Title:	Health and humanitarian needs of communities and older pastoralists in Halaib Province
Project Code:	SUD-04/H23
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	6
Secondary MDGs:	1
Objective:	To improve the access to health services for vulnerable older people
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	12,000 people, Red Sea
Implementing Partners:	Local CBOs, HAI
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 500,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 150,000

Background/Justification

Years of recurrent droughts in Red Sea State for the last two decades have had devastating and long-lasting consequences, including: loss of pasture for livestock and consequent loss of livestock, a general drop in the water table, deforestation, a high level of malnutrition and deterioration of health, loss of arable lands and finally, massive population movement to the nearest cities and states, (out of the total population of 725,000 about 497,000 are drought displaced).

In the current situation, significant nutrition and associated health risks exist and limited or absent health facilities and services exacerbate the problem. Port Sudan, the capital of the state, is where the available health facilities in the state are concentrated, including Red Sea State hospital. The rest of state lacks adequate health care services, with few rural health centres and doctors serving the population. Primary health care is extremely poor, and many of the medical units in the villages suffer either from lack of equipment, trained personnel, drugs or from all of these together. In addition, long distances between villages and health facilities and the provision of medicine and treatment on a fee-paying basis, which the majority of Red Sea State inhabitants cannot afford, hinder access to treatment.

This humanitarian intervention is the start-up phase of a long-term intervention, which aims to improve the immediate health status of older Beja pastoralists and their communities in Halaib Province, Red Sea State, Sudan, in order to ensure their survival.

The project will also aim to complement activities undertaken by ACORD, who have been working in Halaib Province for the last 10 years, and the Ahfad University for Women—Nutrition Centre for Training and Research, who will undertake the nutrition assessment with HAI.

The project activities are designed to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs in terms of health and nutrition as well as develop a strategy to address longer-term health issues. As a start up, it will be implemented over a period of one year with project activities undertaken at village, provincial, and state levels.

Strategies

Village development committees (VDC) are community-based institutions who to some extent are representative bodies of the communities. They will be key partners in implementing project activities, ensuring community involvement, and will play a major role in project monitoring and implementation, as well as participating in decision-making processes.

HAI proposes the development of a strategy combining alternative food production and food-based activities with nutrition education, to allow the Beja to develop a level of self-sufficiency in accessing appropriate food. Strengthening local capacity—both at village and MoH level—to address the needs of older and vulnerable people will significantly improve the Beja health situation, as they will be better able to access the services they require. The needs of older people are given special attention in this project, as older people are an important, but often overlooked group in Beja society, with significant health needs and requirements.

Expected Outputs

1. Increase the understanding of immediate and longer-term health and nutritional needs of older people and their communities. Develop a nutrition strategy for pastoralist communities.
2. Increase the capacity of pastoralist communities to address their basic health needs, including the specific needs of older people.
3. Increase the capacity of the Red Sea State Ministry of Health (MoH) and other organisations to address the health needs of older pastoralists and their communities.
4. Raising awareness among local and national Government, INGOs and civil society about the health and development needs of older pastoralists and their communities in the Red Sea State.

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL
Project Title:	Outreach support for older people and their communities
Project Code:	SUD-04/H24
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	6
Secondary MDGs:	1
Objective:	To improve the access to health services for vulnerable older people
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Vulnerable older people (15,000) and their communities in Equatoria
Implementing Partners:	HAI with local CBOs
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 650,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 250,000

Background/Justification

HelpAge International has supported vulnerable older people in Juba since 1998. HAI is screening and categorising older people according to their vulnerability. It tries to address the needs of the extremely vulnerable by mobilising the community and in extreme cases providing direct support. In 2003, an outreach system was established in areas under Government control, which reaches up to Terekeka. It was found that many vulnerable older people have little or no access to health and social services. The situation of vulnerable older people in rural areas is not better than in urban Juba. Access to health is usually not available for vulnerable older persons. Currently there are about 15,000 older people categorised as vulnerable in accessible areas.

Following a peace agreement, many older people will move to their home areas where health support is almost non-existent. To ensure their integration into wider community support systems, yet is necessary to take care of their special needs and to actively include them in interventions. It is important now to alert local organisations about the needs of older people and establish local older peoples committees to support the integration.

Strategies

The focus of HAI's work will be to address the immediate health and relief needs of displaced older persons, returnees of vulnerable older people in hard to reach areas outside Juba and ensure that local structures are in place to respond to population movements and the needs of the target group. The approach will increase the capability of communities to cope with the situation by utilising the capacity of older people themselves.

HelpAge International will undertake the activities through its established outreach system based within Juba Town, extending its coordination and linkages with humanitarian and community actors. Community-based support structures will be established in new areas of intervention to enable them to identify and respond to the immediate needs of vulnerable and displaced older people. HAI's experience has shown that using Community Workers in a programme of direct support of older persons has an immediate effect on community mobilisation in itself, re-establishing cultural values in caring for older persons by exposing incidents of neglect and exclusion.

HelpAge tries to empower communities. In the long run older people will only be supported when community based primary health care systems work without discriminating. Since this is currently not the case, HAI supports the formation of older peoples committees to advocate for the basic rights of older people and to support housebound and other vulnerable people within the community directly.

Expected Outputs

1. Health support and relief items will be provided for older people in hard to reach areas in Equatoria.
2. Initiatives will be formed and basic capacity building activities will be carried out.
3. Community service strengthened that can respond to shifting numbers of IDPs and returnees, including vulnerable older people.
4. Increased knowledge of rural communities, other stakeholders and older people on nutrition, wider health issues and older people's rights.

INTERNATIONAL AID SWEDEN (IAS)

Mission Statement

INTERNATIONAL AID SWEDEN is an international Christian relief and development organisation to help meet the physical, psychological and spiritual needs of all individuals. IAS addresses issues such as poverty, sustainable development, conflict resolution and capacity building; through its various activities, IAS seeks to make a difference for suffering people. The heart of IAS' work is to help communities to become strong and healthy with the hope of having them become self-reliant in the future. 'Help people to help himself or herself' is our motto and as IAS is a Christian organisation we want to use biblical principles as the foundation of all our work. IAS is supporting/implementing projects in the sectors of education, food security, health, local capacity building, conflict transformation and water.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	INTERNATIONAL AID SWEDEN
Project Title:	Equatoria Primary Education Programme
Project Code:	SUD-04/E08
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	3,6
Objective:	Reduce poverty and build positive values by the provision of quality education, thereby raising the standard of living.
Key Outcome/result	Improved teaching skills for teachers and improved education environment for primary schools
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	100 teachers and 30,000 primary school pupils in Mundri, Maridi and Yei counties in Equatoria Region.
Implementing Partners:	IAS and local authorities/organisations
Project Duration:	January – December 2004 (with possible extension)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 200,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000

Background/Justification

EQUATORIA PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAMME

IAS has been operating in the education sector in the Sudan since 1990. Only 37% of children between the ages of 6-17 years are enrolled in school in Southern Sudan. Of those who were not enrolled in school, over 86% had never enrolled in school. Over 30% more girls than boys drop out of school because they have to do household duties. There is a 25% more boys dropout from school because they help their families in some economic activity beside the household duties or have been enrolled in the army. Lack of clothes is a factor that contributes to the high dropout, especially for girls. Lack of teaching material and learning material is a key factor leading to dropout from schools

IAS is implementing projects such as water, health and food security projects in the targeted area and has offices in Mundri (Kotobi), Maridi and Yei. All logistics facilities are already in place and has competent staff already engaged in primary education in the region.

Strategies Related to Millennium Development Goals

- Promotion of gender equality.
- Empowering women.
- Awareness building on malaria and other relevant diseases.
- Awareness teaching of teachers and pupils on children's rights.

Expected Outputs

- 100 primary school teachers trained for a period of at least 3 months.
- 100 primary schools equipped with basic equipment, textbooks and stationary.
- Communities, authorities, teachers and parents have been made aware of the need for girls to be educated.
- Baseline study performed on need for special education.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	INTERNATIONAL AID SWEDEN
Project Title:	Northern Bahr el Ghazal Water Programme
Project Code:	SUD-04/WS04
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	7
Secondary MDGs:	3,4,6
Objective:	To increase access to safe water thereby reducing the incidence of water borne diseases.
Key Outcome/result	Clean drinking water, related training and awareness building and improved health for the target population
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	40,000 people in Aweil West, Aweil East and Aweil South counties in Northern Bahr el Ghazal
Implementing Partners:	IAS and local organisations
Project Duration:	January – December 2004 (with possible extension)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 400,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 400,000

Background/Justification

NORTHERN BAHR EL GHAZAL WATER PROGRAMME

IAS has been operating in the water sector in the Sudan since 1990. In spite of efforts from the international community, still only 26% of the population in the Sudan has access to clean water.

This year, IAS began an extensive water programme in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and presently has two drilling rigs operating in the area.

The need for water is unlimited. As the area is considered a conflict zone, there has been an influx of IDPs. The geological formation in the lowland is suitable for hand-dug wells while the higher area makes it necessary to drill deep boreholes. The average depth of a borehole is 60 metres. Each successful borehole is equipped with a hand pump. Prior to the installation of the pump, awareness seminars are held with the communities. Issues such as community ownership, sanitation, environmental protection, payment of spare parts for future sustainability, preventive health etc. are addressed. The community selects a team of two women and one man who are responsible for the maintenance and repairs of the pump in the future.

IAS is implementing education and food security programmes in the targeted area and has offices in Akwem and Marial Bai. IAS considers water to be crucial as it is closely linked to health, sanitation, and food security as well as to education and conflict resolution. All logistics facilities are already in place.

Strategies Related to Millennium Development Goal

- Promotion of gender equality and empowering women.
- Community awareness building on hygiene.
- Awareness building on malaria.
- Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water facilities.
- Reduce resource water-based conflict.
- Work for sustainability and local ownership.

Expected Outputs

- Increased access to safe water for human consumption.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)

Mission Statement

IRC Sudan, present in Sudan since the early 1980s, is a leading non-sectarian non-governmental organisation aiming at providing conflict recovery response programs to war-affected populations through: enabling the provision of socio-economic services such as health, water/sanitation, education, food security and poverty alleviation; enhancing access to protection/security by adopting responsive, remedial and structural approaches towards protecting individual rights and building and maintaining peace; contributing to a stronger role for civil society, building civic awareness and promoting good local governance culture and practices.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

IRC is committed to laying foundations for peace and development by facilitating durable solutions for IDP and war-affected communities, mobilising community participation, building the capacities and institutions of its constituencies, expanding human rights, peace building and protection activities and working towards social cohesion to best assist communities to recover from conflict and move towards stabilisation and normalisation.

Purpose and Objectives of Programming in Relation to MDG Goals

In 2004, IRC Sudan intends to work in three broad sectors:

Socio-Economic:

IRC Sudan will continue to build the scope of assistance in the areas of health, water, sanitation, shelter, children and youth, food security, poverty alleviation, nutrition, etc using an integrated approach. It will also develop programs in new sectors of intervention such as education. Finally, IRC Sudan will work on enhancing its delivery mechanisms to make them more developmental in nature so that these interventions contribute more effectively to durable solutions.

Security/Protection:

As security is beyond the scope of IRC Sudan, it will focus on responsive, remedial and structural interventions that address protection and justice issues (including human security and human rights and targeted at the needs of the most vulnerable) within the communities it serves.

Civil Society Development:

In this sector, IRC Sudan will work towards establishing/strengthening mechanisms, processes and institutions so that community level self-governance can be enhanced. This includes, in particular, building/strengthening local institutions and civil society organisations. Inclusion, participation, transparency and accountability will be at the heart of such interventions.

IRC Sudan's programmes will be implemented in the areas in which it currently operates (Khartoum state, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Upper Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and Kassala) as well as other areas where its assessment work suggests that assistance is needed and viable.

Overall Expected Outcome

IRC's programmes, being multi-sectoral in nature, cut across many of the Millennium Development Goals. However, the following goals and targets are at the forefront of our programme activities:

MDG 1	Target 2	Support for war-affected communities; support for IDPs and their return, resettlement or integration
MDG 2	Target 3	Access to quality primary education for vulnerable children
MDG 3	Target 4	Supporting women's participation in decision-making; Girl's education promotion
MDG 4	Target 5	Improved access to quality primary health and referral care
MDG 5	Target 6	Improved access to quality obstetric and emergency care and family planning assistance
MDG 7	Target 10	Improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and reduced water related disease

Mainstreaming Human Rights and Good Governance: Peace building, protection, conflict prevention activities; promotion and protection of human rights and civic awareness.

Appealing Agency:	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)
Project Title:	FAST: Focused Assistance Supporting Transition
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I18
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	3, 7,
Objective:	To ensure quick access to essential services (especially, shelter, water/sanitation, education and health) for vulnerable war-affected populations in the post-conflict period.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Approximately 300,000 IDPs/returnees, women and children, the elderly or disabled and their communities in Bahr-el- Ghazal (Raga, Wau, Aweil and surrounds); South and West Kordofan (Nuba Mountains); Upper Nile (Malakal); Kassala State; Khartoum State, and; Southern Blue Nile (access permitting)
Implementing Partners:	IRC, Community Based Organisations (CBOs)
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 3,000,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,500,000 (2004)

Background/Justification

The prospect of peace after Sudan's long running civil conflict presents enormous opportunities for Sudan to secure a peaceful and prosperous future for its peoples. The will of the people to take this chance is enormous, and for IRC, who have been operating in Sudan since 1981, this has already translated into more community-led initiatives in our portfolio of assistance programs than ever before. Nevertheless, the challenges of the post-conflict period are daunting. Essential infrastructure and access to services remains badly broken in most war-affected areas in the country. Existing communities in these areas already struggle to access their most basic needs. In the immediate upheaval that must be anticipated should peace be secured, this access is likely to be even more compromised. Added to this, Sudan has the world's largest IDP population, numbering some 4 million, and despite conflicting views on the size and timing of return movements, even the most conservative estimates of returnee numbers will place enormous stress on basic services in war-affected communities. IDPs and returnees, together with other vulnerable groups such as women, children, minorities, the elderly and the disabled, are most likely to be left without.

Targeted fast-starting assistance must be provided to these populations in the transition period for two fundamental reasons: the humanitarian imperative requires that they have equal access to services meeting their most basic needs; if peace is to be secured and to endure, all Sudanese must be protected and provided for in the transition period so that they may see the benefit that peace has brought them. The priority areas of needs are likely to be shelter, water & sanitation, access to primary health services, access to education and basic protection services. At the same time, any assistance provided must be grounded in the broader community context and, ultimately, led by the community in recognition of the rights and needs of their fellow citizens. Towards this imperative, support must be provided to community leaders to ensure they are aware of the rights and needs of the most vulnerable groups, that communities develop capacities to ensure these groups are provided for and that communities themselves provide such services during the transition years.

Strategies

IRC proposes to work in the war-affected areas of Sudan we know well, to ensure access to basic services and fulfilment of needs for special vulnerable groups and to strengthen communities' capacities to recognise and address the needs of their most vulnerable citizens.

IRC will work in the following war-affected areas, where IDP and returnee challenges are likely to be significant and where the needs of all vulnerable groups will be substantial: Bahr-el- Ghazal (especially Raga, Wau, Aweil and surrounds); South and West Kordofan (in particular Lagawa in the Nuba Mountains); Upper Nile (Malakal); Kassala State; Khartoum State, and; Southern Blue Nile (access permitting).

Our programme will focus on four objectives:

1. To provide (or, where appropriate, ensure access to) essential services for vulnerable groups without delay in the transition period based on rapid and ongoing assessment of needs conducted with/by the community;
2. To raise awareness and understanding of the needs and rights of vulnerable groups (especially, IDPs, returnees, women, children, the elderly, the disabled and minorities) in the transition period through focused training and discussion forums involving all community stakeholders;
3. To establish/strengthen community capacities for identifying the needs of vulnerable groups and planning action to address those needs. In particular, to ensure that communities have developed robust preparedness mechanisms and approaches for addressing the challenges of potential IDP return influxes;
4. To provide war-affected communities making concerted efforts to meet the needs of the vulnerable constituents with “transition dividend” funding for community-wide social service projects.

Expected Outputs

1. Access to essential services for the most vulnerable people (and their communities) in 7 war-affected States in Sudan during the first two years of transition, namely the provision of shelter, access to clean potable water, provision of sanitation facilities, access to primary health services, access to education for children, greater hygiene and health awareness in at least 120 villages, IDP/returnee transit camps and communities in urban centres;
2. Greater understanding and awareness of the special needs and rights of vulnerable groups amongst at least 2,500 stakeholders in the targeted war-affected communities;
3. Over 120 communities better prepared to respond to the needs of vulnerable groups in the transition period, especially IDPs and returnees through structures and processes for community action.

MDG 1	Target 2	<i>Multi-sectoral support for war-affected communities and the return, resettlement or integration of displaced populations</i>
MDG 2	Target 3	<i>Access to quality primary education for vulnerable children</i>
MDG 3	Target 4	<i>supporting women’s participation in decision-making; Girl’s education promotion</i>
MDG 4	Target 5	<i>Improved access to quality primary health and referral care</i>
MDG 5	Target 6	<i>Improved access to quality obstetric and emergency care</i>
MDG 7	Target 10	<i>Improved access to safe drinking water and reduced water related disease</i>

ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE

Mission Statement

Islamic Relief Worldwide is a British International NGO. Islamic Relief (IR) seeks to promote sustainable economic and social development by working with local communities through relief, rehabilitation and development programmes as well as responding to emergencies.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

Islamic Relief (IR) works through an integrated programmes approach accommodating various sectors according to the community needs and context. The program addresses issues related to water, health, education, and food security. IR also pays attention to the need for national NGO/CBO strengthening and empowerment as well as to concerned local authorities. IR counts on existing relevant local capacities and qualities.

IR implements information-based programmes and seeks knowledge through research and situation analysis. IR works also in partnership with international organisations and looks for complimentary interventions and added value in working with others.

IR targets war and drought affected communities with focus on the most vulnerable.

Purpose and Objectives of Programming in Relation to MDG Goals and Overall Expected Outcome

The livelihood of the war affected communities in Blue Nile and southern Sudan improved. Infrastructure related to basic social services rehabilitated. Access to education, clean water and health facilities increased. Displaced persons returning home and those decided to settle where they are supported to start normalising their lives. Food insecurity reduced and communities got assistance for relief food as well as support for their own food production. National NGO/CBO partners supported to develop their institutional strengthening and competence. Local community structures established and/or empowered.

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Appealing Agency:	ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE
Programme Title	Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I19
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	MDG 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)
Secondary MDGs:	MDG 2, 3, 4 & 5
Objective:	Contribute to the rehabilitation and recovery of the war affected areas and help people affected to settle home and turn productive
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographical Areas:	War affected and displaced people in Blue Nile, Upper Nile and Bahr El Ghazal
Implementation partners	NGOs/ GoS and CBOs
Project Duration:	Three Years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,700,000 (for three years)
Funds Requested:	US\$ 900,000 (for one year)

Background/Justification

The conflict in southern Sudan has been ongoing since 1955 with the exception of a peaceful period 1972-1983 following the Addis Ababa peace accord. The new phase of the war started in 1983 and has had a greater impact on the population due to the heavy involvement of external factors and the its greater geographical coverage. The conflict has extended to Blue Nile and Nuba Mountains as well as to eastern Sudan. The conflict of southern Sudan has other complex factors as the tribal fighting and warring factions fighting create sometimes a more catastrophic situation for the population. The war in the south has resulted in the most massive displacement of population in the world.

There are around four million IDPs inside the country and two million refugees in the neighbouring countries and other places. In Blue Nile, there are around 110,000 displaced persons in addition to those scattered inside the country and those crossed to neighbouring Ethiopian villages.

The impact on the socio-economic structures and traditional livelihood of the community is tremendous. Destruction of infrastructure related to basic social services. The war consumes almost 30% of the total annual budget at the expense of basic services. Education, health and sanitation sectors receive only 4% of the annual budgetary allocations.

Southern Sudan and Blue Nile are very rich in their natural resources and the people traditionally perform agro-pastoralist activities for their subsistence and other purposes. The factors mentioned above led to a situation where people from southern Sudan are dependent on external aid and the levels of poverty are ever increasing. Blue Nile has been ignored and/or difficult to access and that create an additional devastating situation.

Strategies

IR works through the integrated approach, which provides flexibility to address community needs and issues in a comprehensive way. IR focuses on rehabilitation of destroyed infrastructure especially the ones related to basic social services at the beginning and helps displaced persons settle at home.

IR provides relief assistance when needed but the focus will be on developing communities own food production.

IR helps local NGO/CBO partners as well as other community structures and authorities build their capacities. Capacity building means institutional strengthening and competence and skills development. IR works for the empowerment of women and youth and supports their active participation.

IR conducts regular research and situation analysis in the areas where it works to base planning and future interventions on knowledge and information.

Expected Outputs

- More IDPs settled in their home or preferred land.
- Access to clean water increased through construction of hand pumps, water yards and hafirs.
- School enrolment rates increased especially for girls. Informal basic education classes are functional.
- Basic health facilities are functional and health personnel trained.
- Sanitation improved through construction of pit latrines.
- Food security increased through provision of inputs.
- Local communities including women and youth are actively participating in the program and other matters concerning them.

INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGY (ITDG)

Mission Statement

Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) is a British based International NGO working with small-scale producers through local offices and partners in Peru, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and the UK. ITDG has been operating in Sudan since 1989, implementing two programmes in N Darfur and Kassala and Gedarf States in addition to extending technical assistance on a consultancy basis to the UN and other agencies in other states and overseas. Current work includes food security in North Darfur, urban livelihoods (mainly IDPs) in Kassala and Gedarf and building the capacity of Women Development Associations in N Darfur and eastern Sudan.

ITDG aims to help eradicate poverty in developing countries through the development and use of technology, by demonstrating results, sharing knowledge and influencing others.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

ITDG is working in partnerships with others to develop and promote appropriate environmentally friendly technologies starting by understanding of local people's lives, building their capacities to ensure a sustainable future and demonstrating practical answers to poverty.

ITDG works directly with poor communities at all stages of the project cycle to enable them manage technical change giving special emphasis to the inclusion of women.

ITDG seeks to achieve maximum impact from its project by scaling up success, raising awareness and pushing for change. In doing so, ITDG works under the following strategic aims:

- Reduce the vulnerability of poor people living in marginal agro-ecological districts, war and conflict areas by assisting them to develop coping strategies, preventing and managing conflicts over scarce natural resources and competition for common property resources and rebuilding the livelihoods of people affected by natural disasters, civil war and/or conflict;
- Making markets work for poor people by improving the livelihoods of small-scale businesses mainly most disadvantaged groups through production, processing and marketing;
- Facilitating access to infrastructure services by enabling improved access to locally managed basic infrastructure services for resource-poor people (sustainable and clean energy, water, sanitation, solid waste management, appropriate housing, transport and communication services);
- Responding to new technologies by increasing poor people's understanding and enabling them to respond to the opportunities and threats presented by rapidly developing modern technologies, such as information and communication technologies, biotechnology and nanotechnology;
- Lessons learned and knowledge on the use of technology to reduce poverty and contribute to sustainable development is shared through: publishing, offering of technical enquiry service, use of media and joining and leading networks;
- Advocating policy and regulatory environments that enable poor people to operate legally in all ranges of economic activities and make the maximum benefit from it.

Purpose and Objectives of Programming in Relation to MDG Goals

The proposed programmes contribute to the MDGs 1, 3, and 7. It aims at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, reduce vulnerability, promote gender equity and women empowerment and ensure environmental sustainability

Overall Expected Outcome in Relation to MDG Goals

By the end of the duration of each project, the following would be achieved:

- community structures (CBOs) established, supported & effectively functioning;
- beneficiary communities accessed all necessary infrastructure services;
- poor people's gained necessary skills, their income increased & overall livelihoods improved;

SUDAN

- Gender equity ensured, women are empowered & participating in decision making process;
- Natural resources are better managed, measures for environmental sustainability set and monitored;
- Experience documented, shared and successes are replicated by others;
- Policies in favour of small-scale producers are in place.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP
Project Title:	Re-establishing food-security amongst drought & conflict affected Population in N. Darfur.
Project Code:	SUD-04/A13
Category.Prog	CB-TR
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	3,7
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase cultivated area and secure enough food ➤ Facilitate access to markets and income generation. ➤ Access to basic services
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	21 000 poor inhabitants of North Darfur State
Implementing Partners:	CBOs & WDAs
Project Duration:	Two years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 400,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 225,000

Background/Justification:

Poverty reduction efforts will obviously bring significant changes in the lives of thousands of starving inhabitants of North Darfur, who suffered a lot from the severe drought spells & armed conflict. N. Darfur, has a population of 1.3 million and covering 296,420 sq Km, is one of the poorest amongst the 26 states of Sudan. Over 90% of families live below the national poverty line level, suffering from hunger, drought and armed conflict. 80% of the population lives in rural areas with 85% of those directly dependent on rain-fed agriculture for food production together with smaller transhumance group's dependant on livestock herding. ITDG developed a coping mechanism to mitigate the drought spells and can easily secure enough food production, facilitate accessibility to basic services as well as marketing opportunities.

Strategies:

ITDG has been present in North Darfur since 1989 and maintains a field office based in El Fashir town staffed with 19 qualified and experienced members in a range of disciplines. The proposed work will replicate a success achieved in the past & currently on going work, which has managed to increase production and productivity of small scale farmers, preserve and store surpluses and increased income from agriculture. This will be achieved through extending training, skills' upgrading, technical assistance, forming and building the capacity of community structures, facilitating linkage between local organisations' committees and other governmental and non-governmental stakeholders and services providers and disseminating & promoting best practices among small poor farmers.

Expected Outputs in Relation to MDG Goals

- Local people organised, their capacities built and become capable to play a major role in developing their communities.
- Food secured, excess preserved, stored and/or sold so securing food for non-farming population.
- Cash crops grown, sold and access to markets achieved. Income generated from the sales of production would enable targeted communities to access needed services.
- Water for irrigation and domestic use secured, people & animals accessed water and environmental conditions improved as a result of the regeneration of the vegetation cover & growing of trees.
- Availability of water and the improvement of the vegetation cover will reduce conflict over resources and affected families will be reunified.
- Women empowered and their participation in the decision making process improved.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP
Project Title:	Improving the livelihoods of urban poor in Kassala and Gedarif towns – eastern Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I20
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	3, 7
Objective:	To improve the livelihoods of asset - poor men and women in low income urban areas in Kassala and Gedarief states/ eastern Sudan
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Urban poor living in Kassala and Gedarif towns, mainly internal drought and war displaced (IDPs)- Kassala and Gedarif States
Implementing Partners:	Marko, Kadugli and Wau Nur CBOs, LEAD (Literacy local NGOs), State Ministries of Social Welfare, Engineering Affairs and Development Planning
Project Duration:	Two years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 110,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 65,000

Background/Justification

In Sudan around 92% of the total population live at the poverty level. Kassala State has the highest ratio of people in Sudan who live below the poverty line. The estimated population of Kassala State in 2002 was 2,397,598. The total population of IDPs in Kassala is about 7,245 persons, settled around the town distributed in three residential areas (Kadugli, Wau Nur & Shambob). Urbanisation is on the rise due to rural-urban migration, civil war, drought and lack of livelihood opportunities in the rural areas. The situation of poverty is nearly the same for Kassala and Gedarif States reflected in high unemployment and lack of job opportunities, poor basic and infrastructure services and absence of relevant government policies. IDPs, who are originally farmers and animal herders, lack the necessary skills that allow them to compete in the already saturated urban markets.

Strategies

This project intends to increase the income of 300 families in Kadugli, Wau Nur & Shambob areas, of Kassala, and of 200 families in Gedarif including Marko IDPs camp.

By involving communities and partners/stakeholders throughout the project cycle, the project will study the market to identify potential marketable skills and businesses. It will also extend necessary technical and management training to the beneficiaries and facilitate their access to business development services [PDS] including appropriate formal and semi-formal credit service. In addition, it will build their lobby and advocacy skills and assist them in advocating for their rights, mainly right to land and facilitate their access to infrastructure services.

Expected Outcomes

- Poor urban dwellers are organised in active CBOs.
- Job opportunities secured as a result of training and support extended.
- Develop successful small businesses.
- Acquired residential and business land.
- Accessing Infrastructure and basic services.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP
Project Title:	Rehabilitating and improving the livelihoods of war affected people in Blue Nile State.
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I21
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	3,7
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve food security for poor people ➤ Increase income generation. ➤ Facilitate access to infrastructure services
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	13,000 households direct beneficiaries and 30,000 are indirect beneficiaries- Blue Nile State
Implementing Partners:	Sudan Development Organisation (SUDO), Building Materials and Construction Organisation, Peace and Development Centre - University of Blue Nile, LEAD (Literacy local NGOs) and village CBOs
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 560,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 180,000

Background/Justification

The Blue Nile State lies in the southeast of Sudan, with an area of 38,500 square kilometres and a population of 677,000, scattered in its five localities. The State has been affected by a series of wars and conflicts for over a decade. The 1997 confrontation led to the destruction of the social services and infrastructure, with negative effects on all aspects of life. Over 115,000 fled their homes residing in camps scattered around main towns as IDPs. Many families lost their land, animals, assets and their custodians, which perpetuated existing poverty. An assessment carried out by UNICEF in 2001 revealed that Blue Nile State ranked second worst in the Sudan in relation to the main human development indicators. Women are heading most of the households in spite of their heavy domestic household load.

This project is aiming at helping 25,000 households of poor people to recover from the effects of war, with the objectives of securing food, facilitating access to markets and infrastructure services (shelter, water, health, education, sanitation, intermediate means of transport, energy, etc).

This proposal focuses on building the capacity of local people CBOs to allow them develop their communities mainly with regard to vulnerability and poverty reduction aspects; applying participatory methods throughout the project cycle. Impacts will be achieved by working in partnership with local and international NGOs and relevant government departments in promoting practical answers to their identified problems and developing relevant technologies.

Expected Outcomes

- Improved capacity amongst local people. Locals playing a major role in developing their communities.
- Food will be secured, excess preserved, stored or sold reflected in people's livelihoods.
- Cash crops grown, sold and access to markets achieved. Income generated from the sales of production would enable targeted communities to access needed services.
- Water for irrigation and domestic use secured, people and animal accessed water and environmental conditions improved as a result of improved vegetation cover.
- Women will be empowered and will be participating in the decision making process.

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY GROUP
Project Title:	Rehabilitating and improving the livelihoods of war affected people of Hamashkoraib area - Kassala State.
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I22
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	3, 7
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build the capacity of the war affected population of rural Kassala State and their CBOs to be capable to recover from the different effects of war. ➤ Establish food self-reliance amongst them (Food production and processing). ➤ Facilitate their access to basic and infrastructure services (Shelter, energy, water, sanitation, transport, health, education, vet services).
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Poor women and men who are forced to evacuate their areas during the war and either returning or settling in new locations – Kassala State
Implementing Partners:	Kassala Women Development Association, LEAD (Literacy local NGOs), State Ministries of Development Planning, Social Welfare, Engineering Affairs and Agriculture
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 380,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 130,000

Background/Justification

In 2002, the Eastern borders of Kassala State were subjected to shelling and heavy fighting between the Sudanese armed forces and armed opposition forces. This war resulted in internal displacement of many persons from all villages in the area. Hameshkoraib is the province that is most affected. It is populated with 270,000 people. About 10,000 IDPs moved further from their original areas and resided in camps scattered around the centres of Hadalia, Metateeb, Togli and Deblawait. Almost all of those IDPs belong to Beja tribes and sub tribes. Generally, their socio-economic status is poor. They lack all basic needs such as food, water, shelter, sanitation, health, education and clothing.

Strategies

The purpose of this project is to rehabilitate and improve the livelihoods of war affected people of Hamashkoraib province and nearby rural areas in Kassala State. Applying the participatory approaches, the project will develop and work with community CBOs, build their capacity and develop necessary links with governmental and non-governmental partners to allow them to recover from the effects of war. Work will concentrate on developing ways for sustainable food security, access to basic and infrastructure services and access to markets. Through organising functional literacy classes, the project will work to raise awareness of local people and promote peace culture among them.

Expected Outcome

- Improved capacity amongst local people. Locals playing a major role in developing their communities.
- Food will be secure, excess preserved, stored or sold reflected in people's livelihoods.
- Cash crops grown, sold and access to markets achieved.
- Income generated from the sales of production would enable targeted communities to access needed services.
- Water for irrigation and domestic use secured, people and animal accessed water and environmental conditions improved as a result of regenerated vegetation cover.
- Women will be empowered and will play an important role in their communities' development as a step towards their active participation in the decision making process.

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP
Project Title:	Supporting and empowering Women Development Association (WDAs) in Eastern Sudan
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I23
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	3
Secondary MDGs:	1
Objective:	To enable poor women to reduce their vulnerability, enhance their livelihoods strategies and enable them to understand and articulate their needs.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3600 families representing WDAs' member families will be directly reached. ➤ The entire poor female population in the two states will be indirectly reached.
Implementing Partners:	Six women development associations in Kassala and Gedarf states
Project Duration:	Two years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 140,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 80,000

Background/Justification

ITDG has implemented a project for supporting the initiation of women development associations (WDAs) in eastern Sudan. Six WDAs were developed and supported with the objectives of improving food security & income generation. The proposed project is intending to extend the support to WDAs to contribute to the development of a real women movement led by the eastern Sudan WDAs. Further strengthening is required to bring the WDAs to a mature stage.

The eastern region states of Kassala and Gedarf have been classified as having the highest ratio of population living below the poverty line. The two states are occupying over 135,000 sq. km and populated with 3.8 million inhabitants.

Women in Eastern Sudan are responding to changes in their society and recognising opportunities to address existing unequal power relations and articulate their needs. Nevertheless, they also have to cope with the stark reality of supporting their families on a practicable level. This project reflects these realities and addresses the women's interests in strengthening their Development Associations (WDAS) as organisations, which can provide a means to voice their opinions and share practical solutions to their poverty. The project targets women headed households and those displaced by war and natural disaster.

The project objectives are to enable poor women to enhance their livelihood strategies, reduce their vulnerability and enable them to further understand and articulate their needs. The project aims to i) strengthen 6 existing WDAs and in doing so support the organisations through which over 5,000 members collectively and individually effectively manage income generation activities and ii) raise the profile and capacity of the WDAs as credible organisations which realise the women's own aspirations.

Strategies

- Building on previous efforts in Human & Institutional capacities', building wide community participation and interaction of all stakeholders [Community Organisations, UN Agencies, NGOs and Line governmental Ministries & departments] will be the core strategy for the project planning and implementation.
- Support Apex organisational building.
- Encouraging and supporting networking internally/ externally.
- Lobbying & advocacy.

Expected Outputs in Relation to MDG Goals

The project is expected to demonstrate the autonomy of WDAs as organisations, financial viability, strengthened capacity and governance; decreased vulnerability of women, increased self-reliance and participation in internal/external decision-making processes and more women with heightened awareness of their rights and choices with the confidence to be pro-active in making a contribution to change.

Project 6

Appealing Agency:	INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP
Project/ Prog Title	Promoting Affordable Healthy and Flood-resisting Housing for Gash river areas
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I24
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	7
Secondary MDGs:	1
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To facilitate access to flood resisting, affordable and healthy shelter. ➤ Improve environmental conditions and strengthen the social network between the poor communities in Kassala town and other project partners/stakeholders.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	6,010 Directly beneficiaries. 17,000 (3,500 are displaced) Indirect beneficiaries.
Implementing Partners:	1. Four communities in Kassala, 2. Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES-UNICEF), 3. GOS, 4. Building Materials and Construction Organisation (local NGO)
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 190,000
Requested funds	US\$ 110,000

Background/Justification

Kassala town is located in eastern Sudan with a population of 1.6 million. 30% of the population lives in Kassala town, among them there are 45,000 refugees and/or war and natural hazards displaced [IDPs]. The displaced are poorly equipped to face the challenges of transition to urban livelihoods. Widespread urban poverty is compounded by environmental problems from poor drainage of rainwater and surface runoff, low availability and quality of water, uncontrolled solid waste disposal, lack of sanitation facilities, causing health problems, especially among children and women.

The project will target those mostly affected by the recent floods: the displaced population at Kadugli and Wau Nour camps and the urban poor in the residential areas of Halanga, Alwohda and Biryai.

The Gash River is a seasonal river that descends from Eritrea. This river floods Kassala very frequently: the latest was in autumn of 2003 causing damage to about 17,000 homes. Poor families are always the most vulnerable to such crises. These series of floods aggravated poverty leading to more impoverishment of poor people [mainly refugees and displaced], who kept rebuilding their houses with mud and straw, every time they were ruined by floods. The already poor sanitation further deteriorated by stagnant water pools that help the breeding of flies and mosquito, a major cause of many diseases.

Strategies

To ensure the sustainability of the project, all stakeholders will be involved throughout the project cycle. The involvement of the Ministry of Housing will ensure proper friendly policies are in place. The range of training to be extended to the communities and their CBOs will build their capacities for better planning and implementation of their own development and lobby for their rights. The collective efforts in designing necessary interventions (houses, latrines, kitchens, drainage system, etc) will ensure arriving at the best possible models, easily disseminated among needy people, and will facilitate scaling up exercise. The involvement of WES forum and other stakeholders; will facilitate future support to the project in terms of provision of technical assistance, access to credit, influencing regulatory environment, access to new appropriate external knowledge, etc. Social network between the poor communities and partners/stakeholders strengthened. The project will facilitate the production/provision of appropriate building materials such as bricks, lime and blocks.

Expected Outputs

Main expected outputs shall be: (i) arrive at an appropriate design; (ii) building of 18 low cost, healthy and flood resistant demonstration houses for dissemination among 17,000 people affected by the recent flood (350 of them are IDPs); (iii) resources are mobilised from stakeholders and other donors to assist poor people build houses; (iv) government is lobbied to allocate land for needy people; (v) Other governmental and NGOs are influenced and replicated and scale up successes in other area; (vi) Environmental conditions are improved, and (vii) Community will be mobilised to provide free labours, hence reduction of cost.

ISLAMIC AFRICAN RELIEF AGENCY (IARA)

Mission Statement

Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA) is a humanitarian non-government organisation established in 1981 in the Sudan. Following its foundation, IARA rapidly expanded to become an international non-governmental organisation with diverse humanitarian activities towards the poor, displaced, refugees and victims of natural/man made disaster. Its activities are in the fields of health, education, orphanage, relief and development. In addition, IARA has special programs for women and children, one of which is the mother and child health (MCH) Programme.

IARA is in consultative status 'two' with ECOSOC. It has good working relations with UN agencies in and outside Sudan particularly in the areas of humanitarian assistance, consultation and training. It is a member of among others, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), co-founder of International Leprosy Union, International NGO Protection for the Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuses, and the Sudanese Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA). IARA has an office in Blue Nile since 1986 providing different services under IARA principles. IARA office has a working relationship with state authorities and in particular with SMOH and other NGOS active in the state. This proposal will be implemented in collaboration with SMOH & Blue Nile University Faculty of Education.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	ISLAMIC AFRICAN RELIEF AGENCY
Project/ Programme Title	Construction of health facility plus provision of PHC services
Project Code:	SUD-04/H25
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	4
Secondary MDGs:	5/6
Objective:	To provide preventive and curative services for IDPs to decrease mortality and morbidity among this population
Targeted Beneficiaries & Geographic Area:	15,000 people of El-Kdalou area
Implementing Partner (s)	-
Project Duration:	January – December 2004 (on going services)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 14,556
Funds Requested:	US\$ 14,556

Background/Justification

El-Kdalou area is located in East bank of Blue Nile State south of Khartoum the Capital of Sudan. It is about 600 kms from Khartoum in the Government liberated Elkdalu area. All the populations were evacuated when rebels captured it and after the withdrawal of the rebels people returned. In this area, no health services are being provided. There are five big villages in the El-Kdalou area. EL-kdalou area is located in the southern part of ROOSSERIS locality

The problem is lack of health services in this area especially after the return of inhabitants. To overcome this problem IARA will provide health services to these communities through a temporary health unit. The inhabitants to be served are about 15,000 and we are in hurry to start before the heavy rains. IARA will provide seeds for them in order to catch the rainy season (autumn). The period to provide emergency aid is about six months then we will shift to development. According to lack of health services and poor standard of sanitation we expect high incidence and prevalence of the following diseases: 1-Malaria, 2-Diarrhoea, 3-Eye diseases 4-Dysenteric 5-Chest infections (ARI) 6-Skin diseases 7-STIs 8-Others (snakes bites)

Strategies

- To promote health standards by providing health care for the communities of El-Kdalou area.
- To construct a PHC complex.
- To provide PHC services for 15,000 of inhabitants in this area.
- To provide plastic sheets for 100 families.
- To distribute food (dura for 100 families).
- To decrease the incidence of malaria particularly among women and children.
- To decrease environmental sanitation related diseases.
- To decrease harmful practices through social activities.

Expected outcome

- To decrease morbidity and mortality among 15,000 people.
- To decrease the incidence and prevalence of environmentally related diseases.
- The expected outcome of these interventions is to promote health standards and to contain many infectious and environmental diseases especially among women and children.
- To control out breaks of endemic disease.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	ISLAMIC AFRICAN RELIEF AGENCY
Project/ Programme Title	Construction of health facility plus provision of PHC services
Project Code:	SUD-04/H26
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	4
Secondary MDGs:	5/6
Objective:	To provide preventive and curative services for IDPs to decrease mortality and morbidity among this population
Targeted Beneficiaries & Geographic Area	24,000 people of Gasan area
Implementing Partner (s)	-
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 21,570
Funds Requested:	US\$ 21,570

Background/Justification

Gasan area is located in Blue Nile State south of Khartoum the Capital of Sudan. It is about 600 Km from Khartoum. The Government recaptured Gasan area six years ago. All the population were evacuated to other areas in the state. Since that time they settled away from their villages. IARA was responsible for running Gasan hospital and provided health services and other out-reach help. After the recapture of Gasan last month all the population willingly returned home.

IARA is in consultative status 'two' with ECOSOC. It has good working relations with UN agencies in and outside Sudan particularly in the areas of humanitarian assistance, consultation and training. It is a member of among others, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), co-founder of International Leprosy Union, International NGO Protection for the Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuses, and the Sudanese Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA).

Population expected to return is about 36,000 and they are in a hurry to arrive before the rainy season in order to cultivate their lands. IARA will provide dura and plastic sheets to cover about 25% of the population. IARA also will provide health care through Gasan hospital and other temporary constructed health facilities. Total number of facilities is expected to be 5, as no health services are being provided to this population. The period to provide emergency aid is about six months and after that IARA will reconstruct the destroyed health facilities. Due to the poor standard of sanitation and lack of health care services the following diseases are expected to have high incidence - Malaria, Diarrhoea, Eye Diseases, Dysentery, Chest infections, Skin Diseases, STIS and others such as snakebites. The problem is lack of health services in this area after the expected return of inhabitants to their area. To overcome this problem IARA will provide health services to these communities through temporary health units. The expected outcome of this intervention is to promote health standards and to contain many infectious diseases especially among women and children. IARA has an office in Blue Nile since 1986 providing different services under IARA principles. IARA office has a working relationship with state authorities and in particularly with SMOH and other NGOs active in the province.

Strategy

The provision of comprehensive health care activities, through the PHC complex.

Expected Outcome

- To decrease morbidity and mortality among 24,000 people.
- To decrease the incidence and prevalence of environmentally related diseases.
- To control out breaks of endemic disease.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	ISLAMIC AFRICAN RELIEF AGENCY (IARA)
Project/ Programme Title	Drilling and construction of 100 vent improved pit latrine (VIP)
Project Code:	SUD-04/WS05
Prog.category	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	7
Secondary MDGs:	6
Objective:	To promote environmental Sanitation standard.
Targeted Beneficiaries & Geographic Area:	1,114 pupils of Blue Nile area
Implementing Partner (s)	-
Project Duration:	January – December 2004 (on going services)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 17,556
Funds Requested:	US\$ 17,556

Background/Justification

Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA) is a humanitarian NGO established in 1981 in the Sudan. Following its foundation, IARA rapidly expanded to become an international non-governmental organisation with diverse humanitarian activities towards the poor, displaced, refugees and victims of natural/man made disaster. Its activities are in the fields of health, education, orphanage, relief and development. In addition, IARA has special programmes for women and children, one of which is the mother and child health (MCH) Programme.

Blue Nile state is about 550 kms. from Khartoum, the Capital of Sudan. It consists of provinces and localities. IARA has started its activities in this state since 1991 till now and participated and implemented programmes in different sectors providing different activities and support for the vulnerable groups. The state government is providing environmental sanitation and hygiene services. These services are lacking a sufficient budget to provide even maintenance when required. Schools in this state are lacking an adequate sanitary environment and good hygiene habits, which are essential for the health and development of children. The danger of diarrhoeal diseases such as typhoid and viral hepatitis increases. School children have no access to any sanitary facilities especially in the rural areas. This proposal is to enhance the environmental sanitation in the selected schools and to improve the situation in order to contain all diseases related to improper and inadequate excreta disposal.

The general objectives of IARA are: promotion of partnership and cooperation with other local and international organisations; provision of basic humanitarian assistance to victims of natural/man made disaster; protection of orphans and the homeless; rehabilitation of vulnerable and benevolent communities; promotion of effective sustainable development and environmental conservation. The Agency also embarks on research, relief coordination, resettlement/development, and health and emergency assistance.

IARA is in consultative status 'two' with ECOSOC. It has good working relations with UN agencies in and outside Sudan particularly in the areas of humanitarian assistance, consultation and training. It is a member of among others, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), co-founder of International Leprosy Union, International NGO Protection for the Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuses, and the Sudanese Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA).

Strategies

- Less and appropriate technologies, focus on rural areas, participation of the concerned communities (cash sharing), increase the participation of school children as focal points to extend hygiene education to their families, IARA has a considerable contribution in this project (manpower transport, office facilities etc).
- Improved targeting criteri.

Expected outcomes

- To facilitate 100 VIP to increase access and use of sanitary means.
- Have excreta disposal in 10 schools.
- To extend hygiene and environmental education to 10 schools (children) and the surrounding communities.
- To prevent transmission of disease related to human excreta and to promote the personnel hygiene of the target population.

MEDAIR NORTH

Mission Statement

"To respond to human suffering in emergency and disaster situations by implementing multisectoral relief and rehabilitation projects, in a compassionate and serving attitude inspired by its Christian ethos."

Overall Programme Approach for 2004 - North Sudan

Medair normally runs a three-phased programme with a hand over of the systems to local structures and/or partner organisations at the end of the project. These three phases are:

1. Emergency Response Phase in which the priority needs will be met; a focus lies on the provision of health services;
2. Rehabilitation and Expansion Phase during which additional training and development will be provided and extra systems will be established if needed;
3. Consolidation and Hand-over Phase in which the management and maintenance of the systems will be handed over to the local structures.

Phase 1 Emergency Response Programmes:

Maintain the emergency response capacity for West Darfur Nile region by monitoring the IDP situation, the nutrition situation and possible disease outbreaks. Whenever possible combine interventions with other NGO's and UN agencies.

Phase 2 Rehabilitation Programmes:

Maintain a permanent presence in Nuba Mountains, providing an integral approach to the communities needs with regards to health and water. Include Malaria control (all aspects of Roll Back Malaria) as vertical program. Offer additional capacity building of local health cadre.

Implement Reproductive Health Services in West Darfur (ANC, PNC, Emergency Obstetric Care, HIV/AIDS Awareness, Capacity Building of local health cadre, Syndromic Treatment Approach for STDs).

Phase 3 Consolidation Programmes:

Maintain a permanent presence in the Darfur area (West Darfur), providing an integral approach to the communities needs with regards to health, water and sanitation. Include vertical programmes like Trachoma (Implementation of all components of the SAFE strategy) and Malaria (all components of Roll Back Malaria) control. Continue to build up a revolving drug fund to ensure a sustainable supply of affordable high quality drugs.

Maintain curative and preventative health services for 30,000 IDPs in Omdurman El Salaam Camp in Khartoum being prepared to facilitate beneficiaries to return to their respective areas of origin in case of a peace agreement.

Purpose and Objectives

In all programmes, Medair strives to implement in partnership with the host community, taking the MDG indicators as targets. In case the problems or needs faced ask for a developmental programme, Medair will bridge the gap.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	MEDAIR
Project Title:	Provision of Primary Health Care services and preventative health care
Project Code:	SUD-04/H27
Programme Category:	HA
Principal MDG:	4
Secondary MDGs:	5,6
Objective:	Ensure community access to basic medical services and reduce childhood mortality
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	300.000 in Nuba Mountains
Implementing Partners:	MoH, NRRDO
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 300,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 250,000

Background/Justification

The Nuba Mountains cover an area of roughly 80,000 square kilometres located in the centre of the country in the State of South Kordofan and part of the State of West Kordofan (Lagawa Province). Its population consists of about fifty ethnic groups and it is estimated at 1.4 million. The area has been subject to conflict between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) since 1985. This has led to widespread destruction of traditional sources of livelihood and massive internal displacement, with few Nuba people retaining access to their traditional farming land. The cessation of hostilities under the negotiated Cease-Fire Agreement (CFA) between the GoS and SPLM/A-Nuba has contributed to an improvement of people's lives and allowed for increased freedom of movement as well as improved access to assets and resources. The CFA came into force on 22 January 2002 and has been renewed by both parties twice since then, each time for a period of six months, providing the opportunity for coordinated humanitarian intervention. Primary Health Care services are in need of outside support including the provision of drugs and equipment, structural repairs and capacity building of the health cadre. Training of Village Health Committees is required to enhance sustainability of the health services rendered and to promote preventative health messages (with a strong focus on HIV/AIDS) at community level.

Strategies

Medair is following a community based and community led approach to rehabilitate existing PHC services and to establish new health structures as needed. The respective Village Health Committees (VHC), own the program and are involved in project policy, monitoring and evaluation. Medair intends to rehabilitate and restock facilities as needed and to build up/maintain a revolving drug fund as core element for financial project sustainability. Regular refresher courses and onsite training/supervision build and maintain the capacity of the health cadre to diagnose and treat the most common diseases. Emphasis is placed on diseases contributing to a high child mortality (MDG 4) and maternal mortality (MDG 5). Health promoters will be trained at community level to deliver specific preventative health messages with a special focus on HIV/AIDS prevention.

Expected Outcomes

The following indicators will serve as a benchmark to measure project outcome and performance:

- 80% of right diagnoses made by CHWs & MAs regarding the standard under 5 diseases (diarrhoea, malaria, ARI, malnutrition);
- 100% of targeted facilities supplied regularly with drugs;
- 80% of facilities managing to raise enough revenues to pay for at least 50% of the drugs delivered;
- 100% of facilities equipped with diagnostic tools and instruments for sterilisation, minor surgery, dressing, midwifery equipment and essential furniture;
- 90% of VHCs managing drug revenues and organising building repairs;
- 20% increase in KAP regarding prevalent diseases;
- 50% of pregnant women in selected places attending ANC services at least twice;
- 90% of women attending ANC covered with TT and taking malaria prop.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	MEDAIR
Project Title:	Provision of Primary Health Care services and preventative health care
Project Code:	SUD-04/H28
Programme Category:	HA
Principal MDG:	4
Secondary MDGs:	5,6
Objective:	Ensure community access to basic medical services and reduce childhood mortality
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	300.000 in West Darfur
Implementing Partners:	MoH
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 400,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 300,000

Background/Justification

West Darfur lies in the far west of Sudan, bordering Chad. The population numbers approximately 1.6 million, with around 10% in urban areas. The population is comprised of various ethnic groups. Tension exists between some of these groups and current conflict has left many people displaced from their homes. The main economic activities are agriculture and livestock. Access can be difficult due to the rainy season or from Government imposed travel restrictions imposed due to the threat of insecurity. The associated high cost of transport severely restricts trade and economic growth. The region has suffered from recurrent droughts, the latest being in 2000/2001.

West Darfur's remote location also means it has suffered from on-going neglect and lack of investment by the Federal Government and other institutions. In 2000, when Unicef classified the states of northern Sudan (using a number of health and related indicators), the population of West Darfur proved to be the most neglected and vulnerable, out of all 16 states.

Primary Health Care services are in need of outside support including the provision of drugs and equipment, structural repairs and capacity building of the health cadre. Training of Village Health Committees is required to enhance sustainability of the health services rendered and to promote preventative health messages (with a strong focus on HIV/AIDS) at community level.

Strategies

Medair is following a community based and community led approach to rehabilitate existing PHC services and to establish new health structures as needed. The respective Village Health Committees (VHC), own the program and are involved in project policy, monitoring and evaluation. Medair intends to rehabilitate and restock facilities as needed and to build up/maintain a revolving drug fund as core element for financial project sustainability. Regular refresher courses and onsite training/supervision build and maintain the capacity of the health cadre to diagnose and treat the most common diseases. Emphasis is placed on diseases contributing to a high child mortality (MDG 4) and maternal mortality (MDG 5). Health promoters will be trained at community level to deliver specific preventative health messages with a special focus on HIV/AIDS prevention.

Expected Outcomes

The following indicators will serve as a benchmark to measure project outcome and performance:

- 80% of right diagnoses made by CHWs & MAs regarding the standard under 5 diseases (diarrhoea, malaria, ARI, malnutrition);
- 100% of targeted facilities supplied regularly with drugs;
- 80% of facilities managing to raise enough revenues to pay for at least 50% of the drugs delivered;
- 100% of facilities equipped with diagnostic tools and instruments for sterilisation, minor surgery, dressing, midwifery equipment and essential furniture;
- 90% of VHCs managing drug revenues and organising building repairs;
- 20% increase in KAP regarding prevalent diseases;
- 50% of pregnant women in selected places attending ANC services at least twice;
- 90% of women attending ANC covered with TT and taking malaria prophylaxis.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	MEDAIR
Project Title:	Comprehensive Malaria Control
Project Code:	SUD-04/H29
Programme Category:	HA
Principal MDG:	6
Secondary MDGs:	4
Objective:	Reduction in morbidity and mortality attributed to malaria
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	50,000 in Nuba Mountains
Implementing Partners:	MoH, NRRDO
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 150,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 150,000

Background/Justification

The Nuba Mountains cover an area of roughly 80,000 square kilometres located in the centre of the country in the State of South Kordofan and part of the State of West Kordofan (Lagawa Province). Its population consists of about fifty ethnic groups and it is estimated at 1,4 million. The area has been subject to conflict between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) since 1985. This has led to widespread destruction of traditional sources of livelihood and massive internal displacement, with few Nuba people retaining access to their traditional farming land. The cessation of hostilities under the negotiated Cease-Fire Agreement (CFA) between the GoS and SPLM/A-Nuba has contributed to an improvement of people's lives and allowed for increased freedom of movement as well as improved access to assets and resources. The CFA came into force on 22 January 2002 and has been renewed by both parties twice since then, each time for a period of six months, providing the opportunity for coordinated humanitarian intervention.

Malaria belongs to the endemic diseases in the region and significantly contributes to high figures of childhood morbidity and mortality. The Roll Back Malaria strategy has yet to be implemented in most parts of Nuba Mountains; early diagnosis and effective treatment of malaria, the distribution of mosquito nets and malaria prophylaxis for pregnant women are well studied interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality related to malaria.

Strategies

- Identification of areas with highest needs for intervention in 2 different provinces.
- Effective diagnosis and treatment of malaria in targeted health facilities.
- Implementation of IEC strategy (Information, Education and Communication) together with distribution of impregnated bed nets in 10-15 communities.
- Initiation of intermittent treatment and/or chemo- prophylaxis for all pregnant women visiting targeted health facilities.
- Collection and analysis of epidemiological data regarding malaria and identification of thresholds for outbreaks.
- Capacity building of local health cadre in malaria control.

Expected Outcomes

The following indicators will serve as a benchmark to measure project outcome and performance:

- 80% of children under 5 years, in targeted villages, sleeping under an impregnated bed net;
- 80% of correct management for uncomplicated and for severe malaria according to National Guidelines;
- 100% of malaria epidemics detected within 2 weeks of onset and properly controlled;
- 90% of pregnant women visiting PHC facilities receive intermittent treatment and/or chemo-prophylaxis;
- 100% of targeted health facilities with no stock-outs of more than 1 week of recommended first- and second-line anti-malarials in the past 3 months;
- 60% of women at village level correctly citing ways of malaria transmission and prevention.

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	MEDAIR
Project Title:	Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Awareness
Project Code:	SUD-04/H30
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	5
Secondary MDGs:	6
Objective:	Reduction of Maternal Mortality and raised awareness of HIV/AIDS
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	200,000 in West Darfur
Implementing Partners:	MoH, SNCTP
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 250,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 250,000

Background/Justification

West Darfur lies in the far west of Sudan, bordering Chad. The population numbers approximately 1.6 million, with around 10% in urban areas. The population is comprised of various ethnic groups. Tension exists between some of these groups and current conflict has left many people displaced from their homes.

The main economic activities are agriculture and livestock. Access can be difficult due to the rainy season or due to Government imposed travel restrictions imposed due to the threat of insecurity. The associated high cost of transport severely restricts trade and economic growth. The region has suffered from recurrent droughts, the latest being in 2000/2001.

West Darfur's remote location also means it has suffered from on-going neglect and lack of investment by the Federal Government and other institutions. In 2000, when Unicef classified the states of northern Sudan (using a number of health and related indicators), the population of West Darfur proved to be the most neglected and vulnerable, out of all 16 states.

Medair has been operational in the area since 2001 and concentrates after an initial emergency intervention on the rehabilitation of PHC services.

Strategies

Medair is following a community based and community led approach to integrate RH services in the existing PHC services. The respective Village Health Committees (VHC) will own the program and are involved in project policy, monitoring and evaluation. The following aspects will be core modules/strategies of the project:

- establishment of a community based data collection system (U-5MR and MMR) to measure project impact and collection of reproductive health related data at clinic level;
- establishment of services for Ante and Post Natal Care (ANC/PNC), care of the newborn, basic emergency obstetric care and family planning in 10 PHCCs in 3 different provinces;
- development of mechanisms to facilitate patient referral;
- refresher courses for village midwives;
- raising community awareness regarding HIV/AIDS and Female Genital Cutting (FGC)/Traditional Harmful Practices and training of Village Health Committees in the above mentioned issues;
- training of MAs/nurses on the syndromic approach for STD treatment and establishment of 10 treatment centres.

Expected Outcomes

The following indicators will serve as a benchmark to measure project outcome and performance (quoted in brackets: Medair Baseline Survey Results, December 2002):

- 50% of pregnant women in the target area receive (at least one) ANC check up by a trained provider (BLS: 27%);
- 50% deliveries performed by a trained provider (BLS: 27%);
- 60% women having received PNC check up by trained provider (BLS: 41%);
- 100% of targeted women having received TT (BLS: 17%);
- 20% of targeted women practicing one way of family planning;
- 80 % of right clinical referral decisions made;
- 30% can name one/more means of transmission of HIV (BLS: 16%);
- 30% can name at least 2 harmful side effects of Female Genital Cutting (FGC);
- 80% of right diagnoses made/treatments rendered using the syndromic approach for treatment of STDs.

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID (NCA)

1. Mission Statement (NCA-South)

To contribute to the building of a just and prosperous Sudan through long-term development assistance and temporary relief to the people of the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) controlled areas in South Sudan and the Nuba Mountains

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

Together with and / or through the NCA partners:

- contribute to a sustainable peace in the Sudan;
- improve living conditions in the local communities through education, health, preservation of the environment and food security;
- improve the ability and the capacity to respond to emergency situations through emergency preparedness and response;
- strengthen civil society awareness of democratisation, the role of the church, human rights and gender related issues.

NCA thematic areas are in education and health, HIV/ AIDs prevention and care, peace and reconciliation, strengthening of civil society, emergency preparedness and response, food security, water and gender.

Purpose And Objectives

- Organisational development of NCA and partners.
- NCA and NCA partners are implementing local development projects with increased competence and confidence.

Expected Outcome

Ownership of projects by Sudanese. This is crucial for sustainability.

2. Mission Statement (NCA-North)

NCA is an ecumenical, voluntary and independent organisation with more than 50 years' history. The organisation operates in more than 60 countries throughout the world, and started its operation in the Sudan in the early 1970's. The vision of NCA being "Together for a Just World", the Mission is to manifest God's love in the world by:

- promoting basic rights for the poor, destitute and oppressed people;
- participating in strategic alliances which aim to translate God's love and compassion for humanity into practical actions;
- challenging indifference, greed and cynicism among us who live in societies characterised by affluence and excess consumption;
- improving the living conditions of the poor and changing the attitudes of the rich.

Globally NCA has chosen three main thematic areas: Overcome violence, HIV/AIDS and Water. In addition in the Sudan, Education is an important field of intervention. Water will in 2004 be given higher priority compared to the situation of today, and in a post war situation building of civil society will be an important basis for the programming.

Sudan Media Development Programme (SMDP)

Media are key in confidence building, structuring civil society and community development in general and particularly in a post-war situation. It is as elementary as Programme Enabling Support of many humanitarian interventions. Former peace-agreements have never been implemented partly due to a lack of monitoring system through a developed press.

The war affected Southern Sudan lacks any reasonable infrastructure for written media³⁹. The radio-stations of Malakal, Wau and Kadugli are under-developed and not able to reach their own area⁴⁰. The professional level of staff is below standards. Juba Radio is technically reasonably equipped, but the staffs lack basic knowledge to make it a medium for community development and journalism.

The objective to invest in media development (print, audio and video) in the Southern Sudan is supporting the peace and reconciliation process according to the policy- and strategy paper: *NCA in a post-war Sudan*⁴¹. It does so by enabling:

- A. dissemination of messages in the media concerning: promotion of development, food-security, health, water and environmental sanitation, education, peace and reconciliation;
- B. publications of educational materials for schools and society;
- C. support to civil governmental structures by disseminating messages and printing supply materials for all levels of the government (local, state and regional);
- D. publishing governmental and non-governmental mass-media;
- E. free expression regardless political, religious, ethnic or lingual background or objectives;
- F. free cultural expression (art and drama);
- G. professional journalism.

NCA supported the draft of a Sudan Media Development Program (SMDP)⁴², including a radio-station in the Nuba Mountains. This station is not included in the NCA Input for ASAP 2004, since it is under discussion in UNDP, whether it will be part of the Sustainable Livelihood Program, NMPACT, or even differently handled.

³⁹ A *Comprehensive Media Assessment of Sudan* • International Media Support • Report • May 2003, Wilders Plads 8H • 1403 Copenhagen K • Denmark

⁴⁰ *Southern Sudan Media Assessment* • SudMedia • August 19, 2003 • Khartoum.

⁴¹ Adopted 17th February 2003, Nairobi.

⁴² *Draft-SMDP* • NCA/SMI • September 2003 • Khartoum.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
Project Title:	Emergency Preparedness and Response
Project Code:	SUD-04/CSS14
Programme Category:	HA
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	2,3,4,5,6
Objective:	The program aims to save human lives and re-establish the livelihoods of the vulnerable populations
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Target populations: Marginalised and internally displaced persons. Special consideration is given to women and children within these target groups. Target geographical areas: Gogrial County, Bahr el Ghazal region: Rashad county, Nuba Mountains Torit and Magwi Counties, Eastern Equatoria
Implementing Partners:	Distribution of emergency items is done through Joint Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (JRRC)
Project Duration:	One year at a time, but is renewed yearly
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 800,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 400,000

Background/Justification

South Sudan is often prone to sudden emergency situations that if unprepared to respond, can seriously affect the civil population. NCA aims to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable individuals rendered homeless and without food by sudden displacement due to war and natural disasters.

Objectives

Assist the most vulnerable groups, estimated at approximately 10,000 families with basic non-food items to survive and re-establish themselves in case of an emergency situation. Basic items like plastic sheeting, blankets, cooking utensils, mosquito nets, and jerry cans will be distributed through the JRRC.

Outcomes

- Communities and partners are enabled to plan and respond to emergencies.
- NCA/partners preposition emergency items.
- Ensure that emergency plans promote community participation.
- Emergency plans have incorporated mechanisms, which ensure that data collection/collection and formulations of response options are gender sensitive.
- Pay particular attention to the needs and rights of women and girls in emergency situations (protection against sexual violence, to have their voice heard, and to participate, especially in decision-making).
- Communities and partners have jointly established early warning systems.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
Project Title:	Food Security and Water
Project Code:	SUD-04/WS06
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	3,4,5,6
Objective:	Improve food production and water accessibility for better nutrition and health
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Target populations: Marginalised and internally displaced persons. Special consideration is given to women and children within these target groups. Target geographical areas: Gogrial County, Bahr el Ghazal region: Rashad county, Nuba Mountains Torit and Magwi Counties, Eastern Equatoria
Implementing Partners:	NCA both implements directly and through partners: Partners NRRDO, Western Jebels, Nuba Mountains Direct implementation Bahr el Ghazal Part of the programme in Eastern Equatoria Part of the Programme in Nuba mountains
Project Duration:	One year at a time, but is renewed yearly
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 450,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 250,000

Background/Justification

South Sudan is prone to acute food shortages due to frequent severe drought and disruption of production systems. Millions of people, especially those displaced by the fighting, often rely solely on relief food. The problem is compounded by lack of local resources to boost food production. In addition, many communities that have traditionally been livestock herders are now being forced to turn to tilling the land for survival and need new skills for this.

Access to safe and adequate water supply and environmental sanitation is a universally recognised human right, which has special significance for the lives of children and women. The provision of adequate and safe water is a basic right for the survival, protection and development of children. Children are particularly prone/vulnerable to health problems as reflected in the high illnesses and death rate arising from consumption of unsafe water - typhoid, intestinal parasites, parasitic infections e.g. Hookworms, tapeworms - major causes of illness impeding growth and development of children etc. Water security, adequate environmental sanitation and proper hygiene practices, therefore, directly influence the immediate conditions for the survival of children. Water ensures good health, saves the inestimable amount of time spent for hunting or fetching water especially by girls and women, thereby diverting a critical amount of labour power away from other economic/productive activities. Provision of water for small-scale irrigation on the other hand leads to food sufficiency and healthy children. It is, therefore, for these reasons that NCA is focusing on improving water supply and environmental sanitation facilities in Southern Sudan.

Objectives

Increased self-sufficiency in food, and resultant good nutrition of the population.

Outcomes

- Increased acreage and food production.
- Appropriate technology is accepted and used by farmers.
- Increased networking and collaboration amongst the male and female farmers, NCA, its partners and other NGOs in the area.
- Increased access to water of good quality and reasonable quantity.

- Local women and men operate, manage and maintain water and environmental sanitation interventions.
- Local women and men have the capacity to identify and develop water (new and existing) and environmental sanitation interventions.
- Increased awareness on water use and conservation.
- Increased awareness on water and gender issues.
- Increased networking between the local community, NCA, its partners, local authorities and other stakeholders (NGOs).

SUDAN

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
Project Title:	Education/Health
Project Code:	SUD-04/E09
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	1,3
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduced prevalence of disease (morbidity) and mortality ➤ Improve access to quality and Primary Education for both boys and girls
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	<p>Target populations: Marginalised and internally displaced persons. Special consideration is given to women and children within these target groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For capacity building, NCA staff and the partners are target groups. <p>Target geographical areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gogrial County, Bahr el Ghazal region ➤ Rashad County, Nuba Mountains ➤ Torit and Magwi Counties, Eastern Equatoria
Implementing Partners:	<p>NRRDO, Western Jebels, Nuba Mountains AIC-Sudan, Lopit areas, Torit County Direct implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bahr el Ghazal ➤ Part of the programme in Eastern Equatoria ➤ Part of the Programme in Nuba Mountains
Project Duration:	One year at a time, but is renewed yearly
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,000,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 600,000

Background/Justification

In Sudan, not more than 30% of school-age children are enrolled in primary school. Out of these only one fourth are girls. An estimated 45% of the teachers are totally untrained, a further 48% have received only very little in-service training. Female teachers represent 7% of all the teachers in South Sudan. (School baseline assessment reports Southern Sudan, May 2002, UNICEF). Recognising that a unified education system is an important pillar in the reconstruction of and peace-building process in South Sudan NCA will engage in advocacy work with central and local authorities to promote themes like peace building, gender, HIV/AIDS and violence prevention to be included in the curricular.

For NCA low enrolment and low quality teaching are major concerns. Over the coming years NCA will put special emphasis on good quality education and the necessity of increasing the school enrolment. Girls' education within and outside the school system will be a priority along with psychological rehabilitation of children affected by the ongoing war. Recognising the potential of southern Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries will also be a concern and focus.

Existing health services in South Sudan are not enough to cater for a population on constant move due to the ongoing war. Combating prevalent diseases is one task, another is the need to rehabilitate thousands of people wounded or traumatised by the war. By raising awareness on health issues, and training of community health workers people in the local communities will be in a better position to prevent illnesses and to care for persons more affected by war.

Objectives

Provide increased accessibility to quality primary education and health services.

Outcome

- A sustainable, equitable and quality primary education program is run and owned by the partners and is in line with the SPLM Secretariat of Education (SoE) policy.
- Adequate number of local teachers have finished the three phase course teacher training (developed by OLS/UNICEF) facilitated by local partners and NCA.
- 50% of the trained teachers are female.
- Marked increase in girls' enrolment and in number of girls completing primary and secondary school.
- Primary school textbooks according to New Sudan primary school syllabus are developed, printed and in use.
- Sustained adult literacy programme is operational.
- Post-primary education in institutions of higher learning is provided for 95 southern Sudanese refugees living in Uganda and for 30 southern Sudanese refugees living in Kenya.
- Primary health care services are operated and owned by the communities with support from local partners and NCA.
- Local partners and NCA build capacity of primary health care personnel.

SUDAN

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
Project Title:	Gender mainstreaming
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL14
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	3:
Secondary MDGs:	2,4,5,6
Objective:	Achieve gender equity
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Target populations: ➤ Populations in the SPLA controlled areas of South Sudan and Nuba Mountains Target geographical areas: ➤ SPLA controlled South Sudan & Nuba Mountains
Implementing Partners:	➤ NSCC, Africa Inland Church, SPLM Secretariats of Health, Education and HIV/Aids commission NCA implements some activities directly
Project Duration:	One year at a time, but is renewed yearly
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 100,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 50,000

Objectives

Support gender mainstreaming in development projects

Outcomes

- The gender perspective of NCA and Partners strengthened in order to dialogue and advocate for a more just society – through training of NCA and partners' staff and of teachers, and through gender analyses/assessment, preparation and implementation of strategic plans for partners.
- Gender Awareness in local communities, raised through radio-programmes and IDP education.
- Gender issue integrated in all NCA programming from staff recruitment, data collection, project planning and implementation to evaluation and impact assessment.

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Awareness
Project Code:	SUD-04/H31
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	6
Secondary MDGs:	1,2,3,4,5
Objective:	Combat spread of HIV/Aids
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Target populations: Populations in the SPLA controlled areas of South Sudan and Nuba Mountains Target geographical areas: SPLA controlled South Sudan & Nuba Mountains
Implementing Partners:	NSCC, Africa Inland Church, SPLM Secretariats of Health, Education and HIV/Aids commission NCA implements some activities directly
Project Duration:	One year at a time, but is renewed yearly
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 400,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000

Background/Justification

South Sudan borders countries with a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS: Uganda, Kenya, DR Congo and Ethiopia. On the other hand, there is a high rate of population movement across the borders, conditions conducive for spread of the diseases. As in most African countries, women in South Sudan carry the brunt of the burden of the pandemic, as they are more prone to becoming infected (biologically and due to their position) and due to their role as caregivers. This requires that interventions take a stronger gender focus and that more men are addressed. Inside South Sudan, there is also an increased rate of mobility of both the civilian and the soldiers within and across the national border due to war activities, therefore, exposing larger number of the population to HIV/AIDS.

Widespread poverty, poor health services, cultural practices such as wife inheritance and adornment by face scarring coupled with absence of effective interventions in many areas form a fertile ground for the epidemic. There is a big fear that if HIV/Aids is not tackled urgently and seriously, it could eradicate an entire generation of the Southern population.

Outcomes

- Awareness on HIV/AIDS has increased, in particular among the target groups, e.g. men, the military, teachers, school children and their families.
- Partners are supported to establish effective responses to HIV/AIDS.
- Church and other faith-based partners are challenged to realise their enormous potential to mobilise and equip people to get involved in HIV/AIDS prevention and care for their communities.
- The religious leaders are challenged to play their role in breaking the silence around unequal gender relations and HIV/AIDS, harmful cultural practices, and speaking out against the stigma, discrimination and exclusion that people affected by HIV/AIDS face.
- Active networks are created with partners to promote HIV/AIDS interventions and support those infected or affected by HIV/AIDS.
- NCA HIV/AIDS policy is internalised and adopted/shared by partners.

Project 6

Appealing Agency:	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID SUDAN NORTH
Project Title:	Raga Water Project
Project Code:	SUD-04/WS07
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	7
Secondary MDGs:	3,4,6
Objective:	To ensure access to safe drinking water in a sustainable manner.
Key Outcome/result	Clean drinking water, related training and awareness building and improved health for the target population
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	10.000 individuals (returnees and others) in Raga, Bahr el Ghazal.
Implementing Partners:	NCA, Sudan Council of Churches (Relief and Development Wing) (Catholic Church) and other Community Based Organisations, Local WES
Project Duration:	January – December 2004 (with possible extension)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 225,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 225,000

Background/Justification

Raga, situated 336 km west of Wau in the Western part of Bahr el Ghazal, has been identified as an area of great need. It is a fairly remote area severely affected by the war. The town has a population of some 5,200 families. There are no wells in the town. The need for water pumps to be maintained is 50, the need for new hand-pumps are between 50 and 75, depending on the movement of people. There are few agencies or organisations operating in the area. NCA has been operational in the city of Wau, the main city in Bahr el Ghazal, with a comprehensive and integrated programme for IDPs since the severe situation of war and drought in 1998. Recently NCA was encouraged by FAO to enter into cooperation on food security in Raga. Strategically food security programmes are closely linked to water. NCA considers water to be a crucial and central area of intervention as it is linked to health, sanitation, food security, and even to conflict as disputes over water very often end up in conflict. We have decided on a water project in Raga, and will try to expand into food security and maybe also other thematic areas. Our aim is to alleviate hunger, malnutrition and water borne diseases, and diseases caused by lack of hygiene, through sustainable water resource management. The principles of 'do less harm' are to be followed in order to avoid conflict. We are also prepared to facilitate for conflict resolution when and if there is a conflict over water in the project area. Gender will be an important issue, both in planning, implementation and local ownership.

As an initial stage the presented project proposal focuses on clean water for human consumption. The project will include drilling for water, hygiene training, training for maintenance and local take-over. We are in a process with various agencies in order to develop a water and agricultural programme according to a holistic understanding of water resource management. In Bahr el Ghazal we cooperate with various agencies, national and international NGOs, community based organisations and with Government structures. On water the local WES is the focal point.

Strategies Related to Millennium Development Goals

- Water for human consumption.
- Promotion of gender equality.
- Empowering women.
- Mainstream awareness raising on HIV/AIDS.
- Awareness building on malaria.
- Construction and rehabilitation of drinking water facilities.
- Awareness raising / facilitation for prevention of water / waste related diseases.
- Sanitation and hygiene education.

Expected Outputs

- 25 boreholes with hand pumps maintained.
- 25 new boreholes with hand pumps established.
- Groups for maintenance established and trained.
- General hygiene training conducted.
- Awareness on HIV/AIDS, malaria and other water-related diseases conducted.
- Training conducted on 'local capacities for peace' and conflict resolution.
- Gender balanced planning, implementation and responsibility in maintenance and local ownership.
- Child illness and mortality reduced compared to present situation.
- Evidence of awareness on hygiene.
- Evidence of awareness on HIV/AIDS and water related diseases.
- HIV/AIDS infected reduced.
- Malaria infected reduced.
- Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water resource.

Project 7

Appealing Agency:	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID SUDAN
Project Title:	Sudan Media Development Program (SMDP)
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL15
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	8
Secondary MDGs:	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Objective:	To build infrastructure and human capacity of the media in the war-affected zones, and to support access to information
Key Outcome/result	Information for people on peace issues, civil administration, human rights, and prevention of diseases and availability of humanitarian assistance provided through programme support by UN/NGO's and civil governments.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Affected people of Equatoria, Upper Nile, Bahr El Ghazal, Nuba Mountains
Implementing Partners:	NCA/SudMedia. National partners will be engaged and trained to take-over.
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,350,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,350,000

Background/Justification

NCA is an ecumenical, voluntary, independent organisation committed to international diaconal service. The vision of the organisation is *"Together for a Just World"* and the mission is to manifest God's love in the world by:

- promoting basic rights for the poor, destitute and oppressed people;
- participating in strategic alliances which aim to translate God's love and compassion for humanity into practical actions;
- challenging indifference, greed and cynicism among societies characterised by affluence and excess consumption;
- improving the living conditions of the poor and changing the attitudes of the rich.

Globally NCA has chosen three main thematic areas: To overcome the challenges of violence, HIV/AIDS and water. In addition in the Sudan, education is an important field of intervention. Water will in 2004 be given higher priority compared to 2003, and in a post war situation building of civil society will be an important basis for programming.

Sudan Media Development Programme (SMDP)

Media are key in confidence building, structuring civil society and community development in general and particularly in a post-war situation and a basic requirement of Programme Enabling Support of many humanitarian interventions. Former peace-agreements have never been implemented partly due to a lack of a monitoring system through a developed press.

War affected Southern Sudan lacks any reasonable infrastructure for developing media⁴³. The radio-stations of Malakal, Wau and Kadugli are under-developed and not able to reach their own areas⁴⁴. The professional level of staff is below standard. Juba radio is reasonably equipped, technically; however staff lack the basic knowledge required to create a medium for community development and journalism.

⁴³ A Comprehensive Media Assessment of Sudan • International Media Support • Report • May 2003, Wilders Plads 8H • 1403 Copenhagen K • Denmark.

⁴⁴ Southern Sudan Media Assessment • SudMedia • August 19, 2003 • Khartoum.

The objective is to invest in media development (print, audio and video) in the Southern Sudan by supporting the peace and reconciliation process according to the policy- and strategy paper: *NCA in a post-war Sudan*⁴⁵. This will be undertaken by enabling:

- dissemination of messages in the media concerning: promotion of development, food-security, health, water and environmental sanitation, education, peace and reconciliation;
- publication of educational materials for schools and society;
- support to civil governmental structures by disseminating messages and printing supply materials for all levels of the government (local, state and regional);
- publishing governmental and non-governmental documents in the mass-media;
- free expression regardless of political, religious, ethnic or lingual background or objectives;
- free cultural expression (art and drama);
- professional journalism.

NCA supported the draft of a Sudan Media Development Programme (SMDP)⁴⁶, including a radio-station in the Nuba Mountains. This station is not included in the NCA input for ASAP 2004, as, at time of writing, discussion is underway with UNDP, on whether this program will be part of the Sustainable Livelihood Programme, NMPACT, or dealt with separately.

⁴⁵ Adopted 17th February 2003, Nairobi.

⁴⁶ *Draft-SMDP* • NCA/SMI • September 2003 • Khartoum

Project 8

Appealing Agency:	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
Project Title:	Peace and Reconciliation & civil society
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL16
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Themes:	Millennium Declaration
Secondary MDGs:	1,2,3,4,5,6
Objective:	Reduction of violence; peace building and strengthening of democracy & Civil Society
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	<p>Target populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The populations of SPLM controlled South Sudan and Nuba mountains; ➤ Through advocacy and various awareness raising and within peace-building NCA is targeting various levels of leadership in the Sudan society, from national to community level, together with civil society institutions. <p>Target area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SPLM controlled areas of South Sudan & Nuba Mountains.
Implementing Partners:	New Sudan Council of Churches Africa Inland church – Sudan
Project Duration:	One year at a time, but is renewed yearly
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 450,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200, 000

Background/Justification

NCA recognises the potential role and impact of voluntary organisations on sustainable development. In southern Sudan, civil society has already proven to be a powerful voice for change in communities, particularly as seen in the call for peace and justice in Sudan. There has been an expressed desire by the Sudanese partners to see the civil society scope widened and strengthened to include other issues of national concern.

Objectives

To support peace building initiatives through church and community network in South Sudan.

Outcome

- Culture of violence replaced by culture of peace.
- Prevalence of small arms and light weapons reduced.
- NCA partners have increased the involvement of local men and women in defining and advocating for their needs and rights.
- NCA partners have assumed a lead role in promoting civic education in south Sudan.
- NCA has strengthened local institutions and groups to contribute effectively to their development through the Change Agents methodology.
- NCA has contributed to civil empowerment through support to partners' activities in the areas of peace, justice, human rights, gender and good governance.
- NCA has contributed to the strengthening of local institutions to promote justice and good governance at the community level.

NATIONAL YOUTH FOR SOUTH SUDAN (NYF)

Mission Statement

National Youth Foundations for Southern Sudan (NYF) has a mission of nation building through applying innovative practices to tackle South Sudanese problems such as food shortages (poverty and hunger), poor health and sanitation services, illiteracy and ignorance, insecurities and lawlessness plus many more.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

National Youth Foundation for South Sudan (NYF) shall work with different agencies ranging from the well-established larger agencies to the grassroots organisations in implementing projects thereby ensuring that messages and outputs will best reach and serve the most vulnerable groups.

Purpose and Objectives of Programming in Relation to MDG Goals

To help reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and curb the spread of sexually transmitted diseases by promoting safe sex through introduction of condoms, and provide support for HIV/AIDS victims and orphans.

Objectives

- To help reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Southern Sudan (Maywood, LatjorCounty, Upper Nile).
- To curb the spread of sexually transmitted diseases by encouraging safe sex through the introduction of condoms and discouraging pre-marital sex.
- To provide support for HIV/AIDS victims and orphans.

Overall Expected Outcome

- HIV/AIDS cases in the area identified.
- A downward trend in the spread of HIV/AIDS related deaths through an intensive awareness campaign.
- Reduction in the number of reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STD).
- Integration of HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs into primary health care and TB programmes.
- Promote the use of condoms where sex is unavoidable.
- Create viable income generating activities for the support of HIV/AIDS victims in the community.

Appealing Agency:	NATIONAL YOUTH FOUNDATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS awareness and eradication
Project Code:	SUD-04/H32
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	6
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To help establish and reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, curb the spread of sexually transmitted diseases by promoting safe sex through introduction of condoms. Provide support for HIV/AIDS victims and orphans
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	The project target population is 150,000, and 150 trained personnel in Upper Nile region, Maiwut province, Sudan.
Implementing Partners:	
Project Duration:	January – December 2004 (months commencing from the receipt of funding)
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 170,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 170,000

Background/Justification

HIV/AIDS epidemic has been described as ‘the single most difficult challenge to the world’s health in this age’. It is already known, as a global catastrophe and despite being one of the relatively new sexually transmitted diseases, it has become one of the world’s most deadly epidemics.

Southern Sudan geographically falls in Eastern Africa. The region is largely primitive and isolated due to the war, thus AIDS has no boundaries; it has no class differentiation nor age limitation. The notion that “what affects your neighbour also affects you...” And “the fire burning the bushes around your home estate will definitely burn your home unless you take precautions,” is true. This project will be implemented in Pagak area, Maiwut County, Upper Nile region of the Southern Sudan.

Pagak town and its surroundings, border Gambella region in Western Ethiopia. The people inhabiting both locations i.e. Maiwut in Sudan and Gambella in Ethiopia share the same social background in terms of language, culture, and tradition. They are from the same tribe and move between the two countries.

According to the HIV/AIDS National Census in Ethiopia last year, Gambella has been declared as being the most affected region in Ethiopia with its inhabitants noting a significant impact from this epidemic.

Pagak is three hours walk from Gambella. The potential impact of the AIDS epidemic cannot be denied. It is speculated that some deaths have been as a result of AIDS although no study has been carried out in Pagak due to its close proximity to Gambella.

While the Ethiopian Government has taken action to help the inhabitants of Gambella region, no action has been taken in Maiwut and it’s surroundings. No national or international intervention on HIV/AIDS awareness and eradication has been undertaken. Based on prior visits undertaken by NYF and with the expectation of peace, this project is viewed as a priority.

Strategies

- Setting up a network at grassroots level for awareness campaign;
- Collecting, managing, and disseminating data on HIV/AIDS by working closely with the NGOs dealing with health in Mawuit, Upper Nile;
- Training of extension workers such as schoolteachers, traditional birth attendants, youth, and women groups.

Expected Outputs

- A downward trend in the spread of HIV/AIDS related deaths through an intense awareness campaign.
- Minimised Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) by integration of primary health care and TB programmes into HIV/AIDS prevention and control programmes.
- Use of condoms where sex is unavoidable.
- Identified HIV/AIDS cases in the area.
- Create viable income generating activities for the support of HIV/AIDS victims in the community.

OCKENDEN INTERNATIONAL

Mission Statement

Ockenden International works in partnership with communities and vulnerable people affected by displacement to enable them to become self-sufficient.

Ockenden consult and respond rather than prescribe and impose. We ensure all inputs are designed not to create dependency, but ensure all inputs are built on community strengths and design all inputs to work towards self-sufficiency.

Ockenden is a pragmatic organisation seeking solutions based on the context within which it works.

Ockenden seeks in its responses to add to community and individual development through its own expertise and experience.

Ockenden focuses on those communities marginalised within the international and/or national effort and commits itself to continuing to work with those groups if at all possible for so long as its support is needed and it has the approval of the communities concerned.

Ockenden will work in partnership with communities, organisations and institutions at all levels.

Ockenden makes its own decisions on where to work. Its decisions to work are based on target group needs, existing provisions and Ockenden's capacity to respond to target group needs.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

During the year 2004, Ockenden will be working on strengthening its approach towards building the capacity of the local community and enhancing self-reliance concepts.

Ockenden will intensify concepts of participation and engagement of local communities in programme planning and implementation as well as strengthening the sense of ownership towards programmes developed among target communities.

Ockenden will work on adopting a multilevel approach that will include emergency intervention as well as community capacity building and development programmes.

Ockenden is planning to expand over the eastern Sudan strip including the following states: Red Sea, Kassala, Gadarif, and The Blue Nile State.

Purpose and Objectives of Programming in Relation to MDG Goals, and Overall Expected Outcome in Relation to MDG Indicators

Programme	Purpose& Objectives	Relation to MDG Goals	Overall expected outcome to MDG indicators
<p>Port Sudan Skills and Education Programme - Red Sea State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Running urban livelihood and skills training programme among the refugees, IDPs and local communities in Port Sudan. The programme works in partnership with both state and non-state actors. ➤ The programme provides apprenticeship opportunities for school dropout, office management training, small business management, skills upgrading for women entrepreneurs. ➤ The programme implements teachers training programme in collaboration with the MOE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide the target communities with the employable skills for securing employment in both formal and formal sectors. ➤ The programme assists them to either integrate into the host community or when they return to their original areas. ➤ Build the capacity of local partners and support them to take a role on the programme delivery. ➤ Emphasised women accessibility to skills training and increase their knowledge on accessing small business, credit opportunities. ➤ Improving the basic education quality for children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. ➤ Promote gender equality and empower women. ➤ Develop global partnership for development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce poverty among IDPs and refugees. ➤ Increase the share of target population on the national consumption. ➤ Increase the level of dietary energy consumption. ➤ Increase share of women and access to business income.

Programme	Purpose& Objectives	Relation to MDG Goals	Overall expected outcome to MDG indicators
<p>Kassala Training and Enabling Programme – Kassala state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Running urban livelihood and skills training programme among the refugees, IDPs and local communities in Kassala and wadsharifie. The programme works in partnership with both state and non-state actors. ➤ The programme provides apprenticeship opportunities for school dropout, office management training, small business management, skills upgrading for women entrepreneurs. ➤ The programme will work on meeting the urgent needs of the target communities through a disaster vulnerability fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide the target communities with the employable skills for securing employment in both formal and informal sectors. ➤ The programme assists them to either integrate into the host community or when they return to their original areas. ➤ Build the capacity of local partners and support them to take a role on the programme delivery. ➤ Emphasised women accessibility to skills training and increase their knowledge on accessing small business, credit opportunities. ➤ Support the target communities to mitigate the effect of disaster and reduce vulnerability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eradicate Extreme poverty and Hunger. ➤ Promote gender equality and empower women. ➤ Develop global partnership for development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contribute to poverty reduction ➤ Provide access to IGA and facilitate access to debt. ➤ Increase target communities women access to income/ resources. ➤ Increase employment opportunities for youth in the targeted communities. ➤ Enable war affected population living in the area to sustain their livelihoods and develop self- reliance.

OXFAM (GB)

Mission Statement

Oxfam's South Sudan programmes cover food security, water and sanitation, primary health care, humanitarian intervention and peace building in the Western, Lakes and Upper Nile regions. The programmes are implemented in collaboration with OLS members, local authorities and local organisations. The targeted groups are estimated to be 100, 000 households in the current programme areas in Lakes, Western Equatoria and Upper Nile regions.

Overall Programme Approach

Food Security Sector

To improve household food security through improved agricultural and livestock production, rural marketing and strengthening of local organisations and groups.

Basic Services

- A. Water and Sanitation: The main objective is to increase and improve access to clean, safe and reliable drinking water sources for 7,375 households. This will be achieved through drilling of boreholes and digging of shallow wells. Domestic and environmental hygiene education will be an integral part of the intervention.
- B. Health and Nutrition: The main objective is to improve availability and accessibility of primary health care and EPI services in Mundri, Cueibet and Rumbek Counties in the Western and Lakes regions respectively.
- C. To improve HIV/ AIDS awareness and prevention among staff and partner communities.

Humanitarian Programme

The objective of the programme is to contribute to the reduction of preventable communicable diseases amongst the conflict affected population of South Sudan and the main sectors are water and sanitation, distribution of non-food items, public health (with focus on hygiene promotion and malaria control) and protection.

Crosscutting Themes

Peace building, gender equity and HIV/ AIDS awareness and prevention will be crosscutting themes.

Appealing Agency:	OXFAM GB
Project Title:	South Sudan Programme
Project Code:	SUD-04/MS04
Programme Category:	HA - CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	2,4,5
Objective:	Food security and access to basic services
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	855,500 – Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	Oxfam GB and local partners
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,500,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,760,000

Background/Justification

The analysis of the south Sudan programme clearly shows that the situation is complex and desperate. More than four million people are internally displaced or are refugees. The infrastructure has deteriorated and children have little option but to join the war. In particular, women are marginalised and are under represented in local level and regional peace processes. Taking the current humanitarian situation into account, Oxfam proposes to focus on three areas: 1) Humanitarian work in conflict with a specific focus on water and sanitation and health, hygiene including malaria control; 2) Peace building and conflict management focusing on mainstreaming the approach into our development and humanitarian programmes; 3) livelihoods work with a specific focus on making markets work for the poor.

Strategy

With regard to livelihoods, the outputs will be achieved by adopting the following strategies:

- privatisation of veterinary services;
- providing support to basic service provision through on going integrated programming;
- establishing and strengthening local pastoral institutions;
- restocking poor households;
- promoting livestock trade and marketing;
- ensuring policy change and development changes regarding pastoralism by local and international agencies;
- continuing conflict work with local partners;
- encouraging diversification of livelihood to reduce vulnerability.

With regards to Humanitarian plans:

- water points will be rehabilitated and new water points constructed;
- hygiene, sanitation and education programmes on use of water and prevention of water related diseases will be adopted;
- education programmes on malaria control will be facilitated.

With regards to peace building strategy:

- strengthen the institutional capacity of communities, civil society, governments and regional bodies to manage conflict in a non-violent manner;
- strengthen the conflict management skills of peace committees, Oxfam staff and staff of partners.

Expected Outputs

Oxfam hopes to reduce the number of people who will die, fall sick, or suffer deprivation as a direct result of armed conflict or natural disasters, through adopting the aforementioned strategies.

SAVE THE CHILDREN (USA)

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN - USA
Project Title:	IDPs Children Reunification Project
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL17
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	3 (promote gender equality and empower women)
Objective:	Ensure that children return to, and stay in their, traditional home communities, with their families
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Adolescent IDPs between the ages of 9-16 returning from Khartoum to rural Nuba Mts region and specifically communities around Kadugli, Dilling, Abu Gebeha, and Talodi
Implementing Partners:	LNGOs
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 350,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000

Background/Justification

One of the most serious and most urgent problems in Sudan is the very large numbers of IDPs. Current circumstances in Sudan have led to an increasing number of them returning to their original homes and a great many more planning to do so in the coming months and years.

However, an alarming phenomenon has been identified. As families return, many of them are fragmenting. Particularly distressing is that many children are not returning with their families to the villages. They are staying behind in urban centres. For example there are a growing number of unassimilated children in Kadugli town, who separated as their families repatriated from Khartoum to rural areas in South Kordofan.

These children have been born and raised away from their traditional homes and have no experience adjusting and coping with, nor commitment to, this dramatically different rural, agro-pastoral lifestyle. While in some cases they are remaining behind because of a lack of sufficient services, in many other cases they are separating in order to seek other opportunities, or to maintain some degree of the lifestyle they are more adapted to. Many of them have already lost many years of education. Often parents leave them in town with relatives to attend school because facilities do not exist in the villages.

This situation has disastrous effects on the children and their families, and ultimately on society overall. These children have no family to guide them and they have no stable support systems. They lose contact with traditional values. Their access to health care, good nutrition, education, and skill development is greatly constrained. They could become a "lost" generation. It is vitally important that this trend be reversed. Those children already separated must be facilitated to return to their families that have repatriated. As well, children of those families planning for a return home must be convinced not to separate, and to move back with their families.

Strategies

The project will work both to "push" children from the urban areas, and to "pull" them to rural areas. The design of activities and implementation of strategies will depend heavily on consultation and input from children, community leaders, and experts, and will be developed, designed, and implemented in close collaboration with stakeholders.

To "push," the project will work with children, IDP community leaders, religious leaders, role models and peers, and IDP-oriented LNGOs *in Khartoum* to establish systems for prevention of child separation during return. The project will also work with the same groups *in provincial urban centres* to re-associate those children already separated due to family return.

The "push" activities will design and conduct appropriate orientation sessions for children before repatriation. This would include a positive and encouraging image of rural opportunities, traditions

and culture, social cohesion, skills, etc. It will also include information on available social services at the destination villages.

For the “pull” aspects, the project will work with communities, leaders, religious leaders, educators, children, and LNGOs in *rural areas* to develop strategies for encouraging the return of children, and for ensuring that children who return do not later separate and move alone to urban areas. In particular the project will include:

- work with education experts and authorities to develop and introduce appropriate vocational/skills training programmes based in existing GoS village schools;
- work with education experts and authorities to develop and introduce appropriate remedial education capacities connected with existing GoS village schools;
- work with children and communities to develop youth activities and community structures to enhance and encourage rural youth cohesiveness and family integrity.

Expected Outputs

- Increase in children returning to their rural homes with their families.
- Increase in children rejoining their families after repatriation.
- LNGOs, leaders, and communities trained in methodologies for, and process of, facilitating children returning to and remaining with their families.
- Twenty five (25) communities directly oriented and active in child unification activities.
- Twenty five (25) schools in villages supportive of special programmes.
- Set of strategies developed and tested to facilitate prevention separation and child reunification.
- Set of programmes developed which facilitate children's return (i.e. vocational training, remedial education, youth activities).
- Set of lessons learned applicable to continued efforts to address this problem.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN - USA
Project Title:	Primary education promotion project
Project Code:	SUD-04/E10
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	3
Objective:	Improve availability and access to quality primary education service
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Around 1,440 pupils (40% girls) in 6 co-educated basic schools in Abyei
Implementing Partners:	State Ministry of Education.
Project Duration:	Two years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 280,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 150,000

Background/Justification

Abyei is one of five provinces in West Kordofan State, and lies in the “transitional zone” of Sudan's ongoing civil war. Livelihood systems in the area have been severely disrupted by long-term conflict. Further disruption has resulted not only because of hostilities between supporters of the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M), but also due to deep tribal issues between the two predominant tribes; the Missiriya who are nomadic pastoralists, and the Dinka, who are sedentary agro-pastoralists.

Although a peace agreement has not been officially negotiated, hostilities have greatly reduced in recent times because of an impressive local community-level peace initiative, as well as the example set by nearby ceasefire agreements in the Nuba Mountains. This situation has encouraged many of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from this area to try to resettle, and such changes have encouraged humanitarian aid agencies to focus on planning assistance to this area.

In May 2003, with funding support from UNDP, Save the Children began a water and sanitation project in Abyei town and five surrounding communities, thus becoming the first INGO to become operational in the area. Save the Children/US has a vision of long-term commitment to implement multi-sectoral activities including those in the area of health.

In the education sector, Save the Children has a very rich experience in Um Ruwaba Province (North Kordofan State) gained through implementation of activities in this proposal.

The long-term conflict has severely affected all social services including education. The few schools that existed before the conflict are closed. IDPs who have already returned and those planning to return expect the provision of education service in the area. As in other parts of Sudan, girls' education in Abyei has been seriously neglected.

Strategies

- To adopt a strategy whereby buildings are constructed from permanent materials rather than of temporary local materials. Although initial costs will be high, it is expected that these structures will have a longer lifespan and require less rehabilitation and maintenance during the coming three years.
- A package of school interventions shall be provided in 6-targeted co-educational schools in the form of construction/rehabilitation of buildings, provision of furniture and supplies and teacher training.
- Selected schools with no latrines will have latrines constructed.
- Communities in each targeted community will be mobilised to participate in the project activities.
- Coordination with WFP will occur to obtain FFW commodities.
- Construction/rehabilitation of school buildings shall be through contracts with private sector.

- The State Ministry of Education, as a partner, shall play an important part in teacher training activities.
- The local Authorities shall be involved in community mobilisation.
- The project shall encourage girls' education through appropriate interventions.
- To maintain the estimated cost for the education interventions with an average US\$ 194 per pupil.

Expected Outputs

- In each of the 6-targeted schools, (with an average number of children of 240 pupils in each), 4 classrooms and 1 teacher's office shall be constructed as permanent structures.
- A total of 1,440 pupils shall be provided with seating facilities while office furniture for 6 teachers' offices will be provided.
- Teaching materials and supplies provided for the 6 schools.
- 24 teachers shall receive basic or refresher training.
- School uniforms distributed for almost all girls students.
- 6 school latrines shall be constructed, one in each school.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN - USA
Project Title:	Primary Education Promotion Project
Project Code:	SUD-04/E11
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	2 (Achieve universal primary education)
Secondary MDGs:	3 (Promote gender equality and empower women)
Objective:	Improve availability and access to quality primary education service
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Around 3,600 pupils (40% girls) in 15 co-education Primary schools in the Nuba Mountains (South Kordofan)
Implementing Partners:	State Ministry of Education.
Project Duration:	Two years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 582,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 300,000

Background/Justification

Save the Children (SC/US) has successfully implemented emergency interventions, on both sides of the political divide of the Nuba Mountains since 1994. During this time, SC/US has gained significant experience, learned important programmatic lessons about the local socio-economic and livelihood systems and built excellent working relations based on trust, respect, and collaboration with all local authorities and development partners. This has created the demonstrated long-term commitment of Save the Children to the Nuba Mountains region. In the education sector, Save the Children has gained significant experience through implementation of activities in the areas elaborated in this proposal. The location of these interventions is Um Ruwaba Province of North Kordofan State. In the Nuba Mountains, Save the Children has implemented emergency school feeding programmes in 37 primary schools mainly to improve the school enrolment rates among the war-affected children.

The current cease-fire and the hope for a comprehensive peace agreement, has opened up new areas on both sides of the political divide that were inaccessible to aid agencies until recently. It allows programmes to begin shifting from emergency response to rehabilitation and recovery.

More immediately, the cease-fire offers the opportunity to meet the emergency and non-emergency needs of a larger number of resident and returning Nuba people. It has also created an environment where the SC/US programmatic successes of the last eight years can expand geographically to new areas and vertically to new programmatic interventions.

Years of civil strife in the Nuba Mountains not only brutally disrupted the livelihoods of the people but also destroyed most of the available infrastructure. Education facilities were most affected, with the majority of the buildings destroyed or turned into military barracks. In addition, teachers and school children departed often becoming displaced. Many children also became unaccompanied minors.

Girls' education in the Nuba Mountains is critically undermined by cultural bias favouring boys' education. Girls usually stay at home to assist their mothers in domestic work and caring for siblings. The situation was aggravated during the civil war when most parents were displaced and lost their source of income. Parents were therefore unable to secure food for the family and even less likely able to pay for school expenses. In fact, many female students could not attend schools, as they could not afford school uniforms

It is believed that 75% of school-age children missed out on education opportunities during the past two decades. Those lucky to continue their education did so mainly in the secure towns and villages and did not continue beyond grade 4. The dropout rate is reported to range between 60% and 70%.

Following the cease-fire agreement, a small number of co-educational schools were reopened in the remote villages. These schools require support to create a healthy learning environment. There are few permanent school buildings in existence and some of these would be unsafe for children without immediate renovation. The majority of the buildings are constructed from local

building materials and contain little by way of furniture and teaching materials. It is common to find children seated on the ground or trees while under instruction. Often teachers are newly recruited and untrained. Some children walk for long distances daily in order to attend the nearest school. Of the required 8 grades for primary education under the Sudan education system, most schools continue up to grade 3 & 4 only. The Government has demonstrated a strong commitment towards promoting education and has adopted a policy of providing teachers for all schools. However, Government funding for the construction of schools has been limited.

Strategies

- To construct schools using permanent materials instead of temporary local materials. Although initial construction costs are high, these structures last for a longer period with less required for rehabilitation and maintenance over the next three years.
- A package of school interventions shall be provided in 15-targeted co-educational schools in the form of construction/rehabilitation of buildings, provision of furniture, education supplies and teacher training.
- Construction of school latrines in selected schools with no school latrines.
- Communities in each targeted village will be mobilised to participate in the project activities.
- Coordination with WFP to obtain FFW commodities.
- Construction/rehabilitation of school buildings shall be through contracts with private sector.
- State Ministry of Education, as a partner, shall play an important part in teacher training activities.
- The local Authorities shall be involved in community mobilisation.
- The project shall encourage girls' education through appropriate interventions.
- To maintain the estimated cost for the education interventions at an average of US\$ 161 per child.
- Develop community-based systems to sustain continuous maintenance of the schools.

Expected Outputs

- A total of 4 classrooms and 1 office for teachers, currently constructed from local material, shall be re-constructed using permanent materials in each of the 15-targeted schools, with an average number of children of 240 pupils.
- A total of 3,600 pupils shall be provided with seating facilities; and office furniture provided for 15 teachers' offices.
- Teaching materials and supplies provided for the 15 schools.
- 60 teachers shall receive basic or refresher training.
- School uniforms distributed to around 1,440 girls students.
- 15 school latrines shall be constructed, one in each school.

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN - USA
Project Title:	Community Based Basic Health Service
Project Code:	SUD-04/H33
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	4
Secondary MDGs:	6
Objective:	Improve availability and access to quality basic health service at village community.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Abyei, approximately 48,000 persons in and around 8 central villages
Implementing Partners:	State MoH, two local NGOs
Project Duration:	Three years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 420,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000

Background/Justification

Abyei is one of five provinces in West Kordofan State, and lies in the “transitional zone” of Sudan’s ongoing civil war. Livelihood systems in the area have been severely disrupted by long-term conflict. Further disruption has resulted not only because of hostilities between supporters of the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M), but also due to deep tribal issues between the two predominant tribes; the Missiriya who are nomadic pastoralists, and the Dinka, who are sedentary agro-pastoralists.

Although a peace agreement has not been officially negotiated, hostilities have greatly reduced in recent times because of an impressive local community-level peace initiative, as well as the example set by nearby ceasefire agreements in the Nuba Mountains. This situation has encouraged many of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from this area to try to resettle, and such changes have encouraged humanitarian aid agencies to focus on planning assistance to this area.

In May 2003, with funding support from UNDP, Save the Children began a water and sanitation project in Abyei town and five surrounding communities, thus becoming the first INGO to become operational in the area. Save the Children/US has a vision of long-term commitment to implement multi-sectoral activities including those in the area of health.

The long-term civil conflict has left the infrastructure of health services in the Abyei area in great disrepair. An assessment conducted by SC in July 2002 found that the Abyei area is very much under served regarding health facilities. There was only one hospital and four health units available at the time of the assessment. These facilities are limited in number, and where they exist, they are dilapidated, poorly furnished and equipped. There is also a severe shortage in trained health cadres to run the facilities. No surveillance system exists for reporting epidemics and communicable diseases. According to Abyei Hospital records, the main causes of morbidity and mortality between both children less than five years and adults were malaria, ARI, diarrhoea, dysentery and conjunctivitis.

Strategies

- To adopt the strategy of permanent construction instead of temporary local material, high initial cost, with longer life and less need for rehabilitation and maintenance at least during the coming three years.
- To adopt village level dispensaries as the unit of intervention for the proposed health service delivery.
- Provide assorted packages of interventions in each target dispensary including: basic treatment, routine child and mother immunisation, health education and awareness raising focused on HIV/AIDS, malaria, sanitation and hygiene education, nutrition education, and awareness raising on EPI.
- Focus on malaria, ARI, diarrhoea with emphasis on children and mothers.
- Construction of the dispensaries and service provision compliant with the standards, policies, and strategies developed by the concerned Government authorities.

- Improved quality of service provision through training of health personnel and development/activation of appropriate systems including health information system (HIS).
- Awareness raising and health education for communities based on carefully designed information, education, and communication messages within national policies, strategies and standards.
- Leveraged resources with UNICEF for the supply of essential drugs to the project dispensaries.
- Free service in year 1, introduction of partial cost recovery in year 2, phase-out to the Government cost recovery system in year 3.
- Total cost per beneficiary ranging between US\$ 8.8-10.

Expected Outputs

- Eight (8) village based dispensaries constructed in permanent physical structures.
- Established systems to avail and render quality basic health service in a sustainable manner.
- At least four (4) trained health personnel namely a: General medical assistant, nurse, village midwife, and vaccinator, permanently deployed in each dispensary, effectively and efficiently rendering service.
- Dispensary level management and health information systems in place in each dispensary.
- Project dispensaries institutionally linked and successfully phased out to Ministry of Health Authorities.

Project 5

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN/USA (SCF INC)
Project Title:	Community Based Basic Health Service
Project Code:	SUD-04/H34
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	4
Secondary MDGs:	6
Objective:	Improve availability and access to quality basic health service in the village communities.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	Nuba Mountains, approximately 120,000 persons in and around 20 central villages
Implementing Partners:	State MoH, two local NGOs
Project Duration:	Three years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 840,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 330,000

Background/Justification

Save the Children (SC/US) has successfully implemented emergency interventions, on both sides of the political divide of the Nuba Mountains since 1994, and has gained significant experience, learned important programmatic lessons about the local socio-economic and livelihood systems, has built excellent working relations, based on trust, respect, and collaboration with all local authorities and development partners. This has created the demonstrated long-term commitment of Save the Children to the Nuba Mountains region.

Save the Children has gained experience in supporting EPI, by conducting four mobile campaigns per year for the last six years, and providing support to 60 static immunisation centres during the last two years. Save the Children has also supported 32 village clinics during the last four years.

The current cease-fire and the hope for a comprehensive peace agreement, has opened up new areas on both sides of the political divide that were inaccessible to aid agencies until recently. It allows programs to begin shifting from emergency response to rehabilitation and recovery.

More immediately, the cease-fire offers the opportunity to meet the emergency and non-emergency needs of a larger number of resident and returning Nuba people. It has also created an environment where the SC/US programmatic successes of the last eight years in the Nuba Mountains can expand geographically to new areas and vertically to new programmatic interventions.

The existing health facilities, 9 rural hospitals, 63 dispensaries, over 200 health units in the Nuba Mountains are generally poorly equipped and medical staff members are in need of appropriate additional training. The clinics, where they exist, often lack basic essential drugs, are poorly equipped and furnished, made of local materials and require constant repair, and need to be upgraded to the minimum operational standards.

Good immunisation coverage is a critical need. Insecurity, poor infrastructure, and lack of awareness, displacement and movement of people have hindered good coverage. The small number and large distances of existing clinics has been a major challenge. Under these conditions, mobile campaigns, although they are more costly, are crucial in achieving needed coverage. An approach emphasizing the establishment of routine immunisation system will greatly enhance these efforts.

Strategies

- To adopt the strategy of permanent construction instead of temporary local material built structures. Although an initial high cost is envisaged, it is expected that this will result in a longer lifespan of the structures and less need for rehabilitation and maintenance at least during the next three years.
- To adopt a village level dispensary as the unit of intervention for the proposed health service delivery.

- Provision of an assorted package of interventions in each target dispensary including: basic treatment, routine child and mother immunisation, health education and awareness raising focused on HIV/AIDS, malaria, sanitation and hygiene education, nutrition education, and awareness raising on EPI.
- The treatment will be focused on malaria, ARI, diarrhoea with emphasis on children and mothers.
- The construction of the dispensaries and the service provision must comply with the standards, policies, and strategies developed by the concerned Government Authorities.
- Improve quality of service provision through training of health personnel and development/activation of appropriate systems including health information system (HIS).
- Awareness raising and health education for communities based on carefully designed information, education, and communication messages within national policies, strategies and standards.
- Leverage resources with UNICEF for the supply of essential drugs to the project dispensaries.
- Free service in year 1, introduction of partial cost recovery in second year 2, phase-out to the Government cost recovery system in year 3.
- Total cost per beneficiary to be in the range of US\$ 7-9.

Expected Outputs

- Twenty (20) village based dispensaries constructed in permanent physical structures.
- Systems established to avail and render quality basic health service in a sustainable manner.
- At least four (4) trained health personnel, general medical assistant, nurse, village midwife, vaccinator permanently deployed in each dispensary and effectively and efficiently rendering service.
- Dispensary level management and health information systems are in place in each dispensary.
- The project dispensaries are institutionally linked and successfully phased-out to Ministry of Health Authorities.

Project 6

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN USA
Project Title:	Village based Water and Sanitation Service Improvement Project
Project Code:	SUD-04/WS08
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	7
Secondary MDGs:	4
Objective:	Improve availability and access to clean drinking water, sanitation facilities and information
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	50,000 new returnees, IDPs and host communities in 25 GoS targeted villages in the Nuba Mountains (South Kordofan)
Implementing Partners:	Water & Sanitation project (WES) and one local NGO.
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 495,050
Funds Requested:	US\$ 265,025

Background/Justification

Save the Children (SC/US) has successfully implemented emergency interventions, on both sides of the political divide of the Nuba Mountains since 1994. During this time, SC/US has gained significant experience, learned important programmatic lessons about the local socio-economic and livelihood systems and has built excellent working relations based on trust, respect, and collaboration with all local authorities and development partners. This has created the demonstrated long-term commitment of Save the Children to the Nuba Mountains region.

Save the Children/US has also gained rich experience in water and sanitation with activities including the construction of water points and the establishment of community based water source management systems in 69 communities.

The current cease-fire and the hope for a comprehensive peace agreement, has opened up new areas on both sides of the political divide that were inaccessible to aid agencies until recently. It allows programs to begin shifting from emergency response to rehabilitation and recovery.

More immediately, the cease-fire offers the opportunity to meet the emergency and non-emergency needs of a larger number of resident and returning Nuba people. It has also created an environment where the SC/US programmatic successes in the Nuba Mountains over the past eight years can expand geographically to new areas and vertically to new programmatic interventions.

Water scarcity and deteriorated environmental sanitation in the Nuba Mountains remain one of the most serious hazards facing the people especially in the highly populated war affected villages. Despite the efforts made by Save the Children/USA and other organisations/institutions during the last five years, the current water status all over the Nuba Mountains indicates that an average of 700 –1,000 persons are relying on one hand pump although the UNICEF standard is 200 persons/hand pump. Since 1996, Save the Children has constructed more than 2,000 household pit latrines and trained 30 village health committees in 30 densely populated areas in the area. Still the situation remains serious. Open defecation is the general practice, and the culture of environmental sanitation hygiene is very poor.

Since 1996 Save the Children has constructed and rehabilitated more than 250 hand pumps in 69 villages in the Nuba Mountains. Despite these efforts, most villages in the area still do not have access to sustainable clean drinking water sources and there are still villages with very poorly maintained water points. A large number of the population solely depend on contaminated water from seasonal springs, water ponds and open wells. This has resulted in a situation of high prevalence of diarrhoea cases among children.

To solve the water and sanitation/hygiene problem, more water sources need to be established and operation and management systems developed to sustain service provision. Rehabilitation of old points and/or drilling and installation of new ones, construction of pit latrines in highly populated villages accompanied by extensive health education to the local communities is necessary to help improve the situation.

Strategies

- Hand pumps and hafirs (rain water harvesting reservoirs) are the chosen technologies.
- The water intervention is a package of rehabilitation or drilling and installation activities and community based training on the water supply source operation and management.
- The construction of household pit latrines and public latrines in schools, mosques and churches.
- Household pit-latrines are to target 7% of households in each of 25-targeted sites as pilot and demonstration for future replication by other households in the target villages. This requires construction of 600 household pit latrines and 25 communal latrines.
- Awareness raising and environmental sanitation and hygiene education to promote behaviour change towards environmental sanitation and hygiene in the target villages.
- In villages with hand pumps, the aim is to reach an average of 500 persons per hand pump. This may require drilling and instillation of 40 new hand pumps and rehabilitation of 40 existing ones.
- Based on technical feasibility in each village for the installation of hand pumps or hafirs, 20 villages will be covered by hand pumps and 5 with hafirs.
- Training 40 gender-balanced village-based hand pumps mechanics and 25 water management committees to fully participate in the rehabilitation, maintenance and management of the water points.
- Training of village health committees to promote health awareness and sanitation issues among the target communities.
- Implementation undertaken in partnership with the UNICEF funded Government project, and Water and Environmental sanitation (WES) who will provide drilling and installation machinery.
- Solicit food for work project support from WFP for hafir construction.
- Work in collaboration with two local NGOs who will be SC-US implementation partners. Partner NGO staff will be trained on issues related to water and sanitation projects.
- To maintain for the water/sanitation activities which is an average of US\$ 10.42 per beneficiary.

Expected Outputs

- In each of the targeted 25 villages inhabited by approximately 50,000 people, (approximately 2,000 people in each village), 4 hand pumps installed (new or rehabilitated) in 20 villages, and one hafir of 15,000 cubic meters capacity constructed in 5 villages, totalling 80 hand pumps and 5 hafirs.
- A total of 40 village based mechanics trained and 25 water management committees successfully running and managing the established water supply sources (hand pumps or hafirs).
- In each of the target villages, pit latrines constructed for 24 pioneer households totalling 600 latrines.
- In each target village, the trained committee successfully handles the environmental sanitation and hygiene issues.
- Capacity of local NGOs built in water/sanitation technology.

Project 7

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN - USA
Project Title:	Village based Water and Sanitation service Improvement Project
Project Code:	SUD-04/WS09
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Principal MDG:	7
Secondary MDGs:	4
Objective:	Improve availability and access to clean drinking water, sanitation facilities and information
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	40,000 residents and nomads in 8 targeted villages in Abyei.
Implementing Partners:	Water & Sanitation project (WES) and one local NGO.
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 600,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 320,000

Background/Justification

Abyei is one of five provinces in West Kordofan State, and lies in the “transitional zone” of Sudan’s ongoing civil war. Livelihood systems in the area have been severely disrupted by long-term conflict. Further disruption has resulted because of not only hostilities between supporters of the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M), but also due to deep tribal issues between the two predominant tribes; the Missiriya who are nomadic pastoralists, and the Dinka, who are sedentary agro-pastoralists.

Although a peace agreement has not been officially negotiated, hostilities have greatly reduced in recent times because of an impressive local community-level peace initiative, as well as the example set by nearby ceasefire agreements in the Nuba Mountains. This situation has encouraged many of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from this area to try to resettle, and such changes have encouraged humanitarian aid agencies to focus on planning assistance to this area.

In May 2003, with funding support from UNDP, Save the Children began a water and sanitation project in Abyei Town and five surrounding communities; becoming the first INGO to become operational in the area. SC has a vision of long-term commitment to implement multi-sectoral activities including in those in the area of health.

Water availability and purity is extremely limited. The ponds (“Njamora”) used by most people are sources of drinking water for both humans and animals, thus the potential for oral-faecal disease is greatly increased. Very few water yards - 4 out of 15 in Abyei administrative unit - are currently functioning. Safe water is therefore a critical need for the current population, and will be even more crucial with the organised and sporadic return of additional IDPs. In all assessments conducted in the area, the local community sites water as the first priority needs to be addressed.

Only 2.7% of families in Abyei town have household pit latrines and there are none in the villages. Thus, 97.3% of the population defecates in open spaces close to dwellings and around water points, which is a major health problem that requires immediate attention.

Strategies

- A water yard (a deep borehole with engine pumping unit installed and elevated tank constructed) is the chosen appropriate technology for this intervention.
- The water intervention is a package of rehabilitation or drilling and installation including training on operation and management.
- Build capacity on operation and management of water yards, and institutionalise sanitation and hygiene education.
- Household pit-latrine will be constructed to cover 7% of households in each of the 8-targeted sites as pilot and demonstration for future replication by other households in the target villages. This may require construction of 200 household pit latrines.
- Awareness raising and environmental sanitation and hygiene education to promote behaviour change towards environmental sanitation and hygiene in the target villages.

- Training two (2) water yard operator/mechanics and a water management committee in each site to fully be in charge of the operation, maintenance and management of the water yard.
- Training of village health committees to promote health awareness and sanitation issues among the target communities.
- Establish implementation partnership with the State Water Corporation.
- Solicit food for work project support from WFP for latrine construction.
- Work in collaboration with two local NGOs who will be SC-US implementation partners. Partner NGO staff will be trained on issues related to water and sanitation projects.
- To maintain the estimated cost for the water/sanitation within an average of US\$ 15 per beneficiary.

Expected Outputs

- In each of the targeted 8 villages, inhabited by approximately 5,000 people, a water yard will be installed (new or rehabilitated).
- Trained operators and water management committees in each village successfully able to run and manage the established water supply sources (water yard).
- In each of the target villages, pit latrines constructed for 24 pioneer households.
- In each target village, trained committee successfully handles the environmental sanitation and hygiene issues in the village.
- Capacity of local NGOs built in water/sanitation technology.

SAVE THE CHILDREN SWEDEN

Mission statement

Save the children Sweden fights for children rights. We influence public opinion and support children at risk in the world.

Save the children is guided by the fundamental values expressed in the UN Declarations on Human rights and the UN convention on the rights of the Child (CRC) and is founded on the conviction that:

- All children and adults are of equal value;
- Children have special rights;
- Every one has responsibility to respect and promote the rights of the child, but the state has particular obligations.

Save the children fights for the fulfilment of the goals expressed in the UN Convention on the rights of the Child. We believe in a child friendly society and focus on lasting improvements for children in difficult circumstances. Save the children Sweden works with children to achieve change. We recognise and underline the responsibilities and duties of parents, guardians and authorities for child and his or her living conditions.

Programme Approach

SC-S southern Sudan Program implements programs focused on child protection and child development. In each County, SC Sweden has offices and staff residential compounds. Payam level presence is realised in almost all Counties. SCS works with community organisations where possible or works strengthening the community structures through which child development programs can be implemented.

Components of child protection interventions are:

- social rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers;
- documentation, tracing, reunification and follow up of separated children and abducted children;
- identifying and assisting the most vulnerable group of children that includes children with disabilities and children with psychosocial problems;
- psychosocial support for affected children.

A child development programme in southern Sudan includes the following:

- support to community managed primary schools, pre-schools: mobilisation of community resources, awareness raising, advocacy, material development and material provision.
- teachers education: training of teachers, training of trainers for primary and pre-school teachers, supply training material, developing appropriate training materials.
- promotion of girl's education: advocacy on the rights of girls and the importance of girls' education, supporting policy review and development, developing innovative methods to respond to the unique situation of girls.
- youth education: provision of life skills and vocational learning opportunities, training material development etc.

Crosscutting in protection and development ventures are core issues of child right and psychosocial elements, specifically the promotion of children's participation, child rights awareness and monitoring. As a strategy to achieve optimum results, community participation is advocated in all operation areas.

We work through four implementation strategies:

- research and analysis;
- direct support;
- knowledge dissemination and capacity building;
- advocacy and awareness raising.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN - SWEDEN
Project Title:	Education of war affected children
Project Code:	SUD-04/E12
Prog. Category	HA - CB
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	3
Objective:	To ensure access to education and safe healthy learning environment for all children affected by war and conflict
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	1,421,700. Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	Araamwer child welfare trust CWT, Secretariat for education
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 380,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 380,000

Background/Justification

The absence of educational provisions due to the ongoing war on one hand and the ensuing need to address the educational needs of children affected by war and displacement on the other pose a challenge in southern Sudan. Among the main challenges when SCS took the initiative to employ education as a tool towards the attainment of the psychosocial well being and protection of children were the complete collapse of infrastructure, absence of trained teachers, absence of schools and learning materials, prevalence of fear and uncertainty (trauma and stress) among communities, the ongoing war and fragile community (social) structure.

The project paves the way for the creation of 'an environment that respects and values children', 'an environment where all children participate and have influence', and above all an environment where these marginalised groups of children will have 'hope and opportunity'. The Teacher Training Course has a module that deals with child protection and psychosocial issues for children affected by war and displacement. An in depth examination of these issues is always supported by regular school visits by staff members of SCS and Community Mobilisers. One key element in this project is the facilitation of children's participation. Exercising their right to express their views in matters affecting their lives, it is believed that children would get the chance to let their communities and other stakeholders know what they can do and what they can't. Awareness about their rights is something that needs to be seen parallel to their active participation. Schools provide a fertile ground to inculcate the basics of participation through such modes as extra-curricular clubs, boy scouting, and Girl Guide movements.

Objectives

- Better access and equal opportunities in education created for all children with special emphasis on marginalised groups of children and youth.
- Key actors in education identified and their capacity strengthened.
- The educational system is made to address the psychosocial needs of children in armed conflict and disasters.
- Improved quality of education in community-managed schools.
- Relevant education policies and legislations formulated by SPLM and implemented by key actors.
- The right of children to education is recognised.

Strategy

Save the Children Sweden works through communities to implement its programs. In Lakes region SCS has supported the formation of Aramwer Child Welfare Trust (ACWT) through which the project is going to be implemented. Save the Children Sweden has assigned a focal person to work with community mobilisers and other community structures such as PTAs, CSGs, etc. Moreover, Save the Children Sweden forges relationships with agencies that work in the area. The role of the Movement in this regard is to serve the purpose of facilitating the work of Save the Children Sweden. Save the Children. Moreover, the USAID-funded Sudan Basic Education Programme, which also has partnership with the Movement, is expected to boost the implementation of plans.

Expected Outputs

- All teachers working in preschools and model girls' schools in Lakes region trained in subject and methodology by the end of 2004.
- Three model preschools established in 3 counties of Lakes region by the end of 2004.
- All teachers in model preschools and girls schools in Lakes trained in Early Childhood Education (ECE).
- Payam-based regular discussions held with CSGs and PTAs to increase the enrolment and integration of children with disabilities in schools in Lakes region.
- Up to 200 teachers trained in approaches to address the special needs of children with disabilities in Lakes region.
- 10 teachers from 5 schools in Lakes received training in special support to and communication with children with disabilities in Lakes.
- A study conducted on the integration of children with disabilities in schools in war-affected communities of Lakes region, southern Sudan.
- The capacity of ACWT built in terms of organising teacher training courses in Lakes region.
- 200 teachers from phases I, II, and III trained in subject and methodology in partnership with ACWT in Lakes.
- Advocacy made with civil authorities and communities to mobilise support for teachers in community schools to minimise high turnover of teachers in Lakes region, southern Sudan.
- Two training and consultative workshops conducted for all head teachers in three counties of Lakes.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN - SWEDEN
Project Title:	Monitoring and mainstreaming of the CRC and AC
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL18
Prog. Category	HA - CB
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	Applies to all
Objective:	To ensure children rights are upheld and provided.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	3,427,367 Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	Araamwer child welfare trust CWT, Secretariat for education, FREDCAC
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 150,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 150,000

Background/Justification

There is very little child rights consciousness amongst many community members and within the civil and military structures in southern Sudan. The notion of a strong cultural foundation leads to the belief that children are properly known and provided for protectively and positively. Many customs and traditions however, undermine the rights of the child while the ongoing war with its negative socio-psychological and economic effects and impact on children, continues to impede to the committed observance of any rights. Hence, while children are regarded as an important part of the community, their interests are viewed as secondary. Children are denied the right to expression, participation, education, and to self-actualisation. Girls and children with disabilities are more affected. They are largely invisible and are destined to the unexamined life without education or participation in progressive life.

SPLM, the main faction controlling most of the region, is willing to enforce the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter but has limited capacity and lacks appropriate orientation on matters of the child. There is no continuous and systemic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of child rights and the general situation of child rights in the region. Neither are there necessary institutional, frameworks and operational mechanisms for ensuring the rights of the child are a reality in southern Sudan. Few NGOs are working towards enhancing child rights in this region. Most of the present interventions are predicated upon the amelioration of immediate needs with minimal involvement and participation of all stakeholders. There is need for establishing long term development oriented and sustainable child rights foundations to benefit all children affected by war in this region.

Strategy

The project will form and train advocacy and training groups involving people from different quarters of the community including the movements and involve them in child rights issues and programs. Workshops and conferences will be organised to discuss various child rights issues. The project will consolidate policies and programs and develop guidelines for working with children affected by war and displacement. Children will form clubs and participate in educational and development processes and also contribute to national issues through avenues developed through the child rights programs. IEC materials will be developed for the dissemination of child rights to stakeholders and the broader community. The project hopes to initiate children's ombudsman as a mechanism for ensuring sustainable child rights monitoring in the situation of southern Sudan.

Save the children is interested in making a reality of the rights of the child even in the situation of on-going conflict. This project takes cognisance of rights denied to the children of southern Sudan and gravitated by the long-drawn war. Save the Children Sweden seeks the elimination of all recruitment of children in the army and all abduction. It also seeks to end discrimination of girls and children with disability. It seeks the elimination of harmful traditional practices that influence early marriage of girls, exclusion of children with disability from education and general social life. Save the children is interested in the inclusion of children's voices in participatory development processes and seeks to influence the establishment of suitable mechanisms for registering such participation.

Project Objectives

- The existing SPLM structure for monitoring and reporting of children's rights reviewed and strategies to strengthen it developed.
- Awareness created for schoolteachers, CSGs, PTAs, local authorities, children in clubs, and local media groups on children's rights in three regions in southern Sudan.
- The UN CRC and AC are translated in two local languages.
- Children's music and drama group established and trained on how to use music and drama to disseminate children's rights in Lakes region.
- 25% more children and youth clubs are formed and trained in Bor and Lakes.
- CRP training conducted for senior officials in the SPLM relevant commissions and staff of partner organisations.
- One research conducted on child rights in southern Sudan. (*The situation of children's rights in southern Sudan documented*).

Expected Outputs

- One workshop and four follow up meetings convened to review the existing structures and agree on appropriate structures for monitoring and reporting of children's rights in southern Sudan.
- Awareness on children's rights created among all CSGs, schoolteachers, and children in clubs and local authorities in Lakes region.
- The AC and CRC translated in Dinka language.
- Three music and drama groups in Lakes region established and trained on how to use music and drama in disseminating child right messages. (Children's music and drama group established and trained on how to use music and drama to disseminate children's rights in Lakes region.
- 25% more children and youth clubs are formed and trained in Bor and Lakes.
- Lobby and identify areas of support for a draw up of southern Sudan plan of action for the implementation of the UN CRC and AC.
- CRP training conducted for senior officials in the SPLM relevant commissions and staff of partner organisations in Lakes sub region.
- One research conducted on child rights in southern Sudan.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN - SWEDEN
Project Title:	Education of war affected children
Project Code:	SUD-04/E13
Prog. Category	HA - CB
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	3
Objective:	To ensure access to education and safe healthy learning environment for all children affected by war and conflict
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	1,421,700
Implementing Partners:	Araamwer child welfare trust CWT, Secretariat for education
Project Duration:	4 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,520,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 380,000 (for 2004)

Background/Justification

The problem that the project tries to address broadly refers to the issues of discrimination particularly related to gender and children with disabilities. The focus here is on gender inequality and especially the discrimination of girls due to factors attributed to culture and tradition. Parallel to this, the prevalence of harmful trainload practices and the fact that these contribute to the multitudes of problems children face in southern Sudan is underlined. Specifically, early marriages affecting girls and aggravating their diminished role in communities is to be mentioned. Similarly, initiation rites (e.g. face marking, teeth removing, etc) as applied to boys need to be treated in the same manner as they leave boys at risk of recruitment. Initiation despite age means the assumption of adult roles by young boys, hence recruitment into the army. Comparatively, children with disabilities and girls are more affected by traditional practises. The situation in southern Sudan is such that children with disabilities do not have equal access opportunities for learning and play. One stumbling block in working to benefit marginalised groups of children is the absence of policy and structures for implementing that regulate work on the inclusion of CWDs and girls respectively. Lack of awareness, deep-rooted traditional beliefs regarding girls and CWDs, pose a challenge that needs to be surmounted if inclusion is to be a reality.

Objectives

- Relevant policies formulated and structures in the SPLM formed to tackle predominant problems that children discriminated due to their gender, disability or health reason face.
- Children affected by discriminatory practices are provided with support to have equal access and opportunities to social services.
- Meaningful influence exerted to change communities attitudes and traditional practices that are harmful to children's well being.
- Awareness among communities, civil authority, leaders and children created on the rights of children discriminated on grounds of gender, disability, health.
- Mechanisms created to facilitate the inclusion of discriminated children to benefit from available social services such as education.
- The effects of harmful traditional practices on children are recognised and acted upon by relevant levels of SPLM in 3 regions, and model programs established in one payam per county.
- A policy formulated by SPLM on issues of children affected by discriminatory practices by the end of 2005.
- Six-action research conducted on gender, children with disabilities and harmful traditional practices in three regions of southern Sudan.

Expected Outputs

- All teachers working in preschools and model girls' schools in Lakes region trained in subject and methodology by the end of 2004.
- Reduced number of HTPs.
- Edict from the SPLM.
- Leaflets in local languages.

- Low cost aid for children with disabilities.
- Guidelines on support for girls and children with disabilities.
- Five consultative meetings held on issues related to children with disabilities and HTPs for payam administrators, and county secretaries.
- Prevalent discriminatory practices such as gender inequality, early marriages, initiator rites and treatment of children with disabilities are debated upon at least in all villages.
- To have lobbied SPLM to come up with guidelines and directives on resources allocation and service provision to discrimination children in school.
- The effects of HTP on children are recognised and acted upon by relevant level in southern Sudan.
- Lobby the SPLM to formulate policy against discriminatory practices on children in southern Sudan.
- Research conducted on HTP and gender in southern Sudan.

Project 4

Appealing Agency:	SAVE THE CHILDREN - SWEDEN
Project Title:	Child Protection and Youth Development
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL19
Prog. Category	HA - CB
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	3
Objective:	To assist the reintegration and social rehabilitation of children and youths who have been associated with fighting forces, abducted and separated children and IDP, migrating children and children at risk of separation.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	2,491,282 includes 964,403 school age children and 5,500 former child soldiers, former abducted children and separated children, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	FREDCAC, Secretariat of Education
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,700,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 853,722

Background/Justification

The 20-year-old internal conflict in southern Sudan has taken a heavy toll on the lives of children and their families. The effects and consequences of the conflict have been wide and far-reaching; there has been and continues to be much agony, suffering and death. Families have been displaced from their home areas, properties destroyed and children separated from their parents. The civil war between the majority and largely Islamic north and non-Islamic minority south has led to the death of more than a quarter of a million people and the displacement of more than 2 million people. This situation is made worse by clashes between tribes and the factions, which have had far reaching consequences on the populace in southern Sudan.

Thousands of children have lost their lives, many more have been injured and unknown numbers have been orphaned. The massive displacement of communities inside and outside Sudan has led to separation of children from their parents and families. Children have also been targeted for recruitment and thousands have been used as child soldiers by different armed groups while others are armed and used in the civil defence forces in the villages and in the cattle camps. A huge number of children have been victims of abductions either from the south to the north where in most cases they are sold off or are abducted by certain tribes in different locations in the south

The project areas consist of Bor Counties (North and South) and 5 counties in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBEG). The Dinka who are the largest ethnic group in the south of Sudan populate the project locations. The total population of the project areas is estimated at 2,491,284 (Bor counties 250, 564 and NBEG is 2,240,720) This total includes 964,403 school age children out of which a paltry 71,668 children have access to some kind of schooling.

The two Bor Counties are located in Upper Nile Region of southern Sudan bordering the River Nile in the west, Equatoria region the south, Pibor County in the East and the Nuers (the second largest ethnic group after Dinka) in the north. The Dinkas who are mainly pastoralists have always had conflicts with the neighbouring tribes over grazing land.

NBEG region borders the Government administered areas of north Sudan. This proximity with the North has rendered the region vulnerable to attacks by Government sponsored militias and this has contributed to the continuous insecurity in most parts of the region. The Government of Sudan (GoS) supported militias has continued to not only loot cattle, destroy property but are also to abduct women and children. There has been massive displacement of the communities, huge loss of lives and property and complete destruction of social services.

Save the Children Sweden (SCS) has been implementing a broad child protection and development programme in the Lakes and Western Upper Nile regions of southern Sudan since 1994. Project activities began in NBEG region in 1997 and in Bor in 1998 both locations were treated as outreach areas focusing on psychosocial support for children affected by armed conflict and demobilisation of child soldiers.

Since 2002 the focus in NBEG has been the facilitation of the social reintegration of the 3500 children that were demobilised by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in 2001 with the support of UNICEF, while in Bor the focus was on getting some 2000 children released from armed groups and facilitating their rehabilitation and social reintegration. These interventions consisted of enhancing access to education and skills training opportunities, sensitisation of children, youth and the communities on prevention of child recruitment as well as building the capacities of the families and community based child support structures to provide care and support to vulnerable children and their families.

Objectives

- Children in the 2 project locations (Bor north and South and the in 5 counties in NBEG) are better cared for and supported by their families and communities.
- Children and their communities in the project locations have access to basic social services in an environment where their rights are respected, protected and fulfilled.
- The voice of children, families and communities in the project locations have been heard and facilitated to promote peace, tolerance, good governance and democracy at various levels.

Expected Outputs

- 50% of families and communities in the project locations will have been reached and their capacities to identify and address children's rights and needs are built by the end of two years.
- By the end of two years children and youth in 7 counties will have been supported to identify their priority concerns and to participate in addressing them.
- By the end of two years separated children in the project locations will have been identified and reunified with their families and communities.
- By the end of two years factors that contribute to children's abduction and involvement in civil defence groups are reduced so as to protect children and their rights.
- Children's enrolment in schools in the 13 payams of Bor Counties increased by 60% every year to fulfil children's basic right to education.
- Enrolment of teacher trainees increased by 50% every year to improve the quality of teaching, and learning in the 13 payams of Bor counties.
- Enrolment of youth in the youth education (YE) centres increased by 50% every year to enhance their chances of getting gainful employment.
- Increased advocacy for the provision of health services, water and enhanced food security to fulfil children's rights to basic needs by the end of two years.
- Community structures' capacity built to ensure the development and well being of children by the end of two years.
- Increased networking with other agencies to strengthen SPLM and civil society structures at Payam and County level to enhance peace, democracy and good governance in the best interests of the child needs by the end of two years.
- By the end of two years, children, families and communities will have been facilitated to promote the culture of peace in the counties where SC Sweden is operational.
- Impact of the intervention analysed and findings disseminated to interested parties.

SKILLS FOR SOUTHERN SUDAN

Mission Statement

Seeks to equip men and women with skills and experience needed to rebuild Southern Sudan and manage peace once achieved.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

In the last three years, Skills for Southern Sudan has mainly intervened by providing leadership training to women. In the year 2004 and beyond, this intervention will be broadened to cover the following:

- Sensitisation and creating awareness on gender issues targeting both men and women.
- Equipping women with core skills and competence that will enable them to effectively participate in decision-making at all levels. Leadership skills will be one of the key interventions.
- Lobby and advocacy on two core issues: education for the girl-child both at national and international level; and advocacy for favourable national policies that will enhance participation of women in decision-making levels.

Purpose and Objectives

- To reduce gender disparity in different sectors.
- To increase the participation of women in decision making at all level.
- Existence of gender responsive policies.
- Increased participation of men and women in gender issues.
- Increased numbers of women in positions of authority.
- To support and ensure improved accountability and transparency at county level.
- To promote participation of Southern Sudanese at all levels in governing the affairs of the country.

Expected Outcomes

- Availability of effective policies and systems e.g. budgeting, planning, financial management.
- Increased involvement of Southern Sudanese in all sectors and institutions.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	SKILLS FOR SOUTHERN SUDAN
Project Title:	Promotion of Gender Equity & Women Empowerment
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL20
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	3
Secondary MDGs:	2
Objective:	1) To reduce gender disparity in different sectors. 2) To increase the participation of women in decision making at all levels.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	1,500 women (women organisations), 60 women TOT, 250 women leaders, 550 leaders (men & women). Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile, Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria.
Implementing Partners:	Skills for Southern Sudan with civil authorities, women organisations, civil societies.
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 860,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 400,000

Background/Justification

Skills for Southern Sudan was established in 1995 with an overall mission of equipping the people of Southern Sudan with the skills for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, development and more specifically the management of peace once achieved. This idea was conceptualised to avoid a scenario similar to that experienced in 1972 when after the signing of a peace agreement that granted self-rule to Southern Sudan, it became crystal clear that southerners were not adequately prepared to handle the difficult tasks of rehabilitation, reconstruction and maintenance of peace. This was mainly due to the acute shortage of skilled manpower in all fields necessary for reconstruction and development. To respond to this situation, the regional government embarked on the task of developing skilled manpower and this was certainly an uphill task with major difficulties and constraints. Unfortunately, with the current conflict, which started in 1983, the skills that were painstakingly developed and put in place during the 10 years of relative peace have been destroyed. Skills for Southern Sudan thus exists to play a pro-active role to ensure that southerners are not caught unprepared to reconstruct their country once peace is finally achieved. Over the years, Skills has evolved to become a key player in advocacy and capacity building of the southern Sudanese people.

South Sudan is to a very great extent a patriarchal society. This is a result of the socialisation process, which tends to limit women's roles to that of domestic chores. As a result, women have had minimal access to education and limited involvement in decision -making. Lack of education for women has resulted in low literacy levels for women. The number of girls given opportunity to go to school is extremely low and more than 70% drop out before level three. The high level of poverty has also led to situations where girls are married off early so that the families can benefit from dowries.

Strategies

- Develop the capacity of women organisations through training in leadership, policy formulation and women's involvement.
- Organise stakeholders consultative forums on gender issues affecting their society.
- Lobby and advocate for gender responsive policies through intersectoral collaborations.
- Network with other NGOs that do similar work for information exchange, policy advocacy and women involvement.
- Advocate to relevant authorities for equal opportunity for training and employment for both men and women.

Expected Outputs

- Increased participation of women in all sectors.
- Increased number of women in decision making at all levels.
- Existence of gender responsive policies.
- Increased number of educated women trained and employed in different sectors.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	SKILLS FOR SOUTHERN SUDAN
Project Title:	Promotion of good governance
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL21
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Themes:	Millennium Declaration
Secondary MDGs:	3
Objective:	1) To support and ensure improved accountability and transparency at county level 2) To promote participation of southern Sudanese at all levels in governing the affairs of their country
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	300 TOT civil authority leaders – 4 from each of 25 counties, 750 county civil society representatives, 750 representatives from civil organisations. Nuba mountains, Blue Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria.
Implementing Partners:	Skills for Southern Sudan with county authorities, women organisations, civil societies.
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,160,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 720,000 (One year)

Background/Justification

Skills for Southern Sudan was established in 1995 with an overall mission of equipping the people of Southern Sudan with the skills for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, development and more specifically the management of peace once achieved. This idea was conceptualised to avoid a scenario similar to that experienced in 1972 when after the signing of a peace agreement that granted self-rule to Southern Sudan, it became crystal clear that southerners were not adequately prepared to handle the difficult tasks of rehabilitation, reconstruction and maintenance of peace. This was mainly due to the acute shortage of skilled manpower in all fields necessary for reconstruction and development. To respond to this situation, the regional government embarked on the task of developing skilled manpower and this was certainly an uphill task with major difficulties and constraints. Unfortunately, with the current conflict, which started in 1983, the skills that were painstakingly developed and put in place during the 10 years of relative peace have been destroyed. Skills for Southern Sudan thus exists to play a pro-active role to ensure that southerners are not caught unprepared to reconstruct their country once peace is finally achieved. Over the years, Skills has evolved to become a key player in advocacy and capacity building of the southern Sudanese people.

The reality in South Sudan is that there are still no viable state institutions. The current institutions were identified as having been highly ineffective and inefficient. Contributing to this is the fact that power is centralised and the separation between the three arms of Government is unclear. Inadequate laws, policies and systems in addition to inadequate skills and competence exacerbate this situation. Divisiveness among various communities of South Sudan has promoted nepotism and factionalism when it comes to recruitment of staff to manage public institutions. This negative state of governance has resulted in a high level of inefficiency resulting in mismanagement of resources. As a result, it has been difficult to attract partners and donors, which adversely affects manpower development.

Strategies

- Conduct TOT training for civil authorities on management & administration, policy & organisation, financial management, human rights and gender.
- Provide civic education at county level through sensitisation meetings.
- Lobby and advocate for inclusion of Southern Sudanese in management of their affairs/country.

Expected Outputs

- Increased efficiency in planning, management and reporting.
- Increased awareness and practice of human rights regulations especially labour-related.
- Increased awareness and participation of communities in influencing decision-making.
- Increased inclusion and participation of Southern Sudanese in management of their country affairs.

SUDANESE YOUTH CONSOLIDATION PROGRAMME (SYCP)

Mission Statement

SYCP wishes to bring peace promotion among the young people and enhance their mutual understanding, coexistence and to make further efforts in the areas of human rights peace advocacy, democratisation process and the rule of law as a step towards nation building, liberty and freedom.

SYCP believe in the social transformation of the life of the poor marginalised people of the Sudan. The overall goal is to empower the handicapped women, children and the youths through social economic and political empowerment so that they can live a sustainable human life in an environment of freedom, justice and peace.

The Programme/Activities

As the needs are many and diversified, SYCP will administer multi-sectoral approaches to meet the needs of the targeted population as far as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	SUDANESE YOUTH CONSOLIDATION PROGRAMME (SYCP)
Project Title:	Promotion of Basic Education and Illiteracy Eradication Programme
Project Code:	SUD-04/E14
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	2
Secondary MDGs:	1 and 3
Objective:	To eradicate illiteracy and develop human resources
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	5000 Children and adults in Upper Nile Region
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF/SC-UK
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 600,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000 (one year)

Background/Justification

Due to persistent insecurity, a large number of children and adults alike in Upper Nile are illiterate. The level of illiteracy has affected the livelihood of the people. As a community based organisation our goal is to develop primary schools for all children in our areas of operation and make literacy skills available to all until Illiteracy is totally eradicated and quality education will be achieved that improves people's livelihoods in the region.

Strategies

- Develop schools and a teacher-training centre in Upper Nile region.
- Mobilise support for the community-based schools to encourage girl child enrolment.
- Develop resource mobilisation centres to support school sustainability.
- Democracy, peace and human rights education will be part of schools teaching programme.
- Five primary schools and one training centre used for training.

Expected Outputs

- 4000 literate children per year;
- Five primary schools and one training centre that shall work for teachers training functions;
- Five communities based resource mobilisation centres that shall work for human resources development.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	SUDANESE YOUTH CONSOLIDATION PROGRAMME (SYCP)
Project Title:	Promotion of Primary Health Care through Diseases Control and Prevention Programme
Project Code:	SUD-04/H35
Programme Category:	HA-CB
Principal MDG:	6
Secondary MDGs:	4
Objective:	To control and prevent HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and others related diseases
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	500,000 Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	CMA, IRC, SC-UK, MEDAIR and NCDS
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 600,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000 (one year)

Background/Justification

Due to persistent insecurity, basic health interventions and information are lacking for Upper Nile and thus exposing the children and adults to infectious diseases. The level of ignorance has affected the survival of the people. As a civil society organisation and community-based organisation our goal is to strengthen primary health care mechanisms for all in our areas of operation. In addition, SYCP plans to develop approaches for awareness, control and prevention of major human pandemics with the objectives of improving maternal health, reduction of child mortality, and fights against HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases.

Strategies

- Develop primary care centres for counselling and care.
- Develop awareness programs and disseminate control and prevention of major diseases.
- Support community based primary health care initiatives.
- Support five primary health care centres.
- Awareness programs on HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and other related diseases.
- Lower risk, incidences and mortality of major diseases.

Expected Outputs

- Five primary health care centres supported.
- Awareness programs on HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and others related diseases conducted.
- Lower risk, incidences and mortality of major diseases.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	SUDANESE YOUTH CONSOLIDATION PROGRAMME (SYCP)
Project Title:	Integrated Programme for Peace and Human Rights Advocacy
Project Code:	SUD-04/P/HR/RL22
Programme Category:	TR-QS
Themes:	Millennium Declaration
Secondary MDGs:	3
Objective:	To ensure peace, prosperity and the good governance based on democracy, human rights and the rule of the law
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	500,000 Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF-OLS/ UNCHR AND PACT/NSCC
Project Duration:	3 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 600,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000 (one year)

Background/Justification

Due to persistent insecurity, communities in Upper Nile lack peace, and human rights have been abused. The level of corruption in most cases has risen and led to lawlessness, lack of order, and political instability in the regions. As an indigenous organisation our goal is to help improve democratisation process, respect for the rule of law, improve human rights status, communities' socio-economic conditions and standard of living in an environment of freedom, justice and peace.

Strategies

- To strengthen local mechanisms in solving conflicts, by good governance, especially through customary laws.
- To strengthen groups and establish peace and human rights monitoring training centres.
- To strengthen and build capacity of group, human rights activists and civil society organisations.
- To explore strategies for violence reduction and introduction of transparent and accountable systems.
- To introduce monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure the success of the programme.

Expected Outputs

- Improved human rights status and community co-existence within regions.
- Improved good governance democratic practice and level of corruption within public and private sectors.
- Improved quality of the life by achieving just peace and development within the regions.
- Improved gender quality and reduce child labour within the regions.
- Improved quality education for all.

SUDAN ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION SOCIETY (SECS)

Mission Statement

SECS strives to support natural resource management in the Sudan through strengthening of databases on natural resources, raising environmental awareness, advocacy and community empowerment.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	SUDAN ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION SOCIETY (SECS)
Project Title:	Kadalu Environment Initiative
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I25
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	7
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To enhance the environmental and life conditions of the Kadalu community in Blue Nile State. The target groups of this intervention are the local communities of the seven villages.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	12,000 people living in Kadalu area is located South Roseries, Blue Nile States
Implementing Partners:	Kadalu Village Committees
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 120,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 120,000

Background/ Justification:

Deforestation and degradation of forestlands are among the environmental problems associated with this area. The area lacks basic services such as clean water, health facilities and schools. Community members rely on traditional farming for living where incomes are below subsistence level. Many factors justify the intervention in this area:

- Lack of environmental awareness among community members.
- Diminishing vegetation cover.
- Deteriorating living and health conditions.

The overall goal of the initiative is to enhance the environmental and life conditions of the Kadalu community in Blue Nile State. The target groups of this intervention are the local communities of the seven villages.

Specific Objectives

- To raise the environmental awareness of the targeted communities.
- To empower the targeted communities to effectively address their problems and seek solutions to them.
- To establish good practices in community-based natural resources management.
- To improve community health and environmental conditions.
- To empower women and upgrade their skills.

Strategies

- Raising awareness through community workshops, lectures on natural resources management, puppet shows. etc.
- Training on different aspects of conservation measures and energy saving devices, which include short training courses, seminars, open days and public meetings.
- The project management team includes a three-person coordination team, village local committees (might be SECS branches), and SECS volunteers.

Expected Output

- Better understanding of the environment and the need for protecting the community natural resources.
- Improved practices towards dealing with natural resources.
- Improved community health conditions.
- Regeneration of part of the area vegetation cover and establishment of community plant nurseries.
- Building the capacity of women and expanding their options e.g. home nurseries, stove making.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	SUDAN ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION SOCIETY (SECS)
Project Title:	Resource/ Land Use Management
Project Code:	SUD-04/ER/I26
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	7
Secondary MDGs:	
Objective:	To conserve regenerated tree cover and plan peace villages and help prevent the environmental deterioration of the Elgash delta area
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	100,000 residents in South Kordofan State
Implementing Partners:	SECS branch and rehabilitation commission
Project Duration:	10 months
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 5,335,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 5,335,000

Background/ Justification

The area has long been a major producer of subsistence and cash crops as well as the main grazing zone for nomadic pastoralists during the dry season. During the last decade of the 20th century it was depopulated because of the war, and the fruit of this prolonged depopulation has been spectacular regeneration of the tree covers.

With the commencement of peace in the area, people have started to return to the area spontaneously and under the initiation of the Peace and Rehabilitation Commission, which has established about 40 peace villages with about 100,000 residents. Large numbers of people and animals are expected to be drawn into the area and animals are expected to be drawn into the areas because of relative richness of natural resources (soil, natural vegetation and water). This human and animal reflux may have serious negative environmental and socio-economic impacts. These may be:

- Depletion of the tree cover not only by households to meet their demand for energy but also, and more importantly, for commercial purposes by local and outside traders.
- Competition over natural resources for cultivation, grazing, reserved forestland and residence.
- Stocking of livestock above the carrying capacities of resources.
- Blocking of livestock trekking routes by cultivation.
- Conflicts among resources users and tribal groups and thus undermining peace, which is prerequisite for sustainable development.

Strategies

- A package of activities to build confidence and consolidate peace through educating the people in the culture of peace, joint venture and activities by different tribal groups and different resource users, and formation of joint local organisations and their empowerment to resolve conflicts.
- Preparation of a land use plan to satisfy, as far as possible, the needs of the various resource users while keeping the ecosystem intact.
- Demarcation of the livestock routes.
- Suggesting, and, if accepted, demarcating natural forest reserves.
- Designing a pattern of geographical distribution of peace villages in relation to resources.
- Establish a mechanism to help stop the rate of environmental deterioration and mitigate its effects and start a process of rehabilitation.
- Enforce the weak spots in Elgash banks in collaboration with Elgash Reconstruction Corporation (ERC).
- Deepening Elgash Basin in specific areas in consultation and collaboration with ERC.
- Execute specific activities related to culture community and women focused aspects.
- Establish women's community agro-forestry projects.

Expected Output

- Confidence building started and contribution to sustenance of peace made.
- Local organisations formed and empowered to deal with local problems and issues.
- Natural ecosystem preserved, over-utilisation of resources checked and reserved natural forestland increased.
- Pastures and water resources are accessible to pastoralists during the dry season.
- Larger, well-distributed settlements with essential services are planned.
- Awareness raising on environmental health rehabilitation.
- Enforcement of weak spots in Elgash River banks in consultation and collaboration with ERC.
- Deepening of the river basin and clearance of irrigation canals in collaboration with ERC.
- Women community agro forestry.
- Establishment of a revolving fund for small farmers in collaboration with Elgash farmers union.
- Funding income-generating activities for women.

TEARFUND

Mission Statement

Tearfund is a Christian relief and development agency established in 1969, operating in 90 countries with over 400 partners. Tearfund's Disaster Response Team (DRT) has been operational for seven years, with the mandate to provide an operational response to conflict-related complex and natural disasters and to support and advise local partners in their relief responses. Tearfund has been active in Sudan since the early seventies.

Overall Programme Approach for 2004

Tearfund intends to concentrate its 2004 humanitarian intervention in northern Bahr el Ghazal with specific emphasis on the Aweil counties (Aweil East, Aweil West, Aweil South and Aweil North) where it has gained extensive expertise through various interventions since 1998 and in Western Upper Nile where Tearfund has been working since 2001.

Over the last 6 years, Tearfund intervened in northern Bahr el Ghazal with feeding projects to reduce child mortality and with food security interventions boosting the long-term food security situation. In 2004, Tearfund intends to further run a nutritional response through community based feeding projects during the hunger gap and to continue implementing community based food security projects through seed fairs, cost-recovery rice distributions, fruit trees and vegetable seeds distribution, ox-plough distribution and training. Continued health education projects will address the underlying health and nutrition factors that often lead to and/or exacerbate malnutrition among children.

In Upper Nile, Tearfund will retain a mobile response team for rapid deployment to any location identified with acute high humanitarian needs. Tearfund will also continue managing a primary health care project serving the entire Zone II of the Shilluk Kingdom, with a strong emphasis on communities' empowerment and capacity building, being part of a four-year exit strategy.

Purpose and Objectives of Programming in Relation to MDG Goals

1. Shilluk Kingdom Primary Health Care Project:
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality,
Goal 5: Improve maternal health,
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
2. Northern Bahr el Ghazal Household Food Security and Community Health Education:
Goal 1: Alleviate extreme poverty and hunger
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
Goal 5: Improve maternal health
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
3. Emergency Nutrition
Goal 1: Alleviate extreme poverty and hunger
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Overall Expected Outcomes

Project 1

- Health education in relation to STDS including HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms as a means of prevention;
- Treatment of HIV/AIDS related infections;
- Implementation of malaria preventive and curative measures such as distribution of impregnated mosquito nets and provision of anti-malaria drugs;
- Treatment of current illnesses;
- Vaccination of children (EPI) against childhood illnesses.

Project 2

- Improvement of food security status as evidenced by harvest yields and seed available for subsequent planting;
- Introduction of diverse crops as mitigation options against negative climatic effects;
- Establishment of 5 new rice fields;
- Planting of fruit trees;
- Training of farmers with emphasis on female-headed families.

Project 3

- Prevention of malnutrition-related deaths amongst children through community based therapeutic and supplementary feeding projects
- Provision of basic medication to children admitted for therapeutic feeding
- Health education to mothers, combating underlying causes of malnutrition.

Project 1

Appealing Agency:	TEARFUND
Project Title:	Northern Bahr el Ghazal Household Food Security and Community Health Education
Project Code:	SUD-04/A14
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	3, 4, 5 and 6
Objective:	To reduce vulnerability to food insecurity, improve preventative health practices and empower the general population of the 4 Aweil Counties.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	102,000 beneficiaries: IDPs, returnees vulnerable households Bahr el Ghazal
Implementing Partners:	FAO, WFP, Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (SRRC)
Project Duration:	2 years
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,150,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 574,500 (one year)

Background/Justification

Over the last 6 years, Tearfund has gained extensive expertise in northern Bahr el Ghazal with feeding projects reducing child mortality and food security interventions boosting the long-term food security situation. In 2004, Tearfund intends to further run a nutritional response through community based feeding projects during the hunger gap and to continue implementing community based food security projects through seed fairs, cost-recovery rice seed distributions, fruit trees and vegetable seeds distribution, ox-plough distribution and training. Continued health education projects will address the underlying health and nutrition factors that often lead to and/or exacerbate malnutrition among children.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal has been prone to chronic humanitarian disasters brought about by its proximity to the government of Sudan (GoS) railway line that serves the surrounding military garrisons and hostile climatic conditions with alternating periods of drought and flooding. Long-term solutions include developing and introducing crops that can take advantage of both the drought and the flooding conditions.

Lack of appropriate knowledge on health and nutrition subjects has been a major contributory factor to both malnutrition and disease prevalence in the Aweils. Tearfund is therefore seeking to implement a comprehensive health education project to address underlying malnutrition and health factors especially those concerning communicable diseases.

Strategies

- Implementation of a comprehensive grass roots food security project encompassing rice cultivation, fruit tree propagation, vegetable production, advanced ox-plough training and agricultural training in farming best practices;
- Implementation of an extensive Community Health Education campaign targeting women headed households;
- Seeking to improve women's knowledge in health and nutrition;
- Aiming at reducing communicable diseases, improving care for young & sick children and improving the general hygiene in the community;
- Implementation of a two-year community empowerment program;
- Aiming at supporting the community in identifying their long term needs and resources;
- Further equipping them to take over the food security projects, which they identify as a priority for them.

Expected Outputs

- To reduce vulnerability to food insecurity practices within the general population of the four Aweil Counties;
- To improve preventative health within the general population of the four Aweil Counties;
- To empower the community to make informed decisions with respect to their development.

Project 2

Appealing Agency:	TEARFUND
Project Title:	Emergency Nutrition
Project Code:	SUD-04/H36
Programme Category:	HA
Principal MDG:	4
Secondary MDGs:	1
Objective:	To reduce malnutrition related morbidity and mortality through community based supplementary and therapeutic feeding projects
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	3,500 malnourished children Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile (To be chosen on basis on malnutrition levels identified during surveys)
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF, WFP, Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (SRRC)
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget 2004:	US\$ 1,105,800
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,105,800

Background/Justification

In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, the Aweil Counties suffer from perennial high levels of malnutrition due to the ongoing civil war, and tribal fighting that often causes massive displacements and destruction of crops, and hostile climatic conditions with alternating flooding and drought. Malnutrition rates often rise beyond the globally accepted levels during the perennial hunger gap between March and September. Since its first Bahr el Ghazal intervention in 1998, Tearfund regularly had to run emergency nutrition programs in different counties. Since 1998, Tearfund has implemented feeding interventions with the aim of reducing food-related morbidity and mortality amongst children.

In 2001, Tearfund started a Mobile Response Team (MRT) for the specific purpose of carrying out rapid emergency interventions in Upper Nile. Due to the intensity of fighting in the areas of the Upper Nile oil fields, there are a large number of IDPs and humanitarian needs are high and difficult to predict. The MRT retains the capacity to respond on a short notice, either to locations identified by the Operation Lifeline Sudan Consortium, or where Tearfund's own operational locations do have high needs that can be addressed by short-term food security / feeding projects and/or distribution of IDP kits or farm inputs.

In 2003, in collaboration with Valid International, Tearfund pioneered community-based feeding projects that were a departure from traditional supplementary and therapeutic feeding projects. The new approach has the added advantages of providing better care without putting a heavy burden on the mothers and caretakers of severely malnourished children, with ready to eat food being provided for consumption at the household level rather than mothers needing to stay with their children in an in-patient facility.

Strategies

- Carry out nutrition surveys to determine and monitor levels of malnutrition;
- Set up either therapeutic feeding centres, or community based therapeutic & supplementary feeding projects as recommended by the nutritional surveys;
- Health, hygiene and nutritional sensitisation activities at the feeding sites;
- Distribution of seeds and tools through the feeding projects, specifically targeting women headed households;
- Distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs) to IDPs and returnees.

Expected Outputs

- Provide food rations to 3,500 children in both Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile;
- Improve levels of hygiene and nutrition knowledge amongst caretakers of malnourished children;
- Improve food security status of poor households with malnourished children;
- Alleviate extreme poverty of IDPs and returnees.

Project 3

Appealing Agency:	TEARFUND
Project Title:	Shilluk Kingdom Primary Health Care Project
Project Code:	SUD-04/H37
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	al 6
Sec. MDGs	4, 5
Objective:	To provide preventive medical services through health education, maternal health care, expanded programme of immunisation (EPI) and curative medical care through in and outpatient facilities, trachoma, kalakala-azar and brucellosis treatment.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	35,000 beneficiaries Upper Nile
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF, WFP, Fashoda Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (FRRA)
Project Duration:	4 years
Total Project Budget 2004:	US\$ 1,400,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 466,600

Background/Justification

The Shilluk Kingdom Primary Health Project has been running since 1996. Opened by Medair, it was handed over to Tearfund in March 2002. The project covers the entire Zone II of the Shilluk Kingdom and some surrounding locations; it reaches approximately 35,000 people.

Tearfund works in close collaboration with the Shilluk King, FRRA representatives, Community Leaders, local NGOs and other stakeholders in order to develop a 4-year exit strategy. The overall plan aims at empowering, capacity building and equipping the Shilluk population, ultimately enabling them to self-manage their health care system, with minimal external input.

The project encompasses: 1 Primary Health Care Clinic (PHCC) which acts as the referral centre; 9 Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs) in various locations of Zone II; 2 kala-azar in-patient facilities; and, a laboratory that provides diagnosis and testing services to the PHCC and the PHCUs, including kala-azar & brucellosis diagnostic. In addition, the project has a Traditional Birth Attendants' (TBAs) and Community Health Workers' (CHWs) training component together with a Community Health Education (CHE) project. Since adopting the project, Tearfund has re-established EPI services and a Maternal Child Health care project. Trachoma is prevented through community sensitisation & mass distribution of azithromycin and surgically treated through an annual eye camp with CBM & 2 trained CHWs.

Strategies

- Training of 15 new Community Health Workers (CHWs);
- Refresher training of existing CHWs, Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and Hygiene Promoters (HPs);
- Training of one medical assistant and one laboratory attendant to an auxiliary level in addition to residential training of all laboratory staff;
- Set-up of community health committees to oversee their PHCU activities and to implement a cost-recovery system to enable the project's sustainability;
- Implementation of a comprehensive health education programme in the community (villages and school levels) through 50 Hygiene Promoters;
- Distribution of bed nets and construction of latrines;
- Support of 1 PHCC and 9 PHCUs with drugs, equipment and salaries;
- Monitoring and on the job-training of CHWs / TBAs;
- Support of 2 Kala-Azar treatment centres with drugs, salaries and technical support;
- Support of 1 laboratory with antigens, salaries and training of laboratory personnel;
- Training and monitoring of TBAs, CHWs and HPs;
- EPI programme for children and women of childbearing age;
- Trachoma prevention and surgery;
- Kala-azar, brucellosis, tuberculosis and common diseases treatment.

Expected Outputs

- Enhanced local capacity to provide and sustain PHC services;
- Improved knowledge / practice of community in health and sanitation;
- Improved knowledge / practice of community in health and sanitation;
- Quality PHC services provided at health facilities and in the community;
- Reduced prevalence of communicable diseases.

WESTERN UPPER NILE RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (WUNDRA)

Mission Statement

Western Upper Nile Relief and Development Agency is a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) established with a specific aim to meet the needs of the people in the region, the neighbours, and the people beyond their border. Such specific aims as:

- The Organisation focuses are to build the capacities of the local communities to enable them to have effective management of their own activities in various fields.
- The Organisation aims shall be achieving sustainability for self-reliance, by putting emphasises on activities that are within the agricultural development, health promotion, Christian faith proclamation, peace building, education both formal and non formal, and vocational training.
- The Organisation aspirations are to put more efforts on women empowerment, disabled persons, elderly, destitute people and the orphaned by initiating income generating activities, such as commodity bartering, tailoring, tea making, soap making, chicken and duck rising to improve their living standard and be able to cater for more responsibilities.
- The Organisation strategy planning shall not be considered as a short-term programme that will alleviate only the suffering of people on relief as a means of survival. But it is to enhance the dignity, restore eroded culture and traditional values, hope, and peace and revive the socio-economic life of the people for better living conditions, and ensure the equal participation of women and men.

Overall Programme Approach 2004

- This programme will be implemented, through a systematic approach to capacity building in agricultural resources, mobilisation and management. This overview emphasizes how each activity links to support the other and the vital role each activity has in attaining the overall goal of the project.
- The programme will be the basis on which all other efforts will be built. It will be the primary output of the network activities based on the ground including capacity building, gender in development focus, dissemination of information, cross border learning, visitations, resource development, local authority participation to ensure suitability and protection, monitoring and evaluation.
- The Programme will employ a qualified Agriculturist who is a degree holder from a recognised institution to be the Programme Manager, qualified Accountant, Camp based Manager and a field Officer.
- A Consultant on short-term basis. Others will include the Director, Programmes Officer, Administrative Secretary, and Office Assistant for liaison office in Nairobi, two guards, two cooks, two watchmen and two cleaners on the ground. The Agency Director assisted by the management committee will oversee the implementation of the project.
- Other components of activities will be treated in the same manner.

Purpose

- Strengthening churches, women groups, institutions and general stakeholders whose income is less than US\$1 per day and who are able to mobilise their community members to take charge of activities for their own development aspirations.
- Aimed on self-sufficiency and self-reliance programmes on food production, income generating and sustainability by improving the capacity of the people training and management and introduction of new skills.
- Training for women and girls to be able to employ them and compete in job opportunities.
- To supply commodities which are not available in the market and later give loans to women who are from poor families or female headed households.

Expected Outcomes

- Improved livelihood on agricultural production to ensure food security in the area and create markets for vegetable growers and sellers.
- Mitigate the current food security stress among the displaced families and the host community members whose income is less than US\$ 1 dollar per day.
- Improve the nutritional status of the beneficiaries and counteract the negative effects from food insufficiency among the community members.
- Reduced out-migration of productive labourers and utilise their energy on food production.
- Community members interested in utilisation of group-owned initiatives form themselves and paid the agreed upon fee.
- Contact farmers and agriculture extension workers are trained and enabled to carry out the work entrusted to them effectively.
- Capacity building of farmer groups and associations to manage community based food security initiatives effectively.
- Women and mature girls numbering 125, that did not have the chance of education during their early age are enrolled in adult's classes in 5 centres.

Appealing Agency:	WESTERN UPPER NILE RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (WUNRDA)
Project Title:	Poverty Alleviation Through Modern Farming Techniques
Project Code:	SUD-04/A15
Programme Category:	TR-CB
Principal MDG:	1
Secondary MDGs:	3
Objective:	To introduce modern techniques of farming to war stricken communities.
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area:	The project target population is 79,000 in Thornyor Payam of Leer County South.
Implementing Partners:	
Project Duration:	1 year (12) months commencing from the time the budget received or January 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 279,760
Funds Requested:	US\$ 149,135

Background/Justification

Western Upper Nile Relief and Development Agency is a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO). Founded by the Christian Community members of the Western Upper Nile in late November 2001. Its works with more than 140 organisations that forms a strong Sudanese civil society group under three networking umbrellas of South Sudan Indigenous Coordinating Council (SSICC), Federation of Civil Society Organisation (FOSCO) and the New Sudan Networking (NESI). Its aim is to increase food security and other social needs for development levels among the households.

WUNRDA endeavours to build the capacities of the farming communities to enhance their skills with regard to sustainable agriculture. It will embark on farmer-to-farmer skills dissemination through farmer networks.

WUNRDA is also planning to strengthen the abilities and empower the farmers to engage themselves in innovative and creative agriculture while utilising the local resources adequately. It will capacitate the farmers to develop tools and seed banks in order to manage and sustain farming tools and seeds.

Western Upper Nile Region has been engulfed in both inter-tribal and inter-clan conflicts and the war with the Islamic Government of the Sudan. The war has been going on for the last 20 years of successive governments in Khartoum. This has resulted in the massive displacement of the communities residing in their ancestral land. Consequently, due to the above-mentioned reasons, there are also less agricultural activities that are ongoing in the region.

The Political, Social, Economic, Culture and Geographic Context

Since 1983 Southern Sudan has been in a constant civil war. This has affected negatively many farming activities, especially more so in Western Upper Nile Region due to the displacement, and the disruption of normal farming activities. Its central geographical position places the community members in a very awkward situation since they are unable to escape from all the attacks and other atrocities. The war as indicated above earlier on has culminated in an inter-tribal, inter-clan and religious war.

During this period there has been a gradual erosion of human dignity, traditional and cultural values. This has resulted in the disintegration of noble cultures, which made the community previously cohesive. In the process of implementing this project, one or more of the key challenges will be to rebuild the societal order and to revive people's dignity through peace orientation discussions.

The prolonged civil war and strife have culminated in the severe suffering of the people. Institutions have broken down and 75% of the Southern Sudanese who mainly depend on agriculture for their livelihood have been subjected to abject poverty and hunger. Due to the high poverty levels, most of the community members cannot afford basic farm inputs. The followings are facts indicating the magnitude of the problems:

- The civil war has disrupted agricultural activities as most of the people have been displaced or engaged in wars.
- There has been recurrent droughts and uneven distribution of rainfall that has led to crop failures and starvation. In addition there is lack of national food reserves.
- There has been consistent flooding, which has wiped out livestock in some areas, displaced 70% of the people and disrupted agriculture activities.
- There have been poor and deteriorating infrastructure systems due to the floods and the lack of development initiatives. There is also a desperate need for water and health services in most areas.
- There is a total of 90% of the farming communities who lack modern farming techniques caused by lack of agriculture extension workers.
- There is a total of 60% of the children who are suffering from malnutrition.
- There is great lack of civil authority structures at the borders (i.e. border police and border courts). Hence creating lawlessness and general insecurity resulting in the increase of crime. Thus, creating consistent cattle rustling and displacement.
- There are high tensions as a result of shifting political and military alliances of the Nuer and the Dinka.

Strategies

- To target the food deficient and displaced families who are organised into community groups and are involved in the development of agriculture activities. These are the families with little income or no assets, are jobless and socially deprived and live on less than \$1dollar per day (500 households.)
- Female-headed households are the main targets since in most cases, they are the majority in the war situations and experience most food shortages.
- To generate sustainable livelihood and food security of the communities by building their capacity for self-sufficiency and self-reliance to avoid and reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance.
- To develop solutions for people's needs for the long term rather than simply to provide services that improve their quality of life for a short term, through appropriate farming techniques.
- To integrate gender in peace building and income generating activities to ensure equal participation approaches in the community.
- To introduce soil and water conservation; seed selection and bulking; crop protection and production.

Expected Outputs

- Improved agriculture production will ensure food security in the area and create markets for the local population.
- Mitigate current food stress among the displaced families and host community members.
- Improve the nutritional status of the beneficiaries and counteract the negative effects of food insufficiency among the community members.
- Reduced out-migration of productive labourers, transforming their energy on food production.
- Community members interested in utilisation of a group-owned mechanism, form themselves and paid an agreed upon fee.
- Contact farmers and agriculture extension workers trained and enabled to carry out work entrusted to them effectively.
- Capacity building for farmer groups and associations to manage community based food security initiatives effectively.
- Integrated gender initiatives in development and peace building activities.

SUDAN

ANNEX I. DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2003 APPEAL

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2003**

Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
CARE INT	1,250,000	1,720,000	0	0	0	0	1,720,000	0.00%
FAO	18,907,587	19,437,837	4,723,935	0	0	4,723,935	14,713,902	24.30%
FAR	635,000	385,000	0	0	0	0	385,000	0.00%
FAR/IRC	360,000	360,000	0	0	0	0	360,000	0.00%
FAR/UNICEF	140,000	140,000	0	0	0	0	140,000	0.00%
IOM	10,850,000	10,850,000	0	0	0	0	10,850,000	0.00%
IRC	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	500,000	0.00%
KC-SP	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0.00%
MEDAIR	300,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	300,000	0.00%
NCA	220,000	220,000	0	0	0	0	220,000	0.00%
NMSA	954,000	954,000	0	0	0	0	954,000	0.00%
OCHA	2,556,464	4,121,899	3,201,294	235,572	0	3,436,866	685,033	83.38%
OXFAM	525,000	525,000	0	0	0	0	525,000	0.00%
OXFAM GB	317,500	317,500	0	0	0	0	317,500	0.00%
Plan Sudan	380,000	380,000	0	0	0	0	380,000	0.00%
SC - US	534,000	534,000	0	0	0	0	534,000	0.00%
SC UK	384,500	384,500	0	0	0	0	384,500	0.00%
SC USA	113,365	113,365	0	0	0	0	113,365	0.00%
UNDP	5,231,740	6,623,348	323,000	1,211,497	0	1,534,497	5,088,851	23.17%
UNDP/ UNSECOORD	1,193,600	1,193,600	0	380,130	0	380,130	813,470	31.85%
UNFPA	857,857	1,017,857	0	0	0	0	1,017,857	0.00%
UNHCR	12,397,463	12,397,463	10,165,253	0	772,197	10,937,450	1,460,013	88.22%
UNICEF	55,518,180	51,167,580	16,530,691	0	0	16,530,691	34,636,889	32.31%
UNICEF/UNMAS	1,315,000	1,195,000	339,121	0	0	339,121	855,879	28.38%
UNIDO	1,355,000	1,715,000	0	0	0	0	1,715,000	0.00%
UNMAS	5,407,850	2,341,340	3,066,511	0	0	3,066,511	(725,171)	100.00%
WFP	127,549,098	139,632,261	68,011,538	0	1,101,828	69,113,366	70,518,895	49.50%
WHO	5,256,839	4,341,307	1,196,678	0	0	1,196,678	3,144,629	27.56%
GRAND TOTAL	255,110,043	262,967,857	107'558'021	1,827,199	1,874,025	111,259,245	151,708,612	42.31%

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2003

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Canada	FAO	SUD-03/A01	Household food security programme: OLS agriculture component	51,395
Canada	FAO	SUD-03/A03	Household food security programme: Livestock component	51,395
Canada	FAO	SUD-03/A04	Household food security programme: Fisheries component	34,263
Canada	FAO	SUD-03/A05	Household food security programme: Coordination component	51,395
Canada	OCHA	SUD-03/CSS01	Coordination of UN humanitarian operations in the Sudan	169,397
Canada	UNDP	SUD-03/P/HR/RL08	This project aims to strengthen the locally brokered peace initiative and to support conflict transformation between the dinka and Missiriya tribes which facilitates sustainable, just and equitable access to resources in the Abyei region	221,477
Canada	UNDP	SUD-03/P/HR/RL10	Reduction of natural resource based conflict among pastoralists and farmers	709,220
Canada	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	SUD-03/S01A	Security operations	134,228
Canada	UNICEF	SUD-03/P/HR/RL01; P/HR/RL02; P/HR/RL03A; P/HR/RL04; P/HR/RL05A; P/HR/RL06; P/HR/RL07	Grassroots peace building [OLS Nairobi]	241,611
Canada	UNICEF	SUD-03/P/HR/RL01; P/HR/RL02; P/HR/RL03A; P/HR/RL04; P/HR/RL05A; P/HR/RL06; P/HR/RL07	Grassroots peace building; demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers; action to eradicate FGM in Sudan; eradicating the abduction of children and women; capacity building for practical protection; strengthening community-led peace building and conflict management initiatives in the Nuba Mountains; peace building in Abyei [OLS Khartoum]	161,074
Canada	UNICEF/UN MAS	SUD-03/MA03	Emergency mine risk education [OLS Khartoum]	258,389
Cyprus	OCHA	SUD-03/CSS01	Coordination of UN humanitarian operations in the Sudan	5,000
European Commission	FAO	SUD-03/A01	Household food security programme: OLS agriculture component	128,240
European Commission	FAO	SUD-03/A03	Household food security programme: livestock component	222,880
European Commission	FAO	SUD-03/A05	Household food security programme: coordination component	152,880

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2003

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

European Commission	UNICEF	SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition [OLS Khartoum]	107,048
European Commission	UNICEF	SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition [OLS Nairobi]	312,518
European Commission	UNICEF	SUD-03/S01B	Security operations [OLS Nairobi]	592,037
European Commission	UNICEF	SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme [OLS Khartoum]	135,131
European Commission	WFP	SUD-03/CSS08	UN Khartoum Air Cell	531,453
Finland	UNICEF	SUD-03/CSS03A; CSS04; CSS05A; CSS06	Humanitarian principles; information, advocacy and communications; OLS consortium - humanitarian services and coordination unit [OLS Khartoum]	17,023
Finland	UNICEF	SUD-03/E01A	Emergency basic education [OLS Khartoum]	155,206
Finland	UNICEF	SUD-03/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation [OLS Nairobi]	258,343
Finland	UNICEF	SUD-03/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation [OLS Nairobi]	26,911
Finland	UNICEF/UN MAS	SUD-03/MA03	Emergency mine risk education [OLS Khartoum]	80,732
Germany	UNMAS	SUD-03/MA01/MA02	Mine clearance; Nuba Mountains	300,115
Italy	FAO	SUD-03/A01	Household food security programme: OLS agriculture component	342,000
Italy	FAO	SUD-03/A03	Household food security programme: livestock component	342,000
Italy	OCHA	SUD-03/CSS01	Coordination of UN humanitarian operations in Sudan	117,786
Italy	OCHA	SUD-03/CSS01	Coordination of UN humanitarian operations in the Sudan	117,786
Italy	UNHCR	SUD-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees	570,125
Italy	UNICEF	SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition [OLS Nairobi]	118,407
Italy	WHO	SUD-03/H01	Emergency interventions in southern Sudan (mental health interventions integrated into primary health care for conflict victims)	114,286
Italy	WHO	SUD-03/H02	To fight against polio virus	53,821
Italy	WHO	SUD-03/H07B	Comprehensive health care services	1,028,571
Japan	UNHCR	SUD-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees	1,000,000
Japan	UNICEF	SUD-03/P/HR/RL01; P/HR/RL02; P/HR/RL03A; P/HR/RL04; P/HR/RL05A; P/HR/RL06; P/HR/RL07	Grassroots peace building; demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers; action to eradicate FGM in Sudan; eradicating the abduction of children and women; capacity building for practical protection; strengthening community-led peace building and conflict management initiatives in the Nuba Mountains; peace building in Abyei [OLS Khartoum]	450,000
Netherlands	OCHA	SUD-03/CSS01	Coordination of UN humanitarian operations in the Sudan	500,000

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2003

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Netherlands	UNICEF	SUD-03/CSS03A; CSS04; CSS05A; CSS06	Humanitarian principles; information, advocacy and communications; OLS consortium - humanitarian services and coordination unit [OLS Nairobi]	632,620
Netherlands	UNICEF	SUD-03/E01A	Emergency basic education [OLS Khartoum]	276,022
Netherlands	UNICEF	SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition [OLS Khartoum]	671,498
Netherlands	UNICEF	SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition [OLS Nairobi]	628,995
Netherlands	UNICEF	SUD-03/MS02; MS03; MS04A	Community capacity building; peace contingency planning; Northern upper Nile IDP resettlement programme [OLS Nairobi]	159,665
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A01	Household food security programme: immediate assistance to the people of the Nuba mountains	456,812
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A01	Assistance to HHFS activities (agriculture) in war-affected areas of southern Sudan - OLS northern sector	90,849
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A01	Assistance to HHFS (agriculture and livestock) in war-affected areas of southern Sudan - OLS southern sector	115,627
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A01	Household food security programme: OLS agriculture component	114,250
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A01	Household food security programme: OLS agriculture component	140,700
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A02	Household food security programme: drought-affected areas	94,760
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A03	Household food security programme: livestock component	227,228
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A03	Household food security programme: livestock component	44,900
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A03	Household food security programme: livestock component	51,850
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A04	Household food security programme: fisheries component	43,500
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A04	Household food security programme: fisheries component	29,620
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A05	Household food security programme: coordination component	17,200
Norway	FAO	SUD-03/A05	Household food security programme: coordination component	24,670
Norway	OCHA	SUD-03/CSS01	Coordination of UN humanitarian operations in the Sudan	422,066
Norway	UNDP	SUD-03/CSS10	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building	132,000
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/CSS03A; CSS04; CSS05A; CSS06	Humanitarian principles; information, advocacy and communications; OLS consortium - humanitarian services and coordination unit [OLS Nairobi]	408,150
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/E01A	Emergency basic education [OLS Nairobi]	140,862
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/E01A	Emergency basic education [OLS Khartoum]	84,209

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2003

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition [OLS Khartoum]	84,209
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition [OLS Nairobi]	235,862
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition [OLS Nairobi]	291,895
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/MS02; MS03; MS04A	Community capacity building; peace contingency planning: Northern upper Nile IDP resettlement programme [OLS Khartoum]	19,472
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/MS02; MS03; MS04A	Community capacity building; peace contingency planning: Northern upper Nile IDP resettlement programme [OLS Nairobi]	147,134
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/P/HR/RL01; P/HR/RL02; P/HR/RL03A; P/HR/RL04; P/HR/RL05A; P/HR/RL06; P/HR/RL07	Demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers [OLS Nairobi]	408,150
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/P/HR/RL01; P/HR/RL02; P/HR/RL03A; P/HR/RL04; P/HR/RL05A; P/HR/RL06; P/HR/RL07	Grassroots peace building; demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers; action to eradicate FGM in Sudan; eradicating the abduction of children and women; capacity building for practical protection; strengthening community-led peace building and conflict management initiatives in the Nuba Mountains; peace building in Abyei [OLS Nairobi]	191,895
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/P/HR/RL01; P/HR/RL02; P/HR/RL03A; P/HR/RL04; P/HR/RL05A; P/HR/RL06; P/HR/RL07	Grassroots peace building; demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers; action to eradicate FGM in Sudan; eradicating the abduction of children and women; capacity building for practical protection; strengthening community-led peace building and conflict management initiatives in the Nuba Mountains; peace building in Abyei [OLS Khartoum]	272,100
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/S/NF01	Family shelter and relief items [OLS Nairobi]	143,895
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/S01B	Security operations [OLS Nairobi]	434,790
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme [OLS Khartoum]	84,209
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme [OLS Nairobi]	346,862
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme [OLS Nairobi]	241,895
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme [OLS Khartoum]	579,720
Carry Over	UNHCR	SUD-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees	147,940
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	SUD-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees [REPRESENTS CURRENT ALLOCATION BY UNHCR FROM UNEARMARKED OR BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS]	6,732,425
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	SUD-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees	12,703
Carry Over	UNHCR	SUD-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees [OTHER INCOME: ADJUSTMENT/CANCELLATION/REFUND]	624,257

SUDAN

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2003

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition [OLS Nairobi]	150,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	SUD-03/P/HR/RL01; P/HR/RL02; P/HR/RL03A; P/HR/RL04; P/HR/RL05A; P/HR/RL06; P/HR/RL07	Grassroots peace building; demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers; action to eradicate FGM in Sudan; eradicating the abduction of children and women; capacity building for practical protection; strengthening community-led peace building and conflict management initiatives in the Nuba Mountains; peace building in Abyei [OLS Nairobi]	49,554
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	SUD-03/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation [OLS Nairobi]	400,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNMAS	SUD-03/MA01/MA02	Coordination	359,757
Sweden	FAO	SUD-03/A01	Agriculture	540,000
Sweden	FAO	SUD-03/A03	Livestock	205,000
Sweden	FAO	SUD-03/A04	Fisheries	150,000
Sweden	FAO	SUD-03/A05	Coordination	100,000
Sweden	OCHA	SUD-03/CSS01	Coordination of UN humanitarian operations in the Sudan	287,161
Switzerland	UNICEF	SUD-03/S01B	Security operations [OLS Nairobi]	287,768
Switzerland	UNICEF	SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme in the Nuba Mountains [OLS Nairobi]	647,478
Switzerland	UNMAS	SUD-03/MA01/MA02	Emergency mine action in Sudan; emergency mine clearance in the Nuba Mountains	37,675
United Kingdom	OCHA	SUD-03/CSS01	To improve the international humanitarian response in Sudan by building the capacity of the SRRA and HAC to respond to the demands of the international humanitarian community	395,670
United Kingdom	OCHA	SUD-03/CSS01	To promote effective, appropriate and timely response to the complex emergency in Sudan	1,422,000
United Kingdom	UNDP	SUD-03/CSS10	Emergency capacity support for coordination and planning management	280,800
United Kingdom	UNDP	SUD-03/CSS10	Un contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building	132,000
United Kingdom	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	SUD-03/S01A	To provide support to the UN Security Coordination and Management system for humanitarian operations in Sudan	245,902
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-03/E01A	Emergency basic education [OLS Nairobi]	1,823,072
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-03/E01A	Emergency basic education [OLS Khartoum]	1,282,048
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-03/S01B	To provide support to the existing UN Security Coordination and Management system for humanitarian operations in Sudan [OLS Nairobi]	737,703
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme [OLS Nairobi]	100,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme [OLS Khartoum]	396,825
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme [OLS Nairobi]	396,825
United Kingdom	UNMAS	SUD-03/MA01/MA02	Mine clearance; Nuba Mountains	796,164

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Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2003

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

United Kingdom	UNMAS	SUD-03/MA01/MA02	Emergency mine action in Sudan, including mine clearance in the Nuba Mountains	1,572,800
United States	FAO	SUD-03/A03	Household food security programme: livestock component	200,000
United States	FAO	SUD-03/A03	Household food security programme: livestock component	320,526
United States	FAO	SUD-03/A05	Household food security programme: coordination component	100,000
United States	FAO	SUD-03/A05	Household food security programme: coordination component	279,995
United States	UNDP	SUD-03/CSS10	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building	59,000
United States	UNHCR	SUD-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees	1,850,000
United States	UNICEF	SUD-03/CSS03A; CSS04; CSS05A; CSS06	Humanitarian principles; information, advocacy and communications; OLS consortium - humanitarian services and coordination unit [OLS Nairobi]	207,700
United States	UNICEF	SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition [OLS Nairobi]	248,075
United States	UNICEF	SUD-03/S/NF01	Family shelter and relief items [OLS Nairobi]	288,450
United States	UNICEF	SUD-03/S01B	Security operations [OLS Nairobi]	207,700
United States	UNICEF	SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme [OLS Nairobi]	248,075
United States	WFP	SUD-03/CSS08	UN Khartoum Air Cell	300,000
Total non food				42,977,332

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Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2003

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Denmark	Various	1077	330,668
Finland	Salt	514	322,928
Finland	Sorghum	165	136,315
Ireland	Sorghum	455	342,076
Italy	Pulses	911	991,080
Italy	Sorghum	1448	1,142,857
Japan		7916	5,833,333
Japan	Sorghum	947	370,695
Japan	Sorghum	65	23,871
Japan	Various	2294	2,372,039
Japan	Various	1150	1,177,530
Netherlands	Various	1215	1,379,350
Netherlands	Various	2234	800,000
Norway	Sorghum	698	555,556
Carry Over	Sorghum	3304	1,101,828
Sweden	Pulses	1000	500,503
Switzerland	DSM	87	404,634
Switzerland	Various	685	367,647
United Kingdom	Various	3766	3,968,254
United Kingdom	Various	617	417,529
United States			200,000
United States	DSM	30	60,020
United States	Sorghum	1742	600,000
United States	Various	7510	5,974,700
United States	Various	28000	24,723,200
United States	Various	14860	12,503,400
United States	Various	1640	1,681,900
Total food aid			68,281,913

Grand total **111,259,245**

Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2003

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
AGRICULTURE						
SUD-03/FAO	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	FAO	0	0	0	0
SUD-03/A06	Food security enhancement project	SC USA	113,365	113,365	0	113,365
SUD-03/A07	Household food security in support of conflict transformation in drought-affected areas of Greater Darfur	FAO	0	530,250	0	530,250
SUD-03/A05	Household food security programme: Coordination component	FAO	1,451,210	1,451,210	726,140	725,070
SUD-03/A02	Household food security programme: Drought-affected areas	FAO	3,166,100	3,166,100	94,760	3,071,340
SUD-03/A04	Household food security programme: Fisheries component	FAO	2,432,320	2,432,320	257,383	2,174,937
SUD-03/A03	Household food security programme: Livestock component	FAO	3,233,807	3,233,807	1,665,779	1,568,028
SUD-03/A01	Household food security programme: OLS agriculture component	FAO	8,624,150	8,624,150	1,979,873	6,644,277
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			19,020,952	19,551,202	4,723,935	14,827,267
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
SUD-03/CSS01	Coordination of UN humanitarian operations in the Sudan	OCHA	2,286,664	2,491,499	3,436,866	(945,367)
SUD-03/CSS02	Humanitarian information network for Sudan	OCHA	9,900	0	0	0
SUD-03/CSS03B	Humanitarian principles	OCHA	259,900	259,900	0	259,900
SUD-03/CSS03A; CSS04; CSS05A; CSS06	Humanitarian principles; information, advocacy and communications; OLS consortium - humanitarian services and coordination unit; planning analysis, monitoring and evaluation	UNICEF	4,916,000	4,543,000	1,265,493	3,277,507
SUD-03/CSS05B	OLS Consortium - humanitarian services and coordination unit	OXFAM GB	317,500	317,500	0	317,500
SUD-03/CSS09	Sudan transitional assistance and recovery database	OCHA	0	97,600	0	97,600
SUD-03/CSS07	Support to the Nuba Mountains Programme Advancing Conflict Transformation (NMPACT) for programme coordination	UNDP	595,080	595,080	0	595,080
SUD-03/CSS11	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of humanitarian operations	OCHA	0	1,272,900	0	1,272,900
SUD-03/CSS10	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building (Emergency capacity support for coordination and planning management targeted at the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator's office)	UNDP	0	2,173,608	603,800	1,569,808
SUD-03/CSS08	United Nations Khartoum Air Cell - UNKAC (Revision of requirements is based upon the information from WFP/Rome)	WFP	781,866	1,056,261	831,453	224,808
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			9,166,910	12,807,348	6,137,612	6,669,736
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
SUD-03/ER/I06	Emergency rail corridor rehabilitation - SO 10278.0	WFP	0	1,926,000	0	1,926,000
SUD-03/ER/I01	Grassroots peace building and livelihoods system support for the people of the Nuba Mountains	UNDP	1,074,760	1,074,760	0	1,074,760
SUD-03/ER/I02	Support to education sector: rehabilitation of rural community-based facilities for the production of inputs for schools and institutions	UNIDO	390,000	390,000	0	390,000
SUD-03/ER/I03	Support to food security and agriculture: promotion of rural community-based micro and home-based enterprises for women empowerment in improving food security	UNIDO	500,000	500,000	0	500,000
SUD-03/ER/I04	Support to health sector: local entrepreneurship development for resource-based production of health related products	UNIDO	465,000	465,000	0	465,000
SUD-03/ER/I05	Support to Rural Energy and Water Supply: Enhancing the role of rural energy for productive use	UNIDO	0	360,000	0	360,000
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			2,429,760	4,715,760	0	4,715,760

Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2003

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
EDUCATION						
SUD-03/E01E	Emergency basic education	NCA	220,000	220,000	0	220,000
SUD-03/E01B	Emergency basic education	OXFAM	525,000	525,000	0	525,000
SUD-03/E01F	Emergency basic education	Plan Sudan	380,000	380,000	0	380,000
SUD-03/E01C	Emergency basic education	SC - US	534,000	534,000	0	534,000
SUD-03/E01D	Emergency basic education	SC UK	384,500	384,500	0	384,500
SUD-03/E01A	Emergency basic education	UNICEF	7,113,100	6,500,500	3,761,419	2,739,081
SUD-03/E02	Koinonia educational centre Nuba Mountains	KC-SP	100,000	100,000	0	100,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			9,256,600	8,644,000	3,761,419	4,882,581
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS						
SUD-03/S/NF01	Family shelter and relief items	UNICEF	2,465,000	2,210,000	432,345	1,777,655
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			2,465,000	2,210,000	432,345	1,777,655
FOOD						
SUD-03/F01	Emergency food assistance to Sudanese populations affected by war and natural disasters (Revision of requirements is based upon the information from WFP/Rome)	WFP	124,176,508	131,100,000	63,709,152	67,390,848
SUD-03/F02	Food aid assistance to refugees (Revision of requirements is based upon the information from WFP/Rome)	WFP	2,240,724	5,200,000	4,572,761	627,239
Sub total for FOOD			126,417,232	136,300,000	68,281,913	68,018,087
HEALTH						
SUD-03/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	685,254	(685,254)
SUD-03/H07B	Comprehensive health care services	WHO	1,472,560	1,279,500	1,028,571	250,929
SUD-03/H07A; H08A; H09	Comprehensive health care services; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; healthy growth and nutrition	UNICEF	17,981,580	15,981,580	2,848,507	13,133,073
SUD-03/H14	Comprehensive reproductive health programme	FAR	300,000	85,000	0	85,000
SUD-03/H08B	HIV/AIDS prevention and control	WHO	732,059	642,059	0	642,059
SUD-03/H03	Improving the quality of life through a basic development needs programme	WHO	507,370	235,670	0	235,670
SUD-03/H04	Infection control through safe handling of hazardous hospital waste	WHO	80,772	0	0	0
SUD-03/H12	Integrated RH services - North and South Kordofan States	UNFPA	196,775	396,775	0	396,775
SUD-03/H01	Mental health interventions integrated into primary health care for conflict victims	WHO	449,460	399,460	114,286	285,174
SUD-03/H05	Physical rehabilitation of disabled people	WHO	489,720	489,720	0	489,720
SUD-03/H13	Primary health care support	MEDAIR	300,000	300,000	0	300,000
SUD-03/H11	RH and HIV/AIDS - Bahr El Ghazal	UNFPA	302,082	302,082	0	302,082
SUD-03/H02	Strengthening emergency preparedness and response to communicable diseases outbreaks	WHO	930,998	760,998	53,821	707,177
SUD-03/H06	Strengthening health sector coordination and reconciliation	WHO	438,900	378,900	0	378,900
SUD-03/H10	Training of village midwives in greater Equatoria	UNFPA	94,000	94,000	0	94,000
Sub total for HEALTH			24,276,276	21,345,744	4,730,439	16,615,305

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
MINE ACTION						
SUD-03/MA01/MA02	Emergency mine action in Sudan; emergency mine clearance in the Nuba Mountains	UNMAS	5,407,850	2,341,340	3,066,511	(725,171)
SUD-03/MA03	Emergency mine risk education	UNICEF/UNMAS	1,315,000	1,195,000	339,121	855,879
Sub total for MINE ACTION			6,722,850	3,536,340	3,405,632	130,708
MULTI-SECTOR						
SUD-03/MS02; MS03; MS04A	Community capacity building; peace contingency planning; Northern upper Nile IDP resettlement programme	UNICEF	4,087,800	4,752,800	326,271	4,426,529
SUD-03/MS07	IDP return and reintegration in Sudan	IOM	10,850,000	10,850,000	0	10,850,000
SUD-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees	UNHCR	12,397,463	12,397,463	10,937,450	1,460,013
SUD-03/MS04B	Northern Upper Nile IDP Resettlement Programme FAR		335,000	300,000	0	300,000
SUD-03/MS10	Nuba Mountains humanitarian assistance programme	IRC	500,000	500,000	0	500,000
SUD-03/MS08	Programme for rebuilding rural livelihoods in the Nuba Mountains	CARE INT	1,250,000	1,720,000	0	1,720,000
SUD-03/MS05	Reintegration of IDPs returning to the Nuba Mountains	NMSA	954,000	954,000	0	954,000
SUD-03/MS06	Return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs	UNDP	1,042,000	1,042,000	0	1,042,000
SUD-03/MS09	Strengthening civil society in the Nuba Mountains	FAR/IRC	360,000	360,000	0	360,000
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			31,776,263	32,876,263	11,263,721	21,612,542
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW						
SUD-03/P/HR/RL03B	Action to eradicate female genital mutilation (FGM) in Sudan	UNFPA	155,000	115,000	0	115,000
SUD-03/P/HR/RL08	Capacity building for peace in Abyei	UNDP	237,900	237,900	221,477	16,423
SUD-03/P/HR/RL05B	Capacity building for practical protection	UNFPA	110,000	110,000	0	110,000
SUD-03/P/HR/RL01; P/HR/RL02; P/HR/RL03A; P/HR/RL04; P/HR/RL05A; P/HR/RL06; P/HR/RL07	Grassroots peace building; demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers; action to eradicate FGM in Sudan; eradicating the abduction of children and women; capacity building for practical protection; strengthening community-led peace building and co	UNICEF	7,884,500	7,409,500	1,774,384	5,635,116
SUD-03/P/HR/RL11	Protection of abandoned infants	FAR/UNICEF	140,000	140,000	0	140,000
SUD-03/P/HR/RL10	Reduction of natural resource based conflict among pastoralists and farmers	UNDP	1,500,000	1,500,000	709,220	790,780
SUD-03/P/HR/RL09	Upper Nile Peace Dividends Project	UNDP	782,000	0	0	0
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			10,809,400	9,512,400	2,705,081	6,807,319

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
SECURITY						
SUD-03/S01A	Security operations	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	1,193,600	1,193,600	380,130	813,470
SUD-03/S01B	Security operations	UNICEF	3,035,000	3,035,000	2,259,998	775,002
SUD-03/S01C	Security operations	WFP	350,000	350,000	0	350,000
SUD-03/S01D	Security operations	WHO	155,000	155,000	0	155,000
Sub total for SECURITY			4,733,600	4,733,600	2,640,128	2,093,472
WATER AND SANITATION						
SUD-03/WS01	Water and environmental sanitation programme (WES)	UNICEF	8,035,200	6,735,200	3,177,020	3,558,180
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			8,035,200	6,735,200	3,177,020	3,558,180
Grand Total:			255,110,043	262,967,857	111'259'245	151,708,612

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Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 13 October 2003

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
6-Feb-03	Canada	ICRC	Multi-sectoral assistance	653,595
7-Aug-03	Canada	IFRC	IFRC Emergency Appeal for children, women and socially vulnerable in Kassala province	107,914
7-Mar-03	Canada	WV	Health and medical	335,570
Subtotal for Canada				1,097,079
24-Feb-03	France		Direct support to communities through the implementation of income and employment generating activities and/or provision of basic services	1,074,114
24-Feb-03	France	EDM	In support of a women empowerment project in Khartoum state	81,873
Subtotal for France				1,155,987
10-Sep-03	Germany	IFRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance	223,853
Subtotal for Germany				223,853
16-Mar-03	Japan	ACTH	For improving its paediatrics unit by providing necessary medical equipment for newborn such as incubators, ventilator and blood gas analyser, for saving children's lives	71,900
16-Mar-03	Japan	ARC	For a project entitled "Rainwater Harvesting for Improving Subsistence Farmers Productivity and Environmental Livelihood in South Darfur State"	18,300
7-Aug-03	Japan	Bilateral	In kind - humanitarian assistance to Sudan, which sustained damage from a flood (30 tents, 200 blankets, 10 plastic sheets, 11 portable water tanks, 15 electric generators 15 cord reels and 240 plastic tanks)	170,407
16-Mar-03	Japan	Global 2000 of the Carter Centre	Help in supplying household filters which are essential for the effort of guinea worm eradication	81,781
16-Mar-03	Japan	HMC	For a project entitled "Assisting Dispensary in Kalakia in South Khartoum"	19,238
16-Mar-03	Japan	KTC	For a project entitled "Assisting Radiology Department Rehabilitation"	32,000
Subtotal for Japan				393,626
27-Mar-03	Netherlands	ACF	Integrated programmes of health, nutrition, water and sanitation and disaster preparedness for internally displaced, war-affected and vulnerable people in and around Juba	235,931
9-Sep-03	Netherlands	EDM	Psychosocial support and rehabilitation of displaced, war affected and vulnerable children in the Sudan	141,503
4-Feb-03	Netherlands	IRC	Basic health programme in Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile States	173,905
4-Feb-03	Netherlands	IRC	Strengthening civil society in Khartoum; self-reliance programme in Wau and consolidation of humanitarian assistance to war displaced in Kassala	597,400
24-Feb-03	Netherlands	SC UK	For community water and sanitation programme in South Sudan	102,925
4-Mar-03	Netherlands	SC UK	An extension of the Community Animal Health Project in South Sudan	319,306
Subtotal for Netherlands				1,570,970
1-Oct-03	Norway	WHO	TB control in Sudan	209,424
Subtotal for Norway				209,424
17-Jul-03	Private/NGO/Intl	IFRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance	28,100
Subtotal for Private/NGO/Intl				28,100
17-Jul-03	Sweden	IFRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance	82,908
Subtotal for Sweden				82,908

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Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 13 October 2003

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
6-Jan-02	Switzerland	MEDAIR	Basic health south Sudan	359,712
5-Apr-03	Switzerland	Nile Mission	Swiss dairy products	45,985
6-Jan-02	Switzerland	OLS	Security, cash cooperation	287,770
11-Jul-03	Switzerland	SHA	Coordination	44,445
5-Apr-03	Switzerland	Swiss Embassy	Swiss dairy products	70,803
Subtotal for Switzerland				808,715
28-Feb-03	United Kingdom	ICRC	To support the ICRC's humanitarian work in Sudan; protection and assistance to people affected by the continuing conflict and crisis	3,968,254
25-Jul-03	United Kingdom	IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	24,711
1-Aug-03	United Kingdom	MSF	Treatment for Human African Trypanosomiasis affected patients from Maridi and Mundri counties	403,226
1-Jun-03	United Kingdom	MSF	Primary health care programme to improve the overall health status of the population of Akop, Ananatak and Luacjang Payams in Tonj country	435,146
1-Jun-03	United Kingdom	MSF	To provide access to basic primary health care services, tackling neglected diseases such as Kala Azar, monitoring and responding to health emergencies	695,082
1-Jun-03	United Kingdom	SC UK	To contribute to the resolving of all cases of women and children abducted in the project's operational areas, including - where necessary - protection from abuse, care, tracing, reunification with relatives and reintegration	833,333
Subtotal for United Kingdom				6,359,752
29-Jan-03	United States		Field staff/technical assistance	12,850
14-Feb-03	United States		Operations support	50,000
22-Jan-03	United States		Estimate for staffing and travel	100,000
29-Jan-03	United States		Field staff/technical assistance	134,828
9-Jan-03	United States		Personnel support	140,430
10-Jan-03	United States		EDC cooperative agreement/leader cooperative agreement	500,000
10-Mar-03	United States		PACT - cooperative agreement small grant projects in Sudan	1,000,000
3-Feb-03	United States	AAH	Nutritional surveillance	349,997
14-Mar-03	United States	ACF	Nutrition, health, water in Juba and Wau	804,125
19-Mar-03	United States	ADRA	Emergency water aand environmental sanitation: food access	350,000
23-Jan-03	United States	ARC	Health, watsan, capacity building to IDps, returnees, war-affected in eastern Equatoria	1,399,992
28-Oct-02	United States	CA	Funding for CA for all Nuba conference	102,467
6-Feb-03	United States	CARE	Agriculture, food security, health education	1,364,993
23-Jan-03	United States	CONCERN	Enhancing the capacity of local communities to achieve food security and self-reliance	1,400,000
21-Nov-02	United States	EDC	Funding for EDC for southern Sudan radio design	74,365
6-Feb-03	United States	GOAL /IRDO	Health nutrition in the north - Kassala and Malakal	499,999

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Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 13 October 2003

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
26-Feb-03	United States	IRC	Health and food security in the northern sector	399,680
24-Mar-03	United States	IRC	Health programmes through Accord, Tearfund, WRI	1,000,000
14-Jan-03	United States	MEDAIR	Mobile and emergency health	509,230
14-Jan-03	United States	NPA	Agriculture: eastern Equatoria, Yei, lakes; capacity building; emergency response	1,906,040
27-Feb-03	United States	NPA	In kind - food aid	11,227,400
16-Nov-02	United States	Samaritan's Purse	Emergency food intervention, opposition areas of Kassala State, northern Sudan	384,054
4-Mar-03	United States	SC - US	Managed health programmes in the Nuba Mountains	500,000
3-Feb-03	United States	SC UK	Emergency food security and preventative health care intervention in Bahr-el-Ghazal	600,000
9-Jan-03	United States	VSF	Emergency veterinary programme in southern Sudan	400,000
Subtotal for United States				25,210,450
Grand Total:				37,140,864

SUDAN

Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan 2003

Major donors by contributions

(carry over not included)

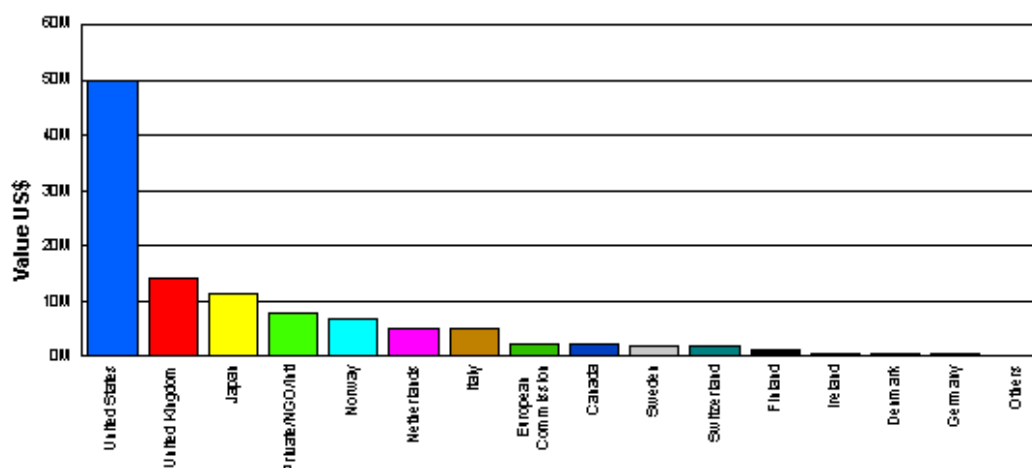
13-October-2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	50,052,741	45.76%
United Kingdom	13,967,592	12.77%
Japan	11,227,468	10.26%
Norway	6,676,897	6.10%
Netherlands	5,048,150	4.62%
Italy	4,938,719	4.51%
European Commission	2,182,187	1.99%
Canada	2,083,844	1.91%
Sweden	1,782,664	1.63%
Switzerland	1,745,202	1.60%
Finland	997,458	0.91%
Ireland	342,076	0.31%
Denmark	330,668	0.30%
Germany	300,115	0.27%
Others	5,000	0.00%
Private/NGO/Inti*	7,704,439	7.04%
Grand Total:	109,385,220	100%

*) This includes unearmarked or broadly earmarked donor contributions which have been allocated by UNHCR to this appeal, as well as contributions from private and other non-government donors.

Major donors by contributions

(carry over not included)

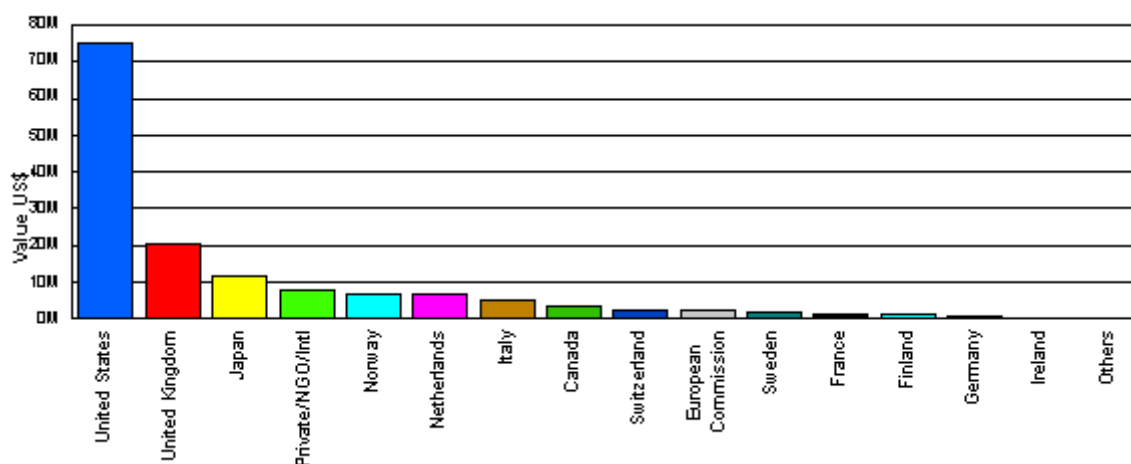


SUDAN

**Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for
Sudan 2003**

Major Donors by Total Contributions*
(carry over not included)
13 October 2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	75,263,191	51.37%
United Kingdom	20,327,344	13.87%
Japan	11,621,094	7.93%
Private/NGO/Intl	7,732,539	5.28%
Norway	6,886,321	4.70%
Netherlands	6,619,120	4.52%
Italy	4,938,719	3.37%
Canada	3,180,923	2.17%
Switzerland	2,553,917	1.74%
European Commission	2,182,187	1.49%
Sweden	1,865,572	1.27%
France	1,155,987	0.79%
Finland	997,458	0.68%
Germany	523,968	0.36%
Ireland	342,076	0.23%
Others	335,668	0.23%
Grand Total:	146,526,084	100%



* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

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