

**Consultants Report
(First Draft)**

**WHAT THE EXISTING
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT
PERMITS WITHIN THE CCCD FRAMEWORK**

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1.0. Section One: Introduction:

1.1. Terms of Reference:

This study is conducted for Plan Sudan according to the following terms of reference:

Help Plan Sudan to identify the extent to which and the expected timeframe under which Plan can move forward CCCD for what it stands for Child rights programming:

- Women and children to play a more active role with a say in the definition and implementation of their local development agenda,
- The poor and the marginalized people to participate in decision making and have effective access to services,
- Programs/projects implementation that comply with plan's principles,
- Possibility to engage in mutually rewarding partnerships, alliances, and networks,
- Engaging in lobbying and advocacy,
- Improve CBOs formation and effectiveness (equal roles and responsibilities).

The study is also to measure how Plan communities, staff and partners could react to the introduction of child centered community development and advise Plan management on ways and means to mitigate documented weaknesses and limitations.

1.2. Method of the Study:

Desk review of plan CCCD gaps analysis, CCCD literature, visited 5 current Plan Sudan operational areas in North Kordofan, White Nile, Khashm El Girba, and Kassala States; utilized the focus group discussions and structured interviews with children, women, other community members, national NGOs, staff, local and national government staff, other large NGOs staff and plan staff.

According to the work schedule, the study team spent two days at each program area. On the program site, the team started its assignment by meeting with Plan Sudan Head Quarter offices key staff to get background information and discuss about objectives and implementation and output of the project on each site.

Then the team held meetings and discussion with target groups representatives as directed by HQ office key staff. The criteria for selection of representatives of target groups had been decided upon in consultation with HQ staff, and included leaders of local committees, representatives of local committees, representatives of women groups, representatives of targeted children and external cooperating bodies closely affiliated with the programs. These meetings had taken place with mixed representatives of these groups together for further verification of findings.

The consultants' used examples of Plan specific communities and projects findings, with examples of similar community development endeavors by other UN and NGOs organizations, to draw lessons that can be used for improving Plan intervention approaches and methods in Sudan.

1.3. Work-plan of the Study

Date	Activity
Saturday, 17/6/06:	Moving to El Obeid, arriving same day and started preliminary meeting with Plan Sudan staff.
Sunday, 18/6/06:	Continued meetings in El Obeid.
Monday, 19/6/06:	Continued meeting in El Obeid, and moved evening to Kosti, and met with Plan Sudan staff.
Tuesday, 20/6/06:	Continued meeting with Plan Sudan Staff and partners and target groups in Kosti.
Wednesday, 21/6/06:	Moved evening to Dueim.
Thursday, 22/6/06:	Meeting with Plan staff and continued meetings with community committees and Plan partners in Dueim, and moved to Khartoum.
Friday – Sunday	Stayed in Khartoum discussing over findings and preparing for the next round.
Monday 26/6/06:	Moved to Khashm El Girba
Tuesday, 27/6/06	Meeting with Plan Sudan staff and target group meetings.
Wednesday, 28/6/06:	Continue meetings and move in the evening to Kassala.

Thursday, 29/6/06: Continue meetings with target groups and returned back to Khartoum.

Report Writing: 15 days.

Typing and corrections: 3 days.

2.0. Section Two: Empowerment of Women and Children for an Active Role and a say in the Definition and Implementation of their Local Development Agenda:

2.1. Empowerment of Women:

In spite of the intensive work of Plan in the area of women empowerment, still the women of Plan are shy and marginalized. Women representation in community development committees are quite minimal and almost non existent in many villages, for they are silent in large groups or in front of men.

About 85% of women are kept away from Plan programs, as being dominated by men. Women have access to land, have livestock and can sell items in the market, and can participate in seasonal agricultural work as seasonal laborers. They are not welcomed in hard work though they collect firewood and fetch water from long distances. However, their participation is weak governed by tradition even though her opinion is sometimes taken into consideration.

Women had entered many areas of education, production, but had not obtained the right of decision making. Their share in the community committees is low and when chosen they are used as symbols to satisfy Plans requirements community development membership. In cases when effectively chosen, women were either old women or teachers or young girl with high level of education; with social status and respect are allowed to be selected as part of the committees' membership. They are shy in large meetings and can speak when are found in small groups of women constituents.

One area of Plan work is to raise the awareness of he community, particularly of women about the bad habit and traditions, such as that of genital circumcision/mutilation. Though

women concede to the harm created by this tradition, yet they still stick to their old traditions as taboos that can not be changed under any circumstances. Women take an advantage of their men being away, and take their daughters to the midwife to perform this circumcision operation. This area is part of Plan mandate and function which was not successfully overcome, being in the heart of child right to conserve and protect its body and life and sex life in the future. More intensive work by Plan is needed in interacting with women at home and in the market place, and in community meetings. Small size women meetings may prove more appropriate to accommodate women shyness and reduce dominance of men. In those meetings women can express their felt needs and can suggest good ideas for improving their livelihood and social behavior. Literacy education for women and ensured continuity of schools for school girls are a necessity to breakthrough the rigid barriers of traditions.

Establishment of village centers can be pivotal in strengthening the active role of women in the community. They are ready and have the ability to learn and change, however they need special attention and qualified staff for educating them. Non working women depend on men completely, and are housewives spending time in attending children and family cooking and bringing water in many cases. But to give them financial independence will add to their empowerment; this can be achieved through women producing folklore items, food processing and storage, cloth making and handcrafts.

National Sudanese Women Union is a political identity that can help in promoting plan projects by virtue of their contacts and ability to build up on their affiliation with locality and state authorities, and can work intensively and extensively among women mobilization.

2.2. Empowerment of Children: Poverty is basic in having low education institutions in most villages of Sudan. High school fees, distance of schools from residential areas of children particularly girls, absence of boarding hostels are among the factors impeding students enrollment and continuing education. Boys leave schools at early age and look for marginal jobs, and the problem gets more pronounced in case of girls who are forced

to stay at home when they reach puberty, waiting for getting married at an early age. Hardly any child from these villages reaches post secondary school level due to poverty situation, lack of access to books, good teaching, short time for studying with no light available and high value fees of exams and other requirements. The role of Plan in this respect was valuable, but more effort and budget is needed.

The role of the child in extending the concept of child right to the society and among fellow children is weak given the high cost of preparation and dissemination. However, this role of children in dissemination of the concept of child right in the community has been encouraged by Plan, yet it was with various degrees of successes. In Sheikan locality PU of North Kordofan, the office was able to take advanced steps in obtaining the service of a Child-drama expert, who is helping developing this component. Other PU is indulged in this affair with amateur efforts and spotty outcomes. These and the community including change agents, popular leaders such as Youth Union, Women Union, Mutawnat Lawyers Society are putting sporadic, non concerted efforts, which had limited outreach and being not well received by the society at large.

3.0. Section Three: Measuring How Plan Communities, Staff and Partners could react to the Introduction of Child Centered Community Development (CCCD)

3.1. Child Centeredness:

With the CCCD connotation, the CC (child centeredness) will be discussed in this part first while the CD (community Development) will be tackled later. The base of comprehending the concept of child care exists in the indigenous culture of societies; on societal parental obligations towards the child, from prior birth through out the different stages. Communities distinguished that the family will be closely looking at the child until reaching the school level, when by then the school will take over, coming out with major interventions in the child up-bringing and guidance.

3.2. The Statutory Position about Child Care:

The intervention of Plan has given a statutory and civic side for they have started talking about child rights - right of bringing him up, meeting his basic needs in health, medical

care, protection, education, etc; strengthened in that by the statutory side, via the Child Care State Council of North Kordofan ratified by the Wali Decision No 44 for 4/5/2000, is cited as a specific example from which laws we can draw the following:

- 1) Design State plans and programs for child care and development within context of the general Plan of the State, and following the execution of these programs with the government agents, and specialized non government organizations, after passing them by the Council.
- 2) Alert awareness about childhood issues and develop methods and means of mobilizing it.
- 3) Provide the complete health care for the child from all its protection and treatment aspects.
- 4) Establishment of a development social service for all children in sufficiency, integration and balance, particularly for the poor families.
- 5) Mobilize the popular participation, and support the joint projects between the government efforts and by others in the area of childhood, particularly the projects initiated by self dependency.

CBOs like Mutawnat dialogue with the Attorney General; here in documented laws, had no shortage, as they look comprehensively well cited with reference to child right, to which Sudan has ratified. The question is how to enact this agreement? Before discussing this, the general Standard Law for Child Care, as ratified by all states governments is given below to precipitate the understanding that the Government of Sudan had already established a base for dealing with the Child Care issues.

3.2.1. The Standard State Child Care Council Law Project for 2004

Following on this statutory, an excerpt of the Standard State Child Care Council Law Project for 2004, to be adopted and endorsed by all States governments in Sudan in accordance to the clause (7) of the Child Law for the year 2004, based on the 1991 the National Council Child Care Law ratified by the President of the Sudan in 23 September 1991; some of the important clauses of the States Child Care Law is presented here to

discern focus on certain points that needs activation and diffusion to the public and the government officials; these excerpts are as follows:

3.2.2. Composition of the Council:

- 1) The Wali – the president
- 2) The Minister – alternate president
- 3) The Minister of Education and Training - member
- 4) The Minister of Health - member
- 5) The Minister of Finance - member
- 6) The President of the Legal Administration - member
- 7) The Localities Commissioners - member
- 8) The Director of State Police - member
- 9) Secretary assistant of the Child Care Council – member and secretary
- 10) 3 Notable Personalities concerned with Childs affairs – member

3.2.3. Mandate of the Council and Responsibilities:

- 1) Design public policies and plans and coordination between organizations and corporations to secure the right of the child in survival and protection and care and development and scientific determination of the child's needs, without distortion of what is generally mentioned the Council has the following mandates and they are:
 - a- Honoring the commitments of Sudan to documents ratified by the Sudan particularly the International Agreement for Child Rights, and the convention of the Arabic and African child rights for survival of childhood and its development and monitoring its execution through an comprehensive development vision.
 - b- Alerting about the awareness about childhood issues and developing of methods and means of mobilizing it.
 - c- Contributing to the securing of the livelihood of the family, and the provision of its basic needs and its social securities to create an atmosphere of required stability for safe upraising of children.

- d- Providing of a complete health care for the child from all its protection and treatment aspects.
- e- Establishing of a development social service for all children in sufficiency, integration and balance, particularly for the poor families.
- f- Establishing a system for up raising children with special needs.
- g- Coordinating the efforts between the government agencies and the NGOs and Popular organizations that are concerned with child hood sector and monitoring and evaluation their activities.
- h- Issuing of internal regulations organizing the work and the meetings of the Council.
- i- Proposing the regulations, if seen necessary, to complement the aspects of childhood protection and development, and to achieve that the Council will:
 1. establish base data statistics about the situation of the child and to enhance the standard qualifications for the child livelihood dependant on surveys and scientific measures, and provision of reference base for the benefit of the decision makers and researchers, through the cooperation with the different agents working in the area of childhood and with the scientific and the academic corporations and research centers, and to conduct research and studies to determine the needs of the child in the State and diagnose his problems, and to suggest the required alternatives for improving his situations.
 2. Organize the meetings and workshops between researchers and decision makers and review the situations of the child and develop modernized projects to study their feasibilities and contribute in the design of the dimensions of execution and monitoring methods and means.
 3. The contribution in implementing training courses and workshops to raise the standard of the performance of the

corporations working in the field of childhood and create training material and manuals in this respect.

4. To make intensive efforts in publishing the results of research and studies that are conducted by the Council or conferred to others or to choose them for publication for their importance.

3.2.4. The Mandates of the General Secretary and its authorities are to:

- 1) Design State plans and programs for child care and development within context of the general Plan of the State, and following the execution of these programs with the government agents, and specialized non government organizations, after passing them by the Council.
- 2) Coordinate between the plans and programs of the government agencies and non government organizations working in the field of child care.
- 3) Contribute in the development of the services provided in the area of child care.
- 4) Support the efforts of the government and non government organizations working in the area of child care and coordinate with them.
- 5) Mobilize the popular participation, and support the joint projects between the government efforts and by others in the area of childhood, particularly the projects initiated by self dependency.
- 6) Cooperate with the non government organizations working in the area of child care.
- 7) Tap local assistance and draw foreign finance for the support of the plans and programs of child care.
- 8) Convene a periodical conference on child affairs and convene scientific meetings and conduct studies and research for publication, and workshops and training sessions in this area.
- 9) Celebrate national, regional and international events of child care and make them stand points for revision of work and renewal for the efforts of the council.
- 10) Issue annual report on the child situation in the State.
- 11) Prepare for the meetings of the Council.

- 12) Execute the decisions of the Council.
- 13) Prepare the annual budgets and follow up its implementation and performance after its release.

3.2.5. The Financial Sources of the Council:

Composed of the following:

- 1) What will be allocated by the Locality fund.
- 2) Support of the international and regional organizations.
- 3) Support of the national and the friendly non government organizations.
- 4) Donations and gifts that are accepted.
- 5) What are accrued from the activities directed to draw technical and financial resources..
- 6) The returns of the Auqaf (a "religious will" donated for public use).
- 7) The returns from the projects.

This Standard States Council Child Care Law Project manifests the theoretical comprehension of the government of Sudan as ratified, but with minimal honoring of its commitment; with the Council Law stipulated regulations and clauses indicating the clear crystal government intention of dependency on the international organizations and the non governmental organizations for financial support, and for implementing programs and projects centered round the child. The Council Performa also recommended the need for periodical regular meetings to discuss and ponder over the crucial issues of child livelihood improvement; with the need for documentation and conducting of studies and research on this important subject matter; all of these are rational recommendations for activation the interest and awareness and support for the child right and development. Unfortunately, these had not been pursued vigorously, and Plan can have a strong role in reviving this principles.

3.3. Plan Communities and Partners Support of Child Care and Centeredness:

Almost all parties met claimed awareness about child rights; however, in actions they resort back to their traditions, attitudes and behavioral practices. What impedes full

realization of the child rights is the poverty of the people. This even blocks out the full intervention benefits of Plan in area of education; there are high drop outs of both boys and girls from different stages of schools for economic and cultural reasons. Education is not sustainable in some communities with migration, difficulty of spending on children, high unemployment. The family does not perceive that education is a deferred benefit; boys leave school looking for jobs with the blessings of their families; the child becomes an economic contributor to, rather than a burden on, the family income and livelihood.

In health becoming an item of expenditure (women in pregnancy and child treatment), because being a Plan family supported in health and education, does not guarantee support sustain ably. Even this is worse in the case of water spending and time fetching for communities with no internal sources of water in their villages.

4.0. Section Four: The Capacity of the Poor and the Marginalized People to Participate in Decision Making and Have Effective Access to Services.

4.1. Development Committees (DC):

4.1.1. Weaknesses of Functional Practices of DCs:

The village community development committees varied among Pus with 7 to 14 members, holding different positions/offices. The DC dominated by men with very minimal representation of women and children, as decoration to symbolize the required formulation of Plan standard DCs. These committees, however, practiced their mandate as agents of service supply supervisory actors; with a main function of indulging in executing the programs, as proposed by Plan, with little effective participation of the community and the other government and non government partners.

The main function of the offices were concentrated in the follow up of contractors to fulfill their obligations, associated with close technical monitoring of government relevant departments staff in sometimes, and with the close administrative and financial monitoring of Plan staff. The DC is thus given limited latitude to undertake independent decision making on deciding on their priorities, and the choice of the implementing

partners and contractors. The DC financial contribution was crippling many of the villages as they always resort to the local government and other sources, with little success most of the time, putting the community development programs on halt until previous commitment being honored and already started project complete. Many communities, thus, had intermittent elapses in carrying out their village development projects.

4.1.2. DCs Sub-specialization Efforts for Improvement:

Another weakness; DCs, as expected to be prepared by Plan for achievement of “real” development of the community, had no vision or institutional or conceptual capacity of changing attitudes and responses of communities in Plan PUs. Some of the PUs endeavored to expand their administrative DCs into more specialized committees, such as health, education and water services committees; nevertheless these efforts are still lagging behind in appreciating the essence of conceptualizing Community Development Philosophy. In retrospect, a consortium of DCs from different communities’ villages under Plan-Kosti-Guli-PU came together for the establishment of a body that would build more autonomy in dealing with their development activities and projects in areas of services and livelihood independent of donors support. This is a step stone for communities’ progress towards self-reliance, but needs close scrutiny and support from Plan and partners for this consortium to develop and reach maturity.

The circumstances are conducive if Plan becomes established in certain communities supported by other partners programs, so it can encourage other donors (UN, NGOs) to enter as partners or come into these areas through joint ventures. FAO is ready to council and cooperate with Plan in area of food security. Other stakeholders, FAR has already established partnership with Plan in area of training and building the capacity of communities development committees (CBOs) in project profile formulation and development in Kosti-Guli PU, but still with need for further tuning and improvement.

There is scope for Plan to introduce other donors into its spheres; as it had prepared the ground for easy transacting with its community development committees (CDs); with

many NGOs and government partners expressing their comfort working with Plan CDs being more easily accessible, more welcoming and flexible recipients accepting donors' advice and guidance.

4.1.3. The Introduction of Community Credit Fund:

On expanding the idea of Village Community Development Fund, from observation, Plan empowered some of its CDs members how to deal with financial obligations. However this was done on limited scale in Shikan PU in north Kordofan, but with the whole community unable to undertake financial transactions, or have access to credit from banks; Most of the people are in need for credit support for consumption and for investment activities; Since most of these poor people lack the collaterals, they are considered as non credit worthy, and hence an alternative source of credit needs to be availed to them in addition to the existing dependence on village merchants shail system. A revolving fund seeded by Plan, with adequate training in accounting, is needed to avail such credit to needy ones; and it can be given to cover consumption obligations, meeting production cost of investment and to small business income generation activities.

4.1.4. Evaluation and Monitoring of Plan Activities as a partial solution to improve Plan-DCs performance:

About strengthening of communities of organizing themselves and pick up of Plan sorting strategic packages, as sighted in some communities in some activities; however, we can not judge these strategies because there is no evaluation carried out. This is one of plan weaknesses as they do not have gauging evaluation, due to shortage of staff, involvement in office routine work, heavily loaded by day to day activities. Actually no personnel among the stuff were assigned for the task of evaluation, which is another weakness. Evaluation and monitoring and documenting performance of Plan activities and efforts are of crucial importance in reforming future policies for Plan intervention and development of communities in Sudan. Added to this, Plan has to help more in extending public awareness, classifying communities by level of advancement, through continued delivery of intensive media and CBOs, capitalizing on content and substance of indigenous culture of people.

4.2. Adults and Children Participatory Process:

Plan follows the principle of participation of the stakeholders through nominated and selected community committees with a set up of structures varying in numbers across its respective PUs in the different states localities. These communities are selected according to democratic system limited to few members, who are kept elected successively over several rounds; selection based on availability, willingness to serve the community, with little education if any. In some villages, members of Plan Community Development Committees found to share similar responsibility in locality/village Popular Committees; with such dual position, villages are advantaged to access locality authorities approach for implementation of proposed service projects; and on other occasions many obtain local government contribution to Plan projects in that village.

The participation of the community in Plan projects take different forms; supply of cash to pay for 10-20 percent share, provide labor, building materials, monitoring of projects execution. It seemed that Plan families participating in execution of services projects depend mainly on adults and the contribution of children in these activities is minimal. The representation of children in Plan CD committees, similar to that of women, is symbolic.

In all communities visited and from discussions and dialogue with Plan staff and stakeholders, it appeared very clearly that communities are weak on the side of financial resources; these undermine Plan's concept/principles of participation, self reliance and empowerment. The distribution of Plan resources on domains of health, water, education, had a greater share than on livelihood aspects of income generation and economic betterment. The role of the practiced livelihood in all communities visited has been eroded by physical factors of drought, diminution of social contributions, and negligence of development by government.

4.3. Plan Formalities for Government Impediments Constraining Establishment of DCs:

This has been delivered capsulated. No objection for Plan to deliver whatever it sees feasible from its own perspective, whether it cares for solving the problem of the target groups or not. But the objection, does this model of approach solve the pending and pressing issues of the communities and lead to sustainability of whatever been offered?. Communities enabled power to address their felt needs depend on a very crucial element, which is the ability of the community to contribute to their needs.

Added to this, dominance of government on some of the sources (Plan and some communities build up schools, train teachers, provide health services) ends up to be under the umbrella of the local government with no expenditure resources. In Taiba village, El Obeid PU, after the completion of the health service unit, the Health Local authorities introduced clinical items not in line to village basic health requirements; at the same time, educational Local authorities transferred trained teachers from Taiba village to another destination, denying Taiba communities from reaping the benefits of their capacity building privileges. Such behavior is not a conducive atmosphere for the empowerment of the targeted community groups of Plan.

Implementing the concept of child centeredness according to Plan agenda is defeated by the well off status of the community. In Amba village in Kosti-Guli PU the community appears to have some wealth of cattle, that helps them meet some of their limited basic needs; wealth is crucial in enabling sustainable supply of services compared to poor communities with full dependency syndrome (food aid), started to propel with Plan assistance, even when Plan phases out, communities will continue to look for another potential donors.

5.0. Section Five: Programs/Projects Implementation that Comply with Plan's Principles,

5.1. Types of Plan Interventions:

The consultants are contended that Plan is doing a great deal to fulfill its mandatory obligations of working according to its foundations and principles of enhancing the Human rights, child centeredness; empowerment, and environmental sustainability; and scaling up. Accordingly the types of plan intervention were in compliance to a great extent with mentioned foundations and principles of Plans as they fall into the following categories:

1) Food Security and Income Development:

- Support rainfed agricultural production (seeds, tractor ploughing, animal drawn ploughs, supplementary irrigation water, extension services)
- Livestock support (fodder supply, veterinary services, vaccination, drinking water supply, extension services..)
- Vocational training
- Environmental conservation
- Village tree nursery
- Micro-finance feasibility study
- Evaluation of income generating activities
- Supply of small ruminants and cattle
- Veterinary services
- Business skills training
- Improved local store houses
- Demonstration fields
- Supply of spraying tools
- Credit cooperatives

2) Health

- Training of health unit management committees
- Child to child health

- Raising awareness on harmful practices
- Malaria control awareness radio tv
- Health insurance support
- Immunization support and awareness
- Awareness in HIV/AIDS
- Distribution of bed nets
- Training of health administrative personnel
- Supply of medicine and drugs

3) Water and environmental sanitation

- Establishment of hand pumps water stations
- Extension of water net works
- Upgrading of community water system awareness raising on water and hygiene
- Construction of home latrine
- Family planning
- Training of environmental sanitation committees

4) Education

- Schools education
- Support for education information center
- Per school teacher training
- Pre school furniture
- Basic schools teachers training
- School library
- Building of class rooms
- Rehabilitation of class rooms
- Teachers and adults training
- Support child festivals
- Support productive schools
- School health and school meal

- School gardening
- School teaching aids
- Support of kindergarten
- Provision of music instruments
- Paying fees for poor students

5) Awareness and skills development

- Training and skills development for community leaders
- Support youth and children organizations
- Community volunteers training
- Awareness child rights
- Training on project management
- Birth certificate issuance
- Scout leaders training
- Child and Youth clubs
- Support sport activities

5.2. Allocation of Plan financial Budget by Activity:

Table (1) below indicates the budget allocation among the different Plan projects interventions taking budget year of 2006 and 2007 as examples for activities distribution. The water and sanitation component comes as top followed by education and then food security and income generation; with sanitation popping out in education and income generation components. One of the interesting priorities of many village communities is that asking for the supply of the high cost electricity services; which we find difficulty in appreciating this priority in face of the other urgent needs of water and health supply services; Some signs of fascination with the spread of TV digital services looms high among the youngsters in many of the villages, specially those on the periphery of towns.

Table (1): Activities of Plan by PU

Area/sector	Sheikan PU		Guli PU		Dueim PU		Sitait PU		Kassala PU	
	2006 SD (million)	%	2007 SD (million)	%			2007 SD (million)	%	SD (million)	%
Food security and income development	10.845	15	20.440	9.22			22.175	16.51	22.073	26.24
Health			-				-		21.580	
Water and environment sanitation	28.802	40.40	129.550	58.48			54.617	40.66	1.591	25.67
Education	19.634	27.54	76.691	34.62			73.026	54.37	28.565	1.89
Awareness and skills development	12.012	16.85	15.268	6.89			6.658	40.66	10.300	12.25
Total	71.2926	100	221.509	100			134.301	100	84.109	100

Note: the budget of Dueim PU was given by project and was difficult to classify its components according to the standard categories in line with the other Pus mentioned in the table.

5.3. Examples of Plan Project Interventions:

5.3.1. 26 Arab Village of Khashm El Girba - Sitait PU:

This village with 3.5 thousand persons accounting to about 521 families, with 212 families belonging to Plan projects, has a majority of agricultural seasonal labor in irrigated and rainfed agriculture, with few having livestock, mainly sheep as animal owners. About 140 had tenancies in New Halfa scheme with most of them having land holdings varying in size from 10 to 1000 feddans under rainfed crop production system. About 25 percent of the village people are animal owners with 50 5 of them owning sheep, goats and few cattle and camels. This group of people suffers from shortage of fodder during the dry season, and has to travel long distances in search for grass.

Plan intervention in this village began in 1996 with intermittent contribution based on the progress of the different service projects. Projects included provision of school books,

teaching aids, building a hostel for teachers, introduction of electricity facilities up to the gate of the village. Now, Plan is embarking on an agricultural pilot project for growing of sorghum under rain fed conditions with supplementary irrigation using harvesting technique. Plan employed the technical services of the water harvesting expert, rainfed crop production specialist and agricultural extension staff, without properly prepared technical and financial feasibility study.

(i) Food Security Project:

The total cost of the project was estimated at SD 4.8 million for the cultivation and irrigation of 10 thousand fedans. The seeds will be given on subsidy with the condition of repayment in kind for recycling. The rest of the investment cost and services cost will be given free of charge. Plan justifies this as cost of experimenting and education that can help, if proved successful, poor people in such situations, who are in dire need for economic empowerment. This project in essence has a high subsidy element, and is given free with no sense of risk upon recipient farmers. It may build up on the dependency syndrome exercised by foreign organizations in Sudan and in other developing countries elsewhere.

(ii) Development Priorities of the Village:

The effect of Plan in this village, with respect to community development orientation can be visualized in the types of basic needs and their prioritization as stipulated by the meeting held by the consultant with the community leaders and other village members, given below:

1. Education,
2. Supply of drinking water,
3. provision of electricity services,
4. Planning of the village lay out,
5. Extending the services of the drinking water through a network of pipes to be introduced to their houses in the village,
6. Building of a health center.

The supply of electricity was given a high priority, justified as an urgent need for providing light for their children to enhance their late night reading and studying; a second justification cited was the need for electric power to avail establishment of cottage manufacturing industry. The low priority given to the establishment of the health center was explained by the existence of a health center in the near by refugees camp, which serves them well, however, with the advent of the Health insurance program in their village, they started thinking of having their own health center. The urge for ownership was associated with felt benefits.

5.3.2. Productive Schools Approach in Kassala PU:

Since most of the poor Plan people can not sustain their schools after Plan moves out, the idea of promoting the productive school comes as promising solution, particularly in areas with good land resources. Kurmut residential area school in Kassala PU provides a potential example in this respect; as it is endowed with a large fertile piece of land that can be utilized for commercial production of vegetables and fruits, and for growing fodder to raise cattle for milk production. In this sense, the school will be self dependant, and financially contained. These types of intervention can develop a line of vocational training in addition to the formal type of education for children.

5.3.3. The Role of Plan in Conservation of the Environment:

Plan has little effort in dealing with environment conservation, and has stopped its limited supply of largely needed gas furnaces and tubes in many villages. With upholding of this service, poor people unable to buy these facilities are forced to cut trees and pay a high cost for buying charcoal; with resultant reduction in their income and reduced spending on necessities and school fees, medicine and clothes, simple furniture and other hygienic materials such as soap for washing and bathing.

6.0. Section Six: Possibility of Plan Engagement in Mutually Rewarding Partnerships, Alliances, and Networks,

6.1. Plan Stakeholders:

Looking at the situation in all Plan Pus the stake holders we came upon are actually one UN agency, UNICEF, a number of foreign and national NGOs, government line

departments, with which Plan is cooperating, and the communities among which Plan is operating. Only few CBOs featured out through our visits.

6.1.1. UNICEF:

It is known to have exercised elaborate programs in area of provision of water supply, mainly hand pumps, in south and northern Kordofan areas. Later with these activities UNICEF developed water supply and sanitation programs that came to be known as Water Environment Sanitation (WES). There is the package of water provision and WES targeted involvement of the beneficial communities with the establishment of these services through community contributions to the cost of hand pumps and the management of the water sources. Under WES communities are being trained on the hygiene aspects of water use and the contribution of latrines.

Plan has substantial cooperation with UNICEF in water supply and latrines building up and coincided together in providing support to school supplies in form of desks, books and other teaching aids in some of Plans' communities' villages.

6.1.2. The Government Involvement:

The Government partnership comes through its state Ministries, line departments and local governments offices: State Ministry of Social Affairs, State Ministry of Health, Technology Transfer and Agricultural Extension Department, State Animal Resources Department, State Ministry of Education with its affiliated line departments of Pre School Education, Basic Education Administration, Students Extra mural Activities Administration; and State Ministry of Health Services Administration, and State Ministry of agriculture with its departments of Range and Pasture Administration, Plant Protection Department, and others

The government involvement is generally more of an official involvement from government statutory position, and it is politically and administratively responsible for the affair of the population it is supposedly to rule and serve. Officially the government has to play this role; it discovered Plan could fill a big part of its responsibilities and

roles. To bring this clearly out the government has very weak plans in area of rural and community development. This led to continuous, disintegration, instability, migration, etc. this resulted in shallow, spotty Plan intervention and cooperation with government local authorities and departments shouldering government responsibilities. Plan does not expect from the government except her blessings and technical advice and support; government cooperation takes place without initiative, financial support, plans, directives and vision. This is casual interrupted involvement in selective parameters.

6.1.2.1. Signs of Government Weaknesses:

Negligence of rural areas, government staff in different departments do not have the means to achieve or provide any support for they have no budget support, or had decreasing budget expenses. . It ended up that the government for weakness mentioned previously, staff remained with no duties officially. The general atmosphere is that the government accepting Plan contribution as it fills the gap in its performance and under current policies can not easily be rectified in the short run.

Many staff involved under Plan incentives with local governments limited fiscal involvement as it sees Plan relieving them off part of their responsibilities burden. This negates the basic needs of the child.

6.1.3. Other Partners:

The other partners include two foreign NGOs; which included FAR cooperating in providing training courses in income generating activities and in project formulation; and ACCORD, which has been providing training in micro-finance programs.

The National CBOs and NGOs included Mutawnat, the Red Crescent, Fishermen Union Branch, Mutawnat Society, and Sudanese Scouts Society; Environment Reform Society, Popular committee in South Residential area, Popular Committees in 2 Arabs; with a multitude of government departments and agencies, which included: Child Care Council, National Sudanese Women Union. (See annex)

6.2. Choices of Plan for Engagement in Mutually Rewarding Partnerships, Alliances, and Networks:

The choices in-front of Plan is:

- 1) To continue working as status qua, and this is not conducive for change of the targeted communities; or
- 2) The government has to shoulder its responsibilities towards these communities after Plan leaving. But the question is: How?
- 3) It is a recommended policy for Plan to have an obligatory and covenant contract with the government in effective financial contribution for sustenance of the project. The government has to support these communities after Plan phasing out.
- 4) The stakeholders could be far better if the government takes the lead for coordination, which is a void area, and part of the general government weakness. Though it is not for Plan to bring these together, but since in the process a lot of resources are being wasted, Plan has to approach Local government commissioner alone and in collaboration with the other donors in the same PU for alerting and coordinating activities and programmes in line to community grass roots needs and government priorities. For foreign NGOs each one bets to follow its own flag; which is good for independence, but for country's sake coordination is badly needed.

7.0. Section Seven: Plan Engagement in Lobbying and Advocacy:

7.1. Understanding the Concept of Community Development (CD):

To sense the degree of comprehension of the Community Development (CD) concept by our meetings in different PU, we threw the question of: What is CD as a philosophy and as a practice to Plan staff, Plan partners and CDC? This was because convincing some one about certain principles which need dedication and perseverance to carry them faithfully and to the maximum possible, this must be done by making sure that he understands what that principle means and what are its responsibilities and mandates. This is expected to elicit the involvement and engagement of community development change agents in the mission of Plan.

7.2. Understanding of the CD Concept by Plan Staff and the Partners:

The response was that physical aggregation of delivering social services is basic of CD concept. The Consultants consider the way the concept was appreciated voids among Plan staff, government staff and community CDs; the consultants will discuss CD concept as part of their proposed approach and method for finding the right track of Plan involvement in community development and child care in Sudan.

On investigating the underlying grasp of the concept of Community Development among Plan staff, NGOs, government staff annexed to Plan projects and targeted groups represented by village community development committees, Plan and NGOs staff found to be more alerted than the other partners. Plan staff in particular indicated the following explanations:

- 1) Community development is a continuous evolution to society social and economic circumstances,
- 2) Strengthening the capacity of community to assume own responsibilities in undertaking tasks and activities that would satisfy their basic needs,
- 3) Increase self-awareness about their rights and improve the demanding nature of the community to look and grip their right-based development needs,
- 4) Ability of community to build up its own resources and sustains it through establishment of able community organizations, with built in accountability for deeds, empowerment of women,

The other partners, government staff and targeted village representatives, community development meant provision of services, within their own mandates and jurisdictions. Government staff argues in view of their statutory position, as doing their jobs of providing services for the benefit of the society as a whole.

7.3. Understanding of the CD Concept by the Consultants:

The consultants are of the belief that Community Development Concept is a science that has its own frames and constituent, and is a long process of continued change and education process building an institutional capacity being an agent of change. Though

physical achievements are an added value assets, community development process has to consider the ability self-organization, deciding own needs, identifying objectives, assigning contributions among members, looking for financing from donors, municipalities and NGOs, banks, and mobilizing self finance, go for implementation of projects within context of given traditions and laws.

It is realized that the government line departments have the potential technical advice in many livelihood aspects, however, are crippled by lack of planning, finance and delivery of direct facilities and this has been persistent over the last 15 years. Unless the Government and the staff are convinced by the motives and principles of Community development, they will not take the initiative to support the services badly needed by the vulnerable target groups; Government staff participation in Plan interventions will continue depending on Plan incentives motivations. Thus the technical cooperation rendered by government staff is not a self-directed or guided by government administration belief in community development, but rather is a fictitious contract with Plan, which is in reality urged by Plan incentives. The risk is that no sustainability after Plan leaves. Understanding of the concept of community development scales to (i) the strengthening of the government component-to be part and parcel of Plan principles; and to the (ii) encouragement and promotion of community basic needs service and community traditions, attitudes and behavioral change actions.

8.0. Section Eight: Improvement of CBOs Formation and Effectiveness (Equal Roles and Responsibilities).

8.1. Experiences and Lessons Learnt from Similar Community Development Interventions in the Sudan:

8.1.1. Area Development Schemes (ADS) in Sheikan:

Labor intensive programs have been implemented between 1986-1992 under the ILO, in 16 villages in Sheikan area in North Kordofan state; launching on satisfying the basic

communities identified needs in areas of broader perspectives – rehabilitation of schools, health centers, water supply (hafirs) agricultural inputs, veterinary services, shelter belts. Based on philosophy of communities organizing themselves in Sheikan locality area, when the project phased out, some of these services opened to the vengeance of lack of maintenance, low running collapse and disappearance.

Al Ain Forest in Sheikan and Um Rawaba localities reaching 42 villages, again on identified community based needs and training of different community facilities (M&E) and entered varied packages of basic intervention within context of conservation of Al Ain Forest. These included:

- 1) Rehabilitation of schools,
- 2) Attempts to use wide spectrum concept of enhancing conservation and environmental enhancement of the forest,
- 3) Projects for women groups, income generation (goats), economic stoves, Jubraka farming, supply of water; building of classes and schools,

Implemented by SOS, the project ended up with same results: non sustainable, receiving many rounds of financial support (one from DEFT). The SOS agency is still remaining in El Obeid cooperating with the Forestry Authority.

8.1.2. En Nuhud Cooperative Credit Project (ENCCP):

With span of 1989-2002, spending US\$ 17 million by IFAD, covering more than 300 cooperatives in agriculture in 7 rural councils of En Nuhud province. The project implemented many basis, basically agricultural credit, extension, women groups, women development, agricultural cooperatives, improved seeds, loans for sheep raising, village water supply, marketing and animal traction, etc.

The project has drawn many partners including the Seed propagation department from Medani, the Agricultural Research Corporation from El Obeid, and many others. After the termination of the project, and IFAD moving out, with financial resources of SD 4-6 million with the Agricultural Bank of the Sudan, the ENCCP went down the drain with only some observed added value:

- 1) Able farmers reaching the bank,
- 2) Adoption of improved seeds,
- 3) Improved ability of some villages in organizing themselves and sailing of achievements,

However, all capacities in form of buildings, vehicles, and equipments were taken away by government.

8.1.3. ADS in Sheikan PU of El Obeid, Lower Atbara-Butana, and part of Khashm El Girba Sitait PU, Idd El Fursan in South Darfur and Um Kaddada in North Darfur Rural councils 1989-2004:

Based on village communities with multifaceted activities, launching on identified community basic needs in those mentioned localities; involving males and females and focused on agricultural production, water supply, rehabilitation of health and educational services, working on the idea of village “Sandoug” for both sexes, was managed and funded by the UNDP.

To keep momentum, the projects were turned into companies with government shares never being honored. These projects were switched from the federal government budgets into the State Supporting Fund for continued support and sustainability, but the final outcome was the failure of these projects, being shuttered and becoming skeletal.

8.1.4. Geraigikh Community Range Management with Carbon Sequestration:

For improvement of the range conditions in Geraigikh community, supporting cultivation and livestock raising, with owners of land partnering with visiting Kawahla nomadic tribes, with mutual interests. The project was based on community management of resources, financed by UNSO-Global Environment Facility (GEF), with the first round of finance of six years exhausted, covering lot of achievements: organization, planting, resting of range land, alternate grazing, linking grazing to water supplies, supporting villages with community services of food aid mainly sorghum, health and education, as

well as agricultural production packages (seeds, credit for obtaining sheep instead of goats).

The project was extended to another round from GEF, and supposedly, the Ministry of Agriculture had turned over the management to the Department of Range and Pastures of Bara, but taking away the vehicles and leaving a computer behind; and with the project receiving no further support it came to a stop.

8.1.5. North Kordofan Rural Development Project:

At its final stages of termination, the project was a pigeon-hole to the locality council. Some of the extension staff, women workers, and accountants were assigned to the rural council. It had little credit used in gum Arabic, environmental protection with shelter belts, village organizations. Now the State Ministry of Planning is contemplating plans and measures for rectifying the problem of lack of sustainability of projects after phasing out of donors.

8.2. Lessons Learnt:

The following lessons are drawn:

- 1) Sustainability of the projects after donors leaving was never effected,
- 2) Government partnership can not be secured unless put on new grounds in form of contracts and commitments,
- 3) Communities are left alone half way with no resources except some organizational capabilities,
- 4) In all of these projects, the technical support of the government line departments was weak, as they came as parallel staff to the project with a little topping, and had no government financial support nor budget-backing authority,
- 5) The cooperation with donors was temporary based on the project life span secondment, and are withdrawn once the project stops or terminates.
- 6) All these lead to political, management void atmosphere that is not conducive for Plan or any other donor coming on its foot steps.

9.0. Section Nine: Advising Plan Management on Ways and Means to Mitigate Documented Weaknesses and Limitations.

9.1. Constraints against Plan Mission:

- The tribal fabric and the traditional organizational structures may act as a constraint against promoting Plan mission to introduce the “new” concept of community development centered on the child; some of the newly proposed changes may be considered as taboos.
- The poverty situation of communities and their aspirations, given knowledge about Plan indulgence in many community services and livelihood projects elsewhere, with no capacity or support from localities supplementing their own resources, putting projects implementation on a halt for several years.
- The involvement of few personalities in the village in more than one leading office or position in Plan committee, and in popular committees, concentrates the show on those recurring figures popping out all the time, and therefore forces the others to marginalization. The weak representation of women and children in DCs, based on unchanged cultural background about the periphery/marginal position of women and children in the society.
- The capsulation of DCs hinging upon their involvement in mere follow up and supervising of contractors implementing service projects, with no sense for realizing and developing a vision about community development, concepts and approaches.
- The weak coordination among organizations working in the same areas and PUs of Plan leads to overlapping of activities and wasting of financial and technical resources, duplication of services and compounding the syndrome of dependency.
- The conflicting approaches followed up by Plan versus those of local governments might lead to confusion of development priorities. Plan adopting the participatory approach, building basic needs profiles from grass-root levels would differ from government top-down development approach. Moreover, Plan partners take the advantage and work as contractors to Plan rather than as partners.

- Plan staff come from different backgrounds with little orientation towards community development career; gaining their knowledge and concepts through practice, experience and exchange of information and ideas and dialogue with colleagues from other NGOs, their predecessors and senior staff in Plan, and from short training courses established by Plan. These staff in the PUs are over occupied by office work, taking 60% of their time on day to day office work, and the rest 40% on visiting the communities, networking with their partners and workshop meetings, project formulation and execution, They must have some time to sit down and plan and develop a vision of best alternatives for empowering these communities, especially women and children positive upgrading and interaction. Conducting of evaluation studies can help in revising the performance and suggesting reformative actions.
- The problem of common language between transmitters and recipients is one of the main issues raised several times at Plan staff level, with respect to the dialogue with local authorities, and at community level with respect to the selection of the type of lecturers, their language of communication and the methods of delivery.

9.2. Mitigating Measures:

Plan has:

- 1) To activate women role through influential community leaders, national women union, and enhancement of financial independence, with given income generating activities, with intensive literacy education and establishment of small specialized development committees for women that gradually indulges with village men driven committees at large.
- 2) To activate children role through intensive awareness programs among the public and the leaders, with more extensive establishment of friend-club, and financial benefits from productive schools programs that can pay for their education, and reduce burden off their parents, and intensive exposure to other parts of Sudan and abroad through TV and mass media exchange programs.
- 3) To strengthen the livelihood component that leads to improvement of economic situation of communities where idle means are very high and the expression of

these needs are high. In fact they are migrating and producing less. Even the inputs received (seeds, goats, vaccinations) are variant and minor, and are not repaid in many cases; if possible more focus on this component is needed. To apply proper methods of technical and financial and marketing feasibility studies to ensure rational allocation of resources on income generating projects.

- 4) To decide its position and not to depend on illusions, because the communities can't be self-dependant, given their present economic situation, and that the government is not intervening into these ventures, nor intending to interfere with such affairs.
- 5) To encourage other donors (UN, NGOs) to enter as partners or come into these areas through joint ventures; and to create a structure composed of the different partners including UN agencies, government departments, NGOs and village CDs,
- 6) To introduce concepts on community child care to the state and locality government leaders and the elite and expose them to the basic needs and problems of those poor communities, This could be enhanced by scheduling periodical meetings to discuss with government pending problems of grass roots villages communities, and the possibility of designing the appropriate type of project intervention, with the given government professional and technical advice and Plan budget, and attempt to reactivate child care laws in the respective states.
- 7) To make use of existing government services, rehabilitation and development plans incorporating them within Plans feasible ones (Water Corporation had already made a plan in Sheikan PU locality area of north Kordofan),
- 8) To conduct joint seminars and workshops including Plan staff, government senior and junior staff, village leaders, and other interested stakeholders on concept of community development and child rights centered development, planning approaches, project management and monitoring and evaluation and documentation,
- 9) To develop a Plan roster on the partners of Plan, contractors and artisans, enlisting their characteristics, qualities, institutional capacity, training and skill levels, and

an evaluation of their appreciation to the concept of community development and child rights.

10) To expand the idea of Village Community Development Fund, and begin with village small projects for further piloting in DC self management and execution and monitoring of own projects and gain experience and hardening that can be used later for sustenance of larger endeavors.

11) To exert more effort in extending public awareness through media and CBOs.

12) To conduct regular evaluation and monitoring of Plan activities.

These interventions could be achieved within two to three years given continued efforts are exerted to attain the objectives of Plan Sudan mandate.

List of people met:

As the number of people met is large, the following are given below as example:

A. North Kordofan-Sheikan PU:

- 1) Khamis Bilal Sharif: Director of PU, was in Khartoum; Economics and Rural Development.
- 2) Nahid Mirghani Omer: Community Coordinator, acting Director for PU; Agricultural Economics.
- 3) Gumaa Abdel Rahman Abashar: Community Coordinator; Arts, French and English Languages.
- 4) Kawthar Mohamad Yhia: Community Coordinator; Forestry and Pastures.
- 5) Fath El Rahman Hassan Hamdy: Accountant; Economics.
- 6) Muna Abu El Gasim Karam El Din: Temporary Community Coordinator; Administrative Organization.
- 7) Nasreen yousif: Temporary Community Coordinator; Agricultural Economics and Rural development.
- 8) Eiman yousif: Accountant; Accounting.
- 9) Nasreen Osman:Coordinator Donors Services; Commerce and Economics.

Partners:

- 1) Mohamad Abdel Wadoud Kardawi: State Ministry of Education; Training and Education Department.
- 2) Abdal Nour Abdallah: State Ministry of Education; Pre-School Training Department.
- 3) Mahamad El Maki Abdal Rahman: State Ministry of Education; Literacy Education.
- 4) Kawthar El Sayed Fadul el Seid: State Ministry of Education; Nutrition Education and Shool Gardening Department.
- 5) Marwah Ibrahim Ahmad: State Ministry of Health; Vaccination Department.
- 6) . Abeer Ali El Nour Abdalla: State Ministry of Health; Clinic and Environment Sanirtation Project Department.

- 7) Hasab Allah Amin El Taib: Family Planning Society.
- 8) Ahmad Hanafi Abdal Majid: IFAD Western Sudan resources Management.
- 9) Mohamad Ibrahim Mohamad Saied: Sudanese Scouting Society.
- 10) Dr. Salim Mohamad Ali Ahmad: Red Crescent Society.

Taiba village meeting of Sheikan PU:

- 1) Burai Yousif Fadul.
- 2) Ismail Hag AlDaw.
- 3) Al Sadig Al Tahir.
- 4) Muhanad Ahmad Al Taib
- 5) Mohamad Bashir Zurgan.

B. Kosti-Guli PU:

- 1) Mohamad Ahmad Siddig: Director of PU.
- 2) Limia Ahmad Ali: Community Development Coordinator; French and English.
- 3) Manal Ibrahim Al Amin: Community Development Coordinator, Economics.
- 4) Elham Mubarak Ahmad: Community Development Coordinator; Natural resources.
- 5) Wifaq Bushra Idris: Community Development coordinator; Psychology.
- 6) Al Gaily Rahmat Allah Al Tahir: Temporary Community Development Coordinator; Agricultural economics and rural development.
- 7) Nasrat Mohamad Omer: Temporary Community Development Coordinator; Accountant.
- 8) Peter Maica Ouga: Temporary Community Development coordinator; Commerce and Economics.
- 9) Babiker Osman: Sponsors Services Coordinator; Business Administration.
- 10) Salma Babiker Al Kamil: Sponsors services Coordinator.
- 11) Rehb Bashir: Sponsors Services Coordinator; Business Administration.
- 12) Haitham Daf Allah: MIS; Tigana.
- 13) Hisham yhia: Accountant; Accountancy.
- 14) Badr el Din Al sadig: Secretary; International Communication Diploma.

Al Wisaa Village Community Committee and village people.

- 1) Mohamad Ali El Deikhairy.
- 2) Rahad Al basher.
- 3) Hussein Idris.
- 4) Fatima Mohamad Nasir.
- 5) Aza adam.
- 6) Al sheikh Mohamad.
- 7) Ali Al nair.
- 8) Khalifa Mohamad nasir.
- 9) Ali al Nayer.
- 10) Khalifa Mohamad Nasir.
- 11) Abadl Bagi Abdallah.
- 12) Taha Balaila Musa.
- 13) Mohamad Mostafa.
- 14) Al Raih Al Bakheit.
- 15) Amina Rahma:child.
- 16) Hagir Hussein:child.
- 17) Abdel Aal Ahmad: child.
- 18) Bahr ELDin Mudir: child.
- 19) Plus 18 men and 25 women.

Amba Village Community Committee:

- 1) Idris Abdal rahman.
- 2) Hamid Daif Allah.
- 3) Ahmad Daif Allah.
- 4) Daif allah abdal Rahman.
- 5) Hussein Idris.
- 6) Hamad Farah.
- 7) Mohamad hamid.

- 8) Farah ahmad.
- 9) Mohamad ali issa.
- 10) Al sheikh Ali Al sheikh.
- 11) Abdal rahamn Ahmad: child.
- 12) Hamida Mahil: child.
- 13) Mohamad Hamama Daif allah.
- 14) Khatab idris: chld.

Members of the newly established Consortium of “Guli International Society”:

- 1) Yahia Mohamad Ahmad al Hilu: President.
- 2) Sedig Al khidir Abdallah.
- 3) Fadul Allah Ahmad Ali.
- 4) Sedig Adam.

C. Dueim and Alaga PU:

- 1) Nemeiry Ali Ahmad: Acting Director of PU; Rural Development.
- 2) Nazik Al Amin: Acting Director;
- 3) Maha Saeid Abdallah: Community Development Coordinator; English Language and translation.
- 4) Mirghani Taj El Sir: Community Development Coordinator; general Administration.
- 5) Nahid Idris Adam Musa: Community Development Coordinator; Business administration.
- 6) Seham Salih Mahfouz Salih: Community Coordinator; Economics.
- 7) Mohamad Gebril Salim Saeid: MIS; Computer.
- 8) Badr El din Hassan Rabih: Community Development Coordinator; General Health.
- 9) Siham Bolad Adam: Community Development Coordinator; Economics and Social Sciences.
- 10) Al Taib Izz El Din Salim: Community Development Coordinator; Forestry.
- 11) Iqbal Omer Ahmad: Community development Coordinator; Architecture.

- 12) Usama Yasseen: Community Coordinator; Business Administration.
- 13) Yousif Mustafa El Mahi: Community Coordinator; Social Studies.
- 14) Ali Ahmad Ibrahim: Community development Coordinator; Arts, English Language.
- 15) Intisar Zakria: Sponsors Manager; Education, English.
- 16) Bahar el Din Ibrahim Ali: Sponsors Manager; Arts.
- 17) Nagwa Mohamad Idris: Sponsors Manager; Business Administration.
- 18) Fawzia Mohamad Idris: Sponsors Manager; Business Administration.
- 19) Hatim Mohamad Fadul El Mawla: Sponsors Manager; Accountancy.
- 20) Al Taf Al Ajab: Sponsors Coordinator; English.
- 21) Salma Awad: Sponsor Manager; Accountancy.
- 22) Atif Mahjoub: Behavior Change Coordinator officer; Institute of Music and Theater.
- 23) Maichel Lado Allah Jabu: Anthropology and Sociology.
- 24) Mohamad Al Taib Ahmad Mohamad: Secretary. Financial Administration.
- 25) Umaima Abdallah El Dooud: Accountant.

Partners:

- 2) Mohamad Qurashi: Director Plant Protection Department.
- 3) Al Zubeir Al Khair Al Madani: Pasture Inspector.
- 4) Abad Khaliq Mohamad El jack: Health Officer.
- 5) Aida Al haj Awad: Elderly Education.
- 6) Abdallah Khalid Ahmad: Elementary Education.
- 7) Shams al din Hassan Khalifa: Pre School Education.
- 8) Mohamad Arabi Al Musaid: Immunization Campaign Department.
- 9) Al Gaily Ahmad Mohamad Ahmad: Elderly Education.
- 10) Musa Ali Abdal Aal: Youth Extra Mural Activities department.

Talha Village Community:

- 1) Eleish Abdallah: Teacher.
- 2) Hassan Ismail: Teacher.

- 3) Khawla El Gunaid: Teacher.
- 4) Mufidah Yousif: Teacher.
- 5) Al Shaima Basheer: Teacher.
- 6) Anwar Ibrahim: Teacher.
- 7) Asia Yousif: Teacher.
- 8) Dar El salam Munr: Teacher.

Al Salam Residential Block, (Nuba Mountain Refugees):

- 1) Babiker Abbas Saeid.
- 2) Hasib Idris Kafei.

D. Atbara, Khasm El Girba Setait PU:

- 1) Sara El Taib Abdallah: Acting Director for the PU; Econometrics and Social statistics.
- 2) Ismail Khider Abdel Magid: Community Coordinator; Science and Education.
- 3) Yaqoub Ibrahim Mirghani: Community Coordinator; Economics.
- 4) Fathia Widaa : Community Coordinator; Commerce and Accounting.
- 5) Abdel Aziz Baraka Sakin: Community Coordinator; Business Administration.
- 6) Ahmad Mohamad Abdallah: Community Coordinator; Sociology.
- 7) Nimaat El Aaz Ibrahim: Community Coordinator; Business administration.
- 8) Sufian Ali Abu Faq: Community Coordinator Economics.
- 9) Abdel Latif El Makki Ahmad: Administrative Secretary: Secretariat and Administrative Sciences.

Partners:

- 1) Al Taib Mohamad El Zein: South Residential Area.
- 2) Mohamad Abdel gadir: Village 2 West El Shimalia.
- 3) Osman Qurashi Mohamad Osman: Director, Pre-school Department, State Ministry of Education.
- 4) Nour El din Hussein Ali: Health Team, Sitait Locality.
- 5) Mohamad awad El Seid: Director, Red Crescent.

- 6) Mohamad Hassan : El Girba, Sitait Locality.
- 7) Abdel Hamid Salih: Technology Transfer and agricultural extension Department.
- 8) Faisal Adam Al Tom: Animal resources Department.
- 9) Al Sedig Al Hag: President of Fishermen Union, Khashm El Girba Branch.
- 10) Magboula Zakariya Abdel Rahman: President, Environmental Sanitation Society.
- 11) fatm Abdalah Ramram: president of Women Union, Sitait Locality.
- 12) Zuhur Mohamad suliman: Director, Elderly Education department, Sitait Locality.
- 13) Ibrahim Mohamad Ali: Director Base/Elementary Education Department.
- 14) Idris Abakar Omar: Al Awda Residential Area.
- 15) Abdal Jabar Ali Mohamad: Heal services Administration, Sitait Locality.

Sangaat Community Committees and Village People:

- 1) Abdallah Al Sharif: merchant.
- 2) Ahmad Abdel Gadir Gaafar: teacher.
- 3) Ibrahim Mohamad Ali: official.
- 4) Eisa Ali Eisa: teacher
- 5) Amnma El Qrashi: teacher.
- 6) Salwa Hussein House wife
- 7) Abdal Rahim Yqoub young man
- 8) Zaki Mohamad Al Amin young man

E. Kassala PU:

- 1) Gasim Awad Al Raih: Director PU.
- 2) Mahamad Widaa Osman: Director for MIS.
- 3) Abu Bakr Mohamad El Agamy: Coordinator Donor Services.
- 4) Intisar El fadil Adam: Coordinator Donor Services.
- 5) Jalal Abu Al Gasim Eliyas: Coordinator Donor Services.
- 6) Isam Badr El Sheikh: Coordinator Donor Services.
- 7) Sana Hussein Mohamad Husein: Coordinator Donor Services.
- 8) Amir Babo raffia Bashir: Community Coordinator.
- 9) Ismat Babiker Al Imam: Community Coordinator.

- 10) Fath Al Rahman Mohamad Abdel Sadig: community Coordinator.
- 11) Nuha Mohamad ali Al Shaigi: Community Coordinator.
- 12) Aida Abdallah Mohamad Osman: community Coordinator.
- 13) Bahja Jalal Mohamad sulimanP: Community Coordinator.
- 14) Afaf Ali saad: Community Coordinator.

Partners:

- 1) Ishraqa Abdel halim: State Ministry of Education.
- 2) Buthaina: State Ministry of Social Affairs, Child Care department.
- 3) Hamad Al Nil Haidar Ali: State Ministry of Education, Training Department.
- 4) Dr. Radwan: State Ministry of Health, Coordinator with NGOs and Other Organizations.
- 5) Mostafa Mohamad Al Hassan: ACCORD, Kassala.

Kurmut Village School: present 5 women and two men and a male teacher and 20 boys and 40 girls.

Abu Ushara Village: present 5 men and 5 young men, 15 women and 25 girls. Boys were not allowed to attend the meeting as they are noisy and would not allow the meeting takes place without childish interruption.

Annexes:

Annex Table 1: PLAN Partners- Kassala Program Unit

Name of Partner	Head Quarter	Type	Year	Activities w/o Plan	Activities w/ Plan	Technical staff	Support facilities	Source of Fund	Budget	Constraints
ACCORD	Kassala	NGO	1991 in Kassala, and 2004 with Plan	Micro-finance, food security and food aid, capacity building, upgrading skills, HIV/AIDS awareness	Micro-finance, feasibility studies, training , upgrading skills, HIV/AIDS awareness	15 in different specialties	Training materials, equipments, manuals	EC, Plan, Dutch Embassy, FAO/WFP, Savings	US\$1.5 million	Financial system of Plan is complicated and starting in July, community perception and attitude, poverty, traditions
Child Care Council , Ministry of Social Affairs	Kassala	Government	2005 in Kassala and with Plan	Coordinating of workshops, awareness programs of child rights	Capacity building in education, health, information, child rights awareness	6 in social services	One old car	Organizations such as Plan, UNICEF, Sweden Government	-	Marginality of society interaction with child rights
State Ministry of Health	Kassala	Government	-	Primary health care	Primary health care	Specialized in primary health staff	Several staff	Government	-	Geographical and infrastructure difficulties

Annex Table 2: PLAN Partners- Khashm El Girba- Stait Program Unit

Name of Partner	Head Quarter	Type	Year	Activities w/o Plan	Activities w/ Plan	Technical staff	Support facilities	Source of Fund	Budget	Constraints
Technology Transfer and Agricultural Extension Department	Khashm El Girba	Government	2006 with Plan	Agricultural extension	Agricultural services	Technical staff	weak facilities	government	-	-
Animal Resources Department	Khashm El Girba	Government	-	Veterinary clinics, pest and diseases control, vaccination, extension services, Artificial insemination, feasibility studies	Vaccination, ticks control, training of herders	1 veterinarian, 3 animal production, 7 technicians	negligible	Government	-	Difficulty of coordination with Plan, community esteem for material benefits
Pre School Education	Khashm El Girba	Government	2003/04	Building of kindergartens using local materials	Children enrollment, teachers training, toys, swings, offices items, boards, drawing pencils, etc.	Teachers in kindergarten	Technical and administrative supervision	Local government, Plan	Plan SD 1.2 million	No incentives for teachers, few buildings, Plan community was cooperative
Basic Education Administration	Khashm El Girba	Government	1964, and 1996 with Plan	Formal education, elder education, students extra mural activities, school books	Building of schools, students extra mural, literacy education, trips, child rights awareness	14 teachers	One vehicle of 1994 model	Local government	Late budget, no monitoring	No monitoring of child progress in school
Students Extra mural Activities Administration	Khashm El Girba	Government	1996 with Plan	School facilities, morning line, literate societies competition, school trees planting	Child rights, child friend, community school health	24 technical staff	School broadcasting stations, organ, drawing facilities	Local government and Plan	SD 1.5 million	Difficulty in understanding child participation and child rights
Health Services Administration	Khashm El Girba	Government	1964 and 1996 with Plan	Medical treatment, primary health care, rehabilitation of sick, awareness, nutrition training	Supply of vaccination facilities, campaigns, building of health centers, supply of drugs and medicines, school health programs	6 physicians, 44 assistants, more than 100 labors	Rural dispensaries and centers	government	SD 11.86 million	Limited coordination with Plan in the past, lack of awareness towards child rights, limited child participation
Environment Reform Society	Khashm El Girba-Stait	National NGO	1995 and 2004.05 with Plan	Environmental related diseases awareness, residential sanitary campaigns, Malaria campaigns, mother	Training in malaria campaigns, primary health care, supply of	40 members	Trained labor	No source of finance	-	Difficulty for care for children in education and health activities

				literacy,	mosquitoes sleeping nets, training volunteers				
Popular committee in South Residential area	Khashm El Girba	National CBO	1996	Follow up of residential area problems	Elementary education, health vaccination, supply of medicine and drugs, contribution in clinical treatment, supply of water networks, and build up of latrines	-	People contributions and support from social organizations	donations	-
Popular Committees in 2 Arabs	Khashm el Girba	National CBO	1995	Follow up of development projects	Water and education community development projects with Plan, herders training	20 members	-	donations	-
									Difficulty of fathers understanding objectives of Plan, no reference to the fathers in community development programs
Red Crescent Society	Khashm El Girba	International NGO	1994, and 1998 with Plan	Vocational training, women training, computer training, health awareness, primary health services, disaster mitigation, making of furniture, clothes making	Furniture making, school uniform making, vocational training (electricity, construction and buildings, black smith, disaster and aid distribution, health awareness in HIV/AIDS	3000 members and 59 staff (7 in community development, 6 technicians, 28 physicians, assistants, nutrition officers and technicians	Complete office facilities, 5 community development centers, one vocational training institute	Self finance, investment projects, Refugees commissioner, support from red Crescent red cross societies	SD 36 million
Fishermen Union Branch	Khashm el Girba	National CBO	1996 and 2002 with Plan	Organization of fishermen, Protecting their rights, liaison with Plan and serving the fishermen	Fishing gears, training, Plan assisted in establishment of the union	-	-	-	-
								Financing of projects	

Annex Table 3: Plan Partners Dueim PU

Name of Partner	Head Quarter	Type	Year	Activities w/o Plan	Activities w/ Plan	Technical staff	Support facilities	Source of Fund	Budget	Constraints
Student Extra Mural Administration	-	Governmental	1989 and 200 with Plan	Competition among students, school societies, festivals	Festivals, training	5	Not available	Government and Plan	-	Difficulty of including all students in the area, difficulty of accepting of extra murals activities, lack of teachers training, lack of supporting facilities and aids
Malaria Control Administration	yes	governmental	1995	Combating malaria	Training of volunteers in malaria control, supply of mosquitoes sleeping nets, project of reducing deaths by malaria in hospital	1 Director and health technicians	Spraying pumps and machines	Local government	weak	Timing of Plan budget does not fit with rainfall season and school season
Health Services Administration program 18821	yes	government	1990 and 1995 with Plan	Attending workshops of the 18821 program	Training in health and training of children	6 staff	One car and an office with furniture and stationery	State Ministry of Health and Program Administration of the Federal Ministry of Health	Inadequate budget	No problems in collaborating with plan
Literacy Administration	State Ministry of education	Government	1995 and with Plan	Elder education and literacy education	Elder education, women training, public awareness	Weak staff	Technical staff in extension	Government and Plan	-	No problem working with Plan
Range and Pasture Administration	State ministry of agriculture	Governmental	1998	-	Seed distribution, fire lines, pastures enclosures to stabilize moving sand dunes, training of herding communities	One specialist in range and pastures, two inspectors, two technician -	-	Not available	State Ministry of Agriculture	Decision taking on individual bases, desertification and environment degradation
Plant Protection Department	Ministry Of Agriculture	Government	2005 and with Plan	Control of locusts, rats, bugs, and field pests and warehouse pests	Control of field pests, IPM, extension, safety measures	One specialist, plus university and instate graduates	Vehicle, and pesticides sprayers	On request	Federal Ministry of Agriculture	Good cooperation with Plan

Table 4: Plan Partners Kosti-Guli PU

Name of Partner	Head Quarter	Type	Year	Activities w/o Plan	Activities w/ Plan	Technical staff	Support facilities	Source of Fund	Budget	Constraints
Basic Education Administration	State Ministry of Education	Government	1992, and 2000 with Plan	Administrative and technical supervision of elementary education in the area	Teachers training, parent council training, school competition rounds, providing statistics to plan, follow up of projects execution of schools buildings	630 teachers, 20 administrators, 76 laborers	One car model 1982	government	SD260.4 million	Absence of institutional support, poor financial capacity of families to positive contribution on enhancing the role of children in community development,
Primary health care	State ministry of health	government	1994 and 1999/00 with plan	Primary health, vaccination, school health program, vocational health, medical treatment, IMCI, basic development needs, promotion of health corporations services	Maternal health services, health awareness, supply of ferrous pills, family planning, nutritional awareness and services particularly for mothers, vaccination, school health programs	Specialized officers in each discipline mentioned in the activities	Frigidaire, vitamins, IMCI training facilities and aids,	Weak financial support from government, depending on NGOs	-	Absence of evaluation and monitoring, no adequate budgets, inadequate trained cadre, no incentive to draw staff from other states, no sustainability, no evaluation and reform of projects performance, weak participation of community and state government in plan activities, difficulty of community development and improving public health of communities
Maternal Health Administration	State Ministry of Health	Government	1994 and 1999/00 with Plan	Provide maternal health services, family planning, health awareness,	Provide maternal health services to Plan communities, health awareness, family planning, training of health cadres	9 specialists, 30 visiting health worker, 18 health assistants, 8 midwives	Drugs and medicines, midwives facilities,	State Ministry of Health and Plan	US\$1500	No vehicles, no monitoring and evaluation, no budgets, lack of community awareness to participate in Plan and other

											organizations services and efforts,
Agricultural Extension Administration	State Ministry of Agriculture	Government	1968, 1986 in Kosti and 2001 with Plan	Provide agricultural extension services, management of agricultural services, supply of agricultural inputs, execution of agricultural extension, plant protection, soil conservation and range and pastures services	Training of farmers, supply of seeds, execution range and pasture projects and programs, supply of forest seedlings, provision of economic stoves, forest extension programs	30 extension officers, 20 plant protection officers, 15 range and pastures officers, 25 forestry officers, 10 agricultural mechanization officers	Vehicles, tractors, stationery, audio visual aids	government	-	Poor budgets, poor communities contributions in projects, weakness of trained personnel in dealing with children, difficulty of accessing communities in their places, absence of training material and manuals that address children as a center for development	
Sudanese Family Planning Society	El Obeid	CBO	1980 and 2004 with Plan	Integrated family centers, health awareness, Maternal health	Maternal health, bad habits, HIV/AIDS, crippled children care	150 members, general physicians, 4 specialist-physicians	Not available	International Family Planning Union	-	Transportation means, coordination with communities	
State council for Child Care	El Obeid, State Ministry of Social Affairs	Governmental	1997, and 2003 with Plan	Public awareness about children issues, execution the Child Rights convention, Supervision of vaccination programs	Workshops, seminar, drama to aware about child rights, training of children in promoting skills and talents	Coordinate with professionals, social experts, lawyers	Qualified personnel	Governmental and organizations in area of child care	-	No domestic component in vehicles, communities need more awareness programs	
Sudanese Red Crescent	El Obeid	National NGO	1956, and 1985 in Kordofan and 2003 with Plan	Capacity building in health development programs, food security and food aid programs, disaster mitigation and preparedness, health services, drinking water services	Health capacity building, training Plan communities in all related services and activities of the Red Crescent, environmental protection and conservation	15000 volunteers, 15 officials, specialists in area of the Red Crescent area	Transportation facilities, team for work, public relations	Contribution of members, joint projects, donations and gifts	SD25 million	Policies, economics and social problems	
Sudanese Scouts Society	El Obeid	International NGO	1916, and 1924 in Kordofan and 2000 with Plan	Upraising of youth and young boys and girls, tending talents, incorporating volunteering spirit among children and youth, provide social services to the	Child rights, support children out of school, training children on arts, honoring the excellent students and talented ones, Vocational training for children	1500 members, 45 leaders, 6 of whom are in cadre training, and 10 in community services, and 15 in information and	Human and technical capacity	Membership contributions, donations and gifts, investments	SD 400 thousand, budgets from joint programs and projects of	Difficulty of making the community appreciable to concepts of child rights and community	

				communities		mass media and public relations			organizations	development
Mutawmat Society	El Obeid Branch, with no permanent place, with head quarters in Khartoum receiving funds	National CBO	1990, 2000 in Kordofan and 2003 with Plan	Training courses on human rights, lectures, represent vulnerable women and children in courts, training courses on child rights, news letters, legal publications	Lectures on child's rights and law and regulations, participating in the African Child festivals	2 members only	Technical cadres are chosen from volunteers according to the activity addressed	Variable according to activity	-	Poor economic situation of people, leading to ignoring the child within communities, lack of adequate support for child rights affairs and development

Table 5: North Kordofan – Sheikan PU

Name of Partner	Head Quarter	Type	Year	Activities w/o Plan	Activities w/ Plan	Technical staff	Support facilities	Source of Fund	Budget	Constraints
Pre-school Education Administration	El Obeid, Sheikan locality	Governmental	2000 with Plan	Directory and supervision of kindergartens, construction of buildings and furniture of kindergartens	Supervising the kindergartens teachers in Plan areas, Administering kindergartens, execution of training courses for kindergartens teachers	3 administrative, professional and technical staff	Training facilities furniture of offices	Plan	-	Lack of coordination with Plan, lack of transportation for staff to community centers, difficulty of convincing and cooperating with target family, poverty of communities
Elderly Education Administration	Obeid, Sheikan locality	Governmental	2000 with Plan	Teaching elder people in villages	Teaching elder people in villages, and training programs	1 director, 3 teachers and 3 instructors	Plan provided the facilities when needed	-	-	No provision of teaching aids and facilities except from Plan
Education Training Administration	Obeid, Sheikan locality	Governmental	2001 with Plan	Training of teachers, administrators, parents	Training teachers, workshops, training courses	8 staff (teachers and laborers)	Buildings, furniture	UNICEF sometimes	-	No budgets, positive coordination with Plan
Nutritional education and School gardening Administration	Obeid, Sheikan locality	Governmental	1971, and 1973 in Kordofan and 2005 with Plan	Nutrition awareness, training of cadres, chefs, midwives, off school boys and girls, extension services	Training of mothers and communities on food processing, and storage, child feeding and growth monitoring	10 teachers specialized in rural development, 62 instructors in nutrition and gardening,	-	governmental	-	No sustainability in training programs of mothers in villages to make nutrient education a culture and attitude among the community,
Water and Environment Reform Project	Obeid, Sheikan locality	governmental	1975 and 1979 in Kordofan and 2004 with Plan	Drilling and installation of hand pumps, water stations, and water basins, training on machines and pumps, geophysical studies	Maintenance of hand pumps, establishment of small water stations, training community in water management, establishment of latrines, training and establishment of school health societies, health seminars	8 engineers, 5 geologists, 1 drilling engineer, 1 civil mechanical engineer, 1 electrical engineer and other administrative and technical supporters and laborers	3 drilling machines, 2 large trucks, 6 small vehicles, mechanical workshop, materials and spare parts and inputs	UNICEF, Government and the communities	SD 439.834 million	Difficulty of transportation, delay in finance, community in need for more mobilization to assimilate the concept of child rights and a centre of development
Sheikan Local Vaccination Services	Obeid, Sheikan locality	Governmental	1978	Vaccination, for children, and women, training of volunteers in vaccination	Workshops, lectures for working cadres and communities, awareness programs	3 members, 96 technicians, 18 health assistants, 3 others	One vehicle, 3 motor cycles, on bicycle	Sheikan locality and Plan	-	Difficulty of reaching migrating farmers and animal herders