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United States of America
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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SEP 28 1988

Mr. Munir Ahmed
Director,
SABAH Project
P.O. Box 785
Khartoum, Sudan

650076

Subject: Project No. ~~650-E-614~~
Grant No. 650-0076-G-SS-8070

Dear Mr. Munir:

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "A.I.D." or "Grantor") hereby grant to the SABAH Project (hereby referred to as "Grantee") the sum of \$159,200 to provide support for a program in Sudan, as described in the Schedule of this grant and the Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description".

This grant is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning with the effective date and ending March 30, 1990.

This grant is made to the SABAH Project on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1, entitled the Schedule, Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description", and Attachment 3 entitled "Standard Provisions", which have been agreed to by your organization.

Please sign the original and two copies of this letter to acknowledge your receipt of the grant, and return the original and one copy to USAID.

Yours sincerely,

Frederick E. Gilbert
Frederick E. Gilbert
Acting Mission Director

*Off. of the
Gen. Office*

Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Program Description
3. Standard Provisions

ACKNOWLEDGED: SABAH Project

By: *Muhammad Safi*

Title: *Director*

Date: *27/9/88*

FISCAL DATA

PIO/T No. 650-0076-3-80072

Project No. 650-E-614

Grant No. 650-0076-G-SS-8070

Total Estimated Amount Dols 159,200

Total Obligated Amount Dols 159,200

Funding Source: Appropriation: 72-11X1035

- BPC : JFDX-88-29650-HG47

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SCHEDULE
Project No. 650-E-614
Grant No. 650-0076-G-SS-8070

A. Purpose of Grant

The purpose of this Grant is to provide support for the SABAH Project, as more specifically described in Attachment 2 to this Grant entitled quote Program Description. unquote.

B. Period of Grant

The effective date of this Grant is upon signing. The expiration date of this Grant is March 30, 1990.

C. Amount of Grant and Payment

1. A.I.D. hereby obligates the amount of Dols.159,200 (One Hundred and Fifty Nine Thousand and Two Hundred U.S. Dollars) for purposes of this Grant.
2. Payment shall be made to the Grantee in accordance with procedures set forth in Attachment 3 - Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Payment - Periodic Advance".

D. Financial Plan

The following is the Grant Budget, including local cost financing items. Revisions to this budget shall be made in accordance with Standard Provision of this Grant, entitled "Revision of Grant Budget".

-	U.S.Dols Equivalent	Local Currency LS
A. SABAH Center Operations		
Staff	23,105	103,968
Housing	6,133	27,600
Transportation	4,227	19,020
Miscellaneous	7,188	32,350
Administration	1,829	8,231
TOTAL	42,482	191,169
B. Omdurman Center Operations		
Staff	23,105	103,968
Housing	6,133	27,600
Food	34,199	153,892
Transportation	4,227	19,020
Miscellaneous	7,188	32,350
Contingencies	1,829	8,231
TOTAL	76,681	345,061

C. Vehicles

Mini-Bus	24,000	
Pick-Up Truck	16,000	
TOTAL	40,000	

D. Total Budget (Rounded)

SABAH Center	42,500	19,169
Omdurman Center	76,700	345,061
Vehicles	40,000	
TOTAL	159,200	536,230

E. Reporting

1. Technical - The Grantee shall provide periodic reports, as specified in the Program Description, to USAID/Sudan. At the conclusion of the period of implementation financed by this Grant, the Grantee shall provide USAID/Sudan with a final report describing the implementation of the program during the period of this Grant.

2. Fiscal - The Grantee shall follow the fiscal reporting requirements contained in the Optional Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Payment - Periodic Advance".

F. Standard Provisions

The mandatory and the indicated optional standard provisions contained in Attachment 3 are a part of this Grant.

G. Overhead Rate

No overhead or other indirect costs will be reimbursed to the Grantee from funds provided under this Grant.

H. Title to Property

Title to commodities purchased under this Grant shall vest in the Grantee in accordance with the Optional Standard Provision Entitled, "Title to and Use of Property".

I. Authorized Geographic Code

1. The authorized geographic code for procurement of goods and services under this Grant is Code 941.

2. Grantee is authorized to procure vehicles that are financed under this Grant for Project use from geographic Code 935 countries, if an appropriate waiver has been approved.

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·J. Special Covenants

No funds will be disbursed under this grant until a financial and internal control review of the Grantee is done, and the Grantor is satisfied with the review results.



Attachment 2

**Program Description
SABAH Project**

BACKGROUND: Recurrent drought and civil strife has become common throughout sub-sahalian Africa and especially in Sudan. Both drought and civil disturbances have caused massive migration of rural people in Sudan. The movement of these large numbers of people within Sudan has caused separation of families and orphaning of many children.

The SABAH project has estimated that over 20,000 children roam the streets of the Khartoum area in search of food and shelter. Many of these children are orphaned and/or separated from their families. In response to these needs, two years ago SABAH was organized to meet the needs of the boys living on the street whose ages range from 6 to 18. Under the SABAH project these boys get a simple but nutritious meal, take showers, wash their clothes, and receive free medical treatment and counselling. The boys also enjoy participating in morning sports activities and daily classes offered in literacy and numeracy in Arabic. SABAH also offers classes in preventative medicine, which covers personal hygiene, self diagnosis of disease, hazards of drug abuse and the importance of good nutrition. SABAH selects a limited number of these children for vocational training and assists in finding job opportunities for them.

At this time, SABAH has only one basic needs center, which only meets the needs of about 75 boys per day. This is a small portion of the population needing assistance. With the help of this Grant, SABAH will be able to open another center in Omdurman to increase the assistance to children separated from their parents and traditional support systems.

Project Purpose and Description: The purpose of this project is to expand the services to children lacking a family structure to provide for them. The funds provided will be used to continue the operation of the original SABAH center in Khartoum II and start the operations of a basic needs center in Omdurman. This short-term assistance to SABAH will provide the needed services while SABAH obtains longer term financial arrangements. The attached budget shows the allocation of resources to operation of the two basic needs centers.

The project budget is to fund the operation of the two centers for approximately one year. The two vehicles itemized in the budget are required to run the new (Omdurman) center.

MONITORING: In addition to financial reporting as required in the Standard Provision, SABAH will provide semi-annual reports on project operations to USAID/Sudan. These semi-annual reports and the final report will suffice for project monitoring. The final report will be due within 90 days of the expenditure of all funds.

A.I.D. may perform an independant evaluation of the project within 6 months of termination of the project.

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.AID HANDBOOK 13, App 4D	Trans. Memo. No. 13:42	Effective Date Jan. 1, 1987	Page No. 4D-7
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**REQUIRED AS APPLICABLE STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR
NON-U.S., NONGOVERNMENTAL GRANTEES**

The following standard provisions are required to be used when applicable. Applicability statements are contained in the parenthetical statement preceding the standard provision. When a standard provision is determined to be applicable in accordance with the applicability statement, the use of such standard provision is mandatory unless a deviation has been approved in accordance with Paragraph 1E of Chapter 1 of this Handbook. Each grant is required to have a payment provision. Check off the provisions which are to be included in the grant. Only those standard provisions which have been checked off are included within the grant.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Payment - Periodic Advance | X |
| 2. Payment - Cost Reimbursement | |
| 3. Air Travel and Transportation | |
| 4. Ocean Shipment of Goods | X |
| 5. Procurement of Goods and Services | X |
| 6. AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services | X |
| 7. Subagreements | |
| 8. Local Cost Financing | X |
| 9. Patents Rights | |
| 10. Publications | X |
| 11. Nondiscrimination | X |
| 12. Regulations Governing Employees | |
| 13. Participant Training | |
| 14. Voluntary Population Planning | |
| 15. Protection of the Individual as a Research Subject | |
| 16. Negotiated Overhead Rates - Provisional | |
| 17. Government Furnished Excess Personal Property | |
| 18. Title To and Use of Property (Grantee Title) | X |
| 19. Title To and Care of Property (U.S. Government Title) | |
| 20. Title To and Care of Property (Cooperating Country Title) | |
| 21. Cost Sharing (Matching) | |

(INCLUDE THIS PAGE IN THE GRANT)

(NEXT PAGE 4D-9)

SABAH PROJECT

Youth and Childrens Palace

Vocational Training Proposal

Background

In Sudan, as in many developing countries, thousands of young children leave their villages every year and migrate to the cities. They leave home for a variety of reasons. Many flee the hardships brought by famine and war; others are the victims of chronic rural poverty whose already over-burdened families can no longer provide for them; some merely crave the excitement of city life and others, particularly older boys follow the example of parents who migrate for seasonal work. (See Attachment A for further explanation)

It is estimated that 20,000 children roam the streets of Khartoum. They beg food and money from passersby or find food where they can. They spend their nights sleeping on sidewalks outside the police station for protection or in sewer ditches where they can keep warm in the winter. Street life subjects these children to a number of hazards which include everything from bad health due to overexposure and poor nutrition, to glue-sniffing and the risk of homosexual assault. This harsh environment reduces these children, the majority of whom are boys, to petty thieving and begging.

In response to this problem SABAH, which means "morning" or "new beginning" in Arabic, was founded in February 1986 under the licensed umbrella of the International Voluntary Welfare Group. SABAH, managed by a dedicated and enthusiastic Sudanese staff, provides five programs for street kids: the SABAH Center, Vocational Training, Graduate Homes Program, SKI Courier Service, and five Community Homes. Each is designed to meet basic needs and to build on the boys' native self-reliance and energy. Those who show a sincere desire for self-improvement are given the opportunity to participate in hands-on training that will enable them to find jobs more easily making them productive members of the community.

SABAH has for the past two years provided vocational training programs in conjunction with established Sudanese government technical training schools. For two years SABAH has operated a training program at the Youth and Childrens Palace and for the past year operated a similar program at the Sudanese-Belgian Training School.* The training is designed to assist street boys develop marketable skills that will remove them from the streets, place them in a more family-like environment and provide a means to productive employment. The proposed program will be a continuation of the Youth and Childrens Palace Vocational Training in welding and carpentry which SABAH has operated since 1986. This project together with the vocational training at the Sudanese-Belgian Technical

*The vocational training program for street boys at the Belgian School actually began two years ago but SABAH did not coordinate the first year of the program. SABAH did however select 60 of 80 boys for that first year program.

School have enrolled 156, graduated 133 and placed over 65% in related jobs. The chart below illustrates the results of the two vocational training programs based on available figures. The 1987-88 Youth Palace Program is still in progress and therefore all categories cannot be completed at this time.

	<u>Youth Palace</u>		<u>Belgian</u>	<u>School</u>
	86-87	87-88	87-88	Total
Enrollment	60	30	66	156
Dropouts	8	5	30	43
Replacement enrollment	--	--	20	20
Apprenticeships	--*	18	--*	18
Graduates	52	25**	56	133
Job Placement	38	--	48	86
Returned Home	7	--	6	13
Back to Street	3	--	11	14

Although these figures are small in relation to the magnitude of the number of street boys in need, SABAH's training programs have served as models that others can use.

The Youth and Children's Palace, a government operated vocational training center for boys is a joint participant in this project. It is a part of the Sudan Ministry of Sports and Youth and provides training to approximately 2000 youth a year in the areas of welding, electricity, auto mechanics and air cooling systems. As in the past programs, the Youth Palace faculty, physical facilities, and curriculum will be used for the training of the street boys. This means that existing Sudanese resources will be used and very little program costs will be required to set up training.

The 1986-87 SABAH program offered vocational training courses in five skill areas: electricity, auto mechanics, welding, carpentry and air cooling systems. Following the first program year, we found it was difficult to find jobs for the boys who had graduated in three areas: electricity, auto mechanics and air cooling systems. In the 1987-88 training program SABAH chose to train boys only in welding and carpentry, areas in which we were more certain boys could be placed in jobs.

In Sudan electricians normally have no formal workshops from which they work. Instead they sit with their tool kit in self-designated areas in the market waiting for customers. Placing boys in this environment where there is no formal work place or supervision is too similar to their previous undisciplined life on the street. Therefore SABAH chose not to continue electricity training in 1987-88.

*An apprenticeship program was started at the Youth Palace in 1987-88 and has not yet been initiated at the Belgian School.

**Scheduled to graduate in July.

In the case of auto mechanics, Sudan is experiencing a shortage of spare parts and because of this auto workshops have great difficulty keeping even their current mechanics busy. Therefore it was difficult to place the graduates in auto workshops. Finally SABAH discovered that training for air cooling systems requires boys with a stronger academic background than the street boys possessed.

Based on SABAH's contacts with local welding and carpentry workshops over the past two years both apprenticeships and job opportunities should be available for trainees and graduates. To insure full trainee participation in apprenticeships and maximum job placement, Sabah will hire (as it has successfully done this past year for the Belgian School graduates) one or more individuals from Sudan labor unions who has much experience and contacts in welding and carpentry to secure positions for the boys.

Objectives

The program has the following objectives:

To train 45 street boys over a 9 month period in welding and carpentry, successfully place each of the boys in related jobs and provide three months follow-up counseling and housing services following their training.

To provide street kids training in a specific skill area that can be used in almost any community in Sudan and would lend to the possibility of reunifying them with their families.

To provide the trainees with apprenticeships with local metal workers and carpenters to give the boys a practical understanding of the trade and a one-to-one or mentor relationship with an older person.

To educate the trainees to a third grade level in basic literacy and arithmetic.

To provide social rehabilitation counseling to the trainees to enable them to successfully make the transition from street life to a typical work and social environment.

To provide a successful model of vocational training for street children and encourage its replication by other organizations, private artisans and the Sudanese government.

To utilize existing resources and facilities for training the boys and to utilize local artisans networks for apprenticeships and job placement.

Project Description

SABAH proposes the continuation of a vocational training, social rehabilitation and job placement program in conjunction with the Youth and Children's Palace to train 45 street boys in welding and carpentry.

SABAH will use a curriculum that it has modified from the regular Youth Palace curriculum designed to meet the special needs of the street boys. The carpentry courses will be taught by two teachers and two assistants. This is an increase of one teacher and one assistant from last year. Past experience has shown that boys from the streets rarely have much educational background and therefore need more personal attention to successfully complete the program. An additional teacher will be needed for basic education (Arabic literacy and arithmetic).

SABAH Project will provide a project coordinator to work as a liaison between SABAH, the Youth Palace and donors. The SABAH Coordinator will supervise the daily running of the program at the Palace and all activities outside the school. Candidates for the training will be selected from the regular visitors to SABAH Center and from SABAH's five Community Homes.

The boys will live together in a house located in Ondurman. They will share the facilities with trainees from the Ondurman Center of Handicrafts (depending on successful funding of a third vocational training program for which SABAH has received initial positive response). The boys will be supervised by two resident house supervisors who will provide social rehabilitation training. (SABAH has found that the social rehabilitation training and counseling during their 12 months in the program is as important as the vocational training in teaching the boys how to move off the streets and become employable, responsible citizens.) Each house supervisor will act as a house-master and alternate each month. SABAH will rent a bus to transport the boys from the house to the Palace. An older, restored mini-bus will be available for occasional outings.

Training will be conducted six days a week. The boys will begin their day with a tea at the house and then attend their training at the Palace. A meal will be served to the boys at the Palace during their training. Apprenticeships will be sought for all the boys in local carpentry and welding workshops where they can work in the afternoons.

In the late afternoons the boys return to the dormitory and are provided a meal, basic education classes, and allowed time for recreational activities such as football and television. At the end of their training the boys will hold an exhibition of the products which they have produced during the year. This will give them a goal towards which they can strive and a sense of accomplishment about their work.

After graduation from training the boys are provided three months of follow-up support including housing, job placement and counselling. During the past year SABAH has discovered that graduates, because of their low salaries, often need some support in finding housing. SABAH currently has two graduate homes each housing over 20 boys, most all of whom are working. The boys are required to jointly pay for the rent and food with some subsidization from SABAH.

All tools and materials for the carpentry training will be procured by SABAH with project funds. The 1988-89 budgetted amount for carpentry will increase significantly over the previous year because last year there were not enough tools and materials for all the boys to gain sufficient practice at the trade.

Costs for tools and materials for the welding program are shared between SABAH and the Youth and Childrens Palace because this course includes boys from both groups.

In past years the workshops have upon request worked on contract to produce items for individuals and groups. For example the carpentry workshop produced tables and benches for the Sudan Council of Churches bringing in LS 5,100 in revenue. Funds obtained from these clients is added to the program funds and used for project expenses like repairing the project mini-bus and pay for miscellaneous expenses.

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Youth and Childrens Palace

Budget

Personnel

	<u>LS Sudan</u>	<u>US Dollars**</u>
Project Director (15%)	3,600	800
Coordinator	12,000	2,667
Senior Social Worker (5%)	600	133
Accountant (10%)	1,200	267
2 Supervisors (House)	16,800	3,733
1 Cook	3,600	800
1 Basic Education Teacher	<u>4,800</u>	<u>1,067</u>
Total	42,600	9,467
<u>Youth Palace Staff</u>		
2 Carpentry Teachers	12,600	2,800
2 Carpentry Assistants	7,200	1,600
2 Welding Teachers	5,400	1,200
1 Job Placement Expert (full time for 2 months)	<u>1,000</u>	<u>222</u>
Total	26,200	5,822
<u>Benefits</u>		
Taxes (10% of wages)	6,880	1,529
Medical	<u>2,400</u>	<u>533</u>
Total	9,280	2,062
Total Personnel Costs	78,080	17,351
<u>Rent, Utilities & Maintenance</u>		
House	14,400	3,200
House Utilities	2,400	533
House Maintenance	4,200	933
Workshop	3,600	800
Workshop Maintenance	900	200
Office Rent	<u>900</u>	<u>200</u>
Total Rent, Utilities & Maintenance	26,400	5,866

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Food

Bread	7,020	1,560
Macaroni	3,159	702
Meat	6,480	1,440
Lentils	3,240	720
Sugar	814	181
Rice	7,200	1,600
Oil	9,830	2,184
Beans	7,440	1,653
Milk	14,400	3,200
Miscellaneous (vegetables spices, charcoal etc.)	<u>1,500</u>	<u>333</u>

Total Food 61,083 13,573

Transportation

Car (1) Maintenance	4,800	1,067
Insurance	1,020	227
Fees (license)	204	45
Bus Rental	9,000	2,000
Incidental Trips	1,200	267
Fuel & Lubricants	<u>6,000</u>	<u>1,333</u>

Total Transportation 22,224 4,939

Uniforms and Clothing

3 sets per yr. per boy		
Shoes	3,375	750
Pants	10,800	2,400
Shirt	8,100	1,800
Underwear	<u>4,050</u>	<u>900</u>

Total Uniforms and Clothing 26,325 5,850

Tools and Materials

Tools

Hammers (10)	350	78
Measuring Tapes (5)	100	22
Saws (5)	75	17
Planers (5)	2,000	444
Files (5)	50	11
Clamps (5)	1,750	389
Welding Machine (1)	3,500	778
Welding Masks (10)	1,200	267
Miscellaneous	<u>1,350</u>	<u>300</u>
Total	10,375	2,306

Materials

Wood	9225	2,050
Nails	700	156
Metal	2,500	556
Welding Sticks	1,350	300
Miscellaneous	<u>900</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	14,675	3,262
Total Tools & Materials	25,050	5,568

Miscellaneous

Educational Supplies	1,350	300
Office Supplies	240	53
Television	4,500	1,000
Sundries	<u>2,400</u>	<u>533</u>
Total Miscellaneous	8,490	1,887

General Administration

10% of budget		5,503
Total Budget		60,537

** US dollar equivalent figured at 4.5 LS to 1 US\$.

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SABAH CENTER PROPOSAL

Background

SABAH Center is the first program that was established by SABAH Project to serve the needs of street boys. Every morning, as many as 75 boys ranging in age from 6 to 18, visit the Center. These boys eat a simple yet nutritious meal, take showers, wash their own clothes and receive free medical treatment and counselling. The boys also enjoy participating in morning sports activities. To help the boys reach the minimum standard of literacy and numeracy in Arabic necessary for them to find jobs, classes are offered daily. SABAH also offers classes in preventative medicine which cover personal hygiene, self-diagnosis of disease, hazards of drug abuse and the importance of good nutrition. SABAH also provides second-hand clothing and shoes, when available, to participating boys.

In addition to these basic services SABAH Center is a focal point for the selection of street boys desiring to participate in vocational training, the SKI Courier service or who are looking for employment. The center can be a transition period from the undisciplined street life to small beginnings in learning to respect themselves and those helping them. For example SABAH has found that taking boys right off the street and placing them in vocational training is rarely successful. But for boys who have attended SABAH for a period, even the small amount of discipline learned makes the adjustment to structured training and dorm life much easier.

Although there are other organizations working with street kids, SABAH Center is the only place in Sudan where boys can come voluntarily to find assistance. The Center is a bridge between street boys who feel isolated and unwanted, and a community unaware, indifferent and sometimes hostile towards street boys. SABAH's role is to build trust and understanding between the boys and the community and to strengthen the boys' self-confidence that they are not outcasts.

The following figures illustrate the Center's activities over the past two years:

	<u>Registration</u>	<u>Feeding</u>	<u>Medicine</u>	<u>Clothing</u>
Total	756	48,423	9,405	2,028

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Objectives

To provide street boys a place where daily they can come to meet some of their basic needs in a friendly and supportive atmosphere.

To improve health and nutrition of the streetboys.

To provide basic medical assistance and referrals, and to increase the awareness of health problems and means of prevention through a health education program.

To provide basic education classes in Arabic literacy and arithmetic.

To select approximately 120 boys per year for vocational training and to locate apprenticeships and, after their successful completion of the training, jobs in local workshops.

To offer psychological and emotional support, counselling and job referral.

To provide recreational and sports activities.

To provide shelter referrals to one of SABAH's five Community Homes for boys under 14 who have lost their families.

Activities

Nutritional Improvement - Every morning an average of 60 boys will be fed a traditional Sudanese meal of fof and bread, rice or lentils, and a glass of milk fortified with multiple vitamins and iron.

Medical Treatment - A sister (nurse) can see up to 30 boys each day with problems such as cuts, bruises, malaria, parasites and venereal disease. Volunteer doctors will come on a regular basis to provide treatment for the more serious cases. Some of the very serious cases which exceed the abilities of our medical unit will be referred to local public hospitals. In all cases medicines will be provided by SABAH.

Health Education - The sister will conduct simple classes on personal hygiene, disease symptoms and prevention, the dangers of using drugs, and proper diets.

Basic Education classes in arithmetic and Arabic reading and writing will be given by social workers at the center to boys three days a week.

Sports - One sports coordinator will organize daily sports activities, usually football since this is the most popular sport, for the boys. Special events such as competition between other boys from local schools and picnics and other outings will be organized several times a month.

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Showers and Clothes Washing - Each day all boys will take showers and wash their clothes.

Boys Involvement in Project Implementation - The boys will be encouraged to assist in cleaning the yard, in food distribution, shower monitoring, storage and distribution of educational materials and reporting to social workers and medical officers any emotional or medical needs they see among new arrivals or among the boys. By virtue of their vagrant status, all street boys who come to SABAH for assistance are active recruits of new referrals to SABAH.

Community Awareness and Education - SABAH has and will continue to supply both the local and international media, community groups, and public officials with information about the problems of street kids, what is being done to solve these problems and how they can help.

Counselling and Referrals - Social workers and all staff members will be available to help provide emotional support, counselling and job referral to the boys. Simple conversation and friendliness will often encourage better feelings between the boys and a society that has lost their trust. Profile data collection will contain requests for employment by older boys. This information will be used to make referrals to SABAH's vocational training programs, to place the boys in the SKI Courier program or locate jobs or apprenticeships with local employers and workshops.

Staff Training - In-service training will be conducted for the social workers, child supervisors and sports coordinator to expand their understanding of basic psychology applicable to the boys and provide skills in data collection and analysis. This training will help the staff provide more effective counselling and program activities.

Evaluation

Daily, weekly and monthly data are being collected and recorded by the medical assistant, senior social worker and yard supervisor as to the number of boys being fed, receiving medical attention and new registrations at the center. Basic education teachers are keeping attendance records and individual progress reports on the boys. Records are also being kept on who receives new clothes.

Annual evaluations based on the above information and on a survey of the opinions the boys attending SABAH and on the streets of Khartoum about SABAH will be conducted by the SABAH Center Coordinator and staff and supervised by the SABAH Project Director to determine the effectiveness of each of the activities and how they can be improved.

Target Areas and Beneficiaries

SABAH Center is located in Khartoum II just north of the central city. Most of SABAH's clients hang out in Khartoum center. The Center is located just far enough away from the central action to ensure that those boys who really desire our services will go the extra distance to receive it. There are large numbers of street boys who reside in Omduman and Khartoum North that do not usually come to SABAH Center because it is too far for them to travel. SABAH hopes to establish a similar day center in Omduman to provide for the needs of these boys.

The most obvious beneficiaries of the program are the large number of boys roaming the streets of Khartoum many of whom will be healthier, have greater respect for themselves and others, and have access to training and employment opportunities. Through the Center, 236 boys have been selected for vocational training and over 65% of the graduates have been placed in jobs.

The families of the boys will benefit because the boys will have chances for education and training that will make them more productive and allow them to contribute to their families welfare. The program may indirectly encourage family reunification.

The community, private citizens and businesses, law enforcement agencies, and the government are all indirect beneficiaries of the work of the SABAH Center as the result of the reduced number of street children, and the influence that the Center's programs have on the health and behavior of the boys. The community is also much better educated on the problems of the street boys and the programs available to help them.

Experience gained from the work of SABAH is currently being shared by the staff with the Ministry of Social Welfare to help to shape the policies and programs of the government in its efforts to help street boys.

SABAH CENTER BUDGET

Personnel

	<u>LS Sudan</u>	<u>US Dollars**</u>		
Project Director (50%)	12,000	2,667		
Center Manager	8,400	1,867		
Senior Social Worker (70%)	8,400	1,867		
2 Social Workers	14,400	3,200		
2 Child Supervisors	9,600	2,133		
Sister (Nurse)	7,200	1,600		
Accountant (50%)	6,000	1,333		
Sports Coordinator	4,800	1,067		
Driver	4,800	1,067		
1 Cook	<u>2,400</u>	<u>533</u>		
Total	78,000	17,334		
<u>Benefits</u>				
Taxes (10%)	7,800	1,733		
Medical (5%)	<u>3,780</u>	<u>840</u>		
Total	11,580	2,573		
Total Personnel Costs	89,580	19,907		
<u>Rent, Utilities & Maintenance</u>				
House	24,000	5,333		
House Utilities	1,800	400		
House Maintenance	<u>1,800</u>	<u>400</u>		
Total Rent, Utilities & Maintenance	27,600	6,133		
<u>Food</u>				
Sugar	1,607	357		
Rice	3,550	789		
Oil	2,708	602		
Beans	4,408	980		
Milk	25,710	5,713		
Macaroni	4,239	942		
Meat	8,740	1,942		
Lentils	4,266	948		
Vegetables	16,410	3,647		
Bread	<u>82,254</u>	<u>18,279</u>		
Total Food	153,892	34,199		

	<u>LC</u>	<u>FK</u>
	277,407	60,000
	153,897	34,199
	151,000	25,000
	<u>580,307</u>	<u>119,199</u>
		130,000
		<u>1,760,113</u>

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Transportation

Car (1) Maintenance	4,800	1,067
Insurance	1,020	227
Fees (license)	200	44
Incidental Trips	3,000	667
Fuel & Lubricants	<u>10,000</u>	<u>2,222</u>
Total Transportation	19,020	4,227

Miscellaneous

Educational Supplies	2,400	533
Staff Training	3,200	711
Office Supplies	6,000	1,333
Sundries	<u>12,000</u>	<u>2,667</u>
Total Miscellaneous	23,600	5,244

General Administration

10% of budget	31,369	6,971
Total Budget	345,061	76,681

** US dollar equivalent figured at 4.5 LS to 1 US\$.

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ATTACHMENT A

Contents

SABAH Board of Directors
SABAH Organizational Charts - 1987, 1988
SABAH In-kind Contributions
SABAH Project Income and Sources 1987
SABAH Flyer describing each program

Survey of Street Boys - A survey completed in 1987 of boys attending SABAH Center. The charts illustrate the backgrounds and family make-up of the boys.

SABAH BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Blanca El Khalifa - Chairman. Founder of the International Voluntary Welfare Group and also one of the founders of SABAH.

Colonel Abas Abo Shama. Current Sudan Minister of Interior, former Commissioner of Khartoum Police with a Ph.D specializing in the study of Juvenile Delinquency.

Professor Mohamed Hashim Awad. Professor of Economics at the University of Khartoum, Chairman of the Board of Islam Cooperative Development Bank, ex-Minister of Commerce and Cooperatives for Sudan.

Colonel Ahmed Sharief El Habieb (retired Army). Member of the Board of El Girish Institute, a vocational training institute for youth.

Mr. Khalaf alla Ismai. Secretary of the National Committee for Child Welfare, and Secretary for the National Campaign for the Solution of the Problem of Street Children.

Dr. Ahmed Abaal Kariem. Medical doctor.

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