

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME REVITALIZATION INITIATIVE FOR MUNDRI (LIRIM)

Final Program Report, CHF International



Lulu nut selection and grading, Kotobi group west Mundri

Organization: **CHF International Sudan**
Field Contact: Denis Dragovic, Country Director
PO Box 1358, Khartoum, Sudan
Phone: 011-(249)-918-276-122
Email: ddragovic@chfsudan.org

HQ Contact: Mona Lisa Salib, Program Officer
CHF International
8601 Georgia Avenue, Suite 800
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Tel: (301) 587-4700
Fax: (301) 587-7315
Email: msalib@chfinternational.org

Grant Number: DFD-G-00-05-00013-00
Grant Description: Developmental Relief Program
Grant Objective: To strengthen local government, reduce food insecurity and restore livelihoods in Western and Central Equatoria

Start Date: December 22, 2004
End Date: May 15, 2006
Submission Date: August 24, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	Acronyms
II	Executive Summary.....
III	Program Summary
	1. Objectives
IV	Program Results
	1. Food Security
	1.1 Agriculture
	1.2 Beekeeping
	2. Employment Generation.....
	2.1 Grinding Mills.....
	2.2 Women's Bakery Project.....
	2.3 Youth Computer Center.....
	2.4 Lulu Processing.....
	2.5 Support to micro-business activity to women.....
	3. Infrastructure.....
	3.1 County offices and community centers.....
	3.2 Access Roads.....
	4. Water.....
	5. Conclusion.....

I Acronyms

CAD	County Agriculture Department
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
MEDIC	Medical Emergency Development International Committee
NSWF	New Sudan Women Federation
MYDA	Mundri Youth Development Association
LIRIM	Livelihoods and Income Revitalization Initiative for Mundri
SRRC	Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
CPU	Collection and Processing Units

II Executive Summary

CHF's Livelihoods and Income Revitalization Initiative for Mundri (LIRIM) program was developed to aid the in peace building and post-war reconstruction in South Sudan after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The program focused on strengthening local government, creating employment opportunities, empowering women, and demonstrating democratic and participatory processes in beneficiary selection.

The LIRIM program initially focused on providing sustainable benefits to the communities in Mundri County, which later divided into West and East Mundri. There was an emphasis on increasing food production to meet the immediate consumption needs of the people and on establishing municipal offices and community centers to bring government services to isolated communities. These activities would, in turn, infuse cash into the local economy. The program also aimed to build the capacity of local NGO partners and local government counterparts, so that they could eventually manage and sustain development activities. In February 2005, CHF conducted further needs assessments in the area and was awarded an additional grant totaling \$1,099,982, which enabled us to expand programming to four more underserved counties, namely Terekeka, Lainya, Juba, and Mvolo, through the construction of community centers in each county.

The expanded LIRIM program directly benefited 10,296 people through seed and tools distribution; 8,000 people through quick cash-for work impact community infrastructure projects (an estimated 500,000 people from the establishment of the community centers); 75 lulu-processing women and their families through training and provision of locally appropriate oil and soap processing machines; 1,632 women and youth through micro-grants and small-scale income generation activities; and 965 people from potable water interventions.

This report covers the accomplishments of the LIRIM program from November, 2004 through the end of the program on May 15, 2006. During the first quarter of the project, considerable effort was exerted to familiarize with the community, identify priorities, process registration with SRRC, plan logistical arrangements, and set up the project base in Lui Town of East Mundri County. The original timeline for completion of the project was December 2005, but due to security problems for the most part of 2005, the implementation of activities was hampered and adherence to the project's approved timeline was not possible; as a result, CHF requested, and was granted, a no-cost extension twice and completed the project by May 2006.

III. Program Summary

1. OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Food Security: Increased food production to meet immediate consumption needs and improved capacity to manage surplus commodities as an economic recovery tool.

Objective 2: Employment creation and infrastructure rehabilitation: Access to employment opportunities for community members, including youth, demobilized soldiers, and

women heads of household through targeted vocational skills training and short term cash for work community improvement /infrastructure projects leading to local economic growth.

Objective 3: Water: Increased access to drinking water in population centers of targeted counties.

To achieve these objectives CHF employed three important community development methodologies:

1. ***Participatory approaches:*** The LIRIM program involved beneficiary communities in planning and decision-making throughout the project period
2. ***Use of local technology and transfer of skills:*** The program transferred skills through simple technology and training, which was well-suited for local conditions.
3. ***Local institutional and partner capacity building:*** The LIRIM program involved and strengthened capacity of local government institutions and partner organizations to further sustain all development activities

Major accomplishments of the LIRIM program were:

Summary of Accomplishments Table

Deliverable	LOP target	LOP Achievements	% of LOP completed
Establishment of West Mundri administration office and community center	1	1	100%
Establishment of Mvolo administration office and community center	1	1	100%
Establishment of Lainya administration office and community center	1	1	100%
Establishment of Terekeka administration office and community center	1	1	100%
Establishment of East Mundri administration office and community center	1	1	100%
Distribution of seeds and agro-tools to farmers	1,500kg	1,272kg	84%
Access road repair (Tali-Lui road)	54km	45km	100%
Establishment of grinding mills	5	5	100%
Training farmers in beekeeping and providing modern beehives	20	15	75%
Organizing women for small scale micro-finance support and training	30	61	200%
Organizing and training women in Lulu nut processing	30	30	100%
Revitalization of Lulu nut group in Kotobi (45 women)	1	1	100%
Recruitment and training extension workers	6	6	100%
Construction of improved traditional storage	3	2	66%
Establishment of suitable community based grain bank system to manage seed repayments	3	2	66%
Sinking of boreholes ¹	5	1	20%

¹ See Section 4, Water

IV. Program Results

1. FOOD SECURITY

1.1 Agriculture

As a result of the civil war and on-going emergency situations, such as droughts and ethnic conflicts, farming communities in South Sudan have lost many of their seeds and household assets; as a result, their capacity for food production has been severely impacted. The objective of the food security component of LIRIM was to support the agricultural production and food security of 1500 returnees and war-affected farm families by facilitating their access to seeds and agricultural tools and by promoting agrobusiness activities.



Seed and tool distribution in South Sudan

By supplying good quality seeds of appropriate varieties (maize, sorghum, and ground nuts) and different types of agro-tools, the LIRIM program enabled 1272 households (10,176 people) in four *payams* of East Mundri county, namely Amadi, Lakamadi, Lozoh, and Wittoto, to resume their agricultural production. This contributed greatly to the restoration and improvement of the agricultural system. These *payams* were selected due to the fact that they were the most severely affected by the ethnic conflict between the Morus and the Dinka IDPs, and that their crops were devastated by the Dinaka cattle in the 2004/5 cropping season.

Table 2: Amount of seeds and tools distributed and number of households benefited

Payams	Tools distributed in/PCs				Seeds distributed/bags			Number of Beneficiaries/ Households
	Hoe	Panga	Slasher	Rake	Sorghum	Ground-nut	Maize	
Amadi	406	406	406	406	40.6	90.21	32.48	406
Lozoh	284	284	284	284	29.9	66.44	23.92	71
Witto	266	266	266	266	26.6	59.1	21.28	266
Kediba	529	529	529	529	52.9	117.54	42.32	529
Total	1,485	1,485	1,485	1,485	150	333.29	120	1,272²

² As mentioned in previous quarterly reports, CHF seed supplies were looted during the June and July 2005 security problems, resulting in lower seed amounts for distributions and beneficiary numbers.

Seeds were purchased from local sources and tested to ensure quality, per USAID requirements. This local sourcing had advantages, in terms of selecting appropriate seed varieties, cost-efficiency and in providing a boost to the local economy. To discourage dependency and promote self-reliance, CHF provided seeds to households through interest-free loans. In addition, a grain bank system was established at the community level in two locations to manage seeds recovered from the beneficiary farmers. During the initial stages of the project, CHF's LIRIM field team held a series of consultation meetings with farmers and the local County Agriculture Department (CAD). It was agreed that farmers' access to readily available seeds could only be achieved through a viable seed supply system which would be used to re-distribute seeds to vulnerable farmers during times of crisis. To strengthen community-based grain banks, two improved traditional storage facilities (known as *gugus*) were constructed in Amadi and Lakamadi *payams*. *Gugus* are traditional, inexpensive bamboo storage structures built on stilts and covered with metal for protection from rats.

A field crop performance survey indicated that, except for a poor maize harvest due the late rainy season, beneficiary farmers in most *payams* reported normal sorghum and ground nut performance during the 2005/06 season. Overall germination rates for sorghum were 75% and ground nuts 85% in Amadi and Lakamadi *payams*. Maize was largely unsuccessful due to continued drought. The beneficiary farmers in Amadi and Lakamadi (west of Mundri) performed better than in Lozoh and Witto (north and east of Mundri), as the latter two *payams* were adversely affected by the violent conflict between the Moru and Dinka tribes for much of the harvest period (September-November, 2006).

To date, 400 out of the total of 1,272 farmers who received seeds have paid back their loans. Considering the poor rains in 2005 and the growing displaced population due to insecurity in the area, the number and amount of repayment was encouraging. Ethnic conflict between the Dinkas and the Morus has devastated the rural economy in and around Mundri. Most farm land has been abandoned and many household tools and other assets have been destroyed or looted due to the continuous fighting between the Dinka IDPs and the local Moru population during the greater part of 2005 and early 2006.

To sustain CHF food security interventions and strengthen the capacity of the local CAD, six extension workers were trained and deployed in four locations. The training was designed to enhance the extension workers' capacity to effectively assist farmers in improving productivity and minimizing post-harvest losses through modern farming methods. The extension workers also played a key role in facilitating an exchange of information between the CAD and farming communities on market promotion, cooperative development, and early warning systems.

1.2 Beekeeping

Although traditional beekeeping is widely practiced by farmers in South Sudan, the quality and quantity of honey production still remains very low. This is mainly due to the fact that most of the beekeepers use traditional beehives and lack the technical knowledge needed for modern beekeeping. The traditional, bamboo cylindrical hives used by farmers in South Sudan yield small quantities of honey and do not often create optimum temperature for bee colonies. To chase the bees out of the hives, the beekeepers set brushfires, which often burn out the entire hive; as a result, the hive must be rebuilt each time the honey is harvested. Furthermore, the bees are often killed by the fire and/or numbers diminish for subsequent harvests.

To improve this situation, CHF in collaboration with the local CAD and farmers associations, organized a two-week intensive training for 15 farmers on modern beekeeping methods, which was conducted by a local expert. The farmers received technical training on how to better care for their bees, as well as information on improved beekeeping technology and supplies. After completion of the training, the farmers were also provided with 25 top bar beehives and protective gear. The top bar hive is made of wood, lasts up to seven years, allows the establishment of permanent colonies of bees, provides good quality honey, and yields more honey per hive. The use of protective equipment and hand-held "smokers" during harvest also lets the bees escape easily, and usually ensures that the bee colonies will survive until the next production.

Honey is widely used in communities for food and medicine, but honey produced in Mundri also attracts a wider market from as far as Juba. It is a common practice for young men in Mundri to purchase honey from local beekeepers at a cheaper price, transport it to Juba via bicycle and then sell it in Juba at a much higher price. De-mining work on the Juba-Lui road is near completion, which will facilitate a wider market outlet for honey and other agricultural products. Furthermore, CHF has tried to create market linkages with a honey packaging supplier called BEE NATURAL in Uganda, from where the beehives and protective gears were purchased. This company provides regular supervision and technical support to traditional beekeepers in Uganda and is willing to tap the potential market in South Sudan.

Field visit reports indicated that farmers who received modern top bar hives anticipated more income. As the honey was harvested more skillfully, they could obtain better prices which would substantially augment the family income. The 25 beehives provided are anticipated to each produce 25kg of honey during one honey season (there are two seasons per year, February- April and June-September). Overall combined production for the two seasons is anticipated to be 1,250 kg of honey. At the current local market price of USD 0.8 per KG, this will bring about USD 1,000 for the 15 farmers.

2. EMPLOYMENT CREATION

2.1 Grinding mills

Women in South Sudan consistently identified pounding grain into flour as one of their most difficult and time-consuming tasks. Women undertake this task almost everyday to prepare food for their families. As in most traditional societies in Africa, women in South Sudan are responsible for nearly all household food production and processing. They also play the predominant role in planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops. Women also carry out most of the household maintenance work, such as gathering firewood, hauling water, cooking, and cleaning.

To relieve women from such toil and empower them economically, CHF purchased five grinding mills and installed them in five villages, Amadi, Yeri, Jambo, Talli, and Kediba. This project provides direct economic benefits to 75 women and their families (600 people)³. Furthermore, approximately 5,000 people in the five communities will indirectly benefit from affordable access to grinding mills, thus reducing the labor and time involved in traditional food preparation.

³ Local authorities suggest an estimated 8 persons per family in CHF's target areas given increased IDPs figures and pressure on host communities.

The goal is to lighten the manual tasks of women in food preparation and to provide an opportunity for increased income generation, thus raising women's ability to care for their families. CHF organized cooperative business management training for 15 women in each village and general mill operating training to the grinding mill operators. Each group was given start up, in-kind capital (fuel, motor oil, and spare parts) which would last for three months. The women have since taken charge of managing the mills. For the first time in their lives, they have a sense of ownership over a community project and income to support their families. The CHF mills will save up to four hours of daily work for them (the time it takes to grind 2kg of sorghum into flour). Time saved can be invested in other, potentially more productive activities.

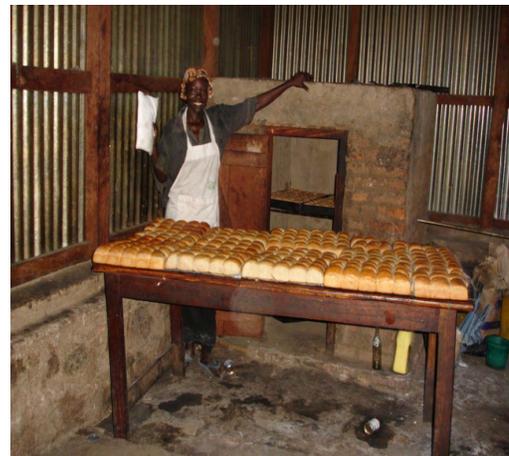


The group chair person in Amadi said:

'It used to take me three-four hours each day to grind my maize or sorghum by hand with a stone. With the new mill our women's group got today, it takes only five minutes. Now we have more time to direct our energies to other, important and productive work around the house. More importantly, we own and operate the mill, which earns us extra income and enabled us to serve our community.'

2.2 Women's Bakery Project

One of the objectives of the LIRIM program was to empower women economically by developing viable community-based income generating projects for rural women. The bakery project came into existence from a series of brainstorming sessions with selected war widows in Lui town who were struggling to subsist without the help of a spouse. CHF decided to establish a project which would assist them in becoming more economically independent. After many discussions, the idea of a bakery project emerged as an excellent means of generating income in a sustainable manner, as baking was something that most of the women had performed at the household level using small metal ovens. A final decision to proceed with this initiative was made when LIRIM's program team visited neighboring Uganda to learn about a simple bakery project, which was technologically appropriate for the situation in Mundri. The local chief and the county administration donated land, which enabled the group to establish the bakery. CHF then organized a three-week intensive bakery course for the 15 women using a trained professional from Uganda. The bakery became operational in November 2005 using a specially designed brick oven that operates on firewood. While the direct beneficiaries are the 15 widows and their families who now have an increased income and specific skills, hundreds of additional people who live in Lui town and patients who visit the Lui hospital from neighboring counties and *payams*, benefit from fresh bread at affordable prices. For the next



CHF supported bakery in Lui

phase of the project under REACH, CHF will focus on business trainings for women managing the bakeries to ensure sustainability of the operations.

Over the last seven months, the group has produced and sold a total of 90,000 pieces of breads to the residents of Lui town and visitors. This means the average monthly group income over the past seven month period ranged from USD 1,400 to 1,600.

2.3 Youth Computer Center

Emerging from two decades of civil war, South Sudan is making an effort to engage its demobilized soldiers in some form of productive activity. In an attempt to contribute to the comprehensive peace agreement and advance a sense of well-being amongst the people, CHF assisted the Mundri Youth Development Association (MYDA) through skills training and institutional capacity building. MYDA was founded in May 2002 and is an advocate for gender equity, peace, democracy, and HIV/AIDS awareness in Mundri County. The association currently has 53 members of which 40% are female. The aim of LIRIM is to change the values and attitudes of the youth through a process of transformation, so that instead of supporting and perpetuating war and violence, they will concentrate on performing productive activities to contribute to the socio-economic development of their community and promote a culture of peace.

CHF supported the establishment of a computer center and provided seven members of MYDA with computer training. The center includes three computers and a printer. The county administration donated land for the construction of the computer center, the youth provided unskilled labor, and CHF supported the effort by deploying skilled masons and carpenters and purchasing construction materials. This provided the youth with opportunities to participate in leadership and service programs that directly benefit the development of their communities. The training aimed to improve the skill development of these underprivileged youth and to prepare them for further education and employment. An additional objective was to help the youth group to use their skills and the computers for business. They are planning to provide valuable secretarial service to the county office, schools, and other government departments in Mundri, as the computer center is the only one in the area. This will provide the groups with income to maintain the center. CHF also established a solar power source for the computer center, thereby decreasing maintenance costs and ensuring the sustainability of the center.

2.4 Lulu Processing

Through the Lulu Livelihoods program, CHF partnered with Medical Emergency Development International Committee (MEDIC) to assist 75 women by training them in the lulu processing business. In households in rural areas where Lulu trees grow, women traditionally process cooking oil for household consumption, but regular and standardized production for market distribution was beyond their capacity. In January 2005, CHF signed a sub grant agreement with MEDIC to organize and training on methods of processing and marketing lulu, with the aim of empowering the women economically and improving their standard of living.

CHF, in partnership with MEDIC, launched a lulu technical and organizational training workshop for 30 women and 9 facilitators from three locations, Kediba, Lakamadi, and Kasiko in Lui town in March 2005.

Before the training, a series of consultation meetings were conducted with local government officials and experts to identify potential lulu areas and to select women who were interested in working together on this project. The training included:

- Nut selection (grades A, B , C for body cream, edible oil, soap);
- Discussion on nut storage and drying
- Pounding and fanning of nuts
- Pressing (mixing, bagging, appropriate pressure)
- Roasting (for traditional nutty tasting edible oil)
- Cold press for body cream
- Clarification (wet and dry boils); temperature control; ladling for uncontaminated oil)
- Filtering (hygienics of head tie and gloves)
- Packaging for storage, local and regional markets
- Addition of essential oils for body cream
- Soap-making: caustic soda solution; mixing with lulu oil (palm oil added for color and lathering); addition of lemon scent, and pouring into moulds

After the close of the workshop, necessary supplies and equipment were transported to the three locations and soon the three lulu collection and processing units (CPUs) in Kasiko, Lakamadi, and Kediba were fitted with storage facilities.

Following the amended agreement in April 2005, an existing Lulu production center with 45 women in Koboti, West Mundri was revitalized. This group was originally organized by Christian Aid in 1999 and equipped with a diesel engine/grinder and three hand presses, but the group did not have adequate training and follow-up support to start the business properly; as a result, they remained idle until CHF's assistance. The revitalization work included cleaning and re-installing four hand presses, repairing a lulu nut grinder and diesel engine, and providing the women with a training course.

On the whole, the LIRIM program supported three lulu CPUs, which are owned and operated by 75 women. These CPUs produce body lotion, cooking oil and soap, which generate a substantial and sustainable income for the women and their families, while also benefiting their communities. The three groups have also created jobs for over 25 people as lulu nut collectors.

Locally produced lulu oil products have great potential to satisfy market needs in Mundri County and in larger urban markets in Juba when the roads are de-mined and open. Since the start of the project, the women generated a total income of \$3,268.50 from the sale of cooking oil, soap, and body lotion.

Lulu Oil Processing Results

Location	Sale of products/ USD			
	Soap*	Cooking Oil**	Body lotion***	Total
West Mundri (45 women)	200	850	1,050	2,100
East Mundri (30 women)	NA	560	608.5	1,168.5
Total	NA	1,410	7,135	3,268.5

Livelihoods and Income revitalization Initiative for Mundri (LIRIM)

Final Program Report, CHF International, August 15, 2006

- * Soap= 825 Ugandan Shillings/bar= .50 \$/bar
- ** Cooking oil = 3800 Ugandan Shillings/liter = \$2.3/liter
- *** Body lotion = 8000 Ugandan Shillings/liter = \$4.85/liter

2.5 Support for women’s micro-business activities

CHF’s saving and credit group in Mundri was a small pilot project aimed at providing vulnerable female-headed households an opportunity to generate income. The idea emerged when the New Sudan Women’s Federation (NSWF) approached CHF for support in carrying out a micro-finance project aimed at assisting very poor households which were lacking in income. NSWF organized 61 women into a saving and credit group and provided training to members on small business management with a sub-grant from CHF in March 2005. Initially, members started saving for three months and then NSWF provided a repayable capital of 600USD (i.e. 100USD per person) to the group. The loan was dispersed with a 5% interest over a six month period. In the absence of a banking service in the area, NSWF collected repayment through a revolving fund to increase the number of beneficiary women in the scheme. The women were engaged for various income generation activities, such as grain retailing, roadside restaurants, vegetable retailing etc. Though the individual loans appear small, they had a large impact on the lives of these women who would have otherwise had no access to capital. The project also helped the women to enhance their role within the family. Many of the women, who started a roadside business, have now set up small sunshades to run small restaurants and tea shops. About 70% of the women were able to pay back their loans from their profits and 30% paid over 50%. Repayment rates were low due to insecurity in most of the areas the women operate in. Ethnic conflicts between the Morus and the Dinkas restricted movement and greatly affected business for the greater part of the year in 2005.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE

The civil war has left most of the infrastructure in South Sudan destroyed and in some places it is virtually non-existent. The rehabilitation of basic infrastructure will be imperative for any meaningful, sustainable development process. Development of adequate community infrastructure can lead to a strengthened economy, reduced isolation of rural communities, and increased accessibility to vital services. In an effort to improve the social infrastructure in South Sudan, CHF supported the local government with construction of municipal offices and community centers, and also with the rehabilitation of access roads.

CHF believed that training ex-combatants in specific skills and engaging them in the development effort was important to the sustainability of the comprehensive peace agreement. In view of this, about 4,000 people, majority of them ex-combatants, were engaged in infrastructure projects through cash for work. Moreover, about 25 demobilized soldiers were provided on-the-job training as carpenters and bricklayers to help them acquire skills, gain employment, and participate in the rehabilitation and development of their communities.

3.1 Construction of Municipal offices and community centers

To support the establishment of basic institutional capacity and administrative infrastructure

Livelihoods and Income revitalization In
Final Program Report, CHF International,



West Mundri County Office and Community Center

of local authorities, CHF constructed and handed over five municipal offices and community centers to five counties, Terekeka, Lainya, East Mundri, West Mundri, and Movolo.

Local masons and carpenters were employed as skilled laborers and the youth were mobilized to perform unskilled labor activities such as digging trenches, collecting and delivering sand, and building materials. A total of over 8,000 people benefited from this cash-for-work scheme. These county offices will provide municipal services and training facilities for a total of about 500,000 residents in the five counties.

3.2 Access Road Repair

The overall road network in Mundri County is in poor condition. The 54km of road connecting Lui town to Terekeka was in such a deplorable state that it took five hours to travel this stretch of road; this greatly affected the flow of goods and services between communities. The state of the road was a subject of concern for both the local government and the community. To improve the situation, CHF in collaboration with DAI, initiated the repair of this road by mobilizing over 1000 youth, mainly ex-combatants identified by the community, in collaboration with the local authorities. DAI provided tents, mosquito nets, gum boots, rain coats, and food for the youth, while CHF paid for dump trucks, fuel, and tools.

As the work required additional machinery and became difficult for the youth, DAI rented one grader and one loader to ensure the repairs were finished before the rainy season. CHF continued providing fuel for the machineries and paid for machine operators' allowances; as a result, despite initial delays in implementation due to security problems, towards the end of the project period 54 km of road connecting Lui town with Terekeka County had successfully been renovated.

4 . WATER

Communities in South Sudan, particularly those in rural areas like Mundri County, generally lack access to safe drinking water. In Mundri County, women and children walk on the average three hours to a river or a borehole to collect water, bathe, or wash clothes. The trip takes a substantial amount of women and children's time and energy.

To bring water to these underserved communities, CHF planned to drill five boreholes in five locations and to use one of them to establish a water supply system for Mundri town. CHF sub-granted the borehole drilling activity to MEDIC, who was originally willing to carry out the activity and signed the sub-grant agreement in April 2005. By the time the LIRIM program was complete, the five boreholes had not been fully completed as MEDIC had other commitments and was unable to carry out the activities during the limited dry season. CHF tried to find other organizations that could complete the project, but all were in such high demand during the dry season that no one could commit to completing the sinking of the remaining boreholes.

One borehole was sunk for school children in Karika primary school in West Mundri, which benefited approximately 165 school children and 100 households (800 community members). The borehole not only created access to clean water, but also reduced the distance that those 100 households had to travel for fetching water. Water had been a serious problem for the children at Karika School. When the construction was over the children expressed their thanks to CHF for having access to clean water.

In addition, all necessary supplies (water pipes, submersible pumps, water tanks etc.) needed to establish the water system for Mundri town were purchased and stored at a community center. CHF is planning on arranging to have the remaining boreholes drilled next year and to complete the water supply system for the community. CHF is now in discussion with UN agencies to have them contribute the cost of installing the water supply system as an in-kind contribution to the REACH program to ensure a benefit to the community and utilization of supplies purchased.

5. CONCLUSION

Although LIRIM's project objectives were highly relevant in the South Sudan context, planned activities were a bit ambitious in scale and scope. Managing and implementing these heavy infrastructure development activities in six geographically dispersed counties was a challenging task, especially with CHF experiencing security and logistics problem during the timeframe of the project; however, by being flexible in responding to changing circumstances and by ensuring the continued involvement of the community and the local government, the project successfully achieved its set objectives. There have been remarkable achievements in strengthening local institutional capacity, generating employment through cash-for-work, developing infrastructure, and economically empowering women and youth groups.

The successful approaches employed by the LIRIM program include: (1) community participation from the outset of the project; (2) local institutional capacity building; (3) use of local resources; and (4) recording lessons learned (continuous review of activities) and modifying activities to suit local needs through the course of project implementation.

6. DISPOSITION REQUEST

Under LIRIM, CHF purchased the equipment listed below. CHF will continue to utilize these vehicles under the OFDA-funded 'Beyond Relief in a Complex Emergency' (BRICE) program and future OFDA-funded Darfur programming.

Item	Model	Serial #	Estimated Current Market Value
Land Cruiser Hardtop	Engine 4164cc1HZ04679797	JTERB71J600024610	\$27,998.4
Tractor	Engine# 502961-J	2809	\$27,840.0
Land Cruiser Pick Up	Engine # 1HZ 0481110	TTFLBTIJ85007964	\$27,031.2