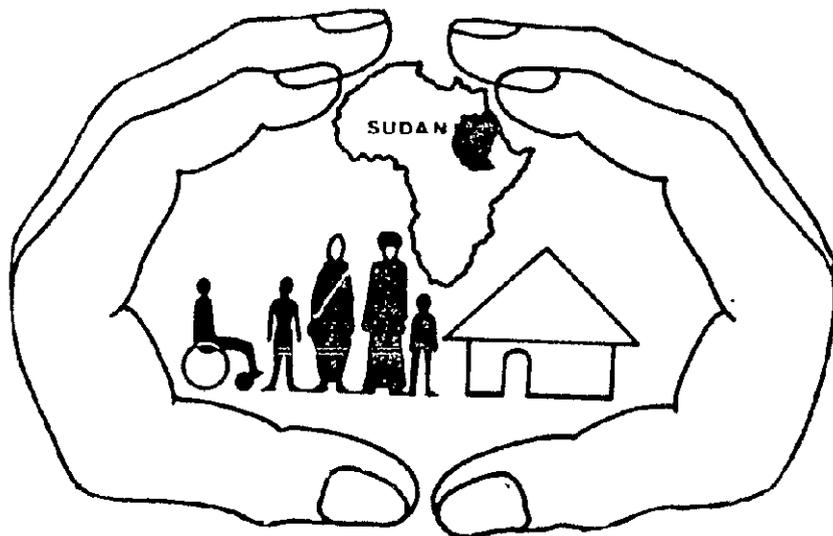


Fairman

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AID TO REFUGEES



1980: THE YEAR OF THE
REFUGEE IN SUDAN

**Documentation For The
June 20-23
Conference , Khartoum , 1980**

PROJECTS PROPOSALS

VOLUME III

VOLUME III

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION - UM ALI RURAL SETTLEMENT

A. Project purpose and justification

To develop a rural land settlement some 18 kilometres south-east of es Showak on the east bank of the Atbara/Setit rivers in Kassala province for some 6,000 Ethiopian refugees of Eritrean origin who have spontaneously settled in the border areas, and around the Sudanese villages of Um.Ali. The presence of large numbers of refugees in the border villages is putting a heavy burden on the local services, and the refugees themselves face difficulties in gaining access to land for agricultural activities: their main source of income until now has been renting small plots, if these are available, and/or seasonal wage employment in the large agricultural schemes or private farms. These work opportunities, away from their homes and families, are limited to a few months in the year and are dependant on the vagaries of wage labour demands. The project envisages the creation of a planned rural village community, providing agricultural assistance and social services infrastructure and operation to the level of the surrounding villages, enabling the refugees to become self-supporting through agricultural activities. The project aims at securing the tenure of the land so refugees, their families united, can be encouraged to settle permanently in the village. Establishment of the village with its own social services will help alleviate the burden on such services in border villages and take into account the security consideration posed by the refugees living in the border areas.

B. Description of the caseload

The majority of the refugees to be assisted under this project are of a rural background. Since their arrival in the Sudan in 1975 - 1976, most have lived in border villages. A family unit being estimated at 5 persons, the 6,000 refugees to be assisted under this project comprises some 1,200 households. The age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:

Description of the Caseload (Cont'd)

Total male	52%	3,120
Total female	48%	2,880
Aged under 4 years	17%	1,020
Aged 5-14 years	26%	1,560
Aged 15-55 years	54%	3,240
Aged over 56 years	3%	180

The social organization of the spontaneous refugee settlement is to be examined in detail.

The caseload consists primarily of Ethiopian refugees of Eritrean origin, most of whom arrived in the Sudan in 1975-76. 4,000 have spontaneously settled in the border villages of Hamadeit, Garaf, Makhareif, Gefra, Dar Hilla and Wad El Hileiwu. 2000 have settled spontaneously around Um Ali. All would be relocated in the proposed village.

C. Description of project site

The proposed site is 18 kilometres south-east of es Showak on the east bank of the Atabara/Setit rivers. Es Showak, on the west bank of the Atabara river, is one kilometre off the main Gedaref-Kassala asphalt road. The Atbara is fordable between November and June.

The village will comprise an area of some 125 feddans for housing and social services infrastructure. For cultivation of rain fed food crops (durra) each family will be allocated 7 feddans of cultivatable land in an area adjacent to the village. Thus the total area allocated to the settlement amounts to 8,525 feddans. All land is free of charge and encumbrances. Details of the village layout and areas designated for farming plots are shown on the attached plan. Cattle rearing is a major source of income and grazing land is available in the area.

The settlement is located in the flat clay plains of the Central East Sudan. Climatic conditions are semi-arid with an average annual rainfall of approx. 500mm. The soils are dark

cracking vertisole, derived from basaltic origin. Their high clay content makes cultivation difficult when too dry or too wet, therefore timely cultivation is critical.

The area has sparse thorn bush and grass cover with some trees and is presently used by the local Sudanese herdsmen as a seasonal grazing area.

The area has a fair potential for rainfed production of durra, but is too dry for sesame. With good crop management, timely cultivation and subsequent weeding, average yields of 350 kgs. of durra per feddan should be possible.

The water supply at Um Ali will be provided from borewells.

D. Assistance activities

Site preparation: Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation, ground clearance and access roads. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the Government Survey team.

Construction of shelter:

Plots of 300 sq. metres each will be provided for 1,200 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelters for each family unit, in the form of individual "Tukuls". A "Tukul", the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole and grass house with thatched roof, of approximately 4m. in diameter providing 12.5 sq. metres of floor space. The only opening is a doorway. Such shelters will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters have to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site. It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their Tukuls to provide living space and enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgetary implications.

Water Supply

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the settlement and the nearby Um Ali Sudanese village

by means of a borewell and pumping system. The proposed water pumping, storage and distribution system with a daily capacity of some 40,000 gallons will supply water to both refugees in the settlement and Sudanese in Um Ali village. Water will be available in the settlement at three water distribution points. A water pump attendant and two guards for the water pumping and filtration system will be provided under the project. Administrative and operational costs for fuel and maintenance relating to the water supply system will also be met under the project. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

Settlement headquarters

The Project Manager, resident at Abuda some 6 km. from the proposed Um Ali settlement, will also be responsible for the day-to-day administration of this settlement and will report directly to the General Project Manager in Es Showak. The Project Manager and his staff will be provided technical support by the COR settlement Management staff (consisting, interalia of an engineer, an agriculturist, a community development officer, a public health officer, and education officer and accountancy staff).

The Project Manager stationed in Abuda will oversee and direct his staff in the implementation of the work programme of this project. The project and the Project Manager will utilize a vehicle provided under Abuda project.

The Project Manager's staff in the settlement Headquarters will consist of a store-keeper, three guards and a messenger funded under the project. To provide accommodation for the project staff a single unit dwelling and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities will be constructed. Temporary shelter including kitchen and toilet facilities will also be constructed for junior staff at the settlement headquarters.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlement Headquarters, for which a store of 12m x 5m will be constructed. In addition WFP food storage facilities are available

in Es Showak. Food distribution will be at the level of full relations during the first year of settlement and thereafter will be gradually reduced and will be undertaken under the supervision of the Project Manager assisted by two food distributors provided under the project.

Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Some 4000 refugees will be transferred from the border villages to the settlement by locally rented lorries. The 2,000 already living in and around Um Ali will also need a certain amount of transport. Food rations will be provided during the transfer period. The time schedule and phasing of refugee transfers will be dependent upon the construction of shelter, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

Health

A dressing station will be constructed at the settlement and will be staffed by one dresser one dresser's helper and a mid-wife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be sent to the district hospital in Es Showak town by means of project vehicles. A single unit dwelling will be constructed for medical staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project.

Special health care programmes such as mother and child care projects and ante-natal clinics will be initiated in the settlement with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitation

The settlement will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives, material and tools provided under the project. Instruction and guidance to the refugees will be provided by a sanitary overseer and an assistance sanitary overseer funded under the project.

5

Five refuse bins will be located in the settlement and 5 refuse collectors and street cleaners and one high cleaner will be employed under the project for refuse removal. A refuse removal cart will be purchase and costs relating to the employment of a driver for the refuse cart, administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be met under the project. A mosquito controller will be employed, and required disinfectants will be provided.

Education

Since many of the children of refugee families to be moved to the new settlement are currently attending primary schools at various levels in their present area of the settlement, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six grades from the outset.

Thus, two primary schools, each with six classrooms will be constructed. These two schools will provide education for 600 students. A Headmaster and a Headmistress, 12 teachers and two school janitors will be employed under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school supplies will be provided. Two offices for the school staff, with toilet facilities, and a store for school supplies will also be constructed. In addition, two single unit dwellings will be constructed for the school Headmaster/Headmistress and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities for the teachers. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture

Wage employment in private mechanised farms as well as irrigated agricultural schemes together with the cultivation of 7 feddan familyplots and cattle rearing will be the economic backbone of the settlement. After the necessary land-surveys have been carried out and layout/distribution plans prepared, the settlement administration intends to hire heavy machinery for the initial clearance of the agricultural lands. A budget covers the costs of this operation.

As an initial incentive to new arrivals the project will provide seed and agricultural tools (hoe, sickle, axe).

For the preparation and cultivation of the one thousand two hundred 7 fedda family plots, the project administration will provide and operate 6 tractor/disc units.

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees' diet, an irrigated vegetable garden will be established on a limited scale in the settlement under the management of settlement staff employed for this purpose. Fresh vegetables will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugee settlers through this scheme.

An area of 50 feddans, irrigated by water/pump from the Atbara river, will be allocated for the vegetable garden. Funds for land preparation, construction of a pumping system and irrigation network, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers, provision of seeds and handtools will be provided under the project. The project will also finance the employment of a gardener, a pump operator and a guard. Administrative costs relating to the running of the vegetable garden will also be met under the project.

A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement. Funds for the provision of the tree seedlings and the salary of a tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project.

To further diversify the food basket of the refugee settlers, the establishment and operation of a poultry unit on a limited scale is planned. The unit will raise hens for egg laying and cocks of improved breed. Refugee settlers will be able to buy eggs at subsidised prices and fertilised eggs for hatching by their own hens. They will be also given the opportunity to exchange their local cocks for cocks of improved breed from the poultry farm. Through this scheme it is envisaged that a gradual improvement in the local breed of chickens belonging to the settlers will be achieved without losing the benefit of their inherent resistance to the harsh environmental conditions. A plot adjacent to the vegetable garden will be allocated for the poultry and funds for construction and for the purchase of 500 hens and cocks and necessary feed will be provided from the project. A poultry attendant will be employed under the project.

In view of the importance attached to the live-stock rearing aspect of the project, a veterinary service will be established, and will be staffed by one veterinary assistance and one veterinary helper funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. A single unit dwelling will be constructed for the veterinary staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of a veterinary service will be met under the project.

The overall supervision of the various agricultural development activities in the settlement is done through the Project Manager and the agricultural extension officer. Both advise refugees on improved agricultural practices and methods.

The extension officer together with a group of selected key refugee farmers promote new crop practices, improved crop management, i.e., timely planting, the importance of weeding, bird control before the harvest and storage improvement of staple foodcrops. This extension service in the newly established settlement gets further specific advice and assistance from the GOR technical staff. It aims at accelerating the process of self-reliance and integration.

Community development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of a community development centre and community activities in the settlement. A community development centre will be constructed and necessary equipment and furniture for community development activities such as a youth club, day-care centre for children, kindergarten, special facilities for handicapped refugees; recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations, will be provided.

A community development supervisor and an assistant community development supervisor will be employed under the project to provide instruction and guidance to the refugee settlers with the assistance of key refugee group leaders.

A guard will be employed for the community development centre and administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlement, the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanism for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The time-scale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress of the settlement. \

F. Total financial requirements: LS. 834,098.

UM ALI RURAL SETTLEMENT
BUDGET PROPOSAL (1981)

<u>A. Site preparation</u>	<u>LS.</u>	<u>LS.</u>
-Surveying and grading	2,000	
-Road maintenance	2,000	
-Hut building 1,200 families x 100	120,000-	
Subtotal A		124,000
<u>B. Watersupply</u>		
- Borewell	50,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	3,000	
- Salaries:- Pump attendant(s)	585	
- Guard(s) 2 x 380	760	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	125	
Subtotal B		54,470
<u>C. Settlement Headquarters</u>		
Constructions:- Bachelors' hostel	30,000	
- Single unit dwelling	15,000	
- Store	10,000	
- Temporary compound	2,000	
Salaries: - Storekeeper	720	
- Food distributors(2) 2 x 550	1,110	
- Guards (3) 3x 380	1,140	
Messenger	380	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	234	
Subtotal C		60,584
<u>D. Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies</u>		
- Transport of refugees (4,000xLS.5 and 2,000 x LS.2)	24,000	
- Food in transit (6,000 x LS.0,5)	3,000	
Subtotal D		27,000

UM ALI (3)

<u>C. Education</u>	<u>LS.</u>	<u>LS.</u>
Construction:-Primary schools (6 classroom, 2 offices, 1 store - latrines and fans (2) 2x69,00	138,000	
-Bachelors hostel	30,000	
-Single unit dwellings (2) 2 x 15,000	30,000	
-Furniture for school	12,000	
Supplies	6,000	
Salaries: - Headmaster	1,930	
- Headmistress	1,930	
- Teachers 6 x 1,180	7,080	
- Mistresses 6 x 1,180	7,080	
- School Janitor 2 x 380	760	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	1,878	
Subtotal G		236,658
<u>H. Agriculture</u>		
Purchase of 6 tractors with Disc 6 x 12,00	72,000	
Fuel and maintenance 6 x 1,500	9,000	
Handtools	6,000	
Seeds	800	
Land preparation	12,000	
Garden	8,000	
Plantation of trees	1,000	
Salaries: - Extension agriculturist	1,090	
- 12 tractor drivers 12 x 3monthsx 75	2,700	
- 12 Ass. Tractor drivers 12 x 3monthsx 50	11,900	
- Head gardener	480	
- 1 Gardener	380	
- Trees planter	380	
- Pump attendant for garden	380	
- Guard for garden	380	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	659	
Subtotal H		117,239

UM ALI (4)

<u>I. Veterinary services</u>	<u>LS.</u>	<u>LS.</u>
Veterinary dispensary	9,000	
Single unit dwelling	15,000	
Medicines and vaccines	3,000	
Furniture and permanent equipment	2,500	
Poultry farm	5,000	
Purchase of chickens and feeding	2,000	
Salaries: - Veterinary assistant	735	
- Veterinary helper	420	
- Poultry attendant	380	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	153	
Subtotal I		38,188
<u>J. Community development</u>		
Construction of community centre	20,000	
Furniture and equipment	3,000	
Handicapped	1,000	
Salaries: - Community development Supervisor	600	
- Ass. comm. development Supervisor	420	
- Guard	380	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	140	
Subtotal J.		<u>25,540</u>
Contingency Reserve		<u>75,827</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>839,098</u>

PROJECT DESCRIPTION - ABUDA RURAL SETTLEMENT

A. Project purpose and justification

To develop a rural land settlement some 12 kilometers south east of Es Showak on the east bank of the Atbara/Setit rivers in Kassla Province for some 6,000 Ethiopian refugees of Eritrean origin who have spontaneously settled in the border areas and around the Sudanese village of Abuda. The presence of large numbers of refugees in the border villages is putting a heavy burden on the local services, and the refugees themselves face difficulties in gaining access to land for agricultural activities: their main source of income until now has been renting small plots, if these are available, and/or seasonal wage employment in the large agricultural schemes or private farms. These work opportunities, away from their homes and families, are limited to a few months in the year and are dependant on the vagaries of wage labour demands.

The project envisages the creation of a planned rural village community, providing agricultural assistance and social services infrastructure and operation to the level of the surrounding villages; enabling the refugees to become self-supporting through agricultural activities. The project aims at securing the tenure of the land so refugees, their families united, can be encouraged to settle permanently in the village. Establishment of the village with its own social services will help alleviate the burden on such services in border villages and take into account the security consideration posed by the refugees living in the border areas.

B. Description of the caseload

The majority of the refugees to be assisted under this project are of a rural background. Since their arrival in the Sudan in 1975-76, most have lived in border villages.

A family unit being estimated at 5 persons. The 6,000 refugees to be assisted under this project comprises some 1,200 households. The age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:

Total male	52%	3,120
Total female	48%	2,880
Aged under 4 years	17%	1,020
Aged 5-14 years	26%	1,560
Aged 15-55 years	54%	3,240
Aged over 56 years	3%	180

The social organisation of spontaneous refugee settlement is to be examined in detail.

The caseload consists primarily of Ethiopian refugees of Eritrean origin. 5,000 have spontaneously settled in the border villages of Hamdeit, Gargaf, Makhareif, Gefra, Dara, Dar Hilla and Wad-el-Hileiwu. 1,000 have settled spontaneously around Abuda.

All would be relocated in the proposed village.

C. Description of project site

The proposed site is 12 kilometers south-east of Es Showak town on the east of the Atbara/Setit rivers. Es Showak, on the west bank of the Atbara river is one kilometers off the main Gedaref-Kassala Asphalt road. The Atbara is fordable between November and June.

The village will comprise an area of some 125 feddans for housing and social services infrastructure. For cultivation of rainfed food crops (dura) each family will be allocated 7 feddans of cultivatable land in an area adjacent to the village. Thus the total area allocated to the settlement amount to 8,525 feddans. All land is free of charge and encumbrances. Details of the village layout and areas designated for farming plots are shown on the attached plan. Cattle rearing will be a major source of income and grazing land is available in the area.

The settlement is located in the flat clay plains of the Central East Sudan. Climatic conditions are semi-arid with an average annual rainfall of approx 500mm. The soils are dark cracking vertisole derived from basaltic origin. Their high clay content makes cultivation difficult when too dry or too wet. Therefore timely cultivation is critical.

The area has sparse thorn bush and grass covered with some trees, and is presently used by the local Sudanese herdsmen as a seasonal grazing area.

The area has a fair potential for rainfed production of durra, but is too dry for sesame. With good crop management, timely cultivation and subsequent weeding, average yields of 350-400 kgs. of durra per feddan should be possible.

The water supply at Abuda will be provided through a filtration plant on the Atbara river.

D. Assistance Activities

Site preparation

Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation, ground clearance and access to roads. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the Government Survey team.

Construction of shelter

Plots of 300 sq. metres each will be provided for 1,200 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelter for each family unit, in the form of individual "Tukuls". A "Tukul", the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole-and-grass house with thatched roof, of approximately 4m in diameter providing 12.5 sq.m. of floor space. The only opening is a doorway, and it can allow for small windows. Such shelters will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters have to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site.

It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their Tukuls, to provide living space, and enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgetary implications.

Water supply

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the settlement and the nearby Abuda Sudanese village by means of a pumping and water filtration system, drawing water from the Atbara river. The proposed water pumping, filtration, storage and distribution system with a daily capacity of some 50,000 gallons will supply treated water to both refugees in the settlement and Sudanese in Abuda village. Water will be available in the settlement at three distribution points. Two water pump attendants and two guards for the water pumping and filtration system will be provided under the project. Administrative and operation costs for fuel and maintenance relating to the water supply system will also be met under the project. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

Settlement Headquarters

The Project Manager of this project, also responsible for the proposed Un Ali settlement, will be resident at Abuda and will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the settlement. He will report directly to the General Project Manager in Es Showak. The Project Manager and his staff will be provided technical support by the COR settlement Management staff (consisting, *inter alia* of, an engineer, an agriculturalist, a community development officer, a public health officer and education officer and accountancy staff.)

The Project Manager will oversee and direct his staff in the implementation of the work programme of the project. The project and the Project Manager will utilise a vehicle provided under the project. A manager's office will also be built. Administrative and operational costs related to the running of the headquarters and the vehicle will be met by the project.

The Project Manager's staff in the settlement headquarters will consist of a clerk, an accountant, a pick-up driver, a store-keeper, three guards and one office messenger funded under the project.

To provide accommodation for the project staff a manager's house, a single unit dwelling and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities will be constructed. Temporary shelter including kitchen and toilet facilities will also be constructed for junior staff at the settlement headquarters.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlement headquarters, for which a store of 12m x 6m will be constructed. In addition WFP food storage facilities are available in Es Showak town. Food distribution will be at the level of full rations during the first year of settlement and thereafter will be gradually reduced and will be undertaken under the supervision of the Project Manager, assisted by two food distributors provided under the project.

Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Some 5,000 refugees will be transferred from the border villages to the settlement by locally rented lorries. The 1,000 living in and around Abuda will need a certain amount of transport. Food rations will be provided during the transfer period. The time schedule and phasing of refugee transfers will be dependent upon the construction of shelter, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

Health

A dressing station will be constructed at the settlement and will be staffed by one dresser, one dresser's helper and a midwife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be sent to the district hospital in Es Showak town by means of project vehicles. A single unit dwelling will be constructed for medical staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project.

Special health care programmes such as mother and child care projects and antenatal clinics will be initiated in the settlement with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitation

The settlement will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives, materials and tools provided under the project. Instruction and guidance to the refugees will be provided by a sanitary overseer and assistant sanitary overseer funded under the project.

Five refuse bins will be located in the settlement and 5 refuse collectors and street cleaners and one night cleaner will be employed under the project for refuse removal. A refuse removal cart will be purchased and costs relating to the employment of a driver for the refuse cart. Administrative, operational and maintenance cost for the sanitation system will be met under the project. A mosquito controller will be employed, and the required disinfectants will be provided.

Education

Since many of the children of refugee families to be moved to the new settlement are currently attending primary schools at various levels in their present area of settlement, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six grades from the outset.

Thus, two primary schools, each with six classrooms will be constructed. These two schools will provide education for 600 students. A headmaster and headmistress, 12 teachers and two school janitors will be employed under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school supplies will be provided. Two offices for the school staff, with toilet facilities, and a store for school supplies will also be constructed. In addition, two single unit dwellings will be constructed for the school Headmaster/Headmistress and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities for the teachers. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture

Wage employment in private mechanised farms as well as the irrigated agricultural schemes, together with the cultivation of 7 feddan family plots are the economic backbone of the settlement.

After the necessary land-surveys have been carried out and layout/distribution plans prepared, the settlement administration intends to hire heavy machinery for the initial clearance of the agricultural land. A budget covers the costs of this operation.

As an initial incentive to new arrivals the project will provide seed and agricultural tools (hoe, sickle, axe).

For the preparation and cultivation of the one thousand two hundred 7 feddan family plots, the project administration will provide and operate 6 tractor/disco units.

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees diet an irrigated vegetable garden will be established on a limited scale in the settlement, under the management of settlement staff employed for this purpose. Fresh vegetables will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugee settlers through this scheme.

An area of 50 feddans, irrigated by water, pumped from the Atbara river, will be allocated for the vegetable garden. Funds for land preparation, construction of a pumping system and irrigation network, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers, provision of seeds and handtools will be provided under the project. The project will also finance the employment of a head gardener and a gardener, a pump operator and guard. Administrative costs relating to the running of the vegetable garden will also be met under the project.

A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement. Funds for the provision of the trees seedlings and the salary of a tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project.

The overall supervision of the various agricultural development activities in the settlement is done through the Project Manager and the Agricultural Extension Officer. Both advise refugees on improved agricultural practices and methods.

The extension officer together with a group of selected key refugee farmers promote new crop practices, improved crop management, i.e. timely planting, the importance of weeding, bird control before the harvest and storage improvement of staple foodcrops. This extension service in the newly established settlement gets further specific advice and assistance from the COR technical staff. It aims at accelerating the process of self-reliance and integration.

Community development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of a community development centre and community development activities in the settlement. A community development centre will be constructed and necessary equipment

and furniture for community development activities such as a youth club, daycare centre for children, kindergarten, special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations, will be provided.

A community development supervisor and an assistant community development supervisor will be employed under the project to provide instructions and guidance to the refugee settlers with the assistance of key refugee group leaders.

A guard will be employed for the community development centre and administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlement, the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanism for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The timescale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress at the settlement.

F. Total financial requirements: LS. 988,179.-.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR ABUDA PROJECT SETTLEMENT1981

	LS.	LS.
A. <u>Site preparation</u>		
- Surveying and grading	2,000	
- Road maintenance	2,000	
- Hut building 1200 x 100	<u>120,000</u>	
Sub-total		124,000
B. <u>Water supply</u>		
- Filtration system	130,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	4,000	
- Salaries: Pump attendants 2 x 585	1,170	
Guards 2 x 380	760	
Overtime and travelling allow.	<u>190</u>	
Sub-total		136,120
C. <u>Settlement Headquarters</u>		
- Construction:		
Management office	15,000	
Manager's house	25,000	
Bachelors' hostel	30,000	
Single unit dwelling	15,000	
Store	10,000	
Temporary compound	2,000	
- Supplies	4,000	
- Salaries: Accountant	1,090	
Clerk	1,090	
Storekeeper	720	
Food distributors 2x550	1,100	
Guards 3x380	1,140	
Messenger	380	
Pick-up driver	900	
Overtime and travelling allowance	637	
- Purchase of pick-up landrover	12,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	<u>2,000</u>	
Sub-total		122,057

	IS.	IS.
G. <u>Education</u>		
- Construction: Primary schools (6 class-rooms, 2 offices, 1 store, latrines and a fence	138,000	
2 x 69,000		
Bachelors' hostel	30,000	
Single unit dwellings		
2x 15,000	30,000	
Furniture for schools	12,000	
- Supplies	6,000	
- Salaries: Headmaster	1,930	
Headmistress	1,930	
Teachers 6 x 1,180	7,080	
Mistresses 6 x 1,180	7,080	
School janitor 2x380	760	
Overtime and trav. allowance	<u>1,878</u>	
Sub-total		236,658

H. <u>Agriculture</u>		
- Purchase of 6 tractors with disc		
6 x 12,000	72,000	
- Fuel and maintenance 6 x 1,500	9,000	
- Handtools	6,000	
- Seeds	800	
- Land preparation	12,000	
- Garden	8,000	
- Planting of trees	1,000	
- Salaries: Extension agriculturalist	1,090	
Tractor drivers 12x3monthsx75	2,700	
Asst. tractor drivers		
6 x 3 months x 50	18,000	
Head gardener	480	
Gardener	380	
Trees planter	380	
Pump attendant for garden	380	
Guard for garden	380	
Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>650</u>	
Sub-total		117,040

J. Community development

- Construction of community centre	20,000
- Furniture and equipment	3,000
- Handicapped	1,000
- Salaries: Community development supervisor	600
Asst. community devl. supervisor	420
Guard	380
Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>140</u>

Sub-total	25,540
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Contingency reserve	<u>89,834</u>
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<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>988,179</u> =====
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION - SHOWAK RURAL SETTLEMENT

A. Project purpose and justification

To develop a rural land settlement in the north-western part of Showak village for 5,000 Eritrean refugees who have spontaneously settled in the border villages (particularly Hamdait area). The presence of large number of refugees in the border villages is putting a heavy burden on the local services and the refugees themselves face difficulties in gaining access to land for agricultural activities. Their main source of income until now has been renting small plots wherever available and/or seasonal wage employment in the large agricultural schemes or private farms. These work opportunities are limited to a few months in the year, and are dependent on the vagaries of wage labour demands.

The project envisages the creation of a planned rural village community, providing agricultural assistance and social services infrastructure and operation to the level of the surrounding villages enabling the refugees to become self-sufficient through agricultural activities.

Establishment of the village with its own social services will help alleviate the burden on such services in border villages and take into account the security consideration posed by the refugees living in the border areas.

B. Description of the caseload

The majority of the refugees to be assisted under this project are of rural background. Since their arrival in the Sudan in 1975-76, most have lived in the border villages. A family unit being estimated at 5 persons, the 5,000 refugees comprise some 1,000 families. The age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:

Total male	52%	2,600	
Total female	48%	<u>2,400</u>	5,000
Aged under 4 years	17%	850	
Aged 5-14	26%	1,300	
Aged 15 - 55	54%	2,700	
Aged over 56	3%	150	
			<u>5,000</u>
		Total	<u>10,000</u>

C. Description Project site

The proposed site of the settlement is about one kilometer north-west side of the existing Showak Sudanese village, and is 1 km. off the main Gedaref-Kassala asphalt road and the main railwayline as well.

The village will comprise an area of some 100 feddans for housing and social services infrastructures. For rainfed cultivation each family will be allotted a 7 feddan plot in an area adjacent to the village, the main product being durra. Thus the total area of land allocated for the settlement will amount to 7,100 feddans. All land is free of charge and encumbrances.

The settlement is located in the flat clay plains of the central east Sudan. Climatic conditions are semi-arid with an average annual rainfall of approximately 500 mm. The soils are dark cracking vertisole, derived from basaltic origin. Their high clay content makes cultivation difficult when too dry or too wet. Therefore timely cultivation is essential.

The area has sparse thorn bush and grass covered with some trees and is presently used by the local Sudanese herdsmen as a seasonal grazing area.

The area has a fair potential for rainfed production of dura, but is too dry for sesame; with good crop management, timely cultivation and subsequent weeding, average yields of 350 kgs. of durra per feddan should be possible.

D. Assistance activities

Site preparation :-

Trends will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation, ground clearance and access roads.

Construction of shelter

Plots of 300 sq. meters each will be provided for 1,000 families. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelters for each family unit, in the form of individual "tukuls". A "tukul", the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole and grass house with thatched roof, of approximately 4 m. in diameter providing

12-5 sq. meters of floor space. Such shelters will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters have to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site.

It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their "tukuls" to provide living space and enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgetary implication.

Water supply

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the settlement by means of a 25,000 gallons daily capacity lateral water pipeline extended from the main Maharagat pipeline. An internal water distribution system will be established and 3 water distribution points will be made available in the settlement. The project will provide funds for the 3 water points attendants; administrative and maintenance relating to the water supply system. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

Settlement Headquarters

The Showak project manager will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of this settlement and will report directly to the General Project Manager in Es Showak. The Project Manager and his staff will be provided with technical support by the COR settlement management staff. The Project Manager stationed at Es Showak will oversee and direct his staff in the implementation of the work programme of this project. The project and the Project Manager will utilize a vehicle provided under this project.

The Project Manager's staff in the settlement, will consist of a storekeeper, 2 food distributors, 3 guards, 1 pick-up driver, a medical assistant, a dresser and a dresser helper, a midwife, an assistant sanitary overseer, 6 refuse collectors, a refuse tractor driver, and agricultural staff.

To provide accommodation for the project staff a single unit dwelling and a bachelors' hostel will be constructed. Temporary shelter including

kitchen and toilet facilities will also be constructed for the junior staff at the settlement.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlement, for which a store of 12m x 5m will be constructed. Food distribution will be at the level of full rations during the first year of settlement and thereafter will be gradually reduced and will be undertaken under the supervision of the Project Manager assisted by 2 food distributors.

Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Some 5,000 refugees will be transferred from the border villages to the settlement by locally rented lorries. Food rations will be provided while on transit.

The time schedule phasing of refugees transfer will be dependant upon the construction of shelter, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

Health

A dispensary will be constructed at the settlement and will be staffed by one medical assistant, a dresser, a dresser helper and a midwife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be referred to the district hospital in Es Showak, 2 single unit dwellings will be constructed for medical staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project.

Special health programme such as mother and child care projects and antenatal clinics will be initiated in the settlement with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitation

The settlement will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives, provided under the project.

Instructions and guidance to the refugees will be provided by an assistant sanitary overseer funded under the project.

Five refuse bins will be located in the settlement and 5 refuse collectors and one night cleaner will be employed under the project for refuse removal. A refuse removal cart will be purchased and costs relating to the employment of a driver for the refuse cart, administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be met under the project.

Education

Since many of the children of refugee families to be moved to the new settlement are currently attending primary schools at various levels in their present areas of settlement, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six grades from the outset.

Thus two primary schools, each with 6 classrooms will be constructed. These two schools will provide education for 600 students. A headmaster and a headmistress, 12 teachers and 2 janitors will be employed under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school supplies will be provided. 2 single unit dwellings will be constructed for the school headmaster/headmistress. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture

Wage employment in private mechanised farms together with the cultivation of 7 foddan family plots and cattle rearing will be the economic backbone of the settlement.

The necessary land surveys have been carried out and layout/distribution plans prepared, the settlement administration will do the initial clearance of the agricultural lands which is pointed for in the settlement budget.

As an initial incentive to new arrivals the project will provide seeds and agricultural tools (hoes, sickle, axe).

For the preparation of the agricultural family plots, the project administration will provide and operate 7 tractor/diso units.

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees' diet, an irrigated vegetable garden will be established on a limited scale in the settlement under the management of settlement staff employed for the purpose. Fresh vegetables will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugee settlers through this scheme.

An area of 20 feddans will be allocated for the vegetable garden. Funds for land preparation, irrigation network, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers, provision of seeds and hand tools will be provided under the project.

A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement. Funds for the provision of tree seedlings and the salary of a tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project.

To further diversify the food basket of the refugee settlers, the establishment and operation of a poultry unit on a limited scale is planned. The unit will raise hens for egg laying and cocks of a superior breed. Refugee settlers will be able to buy eggs at subsidised prices and fertilized eggs for hatching by their own hens. They will also be given the opportunity to exchange their local cocks for cocks of improved breed from the poultry farm. Through this scheme it is envisaged that a gradual improvement in the local breed of chickens belonging to the settlers will be achieved without losing the benefit of their inherent resistance to the harsh environmental conditions. A plot adjacent to the vegetable garden will be allocated for the poultry unit and funds for construction and for purchase of 1,000 chickens and necessary feed will be provided from the project. A poultry attendant will be employed under the project.

In view of the importance attached to the livestock rearing aspect of the project it is planned that the settlers will make use of the veterinary service which will be established under the proposed Maharajat project.

The overall supervision of the various agricultural development activities in the settlement is done through the Project Manager and the agricultural officer and his staff.

The agricultural officer together with his staff and a group of selected key refugee farmers promote new crop practices, improved crop management i.e. timely planting, the importance of weeding, bird control before harvest and storage improvement of staple foodcrops.

Community development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of a community development centre and community development activities in the settlement.

A community development centre will be constructed and necessary equipment and furniture for community development activities such as a youth club, day-care centre for children, kindergarten, special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations will be provided.

A community development supervisor and an assistant supervisor will be employed to provide instructions and guidance to refugee settlers.

A guard will be employed for the centre and administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlement, the creation of necessary infrastructures, and mechanism for the provision of communal and social services and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of the surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration;

The time-scale of this phased hand-over will be determined by periodic reviews of progress of the settlement.

F. Total financial requirements:

PROPOSED SHOWAK SETTLEMENT(1 village - 5,000 refugees)

	LS.	LS.
A. <u>Village establishment</u>		
- Transport of refugees 5,000 x £ 7	35,000	
- Food in transit 5,000 x £3	15,000	
- Hut incentive 1,000 families x £.100	100,000	
- Surveying and grading	2,000	
- Road maintenance	1,000	153,000
B. <u>Water supply</u>		
- Supply trench and backfill 100 mm. Polythine pipeline extension from Showak twon supply complete with valves and fittings (1,500 meters lent at £6.15 per meter)	22,500	
- Supply and erect two 7.32 meters high 10,000 gallon-capacity steel tanks at LS.19,000 each.	38,000	
- Supply and construct water distribution system with 5 service platforms, each with six 1" tops.	40,000	
- Running costs	10,000	110,500
C. <u>Settlement Headquarters</u>		
- Construction: 1 bachelors' hostel (4 rooms)	30,000	
Single unit dwelling	15,000	
Store	10,000	
Temporary compound	2,000	
Handicapped	1,000	58,000

<u>Supplies</u>	LS.	LS.
- Stationary and miscellaneous	1,000	
- Salaries:		
Storekeeper . . . 1xLS.720	720	
Food distributors . . 2xLS.555	1,110	
Guards 3xLS.380	1,140	
Pick-up driver . . . 1xLS.900	900	
Overtime and travel allowance	<u>387</u>	
		5,257
Vehicles:		
Purchase of 1 pick-up landrover	12,000	
Fuel and maintenance	<u>2,000</u>	
		14,000
D. <u>Health</u>		
- Construction: Dispensary	18,000	
2 single unit dwellings	<u>30,000</u>	
		48,000
- Supplies: Medicines and equipment	<u>4,000</u>	
		4,000
- Salaries:		
Medical assistant	1,800	
Dresser	690	
Dresser helper	460	
Midwife	360	
Overtime and travel allowance	<u>331</u>	
		3,641

E. Sanitation

- Purchase of 1 refuse cart	1,500	
- Dust bins 5 x £S.60	300	
- Latrine incentives 1000 territties x £S. £S.20.-	<u>20,000</u>	
		21,800
- Salaries:		
Asst. Sanitary overseer	640	
Refuse collectors and street cleaners 5 x £S.380	1,900	
Night cleaner	420	
Driver for refuse tractor	720	
Overtime and travel allowance	<u>368</u>	4,048

F. Education

- Construction: 2 primary schools (6 classrooms, 2 offices, 1 store, latrines and a fence) 2 x £S.69,000	138,000	
2 Single unit dwellings	30,000	
Furniture for schools	12,000	
- Supplies (3,000 each school)	6,000	
- Salaries:		
Headmasters 2 x £S.1,930	3,860	
Headmistresses 2x£S.1,930	3,860	
Teachers 6 x £S.1,187.5	7,125	
Mistresses 6 x £S.1,187.5	7,125	
School janitors 2 x £S.380	760	
Overtime and travel allowance	<u>2,273</u>	25,003

G. Agriculture

- Purchase of 7 tractors/disc	84,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	8,500	
- Hand tools 5,000 x £S.	5,000	
- Seeds	800	
- Land preparation (£S.2 per feddan)	10,000	
- Garden	8,000	
- Plantation of trees	<u>1,000</u>	117,300

G.	<u>Agriculture (cont.)</u>	LS.	LS.
	- Salaries: Tractor drivers 14 x £S.75 x 3 months	3,150	
	Asst. drivers 14x £S.50x 3months	2,100	
	Head gardener	480	
	Gardener	380	
	Trees planter	380	
	Pump attendant for garden	585	
	Guard for garden	380	
	Overtime and travel allowance	<u>445,500</u>	452,955
H.	<u>Vetrinary services</u>		
	- Poultry farm	5,000	
	- Salaries: Poultry attendant	380	
	Overtime and travel allowance	<u>38</u>	5,418
I.	<u>Community Development</u>		
	- Construction of community centre	20,000	
	- Furniture equipment	3,000	
	- Salaries: Community development supervisor	600	
	Asst. Comm. Dev. Supervisor	420	
	- Guard Guard	380	
	Overtime and travel allowance	<u>140</u>	<u>1,540</u>
	Sub-Total		1,233,462
J.	<u>Contingency Reserve</u>		<u>123,346</u>
	GRAND TOTAL		<u>1,356,808</u> =====

Project descriptionAgadi Settlement - Blue Nile Provincea) Project purpose and justification

To develop a rural land settlement in the North Eastern part of the Blue Nile Province for some 15000 Ethiopian refugees who have spontaneously settled in the border areas and around the Sudanese towns of Kurmuk, Gisan, Roseires, and Damazin. The presence of large numbers of refugees in the border towns is putting a heavy burden on the local services and the refugees themselves face difficulties in gaining access to land for agricultural activities. Their main sources of income, until now has been renting small parts, if these are available and/or seasonal wage employment in the large agricultural schemes or private farms. These work opportunities, away from their homes and families, are limited to a few months in the year and are dependent on the vagaries of wage labour demands.

The project envisages the creation of a planned rural village community providing agricultural assistance and social services infrastructure and operation to the level of the surrounding villages enabling the refugees to become self-supporting through agricultural activities. The project aims at securing the tenure of land to refugees, their families united, can be encouraged to settle permanently in the village. Establishment of the village with its own social services will help alleviate the burden on such services in border villages and take into accounts the security consideration posed by the refugees living in the border area.

b) Description of the caseload

The majority of the refugees to be assisted under this project are of a rural background. Since their arrival in the Sudan in 1978-79 most have lived in border villages. A family unit being estimated at 5 persons, the 15000 refugees to be assisted under this project comprise some 3000 households. The age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows :

- 2 -

Total male	75%	8250
Total female	45%	6750
Aged under 4 years	18%	2712
Aged 5 - 14	26%	3825
Aged 15 - 55	43%	7212
Aged over 56	8%	1251

The social organization of the spontaneous refugee settlement is to be examined in detail.

The caseload consist wholly of Ethiopian refugees most of whom arrived in the Sudan in 1978-79. Most of them have spontaneously settled in the border towns of Kormok, Gisan and the neighbouring villages. Some 3000 have settled in and around Damazin and Rosseiris towns. All would be recollected in the proposed three villages.

d) Description of project site

The proposed site is 15 kilometres north-west of Damazin on the left bank of the Blue Nile.

The settlement will consist of three villages comprising an area of some 125 feddans for housing and social services infrastructure.

For cultivation of rainfed food and cash crops, each family will be allocated 10 feddans of cultivable land in an area adjacent to the villages. Thus, the total area allocated to the settlement amounts to 30475 feddans. All land is free of charge and encumbrances. Details of the villages layout and area designated for farming plots are shown on the attached plan.

The settlement is located in the flat clay plains of the Central East Sudan. The average rainfall is approximately 800 mm. The area has sparse thorn bush and high grass cover. The rain fall is relatively high and is sufficient for the production of dura and sesame. In the future, cotton will be introduced.

The water supply at the three villages will be provided from rainfed (haffirs).

1) Assistance activities

Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation, ground clearance and access roads. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the government Survey team.

2) Construction of shelter

Plots of 300 square metres each will be provided for 3000 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelters for each family unit in the form of individual "Tukuls". A "Tukul" the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole and grass house with thatched roof of approximately 4 m in diameter providing 2.5 square metres of floor space. The only opening is a doorway. Such shelter will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters have to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site. It is expected that once the settlement is occupied the refugees will build extensions to their tukuls to provide living space and enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgetary implications.

3. Water Supply

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the settlement by digging three hafirs and installing elevated tanks, pumps, filters and distribution systems. The proposed water system is designed with a capacity of 35000 gallons/day per village. Water will be available in each village at three water distribution points. A water pump attendant and two guards for each of the three hafirs will be provided under the project. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

BEST
AVAILABLE4. Settlement Headquarters

The project manager, resident in Damazine some 15 km from the proposed Agadi settlement will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of this settlement and will report directly to the general project manager in Esh Showak. The project manager and his staff will be provided technical support by COR settlement management staff (consisting inter alia of an engineer, an agriculturist, a community development officer, a public health officer and education officer and accountancy staff).

The Project Manager will oversee and direct his staff in the implementation of the work programme of this project. The project staff and the project manager will utilize 3 vehicles provided under this project.

The Project Manager's staff in the Settlement Headquarters will consist of 3 store keepers, a clerk, an accountant, 6 food distributors, nine guards, messengers and a driver funded under the project. To provide accommodation for the project staff, one project manager's house, three bachelors quarters, three single dwelling and three temporary compartments with kitchen and toilet facilities will be constructed. Temporary shelter including kitchen and toilet facilities will also be constructed for junior staff at the settlement in the villages.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlement Headquarters for which a store of 20/8 m will be constructed. In addition three storing facilities will be available one in each village. Food distribution will be at the level of full rations during the first year of settlement and thereafter will be gradually reduced and will be undertaken under the supervision of the Project Manager assisted by three food distributors provided under the project.

5. Transfer of Refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Some 15000 refugees will be transferred from the border towns and village and from Damazine and Ressciris to the settlement villages by locally rented lorries. Food rations will be provided during the transfer period. The time schedule and phasing of refugee transfers will be dependent upon the construction of shelter, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

**BEST
AVAILABLE**

6. Health

The three villages will need a health centre and two dressing stations to be constructed and each dressing station will be staffed by one dresser, one dresser's helper and a mid-wife fund under the project. The Health Centre would be staffed with a medical officer, a medical assistant, a dresser and a helper also an ambulance driver is to run the ambulance. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be sent to the province hospital in Damazine town by means of project vehicles. Five single units dwellings will be constructed for medical staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project. Special health care programmes such as mother and child care projects and ante-natal clinics will be initiated in the settlement with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

7. Sanitation

The settlement will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives, materials and tools provided under the project. Instruction and guidance to the refugees will be provided by a sanitary overseer assisted by two assistant sanitary overseers funded under the project. Fifteen refuse tins will be located in the three villages and fifteen refuse collectors and streets cleaners and three night cleaner will be employed under the project for refuse removal. A refuse removal truck and three refuse carts will be purchased and cost relating to the employment of a driver for the refuse truck, administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be met under the project. Three mosquito controllers will be employed and required disinfectants will be provided.

8. Education

Since many of the children of refugee families to be moved to the new settlement villages are currently attending primary schools at various levels in their present areas of residence, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six grades from the outset.

The six primary schools, each with six class room will be constructed. These six schools will provide education for 1800 students. Three Headmasters and three headmistresses, 36 teachers and six school janitors will be employed under the project. Furniture, learning aids and school supplies will be provided. Six offices for the school staff, with toilet facilities and a store for school supplies, will also be constructed. In addition 6 single unit dwellings will be constructed for the school headmaster/mistress and six batchelor's hostel comprising 6 rooms with commensal kitchen and toilet facilities for the teachers. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

9. Agriculture

Wage employment in private mechanized farms aswell as irrigated agricultural schemes together with the cultivation of 10 foddan family plots and cattle rearing will be the economic backbone of the settlement.

After the necessary land surveys have been carried out and layout/distribution plans prepared the settlement administration intends to hire heavy machinery for the initial clearance of the agricultural lands, a budget covers the costs of this operation. As an initial incentive to new arrivals the project will provide seed and agricultural tools (hoe, sickle, axe).

For the preparation and cultivation of the three thousand 10 foddan family plots the project administration will provide and operate 30 tractors/disc units.

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees diet three irrigated vegetable gardens will be established on a limited scale in the settlement under the management of settlement staff employed for this purpose. Fresh vegetables will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugees settlers through this scheme.

Three plots totalling 150 foddans irrigated by water/pumped from the Blue Nile, will be allocated for the vegetable gardens.

- 7 -

Funds for land preparation, construction of pumping systems and irrigation net work, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment salaries of workers, provision of seeds and hand tools will be provided under the project. The project will also finance the employment of three gardeners/three pump operators and three guards and a head gardener. Administrative costs relating to the running of the vegetable garden will also be met under the project.

A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement funds for the provision of the tree seedlings and the salary of three tree planters/gardeners/ will be provided under the project.

To further diversify the food basket of the refugee settlers, the establishment and operation of a poultry unit on a limited scale is planned. The unit will raise hens for egg laying and cocks of improved breed. Refugee settlers will be able to buy eggs at subsidiary prices and fertilized eggs for hatching by their own hens. They will be also given the opportunity to exchange their local cocks for cocks of improved breed from the poultry farm. Through this scheme it is envisaged that a gradual improvement in the local breed of chickens belonging to the settlers will be achieved without losing the benefit of their inherent resistance to the harsh environmental conditions. A plot adjacent to one of the three vegetable gardens will be allocated for the poultry unit and funds for construction and for the purchase of 1500 hens and cocks and necessary food will be provided for the project. A poultry attendant will be employed under the project.

In view of the importance attached to the live stock rearing aspect of the project a veterinary service will be established and will be staffed by one veterinary assistant and one veterinary helper funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. One veterinary dispensary will be constructed with a single unit dwelling for the veterinary assistant and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of a veterinary service will be met under the project.

The overall supervision of the various agricultural development activities in the settlement is done through the project manager and the agricultural extension officer. Both advise refugees on improved agricultural practices and methods.

The executive officer together with a group of selected key refugee farmers promote new crop practices, improved crop management, i.e., timely planting, the importance of weeding, bird control before the harvest and storage improvement of staple food crops. This extension service in the newly established settlement gets further specific advice and assistance from the COR Technical staff. It aims at accelerating the process of self-reliance and integration,

10. Community Development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of three community development centres and community development activities in the three villages of the settlement. Three development centres will be constructed and necessary equipment and furniture for community development activities such as youth club, day care centre for children, kindergarten special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations, will be provided. Three community development supervisors, and six community development supervisors and six community development assistant supervisors will be employed under the project to provide instruction and guidance to the refugee settlers with the assistance of key refugee group leaders. Three guards will be employed for the community development centre and administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlement, the creation of necessary infrastructure and mechanism for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The time scale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress of the settlement.

F. Total financial Requirements Cs. 3,163,592.

AGRIC RURAL SETTLEMENTS
BUDGET PROPOSALS
(3 Villages - 15,000 refugees)

BEST
AVAILABLE

A. Site preparation

	<u>LS</u>	<u>LS</u>
- surveying and grading (LS 3,000 each village)	9,000	
- road maintenance	6,000	
- hut building incentive (3000 families x 100)	300,000	315,000

B. Water supply

- estimate cost for 3 haffirs 3 x 40,000	120,000	
- filtration system cost and purchase of 3 pump	720,030	
- purchase and installation of 3 water tanks	33,000	
- purchase of 30 meters galvanized pipes 4" diameter	577	
- fuel and maintenance	1,000	
- salaries:		
3 haffir guards 3 x 300	900	
3 pump attendants 3 x 300	900	
- overtime and travel allowance	200	
Subtotal B.		725,260

C. Settlement headquarters:

1. Constructions:

- management offices	15,000
- manager's house	25,000
- 3 bachelor's hostels 3 x LS 45,000	135,000
- 3 single unit dwellings 3 x LS 15,000	45,000
- 3 stores 3 x 10,000	30,000
- 3 temporary compounds 3 x LS 2,000	6,000

2. Supplies (stationery and miscellaneous) 4,000

3. Handicapped 3,000

4. Purchase of 1 pick-up landrover 12,000

5. Fuel and maintenance 2,000

6. Salaries:

contd. Annual Budget: page 7.

**BEST
AVAILABLE**

-	1 accountant	1 x LS 1,000	1,000	
-	1 clerk	1 x LS 1,040	1,040	
-	3 storekeepers	3 x 720	2,160	
-	6 food distributors	6 x LS 550	3,300	
-	9 guards for stores	9 x LS 370	3,330	
-	1 messenger	1 x 370	370	
-	1 pick-up driver	1 x 500	500	
-	overtime and travel allowance		1,352	260,532
D.	<u>Transfer of refugees and food in transit</u>			
-	transfer of refugees	15,000 ref. x LS @ 120,000		
-	food in transit	15,000 ref. x LS 3	45,000	165,000
E.	<u>Health</u>			
1.	<u>Construction:</u>			
-	1 health centre	at LS 50,000	50,000	
-	2 dressing stations	at LS 9,000	18,000	
-	5 single unit dwellings	for medical staff	75,000	
2.	Purchase of 1 ambulance		15,000	
3.	Fuel and maintenance		2,000	
4.	Supplies (medicines and equipment)		15,000	
5.	<u>Salaries:</u>			
-	1 medical officer	1 x LS 3,600	3,600	
-	1 medical assistant	1 x LS 1,800	1,800	
-	3 dressers	3 x 690	2,070	
-	3 midwives	3 x 360	1,080	
-	1 ambulance's driver	1 x 1,060	1,060	
-	1 overtime and travel allowance		1,101	108,111
F.	<u>Sanitation:</u>			
-	purchase of 3 refuse carts		4,500	
-	dust bins	15 x 60	900	
-	fuel and maintenance for refuse tractors		4,500	
-	supplies (tools and disinfectants)		6,000	
-	latrine incentives	3,000 f. x 20	60,000	
-	<u>salaries:</u>			
-	3 asst sanitary overseers	3 x 640	1,920	
-	15 refuse collectors	15 x 300	5,700	
-	3 night cleaners	3 x 420	1,260	
-	3 drivers for refuse tractors	3 x 720	2,160	
-	overtime and travel allowance		1,104	
	Sub-total F.			88,044

	<u>LS.</u>	<u>LS</u>
<u>G. Education</u>		
1. Constructions:		
- 6 primary schools (6 classrooms, 2 offices, 1 store, latrines and fence) 6 x LS 69,000	414,000	
- 6 single unit dwellings 6 x LS 15,000	90,000	
- 3 bachelor hostels for teachers	45,000	
2. Furniture for schools - 6 x LS6,000	36,000	
3. Supplies for schools - 6 x LS3,000	18,000	
4. Salaries:		
- Headmasters - 6 x LS1,930	11,580	
- Headmistresses - 6 x LS 1,930	11,580	
- Teachers - 36 x LS 1,180	7,080	
- Mistresses - 36 x LS 1,180	7,080	
- School janitors - 6 x 380	2,280	
5. Overtime and travel allowance	<u>3,960</u>	
Sub-total 'G'		646,560

H. Agriculture

- Purchase of 30 tractors at LS12,000	360,000
- Maintenance and fuel for 30 tractors - 30 x LS 1,500	45,000
- Handtools - 15,000 ref. x LS 1	15,000
- Seeds	2,400
- Land preparation 30,000 feddans x LS5	150,000
- Gardens - 3 x LS8,000	24,000
- Plantation of trees	3,000

Salaries:

- 1 extension agriculturist	1,090
- Tractor drivers 60 x LS 75 x 3 months	13,500
- Assistant tractor drivers 60 x LS 50 x 3 months	9,000
- Head-gardeners 3 x LS 480	1,440
- Gardeners 3 x LS 380	1,140
- Tree planters 3 x LS 380	1,140
- Pump attendants for gardens 3 x LS 585	1,755
- Guards for gardens 3 x LS 380	1,140
- Overtime and travel allowance	<u>3,020</u>

Sub-total 'H'

632,625

	<u>LS</u>	<u>LS</u>
I. <u>Veterinary services</u>		
- construction of 1 veterinary dispensary	9,000	
- construction of 1 single unit dwelling	15,000	
- medicines and vaccines	5,000	
- furniture and permanent equipment	2,500	
- poultry farms (3)	15,000	
- purchase of chickens and feed	3,000	
Salaries:		
- 1 Veterinary assistant	735	
- 1 Veterinary helper	420	
- 1 Poultry attendant	380	
- Overtime and travel allowance	153	
	<hr/>	
Sub-total 'I'		51,188
J. <u>Community Development</u>		
- construction of 3 community centres	60,000	
- furniture and equipment	9,000	
Salaries:		
- 3 Community Development supervisors 3 x 600	1,800	
- 3 Assistant Community Development Supervisors 3 x 420	1,260	
- 3 guards - 3 x 380	1,140	
- Overtime and travel allowance	420	
	<hr/>	
Sub-total 'J'		73,620
Total of items 'A' - 'J'		2,875,993
K. <u>Contingency Reserve</u>		287,599
		<hr/>
Grand Total		<u><u>3,163,592</u></u>

PROJECT DESCRIPTION - TENEDBA RURAL SETTLEMENT

A. Project purpose and justification

To develop a rural-land/wage employment settlement some 6 kilometers from the south eastern boundary of the Rahad agricultural scheme in Kassala Province for 5,000 Ethiopian refugees who have spontaneously settled around the Rahad area and whose families are in the border villages. The presence of large numbers of refugees in these centres puts a heavy burden on the local services, and the refugees themselves face difficulties in gaining access to land for agricultural activities, their only source of income until now being seasonal wage employment in the Rahad scheme and surrounding private farms. These work opportunities, away from their homes and families, are limited to a few months in the year and are dependant on vagaries of wage labour demands.

The project envisages the creation of a planned rural village community, providing agricultural assistance and social services infrastructure and operation to the level of the surrounding villages, enabling the refugees to become self-supporting through agricultural activities. The project aims at securing the tenure of the land so the refugee families can be reunited and encouraged to settle permanently in the village. Establishment of the village with its own social services will help alleviate the burden on such services in the surrounding Sudanese villages (where family heads are now living), and take into account the security considerations posed by the families living in the border areas.

B. Description of the caseload

The majority of the refugees to be assisted under this project are of a rural background. Since their arrival in the Sudan in 1975-76, most have lived in border villages.

A family unit being estimated at 5 persons, the 5,000 refugees to be assisted under this project comprise some 1000 households. The age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:

Total male	52%	2,600
Total female	48%	2,900
Aged under 4 years	17%	850
Aged 5-14 years	26%	1,300
Aged 15-55 years	54%	2,700
Aged over 56 years	3%	150

The social organisation of the spontaneous refugee settlement is to be examined in detail.

The caseload consists primarily of Ethiopian refugees most of whom arrived in the Sudan in 1975-76 and 1978. The heads of family endeavour to find seasonal agricultural work in the Rahad area, whilst their families remain in the border areas where they have settled spontaneously.

C. Description of the project area

The proposed site is on the east bank of the main Rahad canal 6 kilometers north-west of Abu Rakham village and some 6 kilometers south-east of the Rahad scheme boundary. It is some 20 kilometers from the end of all-weather service road in the Rahad scheme, which joins the main Wad Medani-Gedaref asphalt road at Fau town, the headquarters of the Rahad irrigation Scheme.

An area of some 100 feddans will be allocated for housing and social services infrastructure. For cultivation of rainfed food and cash crop (durra and sesame) each family will be allocated 5 feddans of cultivatable land in an area adjacent to the village. Thus the total area to be allocated, free of charge and encumbrances, to this settlement amounts to 5,100 feddans. Details of the village layout and areas designated for farming plots are shown on the attached plan. Cattle rearing is not envisaged, though grazing land is available for those few who are expected to bring cattle.

The settlement is located in the flat clayplain of central eastern Sudan. Climatic conditions are semi-arid with an average annual rainfall of approximately 600 mm. The soils are dark, cracking vertisols derived from basaltic origin. Their high clay content make cultivation difficult when too dry or too wet, therefore timely cultivation is critical. The areas has a sparse thorn tree and grass cover and is used by Sudanese herdman for season grazing.

The area has a fair potential for rainfed production of durra and sesame. With good crop management, timely cultivation and subsequent weeding, average yields of 450 kgs. of durra per feddan or 270 kgs. of sesame should be possible.

The Rahad main canal will provide water for domestic consumption as well as for any small scale irrigation projects in the proposed settlement.

D. Assistance activities

Site preparation

Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation, ground clearance, and access roads. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the Government Survey team.

Construction of shelter

Plots of 300 sq. meters each will be provided for 1,000 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelter for each family unit, in the form of individual "Tukuls", a "Tukul", the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole and grass house with thatched roof, of approximately 4m. in diameter providing 12.5 sq. meters of floor space. The only opening is a doorway. Such shelters will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters have to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site.

It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their tukuls, to provide living space, and enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgetary implications.

Watersupply

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the settlement by means of a pumping and water filtration system drawing water from the Rahad Canal. The proposed water pumping, filtration, storage and distribution system, with a daily capacity of some 40,000 gallons will supply treated water to refugees in the settlement and Sudanese in nearby hamlets. Water will be available in the settlement at three water distribution points. Two water pump attendants and two guards for the water pumping and filtration system will be provided under the project. Administrative and operational costs for fuel and maintenance relating to the water supply system will also be met under the project. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

Settlement Headquarters

The Project Manager of Abu Rakham project, resident at Abu Rakham some 35 kilometer from the proposed Tenedba settlement, will also be responsible for the day-to-day administration of this settlement. He will report directly to the General Project Manager in Es Showak. The Project Manager and his staff will be provided technical support by the COR settlement Management staff (consisting, interalia of an engineer, an agriculturalist, a community development officer, a public health officer and an education officer and accountancy staff).

The Project Manager stationed in Abu Rakham will oversee and direct his staff in the implementation of the work programme of the project. The project and the Project Manager will utilise a vehicle provided under the Abu Rakham project.

The Project Manager's staff in the settlement headquarters will consist of a store-keeper and three guards funded under the project.

To provide accommodation for the project staff a single unit dwelling and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities will be constructed. Temporary shelter including kitchen and toilet facilities will also be constructed for junior staff at the settlement headquarters.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlement headquarters, for which a store of 12m x 6m will be constructed. In addition WFP food storage facilities are available in Fau town. Food distribution will be at the level of full rations during the first year of settlement and thereafter will be gradually reduced and will be undertaken under the supervision of the Project Manager assisted by two food distributors provided under the project.

Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Some 5,000 refugees will be transferred from villages around the Rahad area (mainly heads of family) as well as from border villages (mainly dependents) to the settlement by locally rented lorries. Food rations will be provided during the transfer period. The time schedule and phasing of refugee transfers will be dependent upon the construction of shelter, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

Health

A dressing station will be constructed at the settlement and will be staffed by one dresser, one dresser's helper and a midwife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be sent to the district hospital in Hawata town by means of project vehicles.

A single unit dwelling will be constructed for medical staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project.

Special health care programmes such as mother and child care projects and antenatal clinics will be initiated in the settlement with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitation

The settlement will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives, materials and tools provided by a sanitary overseer and assistant sanitary overseer funded under the project.

Five refuse bins will be located in the settlement and 5 refuse collectors and street cleaners and one night cleaner will be employed under the project for refuse removal. A refuse removal cart will be purchased and costs relating to the employment of a driver for the refuse cart, administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be met under the project. A mosquito controller will be employed and required disinfectants will be provided.

Education

Since many of the children of refugee families to be moved to the new settlement are currently attending primary schools at various levels in their present area of settlement, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six grades from the outset.

Thus, two primary schools each with six classrooms, will be constructed. These two schools will provide education for 600 students. A Headmaster and Headmistress, 12 teachers and two school janitors will be employed under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school supplies will be provided. Two offices for the school staff with toilet facilities, and a store for school

supplies will also be constructed. In addition, two single unit dwellings will be constructed for the school Headmaster/Headmistress and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities for the teachers. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture

Wage employment in private mechanised farms and the Rahad Irrigation Scheme, together with the cultivation of 5 feddan family plots will be the economic backbone of the settlement.

After the necessary land surveys have been carried out and layout/distribution plans prepared, the settlement administration intends to hire heavy machinery for the initial clearance of the agricultural land. A budget covers the costs of this operation.

As an initial incentive to new arrivals the project will provide seed and agricultural tools (hoe, sickle and axe).

For the preparation and cultivation of the one thousand 5 feddan family plots, the project administration will provide and operate 5 tractor/disc units.

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees' diet, an irrigated vegetable garden will be established on the limited scale in the settlement, under the management of settlement staff employed for this purpose. Fresh vegetables will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugee settlers through this scheme. An area of 50 feddans, irrigated by water, pumped from the Rahad River, will be allocated for the vegetable gardens. Funds for land preparation, construction of pumping system and irrigation network, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers, provision of seeds and handtools will be provided under the project. The project will also finance the employment of a gardener, a pump operator and a guard. Administrative costs relating to the running of the vegetable garden will also be met under the project.

A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement. Funds for the provision of the tree seedlings and the salary of a tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project.

To further diversify the food basket of the refugee settlers, the establishment and operation of a poultry unit on a limited scale is planned. The unit will raise hens for egg laying and cocks of an improved breed. Refugee settlers will be able to buy eggs at subsidised prices and fertilised eggs for hatching by their own means. They will be also given the opportunity to exchange their local cocks for cocks of improved breed from the poultry farm.

Through this scheme it is envisaged that a gradual improvement in the local breed of chickens belonging to the settlers will be achieved without losing the benefit of their inherent resistance to the harsh environmental conditions. A plot adjacent to the vegetable garden will be allocated for the poultry unit and funds for construction and for the purchase of 500 hens and cocks and necessary feed will be provided from the project. A poultry attendant will be employed under the project.

The overall supervision of the various agricultural development activities in the settlement is done through the Project Manager and the Agricultural Extension officer. Both advise refugees on improved agricultural practices and methods.

The Extension Officer together with a group of selected key refugee farmers promote new crop practices, improved crop management, i.e. timely planting, the importance of weeding, bird control before the harvest and storage improvement of staple foodcrops. This extension service in the newly established settlement gets further specific advice and assistance from the COR technical staff. It aims at accelerating the process of self-reliance and integration.

Community development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of a community development centre and community development activities in the settlement. A community development centre will be constructed and necessary equipment and furniture for community development activities such as youth club, day care centre for children, kindergarten, special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations, will be provided.

A community development supervisor and an assistant community development supervisor will be employed under the project to provide instructions and guidance to the refugee settlers with the assistance of key refugee group leaders.

A guard will be employed for the community development centre and administrative and operational costs relating to those services will be met under the project.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlement, the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanism for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration. The timescale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress at the settlement.

F. Total financial requirements

LS.914,962.-

TINDBA RURAL SETTLEMENT BUDGET PROPOSALS1981

	LS.	LS.
A. <u>Site preparation</u>		
- Surveying and grading	2,000	
- Road maintenance	2,000	
- Hut building 1,000 x 100	<u>100,000</u>	
Sub-total		104,000
B. <u>Water supply</u>		
- Filtration system	130,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	3,000	
- Salaries: Pump attendants 2x585	1,170	
Guards 2,420	840	
Overtime and travelling allow.	<u>201</u>	
Sub-total		135,211
C. <u>Settlement Headquarters</u>		
-Constructions: Bachelors hostel	30,000	
Single unit dwelling	15,000	
Store	10,000	
Temporary compound	2,000	
- Salaries: Storekeeper	720	
Food distributors 2x555	1,110	
Guards 3x380	1,140	
Overtime and travelling allow.	<u>297</u>	
Sub-total		60,267
D. <u>Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies</u>		
- Transport of refugees 5,000 x 15	75,000	
- Food in transit 5,000 x 2	<u>10,000</u>	
Sub-total		85,000

	LS.	LS.
E. <u>Health</u>		
- Constructions: Dressing station	9,000	
Single unit dwelling	15,000	
- Purchase of ambulance	15,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	2,000	
- Supplies (medicines and equipment)	3,000	
- Salaries: Dresser	690	
Dresser helper	460	
Midwife	360	
Ambulance driver	1,080	
Overtime and travelling allow.	<u>259</u>	
Sub-total		46,849
F. <u>Sanitation</u>		
- Purchase of refuse cart	1,200	
- Dust bins 5 x 60	300	
- Fuel and maintenance for refuse tractor	1,500	
- Supplies (tools and disinfectants)	2,000	
- Latrine incentive 1,000 x 20	20,000	
- Salaries: Asst. Sanitary overseer	640	
Refuse collectors and street cleaners 5 x 380	1,900	
Night cleaner	420	
Mosquito controller	380	
Driver for refuse tractor	750	
Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>409</u>	
Sub-total		29,499
G. <u>Education</u>		
- Construction: Primary schools (6 classrooms, 2 offices, 1 store, latrines and a fence 2 x 69,000.	138,000	
Bachelors' hostel	30,000	
Single unit dwellings 2 x 15,000	30,000	
Furniture for schools	12,000	
- Supplies	6,000	
- Salaries: Headmaster	1,930	
Headmistress	1,930	
Teachers 6 x 1,180	7,080	
Misses 6x 1,180	7,080	

	LS.	LS.
<u>Education (cont.)</u>		
School janitors 2x380	760	
Overtime and travelling allow.	<u>1,878</u>	
Sub-total		236,650

H. Agriculture

- Purchase of 5 tractors with disc 5x12,000	60,000	
- Fuel and maintenance 5 x 1,500	7,500	
- Handtools	6,000	
- Seeds	800	
- Land preparation	12,000	
- Garden	8,000	
- Planting of trees	1,000	
- Salaries: Extension agriculturalist	1,090	
Tractor drivers 3 x10 x 75	2,250	
Asst. tractor drivers 3x10x50	1,500	
Head Gardener	480	
1 Gardener	380	
Trees planter	380	
Pump attendant for garden	385	
Guard for garden	380	
Overtime and travelling allowce.	<u>704</u>	
Sub-total		101,345

I. Veterinary services

- Poultry farm	5,000	
- Purchase of chickens and feeding	2,000	
- Salaries: Poultry attendant	380	
Overtime and travelling allowce.	<u>38</u>	
Sub-total		7,418

J. Community development

	LS.	LS.
- Construction of community centre	20,000	
- Furniture and equipment	2,000	
- Handicapped	1,000	
- Salaries: Community development supervisor	600	
Asst. community development supervisor	420	
Guard	380	
Overtime and travelling allowance	140	
	<u>Sub-total</u>	25,540
Contingency reserve		<u>83,178</u>
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>914,962</u>

PROJECT DESCRIPTION - MAHARAGAT RURAL SETTLEMENTS

A. Project purpose and justification

To develop rural land settlements west of Showak existing Sudanese village for 35,000 Ethiopian refugees of Eritrean origin who have spontaneously settled in the border villages and the towns of Halfa, Khashm El Girba and Aroma. The presence of large numbers of refugees in the border villages and in the Sudanese towns, is putting a heavy burden on the local services and the refugees themselves face difficulties in gaining access to land for agricultural activities, their main source of income until now has been renting small plots, if these are available, and/or seasonal wage employment in the large agricultural schemes or private farms. These work opportunities in most cases are limited to a few months in the year and are dependant on the vagaries of wage labour demands. The project envisages the creation of a planned rural village community, providing agricultural assistance and social services infrastructure and operation to the level of the surrounding Sudanese villages enabling the refugees to become self-supporting through agricultural activities.

Establishment of the villages with their own social services will help alleviate the burden on such services in border villages and in the towns and take into account the security consideration posed by the refugees living in the border areas.

B. Description of the caseload

The majority of the refugees to be assisted under this project are of a rural background. Since their arrival in the Sudan in 1975-76 most have lived in border villages and in towns.

A family unit being estimated at 5 persons, the 35,000 refugees to be assisted under this project comprise some 7,000 households. The age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:

Total male	52%	17,300
Total female	48%	17,700
Aged under 4 years	17%	5,950
Aged 5-14 years	26%	9,100
Aged 15-55 years	54%	18,900
Aged over 56 years	3%	1,050

C. Description of project site

The proposed site of the 7 villages extends on the area that lies to the west of Showak village up to the existing refugee settlement of Um Gargur. The villages will comprise an area of 875 feddans for housing and social services infrastructure. For cultivation of rainfed food crops (durra) each family will be allocated 10 feddans of cultivatable land in an area adjacent to the villages. Thus the total area allocated to the settlements amounts to 70,875 feddans. A refugee family will cultivate $7\frac{1}{2}$ feddans every year while the rest $2\frac{1}{2}$ feddan will be fallow to preserve fertility of land. All land is free of charge and encumbrances.

Cattle rearing is a major source of income and grazing land is available in the area.

The settlement is located in the flat clay plains of the central east Sudan. Climatic conditions are semi-arid with an average annual rainfall of approximately 500 mm. The soils are dark cracking vertisole, derived from basaltic origin. Their high clay content makes cultivation difficult when too dry or too wet, therefore timely cultivation is essential.

The area has sparse thorn bush and grass covered with some trees and is presently used by the local Sudanese herdsmen as a seasonal grazing area.

The area has a fair potential for rainfed production of durra, but is too dry for sesame. With good crop management, timely cultivation, and subsequent weeding average yields of 360 kgs. of durra per feddan should be possible.

Assistance activities

Site preparation

Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation, ground clearance and access roads. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the Government survey team.

Construction of shelter

Plots of 300 sq. meters each will be provided for 7,000 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelters for

each family unit, in the form of individual "tukuls". A "tukul", the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole and grass house with thatched roof of approximately 4m. in diameter providing 12.5 sq. meters of floor space.

Such shelters will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters have to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site. It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their tukuls to provide living space and enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgetary implications.

Water supply

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the new 7 settlements and to the old settlement of Um Gargur by means of a main water pipeline which will extend from river Atbara at a point near Showak, and ends in Um Gargur, 30 kms. from Showak. Treated water will be pumped to the overhead tank erected in each settlement by means of a side line going out from the main line. Water will be available in each settlement at three water distribution points. In addition, 4 main water points, apart from each other, will be established in the area of the settlements to provide the livestock with water needs. Administrative and operational costs for fuel and maintenance relating to the water supply system will also be met under this project.

The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

Settlement Headquarters

The Project Manager, resident at Es Showak will also be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the settlements and will report directly to the General Project Manager at Showak. The Project Manager and his staff will be provided technical support by the COR staff.

The Project Manager's staff in the settlement headquarters will consist of a clerk, an accountant, a messenger, pick-up driver in addition to the staff

recruited under other projects.

To provide accommodation for the project staff, 7 bachelors' hostels one in each settlement will be constructed. Temporary compounds for junior staff in the settlements will also be provided for under this project.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlements for which stores of 12m x 5m each will be constructed.

Food distribution will be at the level of full rations during the first year of settlement and therefore will be gradually reduced and will be undertaken under the supervision of the project manager assisted by a storekeeper and 2 food distributors in each settlement.

Transfer of the refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Some 5,000 refugees will be transferred from the border villages and other areas: New Halfa, Khashm El Girba and Aroma, to the settlements by locally rented lorries. Food rations will be provided during the transfer period. The time schedule and phasing of refugee transfers will be dependant upon the construction of shelters, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

Health

Dressing stations will be constructed at the settlements and each one will be staffed by one dresser, a dresser helper and a midwife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be referred to the district hospital in Showak town by means of an ambulance purchased under this project.

Single unit dwellings will be constructed for the medical staff, and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project. Special health programmes such as mother and child care projects and antenatal clinics will be initiated in the settlements with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitation

The settlements will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives under the project. Instructions and guidance to the refugees will be provided by a sanitary overseer and assistants sanitary overseer funded under the project.

Five refuse bins will be located in each settlement and five refuse collectors and one night cleaner for every settlement will be employed under the project for refuse removal. Refuse removal carts will be purchased and costs relating to the employment of drivers for refuse carts, administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be funded under this project.

Education

Since many of the children of refugee families to be moved to the new settlements are currently attending primary schools at various levels in their present areas of settlement, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six grades from the outset.

Thus 2 primary schools, each with 6 classrooms will be constructed in every settlement. These two primary schools will provide education for 600 students. A headmaster and a headmistress, 12 teachers and 2 school janitors will be employed in each settlement and funded under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school supplies will be provided. 2 single unit dwellings and 2 bachelors' hostels for the education staff will be constructed in each settlement. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture

Wage employment in private mechanised farms as well as irrigated agricultural schemes together with the cultivation of 10 feddan family plots and cattle rearing, will be the economic backbone of the settlements.

The initial clearance of agricultural lands, necessary land surveys and preparation of layout/distribution plans, will be funded under the project.

As an initial incentive to new arrivals the project will provide seeds and agricultural tools (hoe, sickle and axe).

For the preparation and cultivation of the 52,500 feddans, the project administration will provide and operate 52 tractor/disc units.

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees' diet, irrigated vegetable gardens will be established on a limited scale in the settlements under the management of settlement staff employed for this purpose. Fresh vegetables will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugee settlers through this scheme.

An area of 20 feddans will be allocated in each settlement for this purpose. Funds for land preparation, construction of an irrigation network, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers, provision of seeds and handtools, will be met under the project.

A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlements.

Funds for the provision of the tree seedlings and the salary of a tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project.

To further diversify the food basket of the refugee settlers, the establishment and operation of poultry units on a limited scale is planned. Each unit will raise hens for egg laying and cocks of improved breed. Refugee settlers will be able to buy eggs at subsidised prices and fertilised eggs for hatching by their own hens. They will be also given the opportunity to exchange their local cocks for cocks of improved breed from the poultry farms. Through this scheme it is envisaged that a gradual improvement in the local breed of chickens belonging to the settlers will be achieved without losing the benefit of their inherent resistance to the harsh environmental conditions. Plots adjacent to the vegetable gardens will be allocated for the poultry units and funds for construction and for the purchase of hens, cocks and necessary feed in addition to poultry attendants will be provided.

In view of the importance attached to the livestock rearing aspect of the project, a veterinary service will be established, and will be staffed

by one veterinary assistant and one veterinary helper funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. A single unit dwelling will be constructed for the veterinary staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of a veterinary service will be met under the project. The overall supervision of the various agricultural development activities in the settlements is done through the Project Manager and the agricultural extension officer.

The extension officer, together with a group of selected key refugee farmers promote new crop practices, improved crop management, i.e. timely cultivation, the importance of weeding, control of birds before the harvest and storage improvement of staple foodcrops. This extension service in the newly established settlements gets further specific advice and assistance from the COR technical staff. It aims at accelerating the process of self-reliance and integration.

Community development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of community development centres and community development activities in the settlements. A community development centre will be constructed in each settlement and necessary equipment and furniture for activities such as youth club, day-care centre for children, kindergarten, special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations, will be provided.

The employment of a community development supervisor, an assistant community development supervisor, a guard and the operational costs relating to these services, will be provided for under the project budget.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlements, the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanism for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlements will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The time-scale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress of the settlements.

F. Total financial requirements:

MAHARAGAT PROJECT
 (Rural Settlements - 7 Villages)
 (35000 Refugees)
 Budget Proposals (1982)

A. Village establishment

- Surveying and grading 7 villages x Ls 200	14000	
- Road maintenance 7 villages x Ls 1000	7000	
- Hut Building 7000 families x Ls 100	70000	721000

B. Water Supply

1. Capital costs

- construct cost of pipeline	3,287,160	
- Purchase of cars, machines and equipments	524,000	

2. Running cost

- Fuel, oil, grease & electric power consumption	58,040	
- Maintenance	60,000	
- Management salaries: Salaries of staff	71,874	4001074

C. Settlement Headquarters

1. Constructions:

- 7 Bachelor's Hostel(6 rooms) at Ls45000	315,000	
- 7 Single Unit Dwellings at Ls 15000	105,000	
- 7 Stores at Ls 1000	70,000	
- 7 temporary compounds at Ls 2000	14,000	504,000

2. Salaries

- Accountant 1 x Ls 1090	1,090	
- Clerk 1 x Ls 1040	1,040	
- Storekeeper 7 x Ls 720	5,040	
- Food distributor 14 x Ls 555	7,770	
- Guards 21 x Ls 380	7,980	
- Messenger 1 x Ls 380	380	
- Pick up Driver 1 x Ls 900	900	
- Overtime and travel allowance	2,420	26,620

3. Supplies	4,000	
4. Purchase of 1 pickup landrover	12,000	
5. Fuel and maintenance	2,000	
6. Handicapped Ls 1000 for each village	7,000	25,000

D. Transfer of Refugees and Food in Transit:

Transport of Refugees .		
35000 refugees x Ls 7	245,000	
Food in transit		
35000 refugees x Ls 3	105,000	350,000

E. Health:

1. Constructions:		
- Dressing stations 7x Ls 9000	63,000	
- 7 single unit dwellings 7 x Ls 15000	105,000	168,000
2. Purchase of 1 Ambulance		
	15,000	
3. Fuel and maintenance		
	3,000	
4. Supplies (medicines and equipments)		
	21,000	38,000
5. Salaries:		
- 7 Dressers 7 x Ls 690	4,830	
- 7 Dresser Helpers 7x Ls 460	3,220	
- 7 Midwives 7 x Ls 360	2,520	
- 1 Driver for Ambulance 1 x 1080	1,080	
6. Overtime and travel allowance	1,165	12,815

F. Sanitation:

- Purchase of 7 refuse carts x Ls 1500	10,500	
- Dust Bins 35 x Ls 60	2,100	
- Fuel & Maintenance for refuse tractors 7 x Ls 1500	10,500	

- Supplies (tools and disinfectants)	14.000	
- Latrine Incentive 7000 families		
7000 families x Ls 20	140.000	179,100
- Salaries:		
7 Asst. sanitary overseer		
7 x Ls 640	4.480	
Refuse collectors and street		
cleaners 35 x Ls 380	13,300	
Night cleaners 7 x Ls 420	2,940	
Driver for Refuse tractors		
7 x Ls 720	5,040	
Over time and travel allowance	2.576	28,336

G. Education:

1. Constructions:

- Primary schools (6 classrooms, 2 offices 1 store, latrines and fence) 14 schools x Ls 69000	966.0000
- 14 single unit dwellings at Ls 15000	210.000

2. Furniture for schools

14 x Ls 6000	84,000
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3. Supplies for schools Ls 3000x14 42.000 1,302.000

4. Salaries:

- Headmasters 7x 1930	13.510
- Headmistresses 7 x 1930	13,510
- Teachers 42 x 1187.5	49.875
- Mistresses 42 x 1187.5	49.875
- School jankters 14 x 380	5.320

5. Overtime and travel allowance	13,209	145,299.-
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H. Agriculture:

- Purchase of 52 tractors w/Discs 52 x Ls 12000	624,000	
- Fuel and maintenance 52xLs 1500	78,000	
- Handtools (Ls 1 per individual)	35,000	
- Seeds 7 villages x Ls 800	5,600	
- Land Preparation(Ls 2 per feddan) 35000 feddans x Ls 2	70,000	
- Gardens 7 x Ls 8000	56,000	
- Planting of trees 7 x Ls 1000	7,000	873,600
- Salaries:-		
- 1 Extension Agriculturist	1,090	
- 104 tractors drivers x Ls75 x 3 mon	23,400	
- 104 Asst. tractor driver 104 x Ls 50 x 3 months	15,600	
- 7 Headgardners x Ls 480	3,360	
- 7 Gardeners x 380	2,660	
- 7 tree planters x 380	2,660	
- Pump attendants 7 x 385	4,095	
- Guards for gardens 7 x 380	2,660.	
- Overtime and travel allowance	3,227,500	58,712.

I. Veterinary Service:

- 1 Veterinary Dispensary	9,000	
- 1 Single Unit Dwelling	15,000	
- Medicines and vaccines	3,000	
- Furniture and permanent equipment	2,500	
- Poultry forms 7 xLs 5000	35,000	
- Purchase of ohickens and feeding 1000 chickens for each village	14,000	78,500.-

Salaries:

- 1 Veterinary Ass.	735	
- 1 Veterinary helper	420	
- Poultry attendants 7 x Ls 380	2,660	4,196.
Over time and travel allowance	381,500	

J. Community Development:

Construction of 7 community centres	140,000	
Furniture and Equipment for Centres	22,000	162,000

Salaries:

- 7 Comm. Development Supervisors		
7 x Ls 600	4,200	
7 Ass. Comm. Development super- visors x 420	2,940	
7 Guards 7 x Ls 380	2,660	
Overtime and travel allowance	980	10,780.

Total of item A to J		8,686,952
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K. Contingency Reserve:

Grand Total		868,895.
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9,555,647

PROJECT DESCRIPTION - MAFAZA RURAL SETTLEMENTA. Project purpose and justification:

To develop a rural land/wage employment settlement near Mafaza District Centre at the north east bank of the Rahad river, for 5,000 Ethiopian refugees of Eritrean origin who have spontaneously settled around the Mafaza, Hawata and Fao centres. The presence of large numbers of refugees in these centres poses a heavy burden on local services, the refugees face difficulties to access to land for agricultural activities; their only source of income has so far been wage-employment in the Rahad Irrigation Scheme and nearby mechanised durra and simsim schemes. These work opportunities are limited to a few months per year. Due to lack of facilities in Mafaza, Hawata and Fao; the dependents of the refugees remained in the border town of Kassala.

The project envisages the creation of a rural village community of the standard and level of the surrounding villages, agricultural land will be allocated, thus securing the refugees' access to land. Through the allocation of agricultural land, the possibility to engage in wage-employment and the assistance activities provided under this project a gradual socio-economic integration of the refugees into the wide area of settlement is envisaged. The project aims also at re-uniting these refugees workers and their families in this organised rural settlement. The relocation of refugees away from the Mafaza, Hawata and Fao centres and the border town of Kassala will also ease social tensions in the area and reduce pressure on local services.

B. Descriptions of caseload:

A family estimated as 5 persons, the 5,000 refugees to be assisted under this project comprise some 1,000 households.

Their age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:

	%	No.
Total male :	52%	2600
Total female :	48%	2400
Children under 4 years:	17%	850
5 - 14 years:	26%	1300
aged 15 - 55 years:	54%	2700
aged over 55 years:	13%	150
TOTAL	100%	5000
	=====	

The majority of these refugees have arrived in the Sudan during 1975-1977 and have soon migrated in search for employment possibilities to the Rahad irrigation scheme. Many have found seasonal employment in cotton-picking and ground nut harvest work during some months of the year. In addition the private mechanised farms growing large areas of rainfed durra and sesame provide income possibilities to the mostly landless refugees farmworkers, this however is limited to the harvesting seasons.

C. Description of the project area:

The settlement is located along the north eastern bank of the Rahad river some 2 km to the west of Mafaza district centre. A seasonal road connects the settlement with Mafaza district centre and the Port Sudan/ Senna/Khartoum railway station at El Hawata, located 25 km to the southeast.

The area to be allocated by the Government of Sudan for this rural settlement will comprise some 125 feddans for housing and infrastructure. For the cultivation of food and cashcrops (durra and sesame) each family will be allocated by the Government of the Sudan, free of charge, with a plot of 5 feddans cultivable land, thus the total area allocated to the settlement will amount to 5,125 feddans.

The settlement is located in the flat clay plains of the Central East Sudan. Climatic conditions are semiarid with an average rainfall of approx. 600 mm.

The soils are dark cracking vertisols derived from basaltic origin. Their high claycontent makes cultivations difficult when too dry or too wet, therefore, timely cultivation is critical. The area has a sparse thornbush and grass cover, it is used by the local Sudanese herdsmen as seasonal grazing area. The area has a fair potential for rainfed production of durra and sesame. With good cropmanagement, timely cultivation and subsequent weeding average yields of 450 kgs of durra and 270 kgs of sesame per feddan should be possible.

The Rahad river will provide water for domestic consumption as well as any small irrigation in the proposed settlement. Although this river has only a seasonal flow, the construction

of the Abu-Rahham barrage (headworks of the Rahad irrigation network) has secured a continuous supply of water for the existing settlements of this area.

D. Assistance activities

Site Preparation : Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation and ground clearance. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the Government Survey Team.

Construction of Shelter : Plots of 300 sq. metres each will be provided for 1,000 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelter for each family unit, in the form of individual "Tukul", the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, which consists of a round pole and grass house with thatched roof, of approximately 4 metre diameter providing 12.5 sq. metres of floor space. The only opening is a doorway. Such shelters will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters have to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site.

It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their Tukul to provide living space and crude enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgetary implications.

Water Supply : Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the settlement and the Mafaza district centre by means of a pumping and water filtration system drawing water from the Rahad river. The proposed water pumping, filtration storage and distribution system with a daily capacity of some 60,000 gallons will supply treated water to both refugees in the Mafaza settlement and Sudanese in the Mafaza district Centre. Water will be available in the settlement at three water distribution points. Two water pump attendants and two guards for the water pumping and filtration system will be provided under the project. Administrative and operational costs for fuel and maintenance relating to the water supply system will also be met under

the project. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

Settlement Headquarters

The Project Manager for the Abu Rakham Project, residing in Abu Rakham, some 35 km from the proposed Mafaza settlement, will also be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the settlement and will report directly to the General Project Manager in Es Showak. The Project Manager and his staff will be provided technical support by the COR settlement management staff (consisting, inter alia, of an engineer, an agriculturalist, a community development officer, a public health officer, an education officer and accountancy staff).

The Project Manager stationed in Abu Rakham will oversee and direct his staff in the implementation of the work programme of the project. The project Manager will utilise a vehicle provided under the Abu Rakham project.

The Project Manager's staff in the settlement Headquarters will consist of a store keeper and three guards funded under the project.

To provide accommodation for the project staff, a single unit dwelling and a bachelor's hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities will be constructed. Temporary shelter including kitchen and toilet facilities will also be constructed for junior staff at the settlement Headquarters.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlement Headquarters, for which a store of 12 m x 5 m will be constructed. In addition, WFP food storage facilities are available in FAO town. Food distribution will be at the level of full rations during the first year of settlement, thereafter will gradually be reduced and will be undertaken under the supervision of the Project Manager assisted by two food distributors provided under the project.

Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Som 5,000 refugees will be transferred from the Mafaza, Hawata and Fao centres to the settlement by locally rented lorries. Food rations will be provided during the transfer period. The time schedule and phasing of refugee transfers will depend upon the construction of shelter, settlement headquarters, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

Health

A dressing station will be constructed at the settlement and will be staffed by one dresser, one dresser-helper and a mid-wife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be sent to the district hospital in Fao town by means of project vehicles.

A single unit dwelling will be constructed for medical staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project.

Special health care programmes such as mother and child care projects, and antenatal clinics will be initiated in the settlement with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitation

The settlement will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives, material and tools provided under the project. Instruction and guidance to the refugees will be provided by a sanitary overseer and assistant sanitary overseer funded under the project.

Five refuse bins will be located in the settlement and 8 refuse collectors and street cleaners and one night cleaner will be employed under the project for refuse removal. A refuse removal cart will be purchased and costs relating to the employment of a driver for the refuse cart administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be met under the project. A mosquito controller will be employed and required disinfectants will be provided.

Education

Since many of the children of refugees families to be moved to the new settlement are currently attending primary schools at various levels in their present area of settlement, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six levels from the outset.

Thus, two primary schools, with six classrooms, providing education for 600 students will be constructed. A headmaster and a headmistress, 12 teachers and two school janitors will be employed under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school supplies will be provided. Two offices for the school staff, with toilet facilities and a store for school supplies will also be constructed. In addition, two single unit dwelling will be constructed for the school headmaster/headmistress and a bachelors hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities for the teachers. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture

Wage employment in private mechanised farms and the Rahad irrigation scheme, together with the cultivation of 5 feddan family plots are the economic backbone of the settlement.

After the necessary landsurveys have been carried out and layout/ distribution plans prepared, the settlement administration plans to hire heavy machinery for the initial clearance of the agricultural land, a budget covers the costs of this operation.

As an initial incentive to new arrivals the project will provide seed and agricultural tools (hoe, sickle, axe).

For the preparation and cultivation of the one thousand 5 feddan family plots the project administration will provide and operate 3 tractor/disc units.

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees diet an irrigated vegetable gardening will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement under the management of settlement staff employed for this purpose. Fresh vegetable will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugee settlers through this scheme.

An area of 50 feddans, irrigated by water pumped from the Rahad river, will be allocated for the vegetable gardens. Funds for land preparation, construction of a pumping system and irrigation network, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers, provision of seeds and handtools will be provided under the project. The project will also finance the employment of a gardener, a pump operator and a guard. Administrative costs relating to the running of the vegetable garden will also be met under the project.

A tree plantation campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement. Funds for the provision of the tree seedlings and the salary of the tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project. To further diversify the food basket of the refugee settlers, the establishment and operation of a poultry unit on a limited scale is planned. The unit will raise hens for egg laying and cocks of a superior breed. Refugee settlers will be able to buy eggs at subsidised prices and fertilised eggs for hatching by their own hens. They will also be given the opportunity to exchange their local cocks for cocks of an improved breed from the poultry farm. Through this scheme, it is envisaged that a gradual improvement in the local breed of chickens belonging to the settlers will be achieved without losing the benefit of their inherent resistance to the harsh environmental conditions. A plot adjacent to the vegetable garden will be allocated for the poultry unit and funds for construction and for the purchase of 500 hens and cocks and necessary feed will be provided from the project. A poultry attendant will be employed under the project.

The overall supervision of the various agricultural development activities in the settlement is done through the Project Manager and the Agricultural Extension Officer. Both advise refugees on improved agricultural practices and methods.

The extension officer together with a group of selected key refugee farmers promote new crop practices improved crop management, i.e. timely planting, the importance of weeding, bird control before the harvest and storage improvement of staple foodcrops. This extension service in the newly established

settlement gets further specific advice and assistance from the COR technical staff, it aims at accelerating the process of self reliance and integration.

Community development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of a community development centre and community development activities in the settlement. A Community Development Centre will be constructed and necessary equipment and furniture for community development activities such as a youth club, day care centre for children, kindergarten, special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations, will be provided.

A community development supervisor and an assistance community development supervision will be employed under the project to provide instruction and guidance to the refugee settlers with the assistance of key refugee group leaders.

A guard will be employed for the community development centre and administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlement, the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanisms for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The timescale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress at the settlement.

F. Total financial requirements

MAFAZA RURAL SETTLEMENT BUDGET PROPOSALS

(1981).

<u>A. Site Preparation</u>	<u>LS.</u>	<u>LS.</u>
- Surveying and grading	2,000	
- Road maintenance	2,000	
- Hut building 1,000 x 100	100,000	
Subtotal A		104,000
<u>B. Watersupply</u>		
- Filtration system	200,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	3,000	
- Salaries: Pump attendant(s)		
2 x 585	1,170	
-Guards 2 x 420	840	
-Overtime and travelling allowance	201	
Subtotal B		205,211
<u>C. Settlement Headquarters</u>		
Constructions:		
-Bachelors'hostel	30,000	
-Single unit dwelling	15,000	
-Store	10,000	
-Temporary Compound	2,000	
Salaries		
-Storekeeper	720	
-Food Distributors		
2 x 555	1,110	
-Guards 3 x 380	1,140	
-Overtime and travelling allowance	297	
Subtotal C		60,267
<u>D. Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies</u>		
- Transport of refugees 5,000 x 6	30,000	
- Food in transit 5,000 x 2	10,000	
Subtotal D		40,000

MAFAZA (2)

	<u>LS:</u>	<u>LS:</u>
<u>E. Health</u>		
- Constructions: Dressing station	9,000	
- Single Unit Dwelling	15,000	
Supplies (medicine and equipment)	3,000	
Salaries:		
- Dresser	690	
- Dresser helper	460	
- Midwife	360	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	151	
Subtotal E		28,661
 <u>F. Sanitation</u>		
Purchase of refuse cart	1,200	
Dust bins (5 x 60)	300	
Fuel and maintenance for refuse tractor	1,500	
Supplies (tools and disinfectants)	2,000	
Latrines incentive 1,000 x 20	20,000	
Salaries		
- Asst. Sanitary overseer	640	
- Refuse collectors and street cleaners 5 x 380	1,900	
- Night cleaner	420	
- Mosquito controller	380	
- Driver for refuse tractor	750	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	409	
Subtotal F		29,499
 <u>G. Education</u>		
Construction: Primary schools (6 class-rooms, 2 offices 1 store-latrines and fence		
2 x 69,000	138,000	
-Bachelors' hostel	30,000	
-Single unit dwellings		
2 x 15,000	30,000	
-Furniture for schools	12,000	

MAFAZA (3)

	<u>LS.</u>	<u>LS.</u>
Supplies	6,000	
Salaries: Headmaster	1,930	
Headmistress	1,930	
Teachers 6 x 1,180	7,080	
Mistresses 6 x 1,180	7,080	
School janitors 2 x 380	760	
Overtime and travelling allowance	1,878	
Subtotal G		236,658

H. Agriculture

Purchase of 5 Tractors with Disc 5 x 12,000	60,000	
Fuel and maintenance 5 x 1,500	7,500	
Handtools	6,000	
Seeds	800	
Land preparation	12,000	
Garden	8,000	
Planting of trees	1,000	
Salaries: Extension agriculturist	1,090	
-10 Tractor drivers 3 months x 10xLS.75	2,250	
-10 Ass. Tractor drivers 3 months x 10xLS.50	1,500	
-Head Gardener	480	
-1 Gardener	380	
-Trees planter	380	
-Pump attendant for garden	585	
-Guard for garden	380	
-Overtime and travelling allowance	595	
Subtotal H		102,940

I. Veterinary Services

Poultry farm	5,000	
Purchase of chickens and feeding	2,000	
Salaries:		
-Poultry attendant	380	
-Overtime and travelling allowance	38	
Subtotal I		7,418

MAFAZA (4)

	<u>LS.</u>	<u>LS.</u>
<u>J. Community development</u>		
Construction of community centre	20,000	
Furniture and equipment	3,000	
Handicapped	1,000	
Salaries: Community development		
Supervisor	600	
- Ass. Comm. development		
Supervisor	420	
- Guard	380	
- Overtime and travelling		
allowance	140	
Subtotal J		25,540
Contingency Reserve		<u>84,019</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>924,213</u> =====

Project Description : Qala Nahal Rural Settlements

A. Project Purpose and Justification:-

To develop 3 rural land settlements around Qala Nahal area for 15,000 Ethiopian refugees of, Eritrean Origin who, have spontaneously settled in Kassala Rural Council villages such as Wad Shereify, Awad, Luffa, Abu Gamul, Galsa and Maria. The presence of large numbers of refugees in those boarder villages and in the Sudanese towns is putting a heavy burden on the local services, and the refugees themselves face difficulties in gaining access to land for agricultural activities, their main source of income until now has been renting small plots, if these are available, and for seasonal wage employment in the large agricultural schemes or private farms. These work opportunities in most cases are limited to a few months in the year and are dependant on the vagaries of wage labor demands. The project envisages the creation of a planned rural village community, providing agricultural assistance and social services infrastructure and operation to the level of the surrounding Sudanese villages enabling the refugees to become self-supporting through agricultural activities.

Establishment of the villages with their own social services will help alleviate the burden on such services in boarder villages and in the towns and take into account the security consideration posed by the refugees living in the boarder areas.

B. Description of the case Load

The majority of the refugees to be assisted under this project are of a rural background. Since their arrival in the Sudan in 1975-76 most have lived in boarder villages near Kassala town.

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A family unit being estimated at 5 persons, the 15,000 refugees to be assisted under this project comprise some 3,000 house holds. The age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:

Total male	52%	7,800	
Total female	48%	7,200	15,000
Aged under 4 years	17%	2,550	
Aged 5 - 14 years	26%	3,900	
Aged 15 - 55 years	54%	8,100	
Aged over 56 years	3%	450	15,000

Description of Project Site

The proposed site of the three villages of Hewaig, Balos and Ria lies south and southwest of Qala Nahal town and near the already existing Sudanese villages of Hewaig, Ria and Balos. They are about 10 to 12 Kms apart from each other and each one is about 12 to 15 Kms from Qala Nahal town. The villages will comprise an area of 375 feddans for housing and social services infrastructure. For cultivation of rain-fed food crops (dura) each family will be allocated 5 feddans of cultivatable land in an area adjacent to the villages. Thus the total area allocated to the settlements amounts to 15375 feddans. All land is free of charge and encumbrances. Cattle rearing is a major source of income and grazing land is available in the area.

The settlement is located in the flat clay plains of the Central East Sudan. Climatic conditions are semi-arid with an average annual rainfall of approx. 600mm. The soils are dark, cracking vertisole, derived from basaltic origin. Their high clay content makes cultivation difficult when too dry or too wet, therefore timely cultivation is essential.

The area has sparse thorn bush and grass cover with some trees and is presently used by the local Sudanese herdsmen as a seasonal grazing area.

The area has a good potential for rain-fed production of Dura and sesame with good crop management, timely cultivation and subsequent weeding average yields of 450Kgs of dura and 270Kgs of sesame per feddan should be possible.

Assistance activities

Site preparation;

Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation, ground clearance and access roads. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the Government Survey team.

Construction of shelter:

Plots of 300 sq. metres each will be provided for 3000 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelters for each family unit, in the form of individual "Tuckuls". A "Tuckul", the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole and grass house with thatched roof, of approximately 4m. in diameter providing 12.559 meters of floor space. Such shelters will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters have to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site. It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their "Tuckuls" to provide living space and enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These don't however have any budgetary implications.

Water Supply:

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water supply to the new three settlements by means of three side lines which will be extended to the three settlements from the existing water pipeline of Abu Nahal that pumps water from the Rahad river to the existing refugee settlements of Qala Nahal area. Treated water will be pumped by those side lines into overhead water tanks of 10,000 gallons capacity that will be erected in the new settlements. Water will be available in each settlement at three water distribution points. Administrative and operational costs for fuel and maintenance relating to the water supply system will also be met under this project. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlements.

Settlement Headquarters:

The Project Manager, resident at Qala Nahal, will also be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the settlements and will report directly to the General Project Manager at Showak. The Project Manager and his staff will be provided technical support by the COR staff. The Project Manager's staff within Settlement Headquarters will consist of a clerk, an accountant, a messenger, a pickup driver in addition to the staff recruited under other projects. To provide accommodation for the project staff 3 Bachelors' Hostels, one in each settlement, will be constructed. Temporary compounds for junior staff in the settlements will also be provided for under this project. World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlements for which stores of 12m X 5m each will be constructed. Food distribution will be at the level of full rations during the first year of settlement and thereafter will be gradually reduced and will be undertaken under the supervision of the Project Manager assisted by a storkeeper and two food distributors in each settlement.

Transfer of Refugees and Initial Provision of Relief Supplies:

Some 5,000 refugees will be transferred from the villages of Galsa, Luffa, Awad, Abu Gamil, Wad Shereifay and Maria by locally rented lorries. Food rations will be provided during the transfer period. The time schedule and phasing of refugee transfers will be dependent upon the construction of shelter, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlements.

Health:

Dressing stations will be constructed at the settlements and each will be staffed by one dresser, a dresser's helper and midwife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be referred to the dispensary of Qala Nahal or to any of the rural hospitals in the area as Hawata and Mafaza, by means of three ambulances purchased under this project.

Single unit dwellings will be constructed for the medical staff, and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project.

Special health care programmes such as mother and child care projects and ante-natal clinics will be initiated in the settlements with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitation:

The settlements will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives under the project. Instruction and guidance to the refugees will be provided by assistant sanitary overseers funded under the project.

Five refuse bins will be located in each settlement. Five refuse collectors and one night cleaner for each settlement will be employed under the project for refuse removal. Refuse removal carts will be purchased and costs relating to the employment of drivers for refuse carts, administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be funded under this project.

Education:

Since many of the children of refugee families to be moved to the new settlements are currently attending primary schools at various levels in their present area of settlement, primary education will be provided in the new settlements at six grades from the outset.

Thus, 2 primary schools, each with 6 classrooms will be constructed in every settlement. These two primary schools will provide education for 600 students. A Headmaster and a Headmistress, 12 teachers and 2 school janitors will be employed in each settlement and funded under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school supplies will be provided. Two single unit dwellings, two Bachelors' Hostels for the education staff will be constructed in each settlement. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture:

Wage employment in private mechanised farms as well as irrigated agricultural schemes together with the cultivation of 5 feddan family plots and cattle rearing will be the economic backbone of the settlements.

The initial clearance of agricultural lands, necessary land surveys and preparation of lay-out/distribution plans will be funded under the project. As an initial incentive to new arrivals the project will provide seeds and agricultural tools (hoe, sickle, axe).

For the preparation and cultivation of the 15,000 feddans, the project administration will provide and operate 15 tractor/disc units.

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees' diet, irrigated vegetable gardens will be established on a limited scale in the settlements under the management of settlements staff employed for this purpose. Fresh vegetables will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugee settlers through this scheme.

An area of 20 feddans will be allocated in each settlement for this purpose. Funds for land preparation, construction of irrigation network, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers, provision of seeds and handtools will be met under the project. A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlements.

Funds for the provision of tree seedlings and the salary of a tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project.

To further diversify the food basket of the refugee settlers, the establishment and operation of poultry units on a limited scale is planned.

Each unit will raise hens for egg laying and cocks of improved breed.

Refugee settlers will be able to buy eggs at subsidised prices and fertilised eggs for hatching by their own hens. They will also be given the opportunity to exchange their local cocks for cocks of improved breed from the poultry farms.

Through this scheme it is envisaged that a gradual improvement in the local breed of chickens belonging to the settlers will be achieved without losing the benefit of their inherent resistance to the harsh environmental conditions. Plots adjacent to the vegetable gardens will be allocated for the poultry units and funds for construction and for the purchase of hens and cocks and necessary feed in addition to poultry attendants will be provided.

In view of the importance attached to the live-stock rearing aspect of the project, a veterinary service will be established and will be staffed by one veterinary assistant and one veterinary helper funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. A single unit dwelling will be constructed for the veterinary staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of a veterinary service will be met under the project. The overall supervision of the various agricultural development activities in the settlements is done through the Project Manager and the agricultural extension officer.

The extension officer together with a group of selected key refugee farmers promote new crop practices, improved crop management, i.e. timely cultivation; the importance of weeding, control of birds before the harvest and storage improvement of staple food crops. This extension service in the newly established settlements gets further specific advice and assistance from the COR technical staff. It aims at accelerating the process of self-reliance and integration.

Community Development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of community development centres and community development activities in the settlements. A community development centre will be constructed in each settlement and necessary equipment and furniture for activities such as youth club, day-care centre for children, kindergarten, special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations will be provided.

The employment of a community development supervisor, an assistant community development supervisor, a guard and the operational costs relating to these services will be provided for under the project budget.

Handover

Following the establishment of the settlements, the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanism for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlements will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The time-scale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress of the settlements.

Qala Nahal Rural Settlement
Budget Proposal (1981)
 (15,000 - 3 villages)

A. Site Preparation

- surveying and grading	9,000	
- road maintenance	9,000	
- unit building incentive 3,000 families x £100	300,000	318,000

B. Water Supply

- construction of pipeline	436,000	
- filtration system	150,000	
- purchase of overhead tanks	114,000	
- distribution system	120,000	
- reservoir	95,000	
- pumps	25,000	
- running cost	18,000	958,000

C. Settlement, Headquarters

1. Constructions:

3 Bachelors hostels 3 x 30,000	90,000
3 single unit dwellings 3 x 15,000	45,000
3 stores 3 x 15,000	45,000
1 temporary compound	3,000

2. Handicapped 3,000

3. Supplies (stationery and miscellaneous) 4,000

4. Purchase of 1 pickup landrover 12,000

5. Fuel and maintenance 2,000

6. Salaries:

1 Accountant 1 x 1,090	1,090	
1 Clerk 1 x 1,040	1,040	
3 storekeepers 3 x 720	2,160	
9 food distributors 9 x 555	4,995	
1 messenger 1 x 380	380	
9 guards 9 x 380	3,420	
1 pickup driver 1 x 900	900	
Overtime and travelling allowance	1,398	219,383

Qala en Nahal budget - page 2

D. Transfer of Refugees and food in transit

Transport of refugees 15,000 refugees x £8	120,000	
Food in transit - 15,000 x £3	45,000	165,000

E. Health

1. Constructions:

3 dressing stations 3 x 9,000	27,000	
3 single unit dwellings 3 x 15,000	45,000	
2. Purchase of 3 ambulances 3 x 15,000	45,000	
3. Fuel and maintenance	2,000	
4. Supplies (medicines and equipment)	12,000	
5. Salaries:		
3 Medical Assistant 3 x 1,800	5,400	
3 Dressers 3 x 690	2,070	
3 Dresser helpers 3 x 460	1,380	
3 Midwives 3 x 360	1,080	
3 Ambulance drivers 3 x 1,080	3,240	
Overtime and travel allowance	1,317	145,487

F. Sanitation

Purchase of 3 refuse costs	4,500	
Dustbins 15 x £60	900	
Tractors 3 x £1,500	4,500	
Supplies (tools and disinfectants)	6,000	
Latrine incentives - 3,000 families x £20	60,000	
Salaries:		
Assistant sanitary overseer 3 x £640	1,920	
Refuse collectors 15 x £380	5,700	
Night cleaners 3 x £420	1,260	
Drivers for refuse tractors 3 x £720	2,160	
Overtime and travel allowance	1,104	88,044

Qala en Nahal budget - page 3

G. Education

1. Construction:

- 6 primary schools (6 classrooms, 2 offices, 1 store, latrines and fence) 6 x £69,000	414,000	
- 6 single unit dwellings 6 x £15,000	90,000	
2. Furniture for schools	36,000	
3. Supplies for schools	18,000	
4. Salaries:		
- Headmaster 6 x £1,930	11,580	
- Headmistress 6 x £1,930	11,580	
- Teachers 36 x £1,180	7,080	
- Teachers - female 36 x £1,180	7,080	
- School janitors 6 x £380	2,280	
- Overtime and travel allowance	3,960	601,560

H. Agriculture

- purchase of 15 tractors at 12,000	180,000	
- maintenance and fuel 15 x 1,500	22,500	
- handtools 1 x 15,000 refugees	15,000	
- seeds	2,400	
- land preparation 15,000 feddans x £5	75,000	
- gardens 3 x £8,000	24,000	
- plantation of trees 3 x £1,000	3,000	
- Salaries:		
- 1 extension agriculturalist 1 x 1,090	1,090	
- tractor drivers 30 x £75 x 3 months	6,750	
- assistant tractor drivers 30 x £50 x 3 months	4,500	
- head gardeners 3 x £480	1,440	
- gardeners 3 x £380	1,140	
- tree planters 3 x £380	1,140	
- pump attendants for garden 3 x £585	1,755	
- garden guards 3 x £380	1,140	
- overtime and travel allowance	1,895	342,750

Qala-en-Nahal Budget -- page 4

I. Veterinary services

construction of a veterinary dispensary	9,000	
single unit dwelling	15,000	
medicines and vaccines	3,000	
furniture and equipment (permanent)	2,500	
Salaries:		
- 1 veterinary assistant 1 x 735	735	
- 1 veterinary helper 1 x 420	420	
- overtime and travel allowance	<u>115</u>	30,770

J. Community development

Construction of three community centres	60,000	
furniture and equipment	9,000	
salaries:		
- community development supervisors 3 x 600	1,800	
- Asst. Comm. Development Supervisor 3 x 420	1,260	
- guards 3 x 380	1,140	
- overtime and travel allowance 420	420	73,620

Sub-total (A-J) 2,942,614

K. Contingency reserve294,261

GRAND TOTAL

3,236,875

PROJECT DESCRIPTION - KILO 20 - RURAL SETTLEMENTA. PROJECT PURPOSE AND JUSTIFICATION

To develop a rural wage employment settlement adjacent to the New Halfa irrigation scheme, in Kassala Province, for 6,000 Ethiopian rural refugees of Eritran origin who have spontaneously settled in Kassala Town. The presence of large numbers of refugees in and around Kassala Town puts a heavy burden on local services, and the refugees find difficulties in obtaining secure wage employment; their main source of income upto now being casual wage labouring jobs in Kassala town or in agricultural schemes in the Kassala area.

The project envisages the creation of a rural village community of the same level as the surrounding villages. Self-sufficiency will be achieved through wage-earning opportunities on the New Halfa irrigation scheme. No land has been allocated for cultivation. However, a vegetable garden, animal rearing, and a poultry farm are planned for the settlement. The project aims also at providing a secure home in a familiar environment for these refugee families who are currently facing uncertainty and instability in urban surroundings.

Establishment of the settlement with its own social services will help alleviate the burden on such services in Kassala town, and take into account the security considerations posed by the refugees living in the town, which is so close to the border.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CASELOAD

The majority of refugees to be assisted under this project are of a rural background. Since their arrival in the Sudan 1975-78 they have lived in and around Kassala town.

A family unit being estimated at 5 persons, the 60000 refugees to be assisted under the project comprises 1200 households. The age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:-

Total male -	52%	3120
Total female -	40%	2880
Aged under 4 years	17%	1020
Aged 5-14 years	26%	1560
Aged 15-55 years	54%	3240
Aged over 56 years	3%	180

The social organization of spontaneous refugees settlement is to be examined in detail.

The caseload consists primarily of Ethiopian refugees of Eritrean origin mostly of the Beni Amir tribe which is found on both sides of the border. The Eritrean Beni Amirs have traditionally crossed into Sudan, but in the past for short periods only, to find work, trade etc. This situation changed however between 1975 and 1978 when many of rural background have stayed longer and larger numbers. Kassala town has been particularly affected. Of the 40,000 refugees now in the town, 80% are of rural background and some 60% are unemployed..

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA:

The proposed site will be built some 6 Km S. E. of Kilo 26 refugee settlement on the south side of the main New Halfa canal. An area of 120 feddans will be allocated, free of charge and encumbrances, for housing (300 sq. metres per plot) and social services infrastructure. No land for cultivation has been allocated. However, irrigated land of 1.25 feddan per family for vegetables and fodder and a poultry farm are planned. Details of the village layout and areas designated for the vegetable garden and the poultry farm are shown on the attached plan.

The New Halfa main canal will provide water for domestic consumption as well as for irrigation projects in the proposed settlement.

D. ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

Site preparation: Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation, ground clearance and road maintenance. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the Government Survey team.

Construction of Shelter

Plots of 300 sq. metres each will be provided for 1200 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelter for each family unit, in the form of individual "Tukuls".

A "Tukul", the prominent form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole-and-grass house with thatched roof, of approximately 4 m. in diameter providing 12.5 sq. metres of floor space. The only opening is a doorway. Such shelters will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters have to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site.

It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their Tukuls, to provide living space, and enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgetary implications.

Water Supply

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the settlement and to Sudanese living nearby by means of pumping and water filtration system, drawing water from the New Halfa canal. The proposed water pumping, filtration, storage and distribution system with a daily capacity of some 50,000 gallons will supply treated water to both refugees in the settlement and Sudanese living nearby. Water will be available in the settlement at three water distribution points. Two water pump attendants and two guards for the water pumping and filtration system will be provided under this project. Administrative and operational costs for fuel and maintenance relating to the water supply system will also be met under the project. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

Settlement Headquarters

The Project Manager of Khashem el Girba and Kilo 26 settlements, resident at Khashem el Girba, some 15 Km from the proposed Kilo 26 settlement will also be responsible for the day-to-day administration of this proposed settlement. He will report directly to the General Project Manager in Es Showak. The Project Manager and his

staff will be provided technical support by the COR settlement Management staff (consisting, inter alia of an engineer, an agriculturist, a community development officer, a public health officer, an education officer and accountancy staff);

The Project Manager's staff in the settlement Headquarters will consist of a store-keeper, three guards, and a pick-up driver, funded under the project.

To provide accommodation for the project staff, a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities will be constructed. Temporary shelter including kitchen and toilet facilities will also be constructed for junior staff at the settlement Headquarters.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlement Headquarters, for which a store of 12 X 5 m will be constructed. In addition, WFP food storage facilities are available in Khashem El Girba town. Food distribution will be at the level of full rations during the first year of settlement and thereafter will be gradually reduced and will be undertaken under the supervision of the Project Manager assisted by two food distributors provided under the project.

Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies:
Some 6000 refugees will be transferred from Kassala town and its vicinity to the settlement by locally rented lorries. Food rations will be provided during the transfer period. The time schedule and phasing of refugee transfers will be dependant upon the construction of shelter, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

Health

A dressing station will be constructed at the settlement and will be staffed by one medical assistant, one dresser, one dresser's helper and a mid-wife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be sent to the district hospital in Khashem El Girba town by means of project vehicles.

A single unit dwelling will be constructed for medical staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under this project.

Special health care programmes such as mother and child care projects and ante-natal clinics will be initiated in the settlement with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitation

The settlement will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives, materials and tools provided under the project. Instruction and guidance to the refugees will be provided by an assistant sanitary overseer funded under the project.

Five refuse bins will be located in the settlement and 3 refuse collectors and street cleaners and one night cleaner will be employed under the project for refuse removal. A refuse removal cart will be purchased and costs relating to the employment of a sanitation worker in charge of the refuse cart, administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be met under the project.

Education

Since many of the children of refugee families to be moved to the new

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settlement are currently attending primary schools at various levels in their present area of settlement, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six grades from the outset. Thus, two primary schools, each with six classrooms, will be constructed. These two schools will provide education for 600 students. A Headmaster and a Headmistress, 12 teachers and two school janitors will be employed under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school supplies will be provided. Two offices for the school staff, with toilet facilities and a store for school supplies will also be constructed. In addition, two single unit dwellings will be constructed for the school Headmaster/Headmistress and a Bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities for the teachers. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture

Wage employment in private mechanised and New Halfa Irrigation Scheme should give an income of up to £S300 per fit refugee labourer.

Each refugee family will be issued with 6 hens primarily to supplement their diet. An additional family income of £S10-30 will be generated annual.

Each refugee family will be allotted 1.25 feddan of irrigated land for the production of vegetables and livestock. If managed primarily for vegetable production and additional family income of at least £S460 is expected each year.

If managed primarily for livestock the holding could support one cow and three ewe sheep. A family income derived from milk and meat of the order of £S400-450 is expected each year.

It is therefore necessary to make provision to supply each family with one cow and three ewe sheep. The total provision per family is as follows:-

Cow	£S300
3 ewes	£S150
6 hens	£S 6
	<hr/>
	£S456
Land preparation	£S 44
	<hr/>
Total	£S500

Funds for the purchase of animals and hens, land preparation, construction of a pumping system and irrigation network, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers, provision of seeds and handtools will be provided under the project. The project will also finance the employment of a gardener, a pump operator and a guard. A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement. Funds for the provision of the tree seedlings and the salary of two tree planter/gardeners will be provided under the project.

The overall supervision of the various agricultural development activities in the settlement is done through the Project Manager.

Community Development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of community development centre and community development activities in the settlement.

A community development centre will be constructed and necessary equipment activities such as a youth club, day-care centre for children, kindergarten, special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations, will be provided.

A community development supervisor and an assistant community development supervisor will be employed under the project to provide instruction and guidance to the refugee settlers with the assistance of key refugee group leaders.

A guard will be employed for the community development centre and administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

E. HANDOVER

Following the establishment of the settlement, the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanism for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The time-scale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress at the settlement.

F. Total financial requirements

KILO 20 RURAL SETTLEMENTBudget Proposals (1980)

	LS	LS
A. <u>Site preparation</u>		
- surveying and grading	2,000	
- road maintenance	3,000	
- hut building 1200 x 100	120,000	
Sub-total A.		125,000
B. <u>Watersupply</u>		
- filtration system	130,000	
- fuel and maintenance	2,000	
- salaries: pump attendant(s)		
2 x 585	1,170	
guards 2 x 380	760	
overtime and travelling allow.	190	
Sub-total B.		134,120
C. <u>Settlement Headquarters</u>		
- constructions:		
- bachelor's hostel	30,000	
- store	10,000	
- temporary compound	2,000	
- supplies	4,000	
- salaries: storekeeper	720	
food distributors		
2 x 555	1,110	
guards 3 x 380	1,140	
pick-up driver	900	
overtime & travelling allowance	380	
- purchase of pick-up landrovers	12,000	
- fuel and maintenance	2,000	
Sub-total C.		63,850

D. Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

		US	£s
- Transport of refugees	1,200x15	18,000	
- Food in transit	6,000x0.5	3,000	
	Subtotal (D)		21,000

E. Health

Constructions, dressing station	9,000		
Single unit dwelling	15,000		
Purchase of Ambulance	15,000		
Fuel and maintenance	2,000		
Supplies (medicines & equipment)	3,000		
Salaries : Medical assistant	1,800		
Dresser	690		
Dresser helper	460		
Midwife	360		
Ambulance driver	1,080		
Overtime and travelling allowance	440		
	Subtotal (E)		48,750

F. Sanitation

Purchase of trailer cart	550		
Dustbin 5x60	300		
Supplies (tools and disinfectants)	2,000		
Latrines incentive 1,200x20	24,000		
Salaries : Ass. Sanitary overseer	640		
Refuse collectors & street cleaners 3x380	1,140		
Night cleaner	380		
Sanitation worker for trolley cart	420		
Overtime & travelling allowance	260		
	Subtotal (F)		29,690

	<u>LS</u>	<u>LS</u>
G. <u>Education</u>		
Construction: - Primary schools (6 class-rooms, 2 offices, 1 store, latrines and a fence) 2 x 69,000	138,000	
- Bachelors' hostel	30,000	
- Single unit dwellings 2 x 15,000	30,000	
- Furniture for schools	12,000	
Supplies	6,000	
Salaries: - Headmaster	1,930	
- Headmistress	1,930	
- Teachers 6 x 1,180	7,080	
- Mistresses 6 x 1,180	7,080	
- School janitor 2 x 380	760	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	1,680	
Sub-total G		236,660
H. <u>Agriculture</u>		
Land preparation	2,880	
Irrigation equipment	8,456	
Purchase of 3 tractors 60-65 H.P. 3 x 16,000	48,000	
Purchase of 3 bottom disk plow 3 x 2,500	7,500	
Purchase of 3 off-set disk harrows 3 x 2,500	7,500	
Purchase of 4 ridgers - 4 x 1,500	6,000	
Purchase of 3 multi-purpose blades 3 x 1,500	4,500	
Purchase of three 3-ton trailers 3 x 3,000	9,000	
Purchase of three ditchers (Abu IV) 3 x 1,500	4,500	
Purchase of 3 knapsack sprayers 3 x 6,400	19,200	
Purchase of 3 irrigation pumps 12" 3 x 16,000	48,000	
Building of 3 small machinery sheds 3 x 4,080	12,240	
Building of 3 sheds for pumps - 3 x 500	1,500	
Maintenance and spare parts	23,355	

	<u>LS</u>	<u>LS</u>
Salaries: - 1 Horticulturist - University graduate	4,000	
- 2 Technical assistants, pre-University, 2 x 2000	4,000	
- 15 overseers - 15 x 1,000	15,000	
- 6 tractor drivers - 6 x 500	3,000	
- 3 pump mechanic drivers 3 x 1,500	4,500	
- Handtools	3,000	
- Plantation of trees	1,000	
- 2 tree planters - 2x 380	760	
- 2 guards - 2 x 380	760	
- Overtime and travel allowance	4,442	
Total		245,533
I. <u>Veterinary Services</u>		
Poultry farm	8,900	
Sub-total I		8,900
J. <u>Community development</u>		
Construction of community centre	20,000	
Furniture and equipment	3,000	
Handicapped	1,000	
Salaries: - Community development supervisors	600	
- Ass. Comm. development supervisor	420	
- Guard	380	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	140	
Sub-total J		25,540
Total of Items		939,043
Contingency Reserve		93,904
TOTAL		<u><u>1,032,947</u></u>

SEMI-URBAN REFUGEE SETTLEMENTFao, KASSALA PROVINCEA. Project purpose and justification

To develop a sub-urban refugee settlement near Fao town, Kassala Province, for some 4,000 Ethiopian refugee of Eritrean origin who have spontaneously settled in Fao and Kassala towns. Several hundred skilled and semi-skilled refugee workers are based in Fao town and are employed at the processing factories and supporting services of the adjacent Rahad mechanised irrigation scheme. Due to lack of facilities in Fao town their families remain in the border town of Kassala, located at a distance of 350 kms. from Fao.

The project envisages the creation of a sub-urban village community of the standard and level of surrounding villages, with social service infrastructures and a small scale horticultural scheme. The project aims at re-uniting these refugee workers and their families in this organised settlement thus providing for their better integration. The relocation of refugees from the border town of Kassala will also ease social tensions in the area and reduce pressure on local services in the town due to the presence of large numbers of refugees.

B. Description of caseload

A majority of refugees to be assisted under the project are of urban and sub-urban background. Since their arrival in the Sudan in 1975-76 and 1978-79, they have lived in Kassala town. A family unit being estimated as 5 persons, the 4,000 refugees to be assisted under the project comprise some 800 households. Their age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:

Aged under 4 years	17%	680
Aged 5-14 years	26%	1040
Aged 15-55 years	54%	2160
Aged over 56 years	3%	<u>120</u>
Total male	52%	2180
Total female	48%	1920

The social organisation of these spontaneous refugee settlements is to be examined in detail.

G. Description of project area

The project area is located south of Fao town, some 3 km from the Fao-Gedaref main road, at the foot of the Galat Arang. The area is arid and flat with sparse thorn-bush vegetation and receives an average of 500 mm of rainfall annually. The area to be allocated by the Sudanese Government for the settlement will comprise some 100 acres inclusive of needs for shelter, infrastructure development and community services. A government survey team is currently examining the site.

D. Assistance activities

Site preparation

Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation and ground clearance. Access roads linking the settlement to the existing Fao-Gedaref main road will be built. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the Government survey team.

Construction of shelter

Plots of 300 sq. metres will be provided, free of charge, for 800 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelter for each family unit, in the form of individual "Tukul". A "Tukul", the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole and grass house with thatched roof, of approximately 4m diameter providing 12.5 sq. metres of floor space. The only opening is a doorway.

Such shelter will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters are to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site.

It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their "tukuls" to provide living space and crude enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgeting implications.

Water supply

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the settlement by means of a pumping and water filtration system drawing from the main Rahad canal scheme.

To meet domestic consumption needs, a water pumping and filtration system with a capacity of 12,000 gallons per day is envisaged. Water will be distributed through 3 water distribution points. Two water pump attendants and two guards for the water pumping and filtration system will be provided under the project. Administrative and operational costs for fuel and maintenance relating to the water supply system will also be met under the project. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

In addition a water pumping and irrigation system will be developed for small scale vegetable gardening. Water will be drawn from the Rahad canal scheme.

Settlement Headquarters

The Project Manager of the Abu Rakham project, residing in Abu Rakham some 50 km from the proposed Fao settlement, will also be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the settlement and will report directly to the General Project Manager in Es Showak. The Project Manager and his staff will be provided technical support by the COR. Settlement-Management staff (consisting, inter alia of an engineer, an agriculturalist, a community development officer, a public health officer, an educational officer and accountancy staff.

In the settlement the Project Manager will oversee and direct his staff in the implementation of the work programme of the project. A manager's office will be constructed at the settlement under the project and the Project Manager will utilise a vehicle provided under the Abu Rakham project.

The Project Manager's staff in the settlement Headquarters will consist of an accountant, a clerk, a messenger, a storekeeper and three guards funded under the project. A pick-up landrover and driver, operational costs including fuel and maintenance, will also be provided under the project.

To provide accommodation for the project staff, a single unit dwelling and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities will be constructed. Temporary shelter including kitchen and toilet facilities will also be constructed for junior staff at the settlement headquarters.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlement Headquarters, for which a store, 12m x 5m will be constructed. In addition WFP food storage facilities are available in Fao town. Food distribution will be at the level of full rations and will be undertaken under the supervision of the Project Manager assisted by two food distributors provided under the project.

Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Some 4,000 refugees will be transferred from Kassala and Fao towns to the settlement by locally rented lorries. Food rations will be provided during the transfer period. The time scheduled and phasing of refugee transfers will be dependent upon the construction of shelter, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

Health

A health centre will be constructed at the settlement and will be staffed by one medical officer, one medical assistant, two dressers, and a midwife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be sent to the district hospital in Fao town by means of project vehicles.

A single unit dwelling will be constructed for medical staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project.

Special health care programmes such as mother and child-care projects and antenatal clinics will be initiated in the settlement with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitations

The settlement will have private pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives, materials and tools provided under the project. Instruction and guidance to the refugees will be provided by a sanitary overseer and assistant sanitary overseer funded under the project.

Five refuse bins will be located in the settlement and 8 refuse collectors and street cleaners and one night cleaner will be employed under the project, for refuse removal. A refuse removal truck will be purchased and costs relating to the employment of a driver for the refuse truck, administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be met under the project. A mosquito controller will be employed and required disinfectants will be provided.

Education

Since a number of children of refugee families to be moved to the new settlement are currently attending primary schools at various levels in their present area of settlement, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six levels from the outset.

Thus, two primary schools with six classrooms, providing education for 600 students will be constructed. A Headmaster and a Headmistress, 12 teachers and two school janitors will be employed under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school supplies will be provided. Two offices for the school staff, with toilet facilities, and a store for school supplies will also be constructed.

In addition, two single unit dwellings will be constructed for the school Headmaster/Headmistress and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities for the teachers. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture/vegetable gardening

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees diet, vegetable gardening will be undertaken on a limited scale on the settlement under the management of settlement staff employed for this purpose. Fresh vegetables will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugee settlers through this scheme.

An area of 50 acres, irrigated by water pumped from the main Rahad canal scheme will be allocated for the vegetable garden. Funds for land preparation, construction of a pumping system and irrigation network purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers

driving this agricultural equipment and for the purchase of seeds and hand tools will be provided under the project. In addition the project will finance the employment of a gardener, a water pump attendant and a guard for the vegetable garden. Administrative costs relating to the running of the vegetable garden will also be met under the project.

A tree plantation campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement. Funds for the provision of tree seedlings and the salary of a tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project. Whenever possible, the participation of refugees in the scheme will be encouraged.

This agricultural development in the settlement will be supervised by the Project Manager under the direction of the COR's main agriculturalist.

Poultry unit

To further diversify the food basket of the refugee settlers, the establishment and operation of a poultry unit on a limited scale is planned. The unit will raise hens for egg laying and cocks of a superior breed. Refugee settlers will be able to buy eggs at subsidised prices and fertilised eggs for hatching by their own hens, thereby providing a possible supplementary income. They will also be given the opportunity to exchange their local cocks for cocks of an improved breed from the poultry unit. Through this scheme it is envisaged that a gradual improvement in the local breed of chickens belonging to the settlers will be achieved without losing the benefit of their inherent resistance to the harsh environmental conditions.

A plot adjacent to the vegetable garden will be allocated for the poultry unit and funds for construction and purchase of 500 hens and cocks and necessary food will be provided from the project. A poultry attendant will be employed under the project who will work under the supervision of the extension agriculturalist, also employed under the project.

Responsibility for overall supervision of the poultry unit will rest with the Project Manager under the direction of the COR's technical staff. The settlement poultry unit will also receive material supplies and technical guidance from the existing Government poultry farm located in Kassala and Gedaref.

Community development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of a community development centre and community development activities in the settlement. A community development centre will be constructed and necessary equipment and furniture for community development activities such as a youth club, day-care centre for children, kindergarten. Special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations will be provided.

A community development supervisor and an assistant community development supervisor will be employed under the project to provide instruction and guidance to the refugee settlers with the assistance of key refugee group leaders.

A guard will be employed for the community development centre and administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlements, the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanisms for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The timescale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress at the settlement.

F. Total financial requirements: LS, 891,421.-
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FAO SUB-URBAN SETTLEMENTBUDGET PROPOSALS (1981)

	LS.	LS.
A. <u>Site preparation</u>		
- Surveying and grading	2,000	
- Road maintenance	2,000	
- Hut building (800 f. x 100)	<u>80,000</u>	
Sub-total		84,000
 B. <u>Water supply</u>		
- Filtration system	130,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	3,000	
- Salaries: Pump attendants 2x585	1,170	
Guards 2x420	840	
Overtime and trav. allowance	<u>201</u>	
Sub-total		135,211
 C. <u>Subtinent Headquarters</u>		
- Constructions : Manager's office	15,000	
Bachelors' hostel	30,000	
Single unit dwelling	15,000	
Store	10,000	
Temporary compound	2,000	
- Supplies	4,000	
- Salaries: Accountant	1,090	
Clerk	1,040	
Storekeeper	720	
Food distributors 2 x 555	1,110	
Guards 3x380	1,140	
Messenger	380	
Pick-up driver	900	
Overtime and travelling allowance	638	
- Purchase of pick-up landroyer	12,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	<u>2,000</u>	
Sub-total		97,018

	LS.	LS.
D. <u>Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies</u>		
- Transport of refugees 4,000 x 15	60,000	
- Food in transit 4,000 x 2	<u>8,000</u>	
Sub-total		68,000
E. <u>Health</u>		
Constructions: Health centre	50,000	
Single unit dwelling	15,000	
- Supplies and equipment	10,000	
- Salaries: Medical assistant	1,800	
Dresser	690	
Dresser helper	460	
Midwife	360	
Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>331</u>	
Sub-total		78,641
F. <u>Sanitation</u>		
- Purchase of refuse truck	15,000	
- Dust bins 5 x 60	300	
- Fuel and maintenance for refuse truck	1,500	
- Supplies (tools and disinfectants)	3,000	
- Latrines incentive 800 x 20	16,000	
- Salaries: Sanitary overseer	1,800	
Asst. Sanitary overseer	640	
Refuse collectors and street cleaners 8 x 380	3,040	
Night cleaner	420	
Mosquito controller	380	
Driver for refuse truck	1,080	
Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>736</u>	
Sub-total		43,896

G.	<u>Education</u>	LS.	LS.
-	Construction: Primary schools (6 classrooms, 2 offices, 1 store, latrines and a fence) 2 x 69,000	138,000	
	Bachelors' hostel	30,000	
	Single unit dwellings 2 x 15,000	30,000	
	Furniture for schools	12,000	
-	Supplies	6,000	
-	Salaries: Headmaster	1,930	
	Headmistress	1,930	
	Teachers 6x1,180	7,080	
	Mistresses 6 x 1,180	7,080	
	School janitor 2 x 380	760	
	Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>1,878</u>	
	Sub-total		236,658
H.	<u>Agriculture</u>		
-	Garden	8,000	
-	Planting of trees	1,000	
-	Salaries: Head gardener	480	
	Trees planter	380	
	Pump attendant for garden	585	
	Guard for garden	380	
	Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>182</u>	
	Sub-total		11,007
I.	<u>Vetrinary services</u>		
-	Poultry farm	5,000	
-	Purchase of chickens and feeding	2,000	
-	Salaries: Poultry attendant	380	
	Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>38</u>	
	Sub- total		7,418

	LS.	LS.
J. <u>Community development</u>		
-Construction of community centre	20,000	
-Furniture and equipment	3,000	
-Handicapped	4,000	
-Salaries: Community development supervisor	600	
Asst. community development supervisor	420	
Guard	380	
Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>140</u>	
	Sub-total	28,540
Contingency reserve		<u>81,038</u>
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>891,421</u>

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, TOWAWA EXTENSION SUB-URBAN SETTLEMENT

A. Project purpose and justification

To develop an extension to the sub-urban refugee settlement near Gedaref town, Kassala Province, for some 5,000 Ethiopian urban refugees who have spontaneously settled in Gedaref town. Several hundred skilled and semi-skilled refugee workers are living in the town where they are employed in urban economic activities and supporting services.

The project envisages the creation of an extension to the Towawa sub-urban village community of the standard and level of surrounding sub-urban communities with social service infrastructures and a small scale horticultural scheme. The relocation of refugees from Gedaref town will also ease social tensions and reduce pressure on local services in the town due to the presence of large numbers of refugees.

B. Description of caseload

A majority of refugees to be assisted under the project are of urban and sub-urban background. Since their arrival in the Sudan in 1975-76 they have lived in Gedaref town. A family unit being estimated as 5 persons, the 5,000 refugees to be assisted under the project comprise some 1,000 households. Their age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:

Total Male	52%	2,600
Total female	48%	2,400
Aged under 4 years	17%	850
Aged 5-14 years	26%	1,300
Aged 15-55 years	54%	2,700
Aged over 56 years	3%	150

The caseload consists primarily of Ethiopian refugees of non-Eritrean origin.

The social organisation of spontaneous refugee settlement is to be examined in detail.

C. Description of project area

The proposed site is located adjacent to the existing Towawa sub-urban settlement some 4 km. from the centre of Gedaref town, off the improved road leading to the airport. The area is arid and flat with sparse thorn bush vegetation and receives an average of 600 mm of rain-fall annually. The area to be allocated by the Sudanese Government free of charge and encumbrances for the extension for the settlement will comprise some 125 feddans inclusive of needs for shelter (300 sq. metre per plot), infrastructure development and community services. Details of the village layout and areas designated for vegetable garden and poultry farm are shown on the attached plan. Domestic water will come from the Towawa settlement supply, which is connected to Gedaref water system.

D. Assistance activities:

Site preparation

Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation and ground clearance. Access roads linking the extension of the settlement to the airport road will be built. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the Government Survey Team.

Construction of Shelter

Plots of 300 sq. metres will be provided, free of charge and encumbrances, for 1,000 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelter for each family unit, in the form of "Tukul". A "Tukul", the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole-and-grass house with thatched roof, of approximately 4m diameter providing 12.5 sq. metres of floor space. The only opening is a doorway.

Such shelter will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters are to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site.

It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their "tukuls", to provide living space, and enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgeting implications.

Water and electricity supplies

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the extension of the settlement by means of a pipeline from the water supply now being installed in the existing Towawa settlement. This, in turn, comes from the water supply in Gedaref town. Water will be distributed through 3 water distribution points. Four water pump attendants and two guards for the water system will be provided under the project. Administrative and operational costs for fuel and maintenance relating to the water supply system will also be met under the project. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

In addition, two borewells will be sunk, a pumping station installed and an irrigation system developed for small scale vegetable gardening.

Funds will also be provided under the project for installing and running an electric generator to supply a limited amount of electricity in public places.

Settlement headquarters

The Project Manager, residing in Gedaref town will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of existing settlement as well as the extension to the settlement. He will report directly to the General Project Manager in Es Showak. The Project Manager and his staff will be provided technical support by the COR Settlement/Management Staff (consisting, inter alia of an engineer, an agriculturalist, a community development officer, a public health officer, an educational officer and accountancy staff).

In the settlement, the Project Manager will oversee and direct his staff in the implementation of the work programme of the project. A manager's office will be constructed at the settlement under the project and the Project Manager will utilise a vehicle provided under the project.

The Project Manager's staff in the settlement headquarters will consist of an Accountant, a clerk, a messenger, a store-keeper and three guards funded under the project. A pick-up and driver, operational costs including fuel and maintenance will also be provided under the project.

To provide accommodation for the project staff, a manager's house, a single unit dwelling and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities will be constructed. Temporary shelter including kitchen and toilet facilities will also be constructed for junior staff at the settlement headquarters.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlement headquarters, for which a store, 12m x 5m will be constructed. In addition, WFP food storage facilities are available in Gedaref town. Food is expected to be given for a limited period with full rations at first and then partial rations.

Transfer of Refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Some 5,000 refugees will be transferred from Gedaref town to the settlement by locally rented lorries. The time schedule and phasing of refugee transfers will be dependent upon the construction of shelter, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

Health centre will be constructed at the settlement and will be staffed by one medical assistant, one dresser, one dresser helper and a midwife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be sent to the district hospital in Gedaref town by means of project vehicles.

A single unit dwelling will be constructed for medical staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project.

Special health care programmes such as mother-and-child care projects and antenatal clinics will be initiated in the settlement with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitation

The settlement will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives, materials and tools provided under the project. Instruction and guidance to the refugees will be provided by a sanitary supervisor funded under the project.

Five refuse bins will be located in the settlement and 3 refuse collectors and street cleaners and one night cleaner will be employed under the project, for refuse removal. A refuse removal truck will be purchased and costs relating to the employment of a driver for the refuse truck, administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be met under the project. Two mosquito controllers will be employed and required disinfectants will be provided.

Education

Since large numbers of children of refugee families to be moved to the new settlement are currently attending primary schools at various levels in Gedaref town, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six grades from the outset. Thus two primary schools, each with six classrooms will be constructed. These two schools will provide education for 600 students. A Headmaster and a Headmistress, 12 teachers and two school janitors will be employed under the project. Furniture, teaching aid and school supplies will be provided. Two offices for the school staff, with toilet facilities, and a store for school supplies will also be constructed.

In addition, two single unit dwellings will be constructed for the school Headmaster/Headmistress and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities for the teachers. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture/Vegetable gardening

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees diet, a vegetable garden will be established on a limited scale on the settlement under the management of settlement staff employed for this purpose. Fresh vegetables will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugee settlers through this scheme.

An area of 50 feddans, irrigated by water pumped from the borewells, will be allocated for the vegetable garden. Funds for land preparation, construction of irrigation network, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers and purchase of seeds and hand tools will be provided under the project. In addition the project will

finance the employment of a head gardener, assistant gardener and a guard for the vegetable garden. Administrative costs relating to the running of the vegetable garden will also be set under the project.

A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement. Funds for the provision of tree seedlings and the salary of a tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project. Whenever possible; the participation of refugees in the scheme will be encouraged.

This agricultural development in the settlement will be supervised by the Project Manager under the direction of the COR's main agriculturalist.

Poultry Unit

To further diversify the food basket of the settlers, the establishment and operation of a poultry unit on a limited scale is planned. The unit will raise hens for egg laying and cocks of a superior breed.

Refugee settlers will be able to buy eggs at subsidised prices and fertilised eggs for hatching by their own hens, thereby providing a possible supplementary income. They will also be given the opportunity to exchange their local cocks for cocks of an improved breed from the poultry unit. Through this scheme it is envisaged that a gradual improvement in the local breed of chickens belonging to the settlers will be achieved without losing the benefit of their inherent resistance to the harsh environmental conditions.

A plot adjacent to the vegetable garden will be allocated for the poultry unit and funds for construction and purchase of 500 hens and cocks and necessary feed will be provided from the project. A poultry farm supervisor, working under the supervision of the Project Manager and a guard will be employed under the project.

Responsibility for overall supervision of the poultry unit will rest with the Project Manager under the direction of the COR's technical staff. The settlement poultry unit will also receive material, supplies and technical guidance from the existing Government poultry farms located in Kassala and Gedaref.

Community development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of a community development centre and community development activities, including a literacy campaign, in the settlement. A community development centre will be constructed and necessary equipment and furniture for community development activities such as youth club, day care centre for children (kindergarten) will be provided under the project. Special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations will be provided.

A community development adviser will be employed under the project to provide instruction and guidance to the refugee settlers with the assistance of key refugee group leaders.

A guard will be employed for the community development centre and administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlements, the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanisms for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese communities, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The timescale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress at the settlement.

F. Total financial requirements

TOYAMA EXTENSION SUB-URBAN SETTLEMENTBudget Proposal (1981)

	LS.	LS.
A. <u>Site preparation</u>		
- Surveying and grading	10,000	
- Road maintenance	5,000	
- Hut building 1,000 x 200	<u>200,000</u>	
<u>Sub-total</u>		215,000
B. <u>Water and electricity supplies</u>		
- Generator (2) 2 x 5,000	10,000	
- Two bores, pumps 2 x 70,000	140,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	8,000	
- Salaries: - Pump attendants 4 x 585	2,340	
- Guards 2 x 380	760	
- Generator workers 2 x 585	1,170	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>951</u>	
<u>Sub-total</u>		162,621
C. <u>Settlement headquarters</u>		
-Constructions:		
- Manager's office	15,000	
- Manager's house	25,000	
- Bachelors' hostel	45,000	
- Single unit dwelling	15,000	
- Store	15,000	
- Temporary compound	2,000	
- Supplies	4,000	
- Salaries: - Accountant	1,040	
- Clerk	1,040	
- Storekeeper	720	
- Food distributors 2 x 555	1,110	
- Guards 3 x 380	1,140	
- Messenger	380	
- Pick-up driver	900	
- Overtime and Travelling allowance	657	
- Purchase of one pick-up Landrover	12,000	
- Fuel and maintenance	<u>2,000</u>	
<u>Sub-total</u>		141,987

LS.

LS.

D. Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

- Transport of refugees	5,000 x 2	<u>10,000</u>	
	Sub-total		10,000

E. Health

- Construction: -Health centre		30,000	
	-Single unit dwelling	15,000	
- Purchase of ambulance		15,000	
- Fuel and maintenance		4,000	
- Supplies (medicine and equipment)		10,000	
- Salaries:- Medical Assistant		1,800	
	- Dresser	720	
	- Dresser helper	460	
	- Midwife	360	
	- Ambulance driver	1,080	
	- Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>442</u>	
	Sub-total		78,862

F. Sanitation

- Purchase of refuse truck		15,000	
- Dust bins (5 x 60)		300	
- Fuel and maintenance for refuse truck		2,000	
- Supplies (tools and disinfectants)		3,000	
- Latrines incentive 1,000 x 20		20,000	
- Salaries:-Sanitary overseer		720	
	-Refuse collectors and street cleaners at LS,380 x 8	3,040	
	-Night cleaner	380	
	-Mosquito controller 2 x 380	760	
	-Driver for refuse/truck	1,080	
	-Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>578</u>	
	Sub-total		46,858

G. Education

-Construction: -Primary schools (6 classrooms, 2 offices, 1 store latrines and a fence 2 x 69,000		138,000	
- Bachelors' hostel		30,000	
- Single unit dwellings 2 x 15,000		30,000	
- Furniture for schools		12,000	

	LS.	LS.
G. <u>Education (cont.)</u>		
- Supplies	4,000	
- Salaries: - Headmaster	1,930	
- Teachers 6x1,180	7,080	
- Mistresses 6 x 1,180	7,080	
- School janitors 2 x 380	760	
- overtime and travelling allow- ance	<u>1,758</u>	
Sub-total		234,538
H. <u>Agriculture</u>		
- Seeds	300	
- Land preparation	2,000	
- Plantation of trees	1,000	
- Salaries: - Head gardener	480	
- Asst. Gardener	380	
- Tree planter	380	
- Guard for garden	380	
- Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>264</u>	
Sub-total		5,184
I. <u>Veterinary services</u>		
- Furniture and permanent equipment	2,500	
- Poultry farm	5,000	
- Purchase of chickens and feeding	2,000	
- Salaries: - Poultry supervisor	640	
- Guard	<u>380</u>	
Sub-total		10,520
J. <u>Community development</u>		
- Construction of community centre	20,000	
- Kindergarten	3,000	
- Furniture and equipment	2,000	
- Youth club	6,000	
- Handlopped	4,000	
- Literacy campaign assistance	1,000	
- Salaries: - Community development supervisor	720	
- Guard	380	
- Overtime and trav. allowance	<u>210</u>	
Sub-total		34,310
Contingency reserve		<u>93,988</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		<u>1,033,868</u>

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, DAR ES SALAM SUB-URBAN SETTLEMENT

A. Project purpose and justification

To develop a sub-urban refugees settlement at Gedaref town, Kassala Province for some 12,000 Ethiopian urban refugees of Eritrean origin who have spontaneously settled in Gedaref town. Several hundred skilled and semi-skilled refugee workers, mainly with their families, are living in Gedaref where they are employed in urban economic activities, and supporting services.

The project envisages the creation of a sub-urban community of the standard and level of surrounding sub-urban communities with social service infrastructures and a small scale horticultural scheme. The relocation of refugees from the town of Gedaref will cease social tensions and reduce pressure on local services in the town due to the presence of large numbers of refugees.

B. Description of caseload

A majority of refugees to be assisted under the project are of urban and sub-urban background. Since their arrival in the Sudan in 1975-76 they have lived in Gedaref town. A family unit being estimated as 5 persons; the 12,000 refugees to be assisted under the project comprise some 2,400 households. Their age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:

Total male	52%	6,240
Total female	48%	5,760
Aged under 4 years	17%	2,040
Aged 5 - 14 years	26%	3,120
Aged 15-55 years	54%	6,480
Aged over 56 years	3%	360

The caseload consists primarily of Ethiopian refugees of Eritrean origin. The social organisation of the spontaneous refugee settlement is to be examined in detail.

C. Description of project area

The proposed site is located north-east of Gedaref town, some 4 km. from the centre of the town and near the improved feeder road leading to the main Gedaref-Kassala asphalt road.

The area is arid and flat and almost empty of vegetation. It receives on average 600mm of rainfall annually. The area to be allocated by the Sudanese Government free of charge and encumbrances for the settlement, will comprise some 250 feddans inclusive of needs for shelter, infrastructure development and community services. Details of the village layout and areas designated for the vegetable garden and poultry farm are shown on the attached plan.

D. Assistance Activities:

Site preparation

Funds will be provided under the project for necessary site preparation and ground clearance. Access roads linking the settlement to the existing feeder road will be built. Further details of necessary site preparation work will be available from the report of the Government Survey team.

Construction of shelter

Plots of 300 sq.metres will be provided, free of charge and encumbrances for 2400 family units. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelter for each family unit, in the form of individual "Tukuls". A "Tukul", the predominant form of shelter in Sudanese villages, consists of a round pole-and-grass house with thatched roof of approximately 4m. diameter providing 12.5 sq.metres of floor space. The only opening is a doorway.

Such shelter will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan to be provided by the site survey currently underway. The shelters are to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site.

It is expected that once the settlement is occupied, the refugees will build extensions to their "Tukuls" to provide living space, and enclosures of branches and loose grass. These do not, however, have any budgeting implications.

Water and electricity supplies

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the settlement by means of a pipeline from the existing Gedaref water supply system. The Gedaref water supply come from the Atbara river at Es Showak where the existing pumping station will be improved under the project.

To meet the domestic consumption needs, a booster water pump and overhead tanks with a capacity of 90,000 gallons per day will be installed. Water will be distributed through 16 water distribution points. 4 water pump attendants will be assigned under the project. Administrative and operational costs for fuel and maintenance relating to the water supply system will also be met under the project. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of refugees to the settlement.

In addition a 4 water pumping and irrigation system will be developed for small scale vegetable gardening. Water for this purpose will be drawn from wells to be dug in the area.

Funds will also be provided under the project for installing and running electric generators to supply a limited amount of electricity in the public places.

Settlement Headquarters

The Project Manager residing in Gedaref town will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the settlement and will report directly to the General Project Manager in Es Showak. The Project Manager and his staff will be provided technical support by the COR Settlement Management staff (consisting, inter alia of an engineer, an agriculturalist, a community development officer, a public health officer, an educational officer and accountancy staff).

In the settlement the Project Manager will oversee and direct his staff in the implementation of the work programme of the project. A Manager's office will be constructed in Gedaref town under the project and the Project Manager will utilise 3 vehicles provided under this project. Two lorries for transporting supplies (building materials, etc.) will be bought

under the project. The Project Manager's staff in the settlement Headquarters will consist of a senior and a junior accountant, a senior and a junior clerk, a storekeeper and assistant storekeeper, 3 messengers and four guards funded under the project. 3 pick-up drivers and 2 lorry drivers and 2 assistants, as well as operation costs including fuel and maintenance, will be provided under the project. To provide accommodation for the project staff, a single unit dwelling and a bachelors' hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities will be constructed. Temporary shelter including kitchen and toilet facilities will also be constructed for junior staff at the settlement headquarters.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlements, for which 2 stores 12 x 6m will be constructed. In addition, WFP food storage facilities are available in Gedaref town. Food is expected to be given for a limited period with full rations first and then partial rations will be undertaken under the supervision of the Project Manager assisted by six food distributors provided under the project.

Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Some 12,000 refugees will be transferred from Gedaref town to the settlement by locally rented lorries. The time schedule and phasing of refugees transfers will be dependent upon the construction of shelter, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new settlement.

Health

A health centre will be constructed at the settlement and will be staffed by one medical officer, two dressers, two dresser's helpers, and a midwife funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Serious medical cases will be sent to the district hospital in Gedaref by means of project vehicles.

A single unit dwelling will be constructed for medical staff, and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project.

Special health care programmes such as mother-and-child care projects and antenatal clinics will be initiated in the settlement with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

Sanitation

The settlement will have private family pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives, materials and tools provided under the project. Instruction and guidance to the refugees will be provided by a sanitary overseer funded under the project.

Ten refuse bins will be located in the settlement and 16 refuse collectors and street cleaners and two night cleaners will be employed under the project, for refuse removal. A refuse removal truck will be purchased and costs relating to the employment of drivers for the refuse truck, administrative, operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be met under the project. Five mosquito controllers will be employed and the required disinfectant will be provided.

Education

Since large numbers of children of refugee families to be moved to the new settlement are currently attending primary schools at various levels in Gedaref town, primary education will be provided in the new settlement at six grades from the outset. Thus four primary schools each with six classrooms will be constructed. These four schools will provide education for 1,200 students. Two Headmasters, two Headmistress, 24 teachers and four school janitors will be employed under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school supplies will be provided. Four offices for the school staff, with toilet facilities and two stores for school supplies, will also be constructed. In addition four single unit dwellings will be constructed for the school Headmaster/Headmistress and two bachelors' hostels comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities for the teachers. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

Agriculture/vegetable gardening

To provide for a proper nutritional balance in the refugees' diet, a vegetable garden will be established on a limited scale on the settlement under the management of settlement staff employed for this purpose. Fresh vegetables will be provided at subsidised prices to the refugee settlers through this scheme.

An area of 50 feddans, irrigated by water pumped from wells, will be allocated for the vegetable garden. Funds for land preparation, construction of a pumping system and irrigation network, purchase, operation and maintenance of agricultural equipment, salaries of workers, and for the purchase of seeds and hand tools will be provided under the project. In addition the project will finance the employment of a gardener, two assistant gardeners and two guards for the vegetable garden. Administrative costs relating to the running of the vegetable garden will also be met under the project.

A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in the settlement. Funds for the provision of tree seedlings and the salary of a tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project. Whenever possible, the participation of refugees in the scheme will be encouraged.

This agricultural development in the settlement will be supervised by the Project Manager under the direction of the COR's main agriculturalist.

Poultry Unit

To further diversify the food basket of the refugee settlers, the establishment and operation of poultry unit on a limited scale is planned. The unit will raise hens for egg laying and cocks of a superior breed. Refugee settlers will be able to buy eggs at subsidised prices and fertilised eggs for hatching by their own hens, thereby providing a possible supplementary income. They will also be given the opportunity to exchange their local cocks for cocks of an improved breed from the poultry unit. Through this scheme it is envisaged that a gradual improvement in the local breed of chickens belonging to the settlers will be achieved without losing the benefit of their inherent resistance to the harsh environmental conditions.

A plot adjacent to the vegetable garden will be allocated for the poultry unit and funds for construction and purchase of 500 hens and cocks and necessary food will be provided from the project. A poultry attendant working under the supervision of the Project Manager, and a guard will be employed under the project.

Responsibility for overall supervision of the poultry unit will rest with the Project Manager under the direction of the COR's technical staff. The settlement poultry unit also receive material supplies and technical guidance from the existing Government poultry farms located in Kassala and Gedaref.

Community development

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of a community development centre and community development activities, including a literacy campaign, in the settlement. A community development centre will be constructed and necessary equipment and furniture for community development activities such as a youth club; day-care centre for children, and kindergarten will be provided under the project. Special facilities for handicapped refugees; recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstrations will be provided.

A community development supervisor will be employed under the project to provide instructions and guidance to the refugee settlers with the assistance of key refugee group leaders.

Two guards will be employed for the community development centre and administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlements, the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanisms for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese communities, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The timescale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress at the settlement.

F. Total financial requirements

	LS.	LS.
Lorry drivers 2 x 1,080	2,160	
Lorry drivers Ass. 2x488	976	
Overtime and trav.allowance	1,634	
Purchase of pick up landrovers 3x12,000	36,000	
Purchase of 2 lorries 2 x 20,000	40,000	
Fuel and maintenahce	<u>10,000</u>	
Sub total		255,290

D. Transfer of refugees and initial provision of relief supplies

Transport of refugees 12,000 x LS.2	<u>24,000</u>	
Sub total		24,000

E. Health

Construction: Health centre	30,000	
single unit dwelling	15,000	
Purchase of ambulance	15,000	
Fuel and maintenance	4,000	
Supplies (medicines and equipment)	20,000	
Salaries: Medical officer	1,800	
Dressers 2 x 720	1,440	
Dresser helpers 2 x 460	920	
Midwife	360	
Ambulance driver	1,080	
Overtime and travelling allow.	<u>560</u>	
Sub total		90,160

F. Sanitation

Purchase of refuse truck	15,000	
Dust bins 10 x 400	4,000	
Fuel and maintenance for refuse truck	2,000	
Supplies (tools and disinfectants)	6,000	
Latrines incentive 2,400 x 20	48,000	
Salaries: Sanitary overseer	720	
Refuse collectors and street cleaners 16 x 380	66,000	
Night cleaners 2 x 380	760	
Mosquito controllers 5x380	1,900	
Driver for refuse truck	1,080	
Overtime and trav.allowance	<u>1,054</u>	
Sub total		146,594

	LS.	LS.
G. <u>Education</u>		
Construction: 4 primary schools (24 classrooms, 4 offices, 2 stores, latrines and a fence) 4 x 69,000	276,000	
Bachelors' hostel 2x30,000	60,000	
Single unit dwellings 4x15,000	60,000	
Furniture for schools	24,000	
Supplies	8,000	
Salaries: Headmasters 2 x 1,930	3,860	
Headmistresses 2x1,930	3,860	
Teachers 12x1,080	12,960	
Mistresses 12x1,080	12,960	
School janitors 4 x 380	1,720	
Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>3,536</u>	
Sub total		466,896
H. <u>Agriculture</u>		
Garden	4,000	
Seeds	600	
Planting of trees	2,000	
Salaries: Head gardener	480	
Assistant gardeners 2x 380	760	
Treeplanters 2 x 380	760	
Pump attendant for garden	585	
Guards for garden 2x380	760	
Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>276</u>	
Sub total		10,221
I. <u>Veterinary services</u>		
Poultry farm	10,000	
Furniture and permanent equipment	7,000	
Purchase of chickens and feeding	4,000	
Salaries: Guard	380	
Poultry attendant	640	
Overtime and travelling allowance	<u>102</u>	
Sub total		22,122

	LS.	LS.
J. <u>Community development</u>		
Construction of community centre	20,000	
Kindergarten	3,000	
Furniture and equipment	4,000	
Youth club	6,000	
Handicapped	5,000	
Salaries: Community development supervisor	720	
Literacy campaign ass.	2,000	
Guards 2 x 320	760	
Overtime and travelling allw.	<u>349</u>	
Sub total .		41,829
Contingency Reserve		<u>186,998</u>
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>2,116,978</u>

ASUTRUBA IURBAN SETTLEMENT EXTENSIONA. Project purposes and justification

To establish an extension to Asutruba I Urban Centre as was originally planned to accommodate 4,000 refugees to make a total population of 10,000 of the already approved 6,000 refugees capacity Urban Centre Settlement. Thus it is proposed to expand the present settlement to 10,000 and to establish two more settlements (Asutrub II and Port Sudan West) each of a refugee population of 9,000.

The original agreement in fact underestimated the actual cost needed to provide for certain essential aspects which need to be met in the proposed 1981 Budget. These items are:

Staff housing, refugee housing, pit-latrines, water-supply, school building and running costs. Consideration should be given to the actual cost of the mentioned aspects in the 1981 budget proposals.

B. Description of the caseload

The majority of the refugees to be assisted under this project are of urban background. Since their arrival in the Sudan they have lived in Port Sudan Town. Indeed Port Sudan Town has largely been affected by the presence of 40,000 refugees. This has contributed greatly to the heavy burden already exerted on the local services rendered to the Town by the Province authorities. It also aggravated the housing problem in the City and the refugees have become victims of high rents.

C. Town Establishment

A family unit being estimated at 5 persons, the 4,000 refugees to be accommodated for, in the extension comprise of 800 families. These funds are proposed for the establishment of 800 4 x 4 metres single wood chambers with a front verandah each and one pit latrine for every two families.

D. Water Supply

The settlement water-supply is to be secured from the main water system of the whole town of Port Sudan. It must be remembered that ASUTRUBA lies at an approximate elevation of 360 feet above sea level. This means supply by gravity from Khor Arbaat is impossible and to overcome this difficulty, very high capacity lift-pumps are needed to be installed at the point of the take-off at Port Sudan. Moreover, to expand and improve the existing sources of water-supply at Khor Arbaat; and search for new sources is essential. However, further exploitation of Khor Arbaat including investigations into subterranean recharge with a view of increasing the yields to meet the needs of the three new proposed settlements of the refugees will involve the following:

- a) Provision of weirs across the Khor bed to pond up floods flow and increase infiltration.
- b) Provision of trenches as aids to the infiltration.
- c) Grouting of alluvial bed in the lower gorge to impound sub-surface flow.
- d) Investigation into possible impoundment of surface flows in the upper gorge by means of a dam.

Costs relating to the promotion and improvements of Port Sudan's main water-supply to meet the needs of the three proposed settlements of the refugees is to be met under this project.

E. Settlement Headquarters

Two senior, two middle and two junior type houses are proposed to accommodate the staff. Staff housing should be given enough consideration due to the fact that it is very difficult to secure a lodging in Port Sudan Town and if found the rents have risen up considerably. The scheme also provides for the staff salaries. Also new posts are proposed namely an assistant Project Manager, three drivers and one assistant storekeeper.

F. Transfer of refugees

4000 refugees will be transferred with their luggage from the different quarter of Port Sudan to the proposed settlement area by locally rented lorries.

G. Health

For the settlement a clinic is proposed.

H. Sanitation

400 pit-latrines are proposed, for the settlement; i.e., one pit-latrine for every 2 houses.

I. Education

According to the survey conducted by the Education authorities in the Province, the present education requirements for the settlement are; two primary schools and one intermediate school.

J. Community Development

Funds should be provided for the establishment of a community development centre and community development activities in the settlement. The centre is proposed to be furnished with the necessary equipment for the different activities such as a youth club, kindergarten, special facilities for the handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking, hygiene demonstrations. A community development supervisor, an assistant community dev. supervisor and a guard are proposed. Administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

K. Handover

Following the establishments of the three sub-urban settlements (ASUTRUB I, ASUTRUBA II and Port Sudan West), the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanisms for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese communities, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The timescale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress at the settlement.

L. Total Financial Requirements: LS. 5,500,840.

ASUTRUBA I
URBAN SETTLEMENT EXTENSION
BUDGET PROPOSAL 1981

A. TOWN ESTABLISHMENT

Construction (Housing for 1800 families 1800 x 100 4ls.	LS. 1,807,200
Essential charges	<u>50,000</u>
Sub-total (A)	1,857,200 =====

B. WATER SUPPLY

Construction (Cost of reinforcement of Port Sudan water supply in order to meet the needs of the three settlements of Refugees	1,500,000
Purchase of two Landrovers	34,000
Purchase of one lorry	20,000
Salaries:	
- 5 Pump attendants	3,775
- 8 Greasers	3,200
- Leading Artesians	980
- Pipe Fitter	710
- 6 Labourers	4,320
- 9 Guards	3,348
- 3 Drivers	2,165
- One lorry driver	900
- Running cost	<u>5,000</u>
Subtotal (B)	1,578,398 =====

C. Settlement Headquarters

Construction (Staff housing)	
2 Junior Houses + 2 middle houses + 2 Houses (1 for Manager + 1 for engineer + middle:- Head Accountant + Asst. Project Manager)	60,000
2 x 24,000 (Junior - 1 clerk)	
2 x 17,000	36,000
(1 settlement officer)	
2 x 10,000	36,000

Purchase of Vehicles

One Landrover Pick-up for Assistant Project Manager	LS.	17,000
Transport of food from Port to Store		3,000
Maintenance/operation fuel and repairs		<u>5,000</u>

Salaries:

- Project Manager	4,500
- Civil Engineer	4,000
- Asst. Project Manager	3,000
- Accountant	2,500
- 2 Junior Accountants	2,000
- Clerk	1,400
- Junior clerk	600
- Drivers (pick-up)	3,650
- Lorry Driver	900
- Storekeeper	1,200
- Assistant Storekeeper	600
- 3 Food Distributors	1,800

Subtotal (C) 183,150
=====

D. Transfer of Refugees

Transport of 4000 4000 x 3 1,200

Subtotal (D) 12,000
=====

E. HEALTH

Construction I Clinic 15,000

Supplies (Maintenance and equipment) 5,000

Salaries:

-Medical Asst.	1,200
-One dresser	750
-Dresser helper	450
-Overtime allowances	<u>300</u>

Subtotal (E) 22,700
=====

F. Sanitation

Construction (400 pit latrines for 800 families. That one pit latrine for every two families 400 x 750	LS. 300,000
	<hr/>
Subtotal (F)	LS. 300,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

G. Education

a) Construction of two Primary Schools	LS. 219,224
Furniture	15,000
Maintenance of buildings and furniture	2,000
Services	6,000
b) Construction of one Intermediate School	147,068
Furniture	19,500
Purchase of Books	1,500
Maintenance of buildings and furniture	3,000
Services	12,000
	<hr/>
Subtotal (G)	LS. 425,068
	<hr/> <hr/>

Salaries:

a) Primary Head Master	1,610
Head Mistress	1,610
Asst. Headmaster	1,200
Asst. Headmistress	1,200
3 Scale H Teachers	2,927
3 Scale H Mistress	2,927
3 Scale J Teachers	2,190
3 Scale J Mistresses	2,190
2 Messengers	1,460
2 Guards	1,460
	<hr/>
TOTAL	LS. 18,774
	<hr/> <hr/>

b) Salaries (intermediate)

Headmaster	LS.	2,260
Asst. Headmaster		1,610
3 Scale G Teachers		3,600
3 Scale J Teachers		2,920
2 Messengers		1,460
2 Guards		<u>1,460</u>

Subtotal LS. 13,310

=====

H. Community development

Supplies (e.g. handicrafts)		25,000
Furniture and equipment		3,000
Overtime		500
Salaries:		
- Community development Supervision		720
- Asst. Community development supervisor		600
- Guard		<u>420</u>

Subtotal (H) LS. 30,240

I. Contingency reserve

544,000

TOTAL 1981 LS. 5500,840

=====

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ASUTRUBA IIA. Project Description and justification

To establish a self employment urban centre within the boundaries of Port Sudan Town for 9000 urban refugees of Eritrean and non-Eritrean origin; now living in the slums of Port Sudan.

The project envisages the creation of an urban settlement of the same standard equivalent to that of the 3rd. class residential quarters. Self-sufficiency will be achieved through wage-earning opportunities available in Port Sudan Town and also through the introduction of self-help schemes.

For this reason the site of the settlement is chosen with the intention to provide easy access to the Town. The site also would not be affected by future expansion of the town or replanning. Vast vacant land lies to the West and North of the Site which allows for future expansion of the establishment of similar settlements if needed. The project also aims at providing social services in the fields of education, health, water supply, security and community development. Thus the establishment of the settlement with the above mentioned services will help alleviate the burden exerted on such services in Port Sudan Town.

B. Description of the caseload

The majority of the refugees to be assisted under this project are of urban background. Since their arrival in the Sudan they have lived in Port Sudan Town. A family unit being estimated at 5 persons, the 9000 refugees to be assisted under the project comprise of 1800 households. Indeed Port Sudan Town has largely been affected by the presence of 40,000 refugees. Their presence contributed greatly to the heavy burden already exerted on the local services rendered to the Town by the Province authorities. It also aggravated the housing problem in the City and the refugees have become victims of high rents.

C. Construction of Shelter

1800 4 x 4 metres single wood chambers with a big verandah each and one pit latrine for every two families is proposed to be constructed for the purpose. Each family will be allotted a residential

area of 12.5 x 15 metres. Thus ample space is available for future expansion with the plot. The area allotted for the whole settlement is divided into blocks of different models ranging between 10 and 22 back to back plots.

Permanent Headquarters

The Project Manager of Asutruba urban centre will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the proposed settlement. He will report directly to the Commissioner for Refugees in Khartoum. An Assistant Project Manager together with an assistant storekeeper, and one driver will be needed in addition to the hereunder posts which have already been approved in project 80/AP/SUD/LS/11. The already approved posts are:

- Project Manager
- Civil Engineer
- Accountant
- Settlement Officer
- Clerk
- Junior Clerk
- 2 Messengers
- 2 Drivers
- 1 Lorry Driver
- 1 Storekeeper
- 3 Food Distributors

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the Settlement Headquarters, for which two stores of 12 x 5 metres should be constructed. These stores will be used for other purposes as well.

D. Transfer of refugees

9000 refugees will be transferred with their luggage from the different rent quarters of Port Sudan Town to the proposed residential area by locally rented lorries.

E. Health

The settlement will be furnished with one clinic. The clinic will be staffed by one Medical Assistant and one dresser and dresser's helper.

F. Sanitation

900 pit latrines are proposed for the settlement. That means one pit latrine for every two families. In addition to this, 12 sweepers are proposed. Also 2 load luggers are proposed for refuse collecting. Cost relating to the above mentioned items should be met under the project.

G. Education

According to the survey conducted by the Education authorities in the Province, the present requirements of education for this group will be four primary schools and two intermediate schools.

Since many of the children of the refugee families to be transferred to the new settlement, are currently attending both primary and intermediate schools in their present area of residence; primary and intermediate education is proposed to be provided in the new settlement at 6 to 5 grades for both primary and intermediate education respectively.

The staff needed will be as follows:

For primary education:

- 2 Headmasters
- 2 Headmistresses
- 24 teachers male/female
- 4 messengers
- 4 guards

should be provided.

The staff needed for the two intermediate schools are as follows:-

- 1 Headmaster
- 1 Headmistress
- 2 Headmistress assistants
- 6 teachers male
- 6 teachers female

- 2 messengers
- 2 guards

Also furniture, teaching materials and other services should be met against the project.

H. Community development

Funds should be provided for the establishment of a community development centre and community development activities in the settlement.

The centre is proposed to be furnished with the necessary equipment for the different activities such as a youth club, kindergarten, special facilities for the handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and hygiene demonstration. A community development supervisor, an assistant community development supervisor and a guard are proposed. Administrative and operational costs relating to these services will be met under the project.

I. Water supply

The settlement's water supply will be secured from the main water supply system of the whole Town of Port Sudan.

Asutruha lies at an approximate elevation of 360 feet above sea level. This means supply by gravity from Khor Arbaat is impossible and to overcome this difficulty, very high capacity lift pumps are needed to be installed at the point of the takeoff at Port Sudan. Moreover, to expand and improve the existing sources of water supply at Khor Arbaat and to search for new sources is essential. However, further exploitation of Khor Arbaat including investigation into subterranean with a view of increasing the yield to meet the needs of the new settlement will involve the following:

- a) Provision of across the Khor bed to pond up floods flow and increase infiltration.
- b) Provision of trenches as aid to the infiltration
- c) Grouting of the alluvial be in the lower gorge to impound subsurface flow.
- d) Investigation into possible impoundment of surface flows in the upper gorge by means of a dam.

Costs relating to the promotion and improvement of Port Sudan water supply to meet the needs of the three proposed settlements for the refugees is included in the proposed 1981 budget for Asutruba extension.

J. Handover

Following the establishment of the three sub urban settlements (Asutruba I, Asutruba II and Port Sudan West), the creation of necessary infrastructures and mechanisms for the provision of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugee settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese communities, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The timescale of this phased handover will be determined by periodic reviews of progress at the settlement.

K. Total Financial requirements S.4,022,965.

ASUTRUBA II

Urban Settlement
Budget Proposals (1981)

A. <u>TOWN SETTLEMENT</u>		
Construction (housing for 18000 familieis)		
1800 x 1004 LS.		LS. 1,807,200
Essential charges		<u>60,000</u>
	Subtotal (A)	<u>1,867,200</u> =====
B. <u>SETTLEMENT HEADQUARTERS</u>		
Construction 2 stores	20 x 5 metres	
	2 x 15000	30,000
Purchase 1 pick-up landover		17,000
Salaries:		
- Asst. Project Manager		2,500
- One pick-up driver		755
- Asst. Storekeeper		<u>900</u>
	Subtotal (B)	<u>51,155</u> =====
C. <u>HEALTH</u>		
Construction (one clinic)		15,000
Supplies (medicines and equipment)		5,000
Salaries:		
- one medical assistant		1,200
- one dresser		750
- dresser's helper		950
- overtime		<u>300</u>
	Subtotal (C)	3,200

D. SANITATION

Construction of 900 pit-latrines one for every 2 families 900 x 750	LS. 675,000
Purchase of 2 load luggers to collect refuse	80,000
Tools	2,000
Asst. sanitary overseer	750
12 sweepers	<u>5,400</u>

Subtotal (D) 763,150
=====

E. EDUCATION

Construction of 4 primary schools as estimated by the Province authorities	LS. 438,448
Furniture for the 4 schools	30,000
Maintenance of buildings and furniture	<u>4,000</u>

Subtotal (E) 472,448
=====

a) Construction of 2 intermediate schools as estimated by the Province civil engineer	LS. 294,136
Furniture	39,000
Books	5,000
Maintenance of buildings and furniture	6,000
Services	<u>24,000</u>
Subtotal	<u>368,136</u> =====

b) Salaries:

a) Primary education:

- Headmaster	2x1,610	3,220
- Headmistress	2x1,610	3,220
- Asst. Headmaster	2x1,200	2,400
- " " mistress	2 x1,200	2,400
- Scale H.teacher	6x975	5,850
- " " mistress	6x 975	5,850
- " J' teachers	6x 790	4,380
- " " mistress	6x 730	4,380
- Messenger	4x 450	1,800
- Guards	4x 450	1,800

Subtotal 35,300
=====

c) Salaries Intermediate		
- Headmaster	2,260	
- " mistress	2,260	
- Asst. Headmaster	1,610	
- " Headmistress	1,610	
- 3 scale G. teachers	3,600	
- 3 scale G. Mistress	3,600	
- 3 scale J teacher	2,920	
- 3 scale J mistress	2,920	
- 4 messengers	1,820	
- 4 guards	1,820	
	Subtotal (E)	LS. 24,420
F. <u>TRANSFER OF REFUGEES</u>	9,000 x LS.3.	27,000
G. <u>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</u>		
Construction/Community Development Centre		20,000
Furniture and equipment		3,000
Overtime and travelling allowance		500
Salaries:		
- Community development supervisor		720
- Asst. Community development supervisor		600
- Guard		420
	Subtotal (H)	<u>25,240</u>
	Subtotal (A-H)	<u>3,657,241</u>
	TOTAL (1981)	<u>4,022,965</u>

PROJECT PROPOSAL: PORT SUDAN WEST

The town of Port Sudan is accommodating about 40,000 refugees from Ethiopia. A new settlement is being established in Asutruba which will accommodate 6,000 refugees. It is proposed to expand the settlement to 10,000 refugees. Another settlement (Asutruba II) is proposed north of the present settlement of Asutruba.

A third settlement (Port Sudan West) is also proposed to absorb 9,000 refugees, similar to that of Asutruba II. It lies north of the proposed Asutruba II.

The total number of the refugees in the settlements will be 28,000. The rest, 12,000, will continue to stay with Sudanese families in the town.

The proposed estimates for the settlement of Port Sudan West are similar to Asutruba II, i.e., LS 4,022,965.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONLIDERGAWI, 1, 2 AND GOZ RAJABA. PROJECT PURPOSE AND JUSTIFICATION

To develop three rural land settlements at Lidergawi, and Goz Rajab area, some 85 kms. North-West of Kassala Town for some 15000 Ethiopian refugees of Eritrian origin who have spontaneously settled in Kassala town since the out-break of the Eritrian question. The group of refugees are mostly families and relatives of soldiers who died in the conflict and who fled their homes and entered Sudan, since 1975. Most are more or less of rural or suburban origin. They are staying in Kassala town and border areas, and it depending mainly on meagre assistance extended from relatives and friends. They are exerting a heavy burden over the already over-loaded local services of Kassala town. Work opportunities for them are limited and the assistance extended is far from being enough. Removing them from Kassala town and transferring them to the project site would solve almost all their problems. The project envisages the creation of three rural settlements at Lidergawi 1 and 2 and Goz Rajab. Each family would be given one cow, three sheep, chickens and a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Feddan for vegetable and fodder growing. The product from land and produce from livestock and chickens would provide families with the possible in-come that would sustain them.

Social infrastructure operated at the level of surrounding villages N.R., would be provided in each settlement. Refugees are enabled to become self-supporting through working in the near-by fields of New Halfa., cultivating their vegetable and through rearing the livestock and chickens provided.

Refugees then can be encouraged to settle permanently in the villages. Establishment of these villages with their own social services will help alleviate the burden on such services in Kassala town, and takes into account the security consideration posed by refugees living in Kassala board town.

B. DISCRIPTION OF CASELOAD

The majority of the refugees to be assisted under the Project are originally of rural back-ground. Since their arrival in Sudan in 1975-76 most have lived in and around Kassala town.

A family unit being estimated at 5 persons, the 15000 refugees to be assisted under this project comprises some 3000 households. The age/sex distribution is estimated to be as follows:-

Total male population	52%	7,800
Total female "	48%	7,200
Aged under 4 years	17%	2,550
Aged 15-55 "	54%	8,000
Aged over 56 "	3%	0,450

The social organization of spontaneous refugees settlement is to be examined in detail.

C. DISCRIPTION OF PROJECT SITE

The proposed area is 85 kms. North-West of Kassala town. Lidongawi at long 35° 47' and lat. 15° 25'. Goz Rajab at long 35°, and lat. 16' 4'. The area being on the Eastern bank of River Atbara, not more than eleven kilometres from Halfa agricultural Corporation and some 60 kilometres from Aroma railway station.

Eritreans (mainly Beni Amir) traditionally crossed into Sudan but in the past in short period only, to find work, trade ... etc.,. Their situation however changed between 1975 and 1978 when many of rural background have stayed longer and in large numbers. Kassala town has been particularly affected. Of the 40,000 refugees now in the town, 80% are of rural background and some 60% are unemployed.

D. CONSTRUCTION OF SHELTERS

Plots of 400 Sq. metres each will be provided for each family in every village. Funds will be provided under the project for the construction of shelters for each family unit in the form of individual "tukul". The tukul prominent form shelter in Sudanese villages consists of a round pole and grass house with thatched roof of approximately 4 mms in diameter providing 12.5 Sq. metres of floor space. Such shelter will be built by local contractors in accordance with a layout plan. The shelters has to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to the site. It is expected that once the settlement is occupied refugees will build extensions to their tukuls to provide living space and enclosures of thorn branches and loose grass. Those do not, however, have any budgetary implications.

WATER SUPPLY

a) WATER SUPPLY FOR LINDERGAWI 1 and 2

In this area surface geology shows that the basement complex is out-cropped at the west bank of the Atbara River. Hence the possibility of aquifer continuation is reduced. The water needed for the proposed two settlements in this area should be pumped from River Atbara to three kilometres east with filtration system.

b) WATER SUPPLY FOR GOZ RAJAB

The aquifer at Adarhaboub 15 kms., South of Goz Rajab proved, after adequate geological studies, to have a high water yield which can be useful for human consumption and plant irrigation i.e. it has low salinity. The boundary of this aquifer is not less than 1 km. along the beach of River Atbara. Water then can be obtained from underground through bore-wells.

Funds will be provided under the project for the provision of water to the settlement both through pumping from River Atbara in case of Lidengawi, 1 and 2 and through drilling bore-wells in case of Goz Rajab. Administrative and operational costs will be provided for against the project. Water will be

available in each settlement at three water distribution points. The water supply system for domestic consumption will be functioning prior to the transfer of the refugees to settlements.

c) SETTLEMENT HEADQUARTERS

The Project Manager, and his staff will be provided with technical support by the COR settlement Management staff (consisting, inter alia of an engineer, and agriculturalist, a community officer, a public health officer and accountancy staff).

The Project Manager will over-see and direct his staff in the implementation of the work programme of the project. The Project and the Project Manager will utilize a vehicle provided under the project. A Manager's office will also be built. Administrative and operational cost related to the running of the Headquarters and the vehicle will be met by the project. The Project Manager's staff in the settlement Headquarters will consist of a clerk, an accountant, a pick-up driver, a store-keeper, three guards and one office messenger funded under the project.

To provide accommodation for the project, a messenger's house, a single unit dwelling and a bachelor's hostel comprising 6 rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities will be constructed, for junior staff at the settlement Headquarters.

World Food Programme (WFP) commodities will be stored at the settlement Headquarters. Food distribution will be at the level of full rations during the first year of settlement and thereafter will be gradually reduced and will be under the supervision of the Project Manager, assisted by two food distributors. provided under the project.

TRANSFER OF REFUGEES AND INITIAL PROVISION
OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

Some 15000 refugees will be transferred from Kassala town to the three settlements by locally rented lorries. Food rations will be provided during the transfer period. The time schedule and planning of refugees transfer will be dependant up-on the construction of shelters, availability of water and stocks of food rations at the new sites.

HEALTH

Two dressing stations at Lidergawi 1 and 2 and one dispensary at Goz Rajab will be constructed. The dressing station is staffed each with one dresser, one dresser helper and a mid-wife funded under the project. The dispensary will be staffed with a medical assistant, a nurse and a mid-wife. Necessary medicaments will be supplied. Serious medical cases will be referred to the nearest district hospital of Azoma and Kassala by means of the ambulance. Single unit dwelling will be constructed for medical staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of health care will be met under the project.

Special health care programmes such as mother and child care project and antenatal clinic will be initiated in the settlements with the assistance of various voluntary agencies who would undertake to administer such special programmes.

SANITATION

Each family will have private pit latrines constructed by each family with cash incentives materials and tools provided under the project. Sanitary over-sears funded under the project. (Not capture).

Five refuse dustbins will be located in each settlement with five refuse collectors and street cleaners and one night cleaner will be employed under the project for refuse removal. A refuse removal cart will be purchased and costs relating to the administrative operational and maintenance costs for the sanitation system will be employed and required disinfectants provided.

EDUCATION

Since many of the children of refugees families to be removed to the new settlements are currently attending primary schools at various levels in Kassala town, primary education will be provided in the new settlements at six grades from the outset. Thus two primary schools each with six classrooms will be constructed in each settlement. These two schools will provide education for 600 students. A Headmaster and Headmistress, twelve teachers and two school janitors in each settlement, will be employed under the project. Furniture, teaching aids and school staff, with toilet facilities, and a store for school supplies will also be constructed. In addition two single unit dwellings will be constructed for school Headmaster/Headmistress and a bachelor hostel of six rooms with communal kitchen and toilet facilities for the teachers. Administrative and maintenance costs relating to the operation of these schools will be met under the project.

AGRICULTURE

A tree planting campaign will be undertaken on a limited scale in each settlement. Funds for the provision of the tree seeding and the salary of a tree planter/gardener will be provided under the project.

In view of importance attached in the livestock rearing aspect of the project, veterinary service will be established in each village and each will be staffed by one veterinary assistant and one veterinary helper funded under the project. Necessary medicaments will also be supplied. Three single unit dwellings for the veterinary staff and administrative and operational costs relating to the provision of a veterinary service will be met under the project.

The over-all supervision of the various agricultural development activities in the three settlements is done through the Project Manager and the agricultural officers.

The extension officers together with the group selected be refugees farmers promote new vegetable growing practices, improved management i.e., timely planting and the importance of weeding. This extension service in the newly established settlement gets further specific advice and assistance from the Commissioner of Refugees technical staff. It aims at accelerating the process of self-reliance integration.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Funds will be provided under the project for establishment of community development centres and community activities in the settlement. Three community development centres will be constructed in the three settlements and the necessary equipments and furnitures for community development activities such as youth clubs, day-care centre for children, kingergarten, special facilities for handicapped refugees, recreational activities, cooking and demonstrations, will be provided.

A community development supervisors will be employed under the project together with two community assistant post-timer to provide instruction and guidance to the refugees group leaders.

A guard will be employed for each community development centre. Administrative and operational costs relating in these services will be met with the project.

HANDOVER

Following the establishment of the settlements the creation of necessary infrastructure and mechanism of communal and social services, and the achievement of a basic self-reliance by the refugees settlers to the level of surrounding Sudanese villages, the administrative requirements and necessary support services for the settlement will be gradually handed-over to the local administration.

Total Financial Requirements (Qoz Ragab)Refugee Settlement

a) Site preparation		
- surveying and grading		2,000
- Road maintenance		3,000
- Hut incentive		100,000
	Sub-total A	105,000
b) Water Supply:		
- Drilling a bore well and water distribution system		91,981
- Fuel and maintenance		3,000
- Salaries:		
- 1 pump attendant	585	
- 1 guard	380	
- Overtime and T.A.	100	1,065
	Sub-total B	96,046
c. Settlement Headquarters:		
- Management office		15,000
- Manager's house		25,000
- 1 Bachelor hostel		30,000
- 1 single unit dwelling		15,000
- 1 Store		10,000
- 1 temporary compound		2,000
- 1 purchase (1 pick-up landrover)		12,000
- Fuel and maintenance		2,000
- Salaries:		
1 Accountant	1,090	
1 Clerk	1,090	
1 Storekeeper	720	
2 Food distributors	1,100	
1 Messenger	380	
1 Pick-up driver	900	
Overtime and T.A.	528	
	Sub-total	121,808

Contd. (Goz Rajab)

D. Transfer of refugees:

- Transporting refugees	5,000 x 6 LS	30,000
- Food-in-transit	5,000 x 5 LS	2,500

Sub-total D 32,500

E. Health:

- Construction of 1 dispersay		9,000
- Construction of 1 single-unit dwelling		15,000
- Purchase of ambulance		15,000
- Fuel and maintenance		2,000
- Supplies (medicines & equipment)		3,000

- Salaries:

1 Medical assistant	1,800
1 dresser	690
1 dresser helper	460
1 mid-wife	360
1 ambulance driver	1,080
Overtime and T.A.	540

Sub-total 49,930

F. Sanitation

- Purchase of 1 refuse cart	1,200
- 5 dust-bins	300
- Tools and disinfectants	2,000
- Tetrine incentive	20,000

- Salaries:

1 Assistant sanitary overseer	640
5 Refuse collectors	1,900
1 night collector	420
Overtime and T.A.	300

Sub-total F 26,760

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Contd. (Goz Rajab)

G. Education

- Construction of 2 primary schools with 6 classrooms, 2 offices, 1 store, public latrine and a fence & 69000 each		138,000
- 2 Bachelers hostels		60,000
- 2 Single unit dwellings		30,000
- Furniture for the two schools		12,000
- Supplies		6,000
- Salaries:		
1 Headmaster	1930	
1 Headmistress	1930	
6 Teachers	7080	
6 Mistresses	7080	
2 School janitors	760	
Overtime and T.A.	668	19,448

Sub-total G

265,448

H. Agriculture and veterinary Activities:

- Construction of 1 veterinary unit		9,000
- Construction of 1 single unit dwelling		15,000
- Purchase of 1000 cows x 250 LS.		250,000
- Purchase of 3000 sheep x 50 LS		150,000
- Purchase of 10,000 chickens 1 x 1 LS		10,000
- Irrigation system(Core-well)		40,160
- Renting of tractors for land preparation		2,000
- Hand tools		5,000
- Seeds and seedlings		2,500
- Fuel and maintenance of irrigation pump		2,000
- Salaries:		
1 Agricultural extension officer	1090	
1 tree planter	380	
1 Veterinary assistant	735	
1 Veterinary helper	420	
1 pump attendant	585	
1 Guard for the pump	380	

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-4 -

Contd. (Goz Rajab)

Overtime and T.A.	320	3,910	
	Sub-total H		489,070
I. Community Development:			
- Construction of the centre		20,000	
- Furniture and equipment		3,000	
- Handcraft		1,000	
- Salaries:			
Community devel. Supervisor	600		
Asst. devel. Supervisor	420		
Guard	380		
Overtime and T.A.	140	1,540	
	Sub-total I		25,540
Contingency reserve			121,210
	Grand Total		<u>1,333,312</u>

TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LIDERGAWI (I)REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

A. Site preparation:		
-	surveying and grading	2,000
-	road maintenance	3,000
-	hut incentive	100,000
	Sub-total A.	105,000
B. Water supply:		
-	pipe line and water distribution system costs	264,671
-	fuel and maintenance	3,000
-	salaries:	
-	- 1 pump attendance	505
-	- 1 guard	380
-	- overtime and TA	100
		1,085
	Sub-total B.	268,936
C. Settlement headquarters:		
-	construction of 1 bachelors hostel	30,000
-	construction of 1 single unit dwelling	15,000
-	construction of 1 store	10,000
-	construction of 1 temporary compound	2,000
-	supplies	2,000
-	salaries:	
-	- 1 storkeeper	720
-	- 2 food distributors	1100
-	- overtime and TA	182
		2,002
	Sub-total C.	61,002
D. Transfer of refugees:		
-	transfer of refugees 4 x 5000	20,000
-	food-in-transit 0.5x500	2,500
	Sub-total D.	22,500
E. Health:		
-	Construction of a dressing station	9,000
-	construction of 1 single unit dwelling	15,000
-	supplies	2,000
-	salaries:	
-	- 1 dresser	650
-	- 1 dresser helper	460
-	- 1 midwife	360
-	- overtime and TA	150
		1,660
	Sub-total E.	27,660

F. Sanitations:

-	purchase of 1 refugee cart	1,200	
-	establishment of 5 dust bins	300	
-	tools and disinfectants	2,000	
-	latrine incentive (LS 20 each family)	20,000	
-	salaries:		
-	- 1 assistant sanitary supervisor	540	
-	- 5 refugee collectors	1500	
-	- 1 night cleaner	420	
-	- overtime and TA	300	3,260

SUB-TOTAL F. 26,760

G. Education:

-	construction of 2 primary schools with 6 classrooms, 2 offices, 1 store, public latrine and a fence: 2 x 59,000	138,000	
-	2 bachelor hostels	60,000	
-	2 single unit dwellings	30,000	
-	furniture	12,000	
-	supplies	6,000	
-	salaries:		
-	- 1 headmaster	1930	
-	- 1 headmistress	1930	
-	- 6 teachers	7080	
-	- 6 mistresses	7080	
-	- 2 school juniors	760	
-	- overtime and TA	668	19,448

SUB-TOTAL G. 265,448

H. Agriculture and Veterinary services:

-	construction of 1 veterinary unit	9,000	
-	construction of 1 single unit dwelling	15,000	
-	purchase of 1000 cows	250,000	
-	purchase of 3000 sheep	150,000	
-	purchase of 10000 chickens	10,000	
-	const. of irrigation system	52,936	
-	renting of tractors for land prep.	2,000	
-	hand-tools	5,000	
-	seeds and seedlings	2,500	
-	fuel and maintenance of the pump	2,000	
-	Salaries:		
-	- 1 tree planter	300	
-	- 1 veterinary asst.	735	
-	- 1 veterinary helper	420	
-	- 1 pump attendant	585	
-	- overtime and TA	212	2,332

SUB-TOTAL H. 500,768

I. Community development:

-	construction of the centre	20,000	
-	community develope. supervisor	600	
-	asst. supervisor	420	
-	furniture and equipment	3,000	
-	handicraft	1,000	
-	guard	380	
-	- overtime and TA	140	

SUB-TOTAL I 25,540

Contingency reserve

130,361
GRAND TOTAL 1,433,976

TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LIDERGAWI (II)
REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

A. Site preparation:			
-	surveying and grading		2,000
-	road maintenance		3,000
-	hut incentive		100,000
		Sub-total A.	105,000
B. Water supply:			
-	pipe line and water distribution system costs		264,871
-	fuel and maintenance		3,000
-	salaries:		
-	- 1 pump attendance	565	
-	- 1 guard	360	
-	- overtime and TA	100	1,065
		Sub-total B.	268,936
C. Settlement headquarters:			
-	construction of 1 bachelor hostel		30,000
-	construction of 1 single unit dwelling		15,000
-	construction of 1 store		10,000
-	construction of 1 temporary compound		2,000
-	supplies		2,000
-	salaries:		
-	- 1 storekeeper	720	
-	- 2 food distributors	1100	
-	- overtime and TA	182	2,002
		Sub-total C.	61,002
D. Transfer of refugees:			
-	transfer of refugees 4 x 5000		20,000
-	food-in-transit 0.5 x 500		2,500
		Sub-total D.	22,500
E. Health:			
-	construction of a dressing station		9,000
-	construction of 1 single unit dwelling		15,000
-	supplies		2,000
-	salaries:		
-	- 1 dresser	650	
-	- 1 dresser helper	450	
-	- 1 midwife	360	
-	- overtime and TA	150	1,660
		Sub-total E.	27,660

F. Sanitations:

-	purchase of 1 refugee cart	1,200	
-	establishment of 5 dust bins	300	
-	tools and disinfectants	2,000	
-	latrine incentive (LS 20 each family)	20,000	
-	salaries:		
-	- 1 assistant sanitary supervisor	640	
-	- 5 refugee collectors	1900	
-	- 1 night cleaner	420	
-	overtime and TA	300	3,260

SUB-TOTAL F. 26,760

G. Education:

-	construction of 2 primary schools with 6 classrooms, 2 offices, 1 store, public latrine and a fence: 2 x 69,000	138,000	
-	2 bachelor hostels	60,000	
-	2 single unit dwellings	30,000	
-	furniture	12,000	
-	supplies	6,000	
-	salaries:		
-	- 1 headmaster	1930	
-	- 1 headmistress	1930	
-	- 6 teachers	7060	
-	- 6 mistresses	7060	
-	- 2 school juniors	760	
-	overtime and TA	668	19,448

SUB-TOTAL G. 265,448

H. Agriculture and Veterinary services:

-	construction of 1 veterinary unit	9,000	
-	construction of 1 single unit dwelling	15,000	
-	purchase of 1000 cows	250,000	
-	purchase of 3000 sheep	150,000	
-	purchase of 10000 chickens	10,000	
-	const. of irrigation system	52,936	
-	renting of tractors for land prep.	2,000	
-	hand-tools	5,000	
-	seeds and seedlings	2,500	
-	fuel and maintenance of the pump	2,000	
-	Salaries:		
-	- 1 tree planter	300	
-	- 1 veterinary asst.	735	
-	- 1 veterinary helper	420	
-	- 1 pump attendant	585	
-	overtime and TA	212	2,332

SUB-TOTAL H. 500,768

I. Community development:

-	construction of the centre	20,000	
-	community develp. supervisor	600	
-	asst. supervisor	420	
-	furniture and equipment	3,000	
-	handicraft	1,000	
-	guard	300	
-	overtime and TA	140	

SUB-TOTAL I 25,540

Contingency reserve

130,361

GRAND TOTAL

1,433,975

CONSOLIDATION FOR THE ON-GOING PROJECT NO. 80/AP/SUD/LS/

Qala Nahal

Purpose of Project

The settlement of Qala Nahal is composed of six villages which accommodate 30,000 Eritrean refugees who arrived in the Sudan in 1967-1969 and in 1975-1976.

The settlement was started in 1969-70 and during the following five years huts, schools, medical units, water supply and staff housing were completed.

By time some services which were not provided during the implementation period of the settlement proved to be necessary for the welfare of the refugees and the successful completion of the settlement.

Among the services which need to be consolidated are:

1. Water Supply

a) the side pipelines

Water is piped to the villages through a main pipeline of 36 kms long and from there through six A.C.P. lateral lines.

The line was first installed in 1969 and the lateral lines were extended to the villages. By time the lateral lines began to break down despite the intensive repairs, so continuous breaks and leakages occur causing a great loss of water. Repairs are no longer effective and the pipe should be replaced by polythene pipes to guarantee constant flow of water.

b) Purification of water

The water is pumped into the main line and is served to the settlers raw without being treated. To avoid this unhygienic situation a slow sand filtration system is proposed.

2. Roads

The settlement is situated in an area of flat clay. During the rainy season (from July to October) all dirt roads become unserviceable. The villages become isolated from each other and from neighbouring towns. Thus, a raised road of 40 kms length with ten Irish bridges to link the headquarters of the settlement at Um-Sagata with the town of Qala Nahal (which is on the main rail-line) is proposed to facilitate easy accessibility between the settlement and the towns of Qala Nahal, Hawata, Mafaza and Gedaref during the rainy season.

3. Electricity

The provision of multi-services in the settlements justifies the installation of a diesel electric generator to serve the different institutions such as the dispensary, the primary schools, the workshop, the staff houses (24 units) and the administration offices. This will no doubt add to the improvement of the services.

IV. <u>Sanitation</u>	LS	LS.
a) Purchase of 1 refuse truck	30,000	
b) Purchase of 5 refuse carts at LS.1,200. each	6,000	
c) Construction of 30 dust bins at LS.60. each	1,800	
d) Latrine incentive (4000 families X LS.20. per family	80,000	
e) Personnel:-		
1 Public Health Officer = LS.2,000		
1 Sanitary overseer = LS.1,800		
5 Asst. Sanitary over- seer 5 X LS.640. = LS.3,200		
13 refuse collectors 13 X LS.380 = 4,940	11,940	129,740.
V. <u>Management</u>		
a) Construction of 6 single unit dwellings at LS.20,000	120,000	
b) Construction of 1 middle house for the project Manager	30,000	
c) Purchase of 1 pickup	12,000	162,000
Total of items I to V		1,204,101
VI Contingency reserve		120,410
Grad Total		<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/> 1,324,511 <hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>

QUALA EN NAHAL REFUGEE SETTLEMENT UMM SECTA VILLAGE

Estimates and cost of electric connection to cover the following permanent buildings:

1. The dispensary
2. Two primary schools
3. The workshop
4. The staff houses (24 units)
5. The administration offices

Requirements:

1. One stand-by diesel generator 13.5 K.V.A. complete with electric starter and powered by Lister ST3 air cooled engine at a cost of	LS 12,600
2. Provide and fix all electric fittings, lamps, wire, etc	8,150
3. Provide and fix 40 No. electric steel posts complete in every respect at a cost of LS 250 per post	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL	30,750
Plus 10% contingency	<u>3,075</u>
	<u><u>33,825</u></u>

Maintenance of the road which links Umm Saqata and
Qata En Nahal (40 kilometers)

1)	Provide and build Irish bridges in reinforced concrete, rubble stone and cement mortar, in water catchment areas, 10 bridges 15 m x 5 m = 75 M2 x60x10	£ 45,000
2)	Provide and make raised road by using gravel, secret with good compaction to 20 km length with cost of £S 500 per km	<u>100,000</u>
	Total	145,000
	10 % Contingency	<u>14,500</u>
	Grand total	<u>159,500,-</u> =====

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MULTI-
PURPOSE WORK-SHOP AT
SHOWAK

PURPOSE OF PROJECT

Due to the increase expansion of the implemented refugees settlements which resulted in the expansion of services provided in those settlement projects it has now become necessary that a wide-scope and multi purpose work-shop should be constructed to serve the following objectives:-

1. Maintenance and repair of all kinds of machinery used in the different settlement projects such as trucks, bars and tools.
2. Maintenance and repair of dirt roads and construction of raised roads to facilitate the easy accessibility of refugees to the nearby towns and markets.
3. Maintenance and repair of bore-wells and water-filtration systems.
4. Preparation of furniture needed for schools, offices, medical units, etc.,
5. Maintenance and repair of permanent buildings.

Attached to this is a list of all the machinery, the instruments and the permanent premises in the different refugees settlements.

The maintenance and repair works of all things included in that list is usually done through contactors, or in the local market, the thing that proved to be very expensive and ineffective.

In addition to that more machinery, schools, houses, medical units etc., will involve as a result of the implementation of the 16 proposed new refugees settlements, in the Kassala Province.

To achieve all the above-mentioned targets, the Work-Shop should include, as a start, four sections namely a Mechanical Section, A Carpentry Section, a Road Maintenance Section and a Water-System repair Section.

The four sections will be grouped in one compound to make easy the administration and the co-ordination between the different sections.

Each section will be headed by a senior technical official helped by a group of skilled staff.

BUDGET FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OFA MULTI - PURPOSEWORK-SHOP

I.	<u>WORKSHOP - HEADQUARTERS</u>	<u>£S</u>	<u>£S</u>
(a)	Construction of Engineering Office (1 block 20m x 10m) at £. 160	32000	
(b)	Construction of a sunshed for trucks (50m x 10m) at £. 60/meter	30000	
(c)	Construction of sun-shed for lorries and pick-ups (40m x 10m)	24000	
(d)	Construction of sun-shed for Agricultural Machinery (30m x 10m) at £. 60	18000	
(e)	Construction of barbed-wire fence for the whole work-shop, (700m) at £. 15	10500	
(f)	Construction of 2 latrines	10000	
(g)	Purchase of 1 Pick-up Land-rover	<u>12000</u>	
	Total capital cost		<u>136,500</u>
(h)	<u>PERSONNEL</u>		
	1. Mechanical Engineer	3500	
	1. Assist. Civil Engg.	2500	
	1. Map tracer. £S 75 x 12	900	
	6. Guards £S 380x 6	2280	
	2. Messengers £S 380x 2	760	
	2. Sanitation workers	760	
	1. Pick-up driver	720	11420
	Overtime and travelling allowance	1142	
(i)	Fuel & maintenance for 1 pick-up	1500	

	<u>£S</u>	<u>£S</u>
(j) Stationery & furniture	5000	
(k) Cost of water & electricity	3500	
Total running cost		22,562
Grand total		159,062

II. MECHANICAL SECTION

(a) Provide and build in red-bricks and cement mortar, concrete beams, zinc roofing (total area 250 Sq.m at £- 16@	40000	
(b) Welding machine with equipment	5400	
(c) Turning machine with cutting tools	17350	
(d) Tools & equipmen	3100	
(e) Construction of a machinery lubrication & maintenance unit	5000	
(f) Hand-operated chain crane	<u>3000</u>	
Total capital cost		<u>73,850</u>
(g) <u>PERSONNEL</u>		
1. Foreman of works		
£S150 x 12	1800	
1. Mechanic		
£S120 x 12	1440	
1. Turner		
£ 120 x 12	1440	
£ 100 x 12	1200	
1. Wleder		
£ 60 x 12	720	
2. Assists. mechanic		
£ 60 x 12 x 2	1440	8040
Overtime & trev. Allow.		804
Total running cost		8,844
Grand total		<u>82,694</u>

III - WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM REPAIR SECTION:-

	<u>LS.</u>	<u>LS.</u>
(a) Provide and build in red-bricks and cement mortar with zinc roofing - 20 ^m x 10 ^m at L. 160	32,000	
(b) Purchase of 1 mobile W/shop for repair of water systems and bore-wells in the field	50,000	
(c) Tools and Equipments	3,000	
TOTAL CAPITAL COST		85,000
(d) <u>PERSONNEL:-</u>		
1. Head fitter L. 150 x 12 = 1800		
1 Asst. Headfitter L. 100 x 12 = 1200		
3 Labourers L. 45 x 12 = 1620	4,620	
Overtime & travel- ling allowances	462	
TOTAL RUNNING COST		<u>5,082</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>90,082</u> =====

IV - CARPENTRY SECTION:-

(a) Provide and build in cement mortar with zinc roofing 20 x 6m. at L. 160	19,200	
(b) Purchase of 1 electric carpentry machine	7,000	
(c) Purchase of 1 electric saw	1,500	
(d) Tools and equipment	3,000	
(e) 4 steel benches at L. 500	2,000	
TOTAL CAPITAL COST		<u>32,700</u> =====

III - WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM REPAIR SECTION:-

	<u>LS.</u>	<u>LS.</u>
(a) Provide and build in red-bricks and cement mortar with zinc roofing - 20 ^m x 10 ^m at L. 160	32,000	
(b) Purchase of 1 mobile W/shop for repair of water systems and bore-wells in the field	50,000	
(c) Tools and Equipments	3,000	
TOTAL CAPITAL COST		85,000
(d) <u>PERSONNEL:-</u>		
1. Head fitter L. 150 x 12 = 1800		
1 Asst. Headfitter L. 100 x 12 = 1200		
3 Labourers L. 45 x 12 = 1620	4,620	
Overtime & travel- ling allowances	462	
TOTAL RUNNING COST		<u>5,082</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>90,082</u> =====

IV - CARPENTRY SECTION:-

(a) Provide and build in cement mortar with zinc roofing 20 x 6m. at L. 160	19,200	
(b) Purchase of 1 electric carpentry machine	7,000	
(c) Purchase of 1 electric saw	1,500	
(d) Tools and equipment	3,000	
(e) 4 steel benches at L. 500	2,000	
TOTAL CAPITAL COST		<u>32,700</u> =====

CARPENTRY SECTION (Contd.)

	<u>LS.</u>	<u>LS.</u>
(f) <u>PERSONNEL:-</u>		
1 Foreman of works		
L. 150 x 12 = 1800		
3 Carpenters		
L. 120 x 12 = 4320		
2 Asst. Carpenters		
L. 60 x 12 x 2 = 1440		
Overtime and travelling allowance	756	
	TOTAL RUNNING COST	8,316 =====
	GRAND TOTAL	41,016 =====

V: ROAD MAINTENANCE SECTION:-

(a) Provide and build in red bricks and cement mortar and zinc roofing 20 x 10m at L 160	32,000	
(b) Purchase of 1 D7 Bulldozer with ripper	200,000	
(c) Purchase of 1 mortar grader	100,000	
(d) Purchase of 2 DAF trucks	060,000	
(e) Purchase of 1 Loader Type 966C	140,000	
(f) Purchase of 1 roller for road compaction	030,000	
(g) Purchase of 2 water-trucks at 20,000	040,000	
(h) Purchase of 1 Concrete mixturer	003,000	
(i) Levelling & Surveying Equipment	002,500	
	TOTAL CAPITAL COST	607,500 =====

ROAD MAINTENANCE SECTION (Contd.)

	<u>LS</u>	<u>LS</u>
<u>(j) PERSONNEL:-</u>		
1. Surveyor L. 150 x 12 = 1800		
1 Bulldozer driver L. 120 x 12 = 1440		
1 Motor Grader driver L. 120 x 12 = 1440		
1 Loader driver L. 100 x 12 = 1200		
5 Truck drivers L. 90 x 12 = 5400		
7 Asst. drivers L. 60 x 12 = 5040	16,320	
Overtime and travelling allowance		1.632
<u>(k) Maintenance and repair of road-machinery</u>	20.000	
	TOTAL RUNNING COST	37,952
	GRAND TOTAL	645.452

SUMMARY:-

GRAND TOTAL CAPITAL COST	935.550
GRAND TOTAL RUNNING COST	82.756
CONTINGENCY RESERVE	101,830.600
GRAND TOTAL	1,120,136.600
	=====

PROJECT PROPOSALVOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR REFUGEESIN GEDAREF, KASSALA PROVINCE

Since 1975, thousands of urban refugees crossed the border into Eastern Sudan, many of whom were students and school leavers. Upon their arrival, they were confronted with problems which prevented them to secure their future due to lack of educational opportunities and scarcity of chances to gain instruction in any trades.

Faced with this situation, they accepted jobs which required no training and consequently many of them were unable to attain any satisfactory degree of self-sufficiency.

A vocational Training centre to be established in Gedaref to absorb refugee school leavers who will be trained in various skills.

The centre will also absorb similar numbers of Sudanese students. Other refugees residing in Red Sea, Gezira and Khartoum Provinces, will be given access to vocational training centres in Port Sudan and Wad Medani. Presently a few number of refugees already gained access to the centre in the last eight years.

The aim of establishing this vocational Training Centre for Refugees is, to provide the different schemes- mainly agricultural- at the Kassala Province with the necessary technical staff requiremently to contribute in developing and improving the technical ability of the refugees as a whole.

The scope of specialization of this VTC covers the running of full apprenticeship and up-grading courses in some engineering trades, namely metal, mechanical and electrical trades.

A 2nd phase should provide for the training in Refrigeration- Electronics- and Civil Engineering trades.

Trainees of the VTC shall be

- Graduates of Junior Secondary Schools
(for apprenticeship training)
- Craftsmen (for up-grading training)
- illiterates (for basic training and specialization)

The duration of apprenticeship training will be 3 years, specializing in one of the above mentioned trades. First and second Year get their training and boarding in the VTC, the third year will be spent in different schemes at the Region on " On-the-Job-Training". The duration of up-grading training ranges between two and five months according to the nature of courses and the ability of the trainees.

The VTC is planned to train 144 apprentices yearly during the initial phase. This number can be doubled by introducing an additional afternoon shift. Another 144 up-graders can be trained yearly for a period of five months.

No specific site has been selected for the VTC but it is estimated that the buildings required for the centre will occupy an area of approximately 15 feddans (63.000 m²). This area is necessary for the training and boarding of the first and second year apprentices (300) and up-graders (150).

2. SCOPE OF SPECIALIZATION AND NUMBER OF TRAINEES

a) In-Door-Training (88 weeks - 2 Years)

1. Basic Training for all metal, mechanical and electrical engineering trades (24 weeks) 144 trainees

11. Specialization : (64 weeks)

Maintenance Fitter	64 trainees
General, Electrician	16 "
Auto Mechanics	36 "
Agro Mechanics	16 "
Auto Electrician	<u>12 "</u>
	144 trainees

b) Out-door - training (44 weeks \$ 1 years)

Maintenance Fitter	64	trainees
General Electrician	16	"
Auto Mechanics	36	"
Agro Mechanics	16	"
Auto Electrician	12	"
	<u>144</u>	trainees

In-take and out-put per years:-

apprenticeship (3 years training) 144 trainees up
 graders (5 months training) 144 "

3. Duration of Training

The period of training , including initial and in-plant training , is three years, based on 44 working weeks/year;
 6 days/ week; 6 hours/ day = 1584 hours/year
 =====

The first two years will be spent in the VTC. After completing the institutional training, the 3rd will be spent on in-plant (on -the- job training) in different schemes and projects. except block release courses(theory) at the VTC(approx.25% of the duration of the 3rd year).

1st Year Programme

12 Weeks	6 weeks	6 weeks	15 weeks	5 weeks	8 weeks
Bench work	Theory	welding plating smithing	Trade training	Theory	Vacation
basic course metal	_____		specialization acc. to	trades	_____

2nd Year Programme

	44 weeks	8 weeks
specialization acc. to trades including related instruction (theory)		vacation

3rd Year programme

	42 weeks	2	8 weeks
in- plant trading incl. black release courses (approx. 10 weeks)		final examination	final vacation

Administration (6)
Messenger (2)

Students Affairs (1)
Store Keeper (4)
Driver (2)
Gardener (2)
Watchman (4)
Labour (8)

Management

Director- Foreign Advisor

Ass. Manager for Organization
Ass. Manager for Training

4. Organisation, VTC for Refugees

In-plant -training (3)
Drawing Office (1)

Logistics: Cook (2)

Helpers (3)

Basic Course

Foreign Expert

1.01 Theory teacher
1.02 Theory teacher

Benchfitting

1.11 Instructor
1.12 Instructor
1.13 Instructor
1.14 Instructor
1.15 Instructor
1.16 Instructor

Plating Section

1.21 Instructor

Welding Section

1.30. instructor
1.32 Instructor

Blacksmithy

1.41 Instructor

Metal & Electro Shop

Foreign Expert

2.01 Theory teacher
2.02 Theory teacher

Fitting Section

2.11 Instructor
2.12 Instructor
2.13 Instructor
2.14 Instructor

Machine Section

2.21 Instructor
2.22 Instructor
2.23 Instructor

General Electric Section:

Foreign Expert

2.31 Theory teacher
2.32 Theory Teacher
2.33 Theory teacher

Auto Shop

Foreign Expert

3.01 Theory teacher
3.02 Theory teacher

Petrol Engine

3.11 Instructor
3.12 Instructor

Diesel Engines

3.21 Instructor
3.22 Instructor

Gearboxes /Axels/etc

3.31 Instructor

Car -Maintenance

3.41 Instructor
3.42 Instructor

Electrical & Fuel Pump

3.51 Instructor
3.52 Instructor

Agricultural Mechanic

Foreign Expert

3.61 Instructor
3.62 Instructor

5 - STAFF REQUIREMENT

5.1 Local Staff

	<u>Salary/Annum</u>		<u>Total Salary</u>
1- Manager	Ls. 3980	Ls.	3980
2. Ass. Manager	" 3428	"	6856
1 Accountant	" 1285	"	1285
1 Senior Clerk	" 1460	"	1460
2 Clerks	" 845	"	1690
2 Typists	" 735	"	1470
2 Messengers	" 735	"	1470
1 Student Affairs Officers	1285	"	1285
4 Storekeeper	" 1285	"	5140
2 Driver	" 639	"	1278
2 Gardeners	" 483	"	966
4 Watchmen	" 555	"	2220
5 Labours	" 420	"	3360
2 Cooks	" 1285	"	2570
6 Kitchenhelpers	" 555	"	3330
3 In-plant-training Of			
Officer	" 2584	"	7752
1 Draughtsman	" 2247	"	2247
7 Theory Teacher	" 2247	"	15729
5 Senior Instructor	" 2584	"	12920
25 Instructors	" 2247	"	56175

81 Total Staff)

Ls 133,183.-

5.2 EXPATRIATE STAFF

Project Manager	48 m/ms = \$	456,000.-
Expert Basic Course(Metal)	36 m/ms = \$	342,000.-
Expert Metal Trade	36 m/ms = \$	342,000.-
Expert Electrical Trade	36 m/ms = \$	342,000.-
Expert Automechanic Trade	36 m/m = \$	342,000.-
Expert Agricultural Mechanaries	36 m/ms = \$	324,000.-
	<hr/>	
	228 m/ms = \$	2,166,000.-

6 - Building Requirements

	m ²	Estimated cost in US\$
1. Basic Course	800	582,000.-
2. Metal - & Ml. Shop	800	582,000.-
3. Auto - & Agro Shop	1200	625,000.-
4. Classrooms	360	250,000.-
5. Administration	300	320,000.-
6. Stores	200	145,000.-
7. Multipurpose, Kitchen/ Cafeteria	350	250,000.-
8. Power Station (incl. 2 Generators)		295,000.-
9. Water Supply/Drainage/WC/ Fence/Outside Installation		527,000.-
10. Dormitories (450 boarders)	1560	288,000.-
11. Staff Houses	4 x T ₁	192,000.-
	20 x T ₂	760,000.-
Total cost of turn-Key buildings		\$ 4,916,000.-

7. Cost Estimation

7.1 Establishing of the VTC

- Cost of buildings (turn-key)	\$	4.920.000.-
- Cost for equipment to establish and furnish all buildings	\$	3.200.000.-
- Cost for expatriates	\$	2.166.000.-
Total cost		\$ 10.186.000.-

7.2 Running cost per Year

- Salary for local staff,	Ls.	133.183.-
- Energy supply	Ls.	16.000.-
- Training materials	Ls.	36.000.-
- Transport & Service	Ls.	12.000.-
- Boarding	Ls.	135.000.-
Total running cost/annum		Ls. 332.183.-

VOLUME . III PROJECT DESCRIPTION
INFRASTRUCTURAL BRIDGES NEEDED

To facilitate the movement of agricultural labour from refugees settlement to fields which happened to be retarded by natural or man-made water-courses, bridges are mostly needed. By shortening the distance walked or travelled between settlements and fields, workers energy is preserved, working hours increased and income raised and life style improved. Refugees who are meant to be wage-earners need such facilities.

The first bridge is required on Abu Fangha Khm. (water-course) close to Abu Rakham village near its injuction with the Rahad Riverlet. The Khor, flows during the rainy season and in the past, its water was drained into the river. To allow for the irrigation of ex-Rahad scheme, arrangements have been made to block the river water. This blockage had led to a flow of water back into the khor, preventing permanently the flow of any traffic across it. The construction of a bridge on the khor, would solve the problem and would connect the whole area with the Rahad scheme and the Wad-Medani - Khartoum road. Hence it will facilitate the movement of the agricultural labour among whom refugees are found from the rural areas to the scheme.

2. The second bridge is needed on the Western major canal of the Khashm- el- Girba scheme, at Killometre 26 where two villages, one of refugees and the other of Sudanese are situated. To cross the canal for work in the fields, the inhabitants of the two villages have to go to the nearest crossing which lies to the south at a distance of 8 kilometres. Thus a daily journey of 10 kilometres to and from the field is being made which intails much waste in time and effort. The proposed bridge will not serve only the population of the two villages, estimated at 10,000, but also some of the villages lying in the north and the nomadic people in the area who sometimes earn their living by working in the scheme.

3. The third bridge (a foot bridge) is vitally oposite Awad-es-Sid refugees settlement in es-Suki Agricultural Corporation, where refugees who are meant to reach self-sufficiency through working in the fields, have to travel a distance of ten kilometres to and from the fields, Crossing that major canal this as well would take more time and energy and the refugees who travel such a distance on foot can hardly have enough energy to work and earn living.

By constructing a bridge thus shorting the distance between fields and residence, more effort and time are preserved and more income is expected.

4. A fourth bridge, also a foot-bridge is needed at Rail-er-Rahma refugees settlement in es-Suki Agricultural corporation. Here the bridge serves the same and spare efforts and energies would be of great use to both refugees and Sudanese.

The construction of Bailey bridges on these water and canal will result in facillating communication in a short period and with comeratively low cost. Donars are invited to investigate the proposals and survey sites.

5. A further Bailey bridge is needed to connect Showak with the new settlement group of Um Ali and Abbuda on the eastern side of the Athara River. This eliminates a very long detoor.

ESTIMATION AND QUANTITIES FOR A BRIDGE
ON ABU FARGA KHOR

ITEM	Description	Quant.	Unit	Price	Cost
1	Excavate and take away earth	2000	m ³	5.000	10000,000
2	Sand-filling in foundation	700	M ³	15.000	10500,000
3	Plain Concrete under RC 1:3:6	520	M ³	75.000	39000,000
4	Building with granite store & cement mortar	142	M ³	120.000	17040,000
5	R.C. for bases,.....	125	M ³	150.000	13750,000
6	R.C. Beams main	126	M ³	175,000	21050,000
7	R.C. Slab	96	M ³	150.000	14440,000
8	Plain Conc. for foot bath	70	M ¹	50.000	3500,000
9	Pitching on both ways.	120	M ³	120.000	1440,000
10	Handraffling	70	M ¹	100.000	7000,000
11	Complete soil in 3 layers	1200	M ³	10.000	12000,000
12	R.C. beam minor	150	M ³	150.000	2250,000
13	Sand stores on compacted soil.	400	M ³	25.000	10000,000
14	Fire Cone.	50	M ³	75,000	3750,000
15	Final layer hand conc.	120	M ³	50.000	6000,000
	Cost				20489,000
	Expected rise of cost of materials = $\frac{204890 \times 20}{100}$				<u>40978,000</u>
	Total cost				<u>245,868,000</u>

YOUSIF SAYED KHALIFA,
Civil Engineer,
22.5.1980

RED SEA PROVINCE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION -- SUAKIN COASTAL FISHERY SETTLEMENT PROJECT

A. Project purpose and justification

To develop an integrated fishery project at the small town of Suakin on the Red Sea coast, for 5,000 Ethiopian refugees from the coast of the Eritrean region. The present location of these refugees in the new inland extension of Sudan is short of food and the presence of the refugees poses a heavy burden on land resources and services which are already under considerable strain.

The availability of fish is presumed to be sufficient for 150 boats to produce an annual catch of altogether 6,000 metric tons. Assuming a daily per capita consumption of 200 grams fish, or 110 mt for the whole settlement in one year, there will be a marketable surplus of some 5,900 mt which would be exported to urban and rural areas in the Sudan.

The project envisages further food production from household production of vegetables to ensure a balanced diet, as well as boat-building, workshops for repair and maintenance of equipment and engines, sailmaking, and numerous smallscale enterprises.

B. Description of caseload.

The average household is estimated at five persons, making a total of 1,000 households in the proposed settlement. Based on a recent survey in the Red Sea Province, the sex distribution is very close to even. Eighteen percent of the refugees were less than five years old, 27% were between five and fifteen, 30% between 16 and 30 and 26% above 30 years. The data imply that 27% are in school age and that there is a large potential source of labour in the 55% above sixteen.

C. Description of the project area

Suakin is located in a lagoon which penetrates into the low flat littoral below the steep and arid Red Sea hills. Water is found in some shallow wells but is very scarce, and rainfall is negligible. Cultivation is not a viable source of income unless there is a supply of fresh water from the foot of the hills some 20 km away, large enough to allow irrigated gardening.

The main tribes in the area are the Beni Amir, Kassar, Hadendowa, Ashraf and Rashaida of the Benja tribal group; most of them straddling the border. The seminomadic or transhumant tribesmen approach Suakin with Port Sudan 60 km to the north.

The old town itself has now fallen into ruins, and the resident population stays in a recent shanty town extending south.

D. Assistance activities

Site preparation: Funds will be provided under the project for the necessary surveying, site preparation and ground clearance. Further details of work and costs will be furnished by the Government Survey team.

Construction of housing: Because of the ancient history of Suakin and the importance of the place as a national site, it may eventually have great potential as a tourist attraction. It is therefore essential that the permanent housing provided for the refugees should blend harmoniously with the traditional architecture. Labour intensive building methods using local materials are carried out under guidelines provided by the Antiquities Department are envisaged. Because of the good financial potential of the project loans can be made available to refugees in order to meet the higher than usual costs for housing, and be repaid through the revenue from fishing. As the refugees are presently staying in the shanty town there is no need for temporary shelter.

Water supply: The pilgrim town has a desalination plant which is presently not operational. However, the tanks are still in good condition and can serve as storage reservoirs. Studies for a dependable water supply system must be made.

Health services: A health centre equipped for dealing with the inevitable accidents occurring during deep sea fishing will be constructed and staffed with one qualified nurse, two dressers and a midwife. A single unit dwelling will be constructed for the medical staff and administration. Operational costs for the health services will be covered under the project.

Special programmes for education in nutrition and health and MCH programmes should be initiated in the project with the assistance of voluntary agencies, whose services should also benefit the local population.

Sanitation: The need to maintain a high standard of hygiene and sanitation in a potential tourist area calls for a comprehensive sanitation system. The costs for administration and operational costs, as well as for an education programme for communal hygiene will be met by the project.

Education: The estimated number of children implies a need for construction of three primary schools for some 900 children, with headmasters/mistresses and 18 teachers who will be employed under the project. Furniture for the schools will be manufactured by the carpentry unit of the project, and teaching materials and school supplies will be provided.

E. Project Components

Fishery: Preliminary assessments of the availability of fish indicate a very good potential. Locally built boats with a crew of four are estimated to be able to catch one ton of fish per week, during a 40 week season which allows for repair and maintenance of boat and engine. At current prices of 75 p. per kg., the projected catch will provide a gross annual income of LS 30,000 per boat. Net annual income per boat, accounting for depreciation of boat, engine and equipment, costs for fuel, ice, replacement of lines and hooks, bait, harbour fees etc., is estimated at LS 21,000. The crew will not receive salaries, but depend on its own efforts at fishing for remuneration.

Capital costs are estimated at LS 4,000 per 30 foot boat equipped with mast and sail, and LS 3,000 per 20 hp engine. In view of the potential for profit the capital cost will be provided in the form of loans repayable over three years, with the boats as collateral.

Boatyard and carpentry: The project envisages the number of boats to be built to reach 150. A boatyard using improved local techniques will be set up under the project, providing on-the-job training for a

work force of 40 carpenters. With the increase of skills and experience, labour inputs are expected to decrease from 8 to 4 man months per boat. After the fishing fleet has reached adequate size, the function of the boatyard will largely be for maintenance and gradual replacement. The capacity of the boatyard will then be available for carpentry, for instance manufacturing of furniture.

Gardening: In order to ensure a balanced diet, the project shall provide up to 50 feddan of land for gardening, pending positive confirmation of the availability of water for irrigating the gardens. Unsold surplus of fish can be used for fertilization.

Animal husbandry: The settlers will be encouraged to keep the numbers of chickens, goats and other animals which can be fed from plant residue from the gardening. Costs for the provision of 1,000 chickens and for the necessary fodder during a two year period will be met under the project.

Small-scale industries: The fishing will eventually occupy some 600 people. There is also a great deal of opportunity for the setting up of small enterprises in order to diversify economic activities, both in order to reduce expenditure and to generate income. Among the job-opportunities which should be created are: mechanics, electrical installations and repairs, construction work particularly during the house construction period; metalwork, furniture making eventually utilizing the surplus facilities and equipment of the boatyard, brick-making, stone masonry, metal work, manufacturing of wheelbarrows, carts and carriages, shoe and sandal making; and the traditional skills likely to be found among many of the refugees, i.e. tailoring, weaving, basketry, pottery, and making of jewelry from precious and semiprecious metals and stones including coral.

Settlement headquarters: The project manager will live in Suakin, which has a prison and a police station and other essential infrastructure. He will report to the COR representative in Port Sudan. His support staff will consist of a fishery expert, a small-scale industry expert available for the boat building as well as other activities, a public health officer, an education officer and accountancy staff. Assistance in providing dwellings will be given, taking architectural guidelines into consideration.

E. Handover

Following the establishment of the settlement, provision of water, buildup of the income generating activities and the mechanisms for the provision of communal and social services and the consolidation of its economic viability; the administrative work and the support services for the settlement will be gradually handed over to the local administration.

The timing of the phase-out will be determined by periodic reviews of the settlement. One aspect that will need particularly qualified monitoring is the size and composition of the fish catch, so that it can be assured that successful fishing does not affect the fish population negatively.

PROJECT BUDGET FOR SUAKIN SETTLEMENT

A.	<u>Site preparation</u>	(to be presented)	
B.	<u>Watersupply</u>	(to be presented)	
C.	<u>Settlement headquarters</u>		
	Constructions:		
	- management office		15,000
	- manager's house		25,000
	- bachelors' hostel		30,000
	- single unit dwelling		15,000
	- store		10,000
	- temporary compound		2,000
	Supplies		4,000
	Salaries:		
	- accountant		1,090
	- clerk		1,090
	- storekeeper		720
	- food distributors (2) 2x550		1,100
	- guards (3) 3 x 380		1,140
	- messenger		380
	- pick-up driver		900
	- overtime and travelling all.		637
	Purchase of pick-up landrover		12,000
	Fuel and maintenance		2,000
		Sub-total C.	122,057
D.	<u>Health</u>		
	Constructions:		
	dressing station		9,000
	single unit dwelling		15,000
	Purchase of ambulance		15,000
	Fuel and maintenance		2,000
	Supplies (medicines and equipment)		3,000
	Salaries:		
	- dresser		690
	- dresser helper		460
	- midwife		360
	- ambulance driver		1,080
	- overtime and travelling		259
		Sub-total D.	46,849
E.	<u>Sanitation</u>		
	Purchase of refuse cart		1,200
	Dust bins (5) 5 x 60		300
	Fuel and maintenance for refuse tractor		1,500
	Supplies (tools and disinfectants)		2,000
	Latrines incentive 1200 x 20		24,000
	Salaries:		
	- asst. sanitary overseer		640
	- refuse collectors and street cleaners 5 x 380		1,900
	- night cleaner		420
	- driver for refuse tractor		750
	- overtime and travelling all.		371
		Sub-total E.	33,081

F. Education

Constructions: --primary schools (6 classrooms, 2 offices, 1 store -- latrines and a fence 2 x 69,000	138,000
- bachelors' hostel	30,000
- single unit dwellings 2x15000	30,000
- furniture for schools	12,000
Supplies	6,000
Salaries: - headmaster	1,930
- headmistress	1,930
- teachers 6 x 1180	7,080
- mistresses 6 x 1180	7,080
- school janitor 2 x 380	760
- overtime and travelling all.	1,878
Sub-total F.	236,658

EXTERNAL PROJECTS

SUPPORT PROJECTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION - ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FOR THE COR OFFICEA. Project purpose and justification

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the COR's office to coordinate, and supervise the administration of the activities of the National Refugee Settlement Programme. The proposed programme will be a major expansion of the current refugee activities now being coordinated by the COR. This expansion, which may result in a ten-fold increase in the size of the programme, will require an upgrading of the COR's resources.

The project envisages the creation of an expanded COR office with additional professional staff, vehicles, funding, office space, equipment, etc., which would allow this coordination to take place. The provision of increased administrative support for the COR will facilitate the following activities:

- A further and more detailed study of the individual projects that can be carried out within the immediate future in co-operation with potential donors. This would allow each donor to obtain the level of data commensurate with the requirements of their own agency or organization.
- Coordination of the method by which donors will integrate their activities with each other and with those already going on in the settlements. This is to ensure that the new activities complement and support all other activities in the settlement, that duplication of services is prevented, and that all organizations follow the policies of the Government of Sudan.
- Management and servicing contract agreements between the Government of Sudan and donor governments and organizations, and implementing agencies.
- Establishment of priorities by which the administration of the settlement projects can be supervised.
- Long-term planning and programme evaluation.
- Continuous monitoring and supervision of the implementation of the National Refugee Settlement Programme.
- Active pursuit of new donors when the settlements identify a special need which is not being filled.

B. Assistance activities

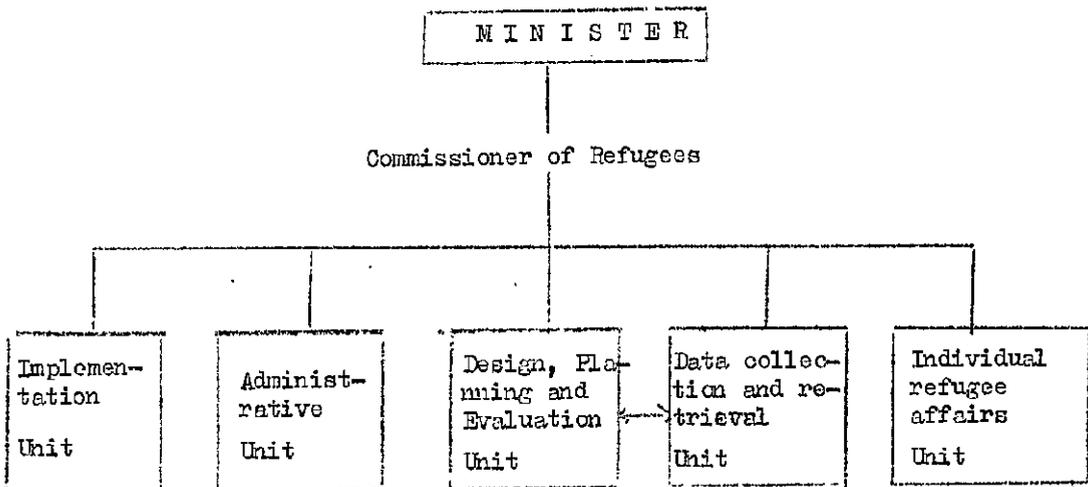
The supervision of project implementation is a very complex task. Given the difficulties with procurement, transport, fuel and equipment, port clearance, etc., a proposed Implementation Unit should be created within the COR's office, to handle these issues as they arise. To be able to undertake this new initiative, a corresponding increase in supporting services for project implementation will be necessary. There are several suggestions which may help minimize these problems:

- Add to the Commissioner's office an Implementation Unit responsible for contract servicing and management, procurement and logistical support to the projects including the capacity to conduct a spare-parts inventory and to provide a warehouse for critical equipment, such as tractors, to be purchased in foreign exchange and used

wherever needed in the overall refugee programme. This will increase the flexibility over support which is designated for just one project. This Unit will also be responsible for regular project reporting, communications and information exchange.

- Create an Administrative Unit concerned with clerical functions, filing, keeping project records, direction of personnel recruitment for the projects, and finance and accounting of project expenditures.
- The maintenance of an Individual Refugee Affairs Unit which will be concerned with such issues as refugee registration, travel and issuance of travel and work permits, collection of data on the refugee groups and families.
- The addition of a Data Collection and Retrieval Unit which will be responsible for the gathering of statistics, research socio-economic project monitoring of the projects data retrieval and the establishment of a documentation centre.
- The creation of a Design, Planning and Evaluation Unit which will be concerned with project planning, long-term settlement strategy and project evaluation. In addition, this unit will be responsible for resolving emergency situations as they arise.

The following organizational plan is proposed for the expanded COR office



Because of the complimentary nature of the activities of the Design, Planning and Evaluation Unit and the Data Collection and Retrieval Unit, these units should maintain a close cooperative working relationship.

G. Financial Requirements

Expanded office facilities and housing will be needed to realize the objectives of this proposal. The cost of these expenditures has been estimated at LS 300,000. Additional vehicles, radio transmitters, allowances to supplement the staff salaries, and funds to recruit additional staff will also be needed.

The budget for this project proposal is under preparation and will be discussed with potential donors.

Project Description: Small Scale Industry Sector

A. Project Purpose and Justification

The project, to be carried out in the form of components in all the rural and urban refugee resettlements, serves a number of purposes:

1. It is intended to make essential contributions to the economic viability of the settlements through production of goods marketable inside and outside the settlements.
2. In addition to this income generating aspect, it will contribute towards the reduction of expenditure, both for individual households and for the settlement as such.
3. It will provide job opportunities inside the settlements.
4. It will add to the diversification of activities which is essential for keeping the settlers attracted to the settlements.
5. It will help the rural settlements to survive economically in times of crop or livestock losses.
6. It will make use of a wide variety of skills already in existence, particularly among the large group of refugees of urban background.
7. It will provide a much needed take-off point for the development aspect of the settlements.
8. It will considerably raise the quality of life both in the settlements and in the adjacent areas. Finally, it may eventually produce import substitutes and possibly even goods for export.

B. Description of Caseload

The most recent sample survey of the refugees shows that in Kassala Province alone about 45 percent of the 250,000 refugees are of non-agricultural, non-pastoralist background. While the existing skills of this proportion have yet to be identified in detail, it is clear that there exists a large group of people who would be in need of prohibitive amounts of time, effort and incentive to make them active and economically self-sufficient in the conventional type of single activity rural settlement. On the other hand there will be a very great deal of training and experience available among the urban refugees; both in terms of formal education; in Kassala Province 14 percent with secondary school background and 6 percent with education above secondary school, and professional experience. It should be taken into account that in particular the Britrean region was relatively advanced in terms of industrial and other enterprises, and that most of Ethiopia has long traditions of proficiency in a wide range of skills, many of which are either applicable directly in the settlements, or providing a basis for further improvement.

C. Project Implementation

Feasibility studies: Constraints and opportunities will have to be identified in terms of Manpower, markets and materials.

Manpower will be assessed with the emphasis on skills, experience and willingness rather than on formal education. Markets will be studied primarily in terms of needs and payment capability in areas adjacent to the settlements, in terms of transport capability and cost, and taking potential market dynamics into account. The risks of competition with and from existing producers and suppliers will be included in the survey, as well as the desirability and opportunities of creating new markets.

The availability of materials and equipment will be studied with an eye to vertical integration, for instance the chain from livestock to tanning to sandal-making to distribution to shops.

Training: The training activity is to take the form of short refresher courses in the settlements, low key and low cost, and demanding little in the form of buildings and infrastructure. Their aim is not to train novices, but to provide encouragement and incentive to people of both sexes who already have skills, but may have become inactive during a camp existence. Since they will often find themselves in an environment which differs from their traditional milieu in terms of availability of raw materials, tools, and marketing procedure, it is intended to teach them the basics of their trades as practiced in the Sudan, sound economic calculation, improved procedure, and improved marketing; for instance teach the blacksmith where he can find scrap iron, how to use cheap oil for tempering steel, sensible pricing of his time and products, how to avoid spending his own skilled time in collecting charcoal or taking the products to the market.

Marketing: Will need encouragement from the project management, in terms of maximum involvement of entrepreneurs in the settlement in the actual build-up phase and in the varied tasks which can improve life there; i.e. house construction and improvement, brickmaking, making of furniture and safe stoves, making and maintenance of farm tools, etc. and during an initial period assisting in the transport of raw materials and goods for local markets. Provision of raw materials may involve cooperation between several settlements, i.e. getting wattle from an afforestation scheme to a settlement with a livestock component which needs it for tanning, and procurement of processed leather from there to another settlement where it can be used for sandals, harnesses or water sacks.

Production: The list of potential activities is long, as shown in the following outline. However, many of the attempts are likely to fail, in view of the experimental character of the project. It is strongly suggested that all production enterprises be started small, and allowed to grow on the basis of sound manufacturing procedures, realistic marketing, individual risk taking and commitment. Ideally, the entrepreneur should be provided with the necessary tools, a sunshade over his head, and enough investment money to see him through a period not exceeding three months. This can be done in the context of the already mentioned refresher courses.

Among possible activities are some which are essential for the functioning of a settlement, some mainly for the purpose of reducing household expenditure, some which produce goods essential for the neighbourhood, some with a potential marketability in larger parts of the country and beyond, and some which are of marginal economic importance but which serve the purpose of keeping up valuable cultural and artistic traditions. Many combine several of these

aspects.

- Brickmaking; essential for construction and improvement of houses, especially in urban settlements. Very low investment, no buildings necessary, skills easily taught, materials mostly easily available.

- Carpentry; essential for construction and improvement of houses and sheds, no workshops necessary, low investment in simple tools, need for provision of raw materials.

- Glazing; mainly for urban settlements, simple to learn, low investment, no workshops necessary; raw materials needed, provides opportunities for work outside settlements.

- Furniture making; essential, at different levels ranging from the most basic beds, tables, chairs and stools to more sophisticated goods for urban markets; can eventually be upgraded to manufacturing of import substitutes if the experience of skilled manpower can be put to use. Investment needs range from sunshades and the most basic tools to well equipped workshops.

- Coffin and suitcase making; meets essential needs for settlers and migrant workers, given skilled workers can be upgraded for urban markets; same comments as for furniture making.

- Ironwork; crucial for all sorts of repair and manufacture, including farmtools, should exist in every settlement. Basic requirements are charcoal, scrap metal, tools and sunshades. In its most traditional form this activity often suffers from poor practices, i.e. the smith wastes time in the market place.

- Farm mechanics; crucial in all rural settlements, needs skills and/or training, adequate workshops, power tools and welding equipment, energy source, materials and spare parts.

- Auto mechanics; essential both in rural and urban areas. Only for refugees with previous skill although apprenticeship should be tried. High investment and profit, same comments as for farm mechanics.

- Bicycle repair; essential particularly in the suburban settlements where distance to work is often quite long. Relatively low investment.

- Wheelbarrow making; less common in the Sudan than in Ethiopia, may be of importance both in suburban and rural areas; needs some skill in metal work, reasonable tool equipment, materials and possibly training. Marketability must be investigated.

- Cart making and maintenance; meets essential needs both in suburban and rural areas. Two and four-wheel carts are relatively common both in Central Sudan and in Ethiopia, but have yet to be introduced in the Southern Region. Apart from marketability, same comments as for wheelbarrows.

- Harness and yoke making; essential for improved and extended use of draft animals. Traditional skills exist, but new designs may be tested, especially for yokes enabling the pulling of very heavy loads. Low investments.

- Saddle making; meets crucial needs for donkey transport. There may be a need for camel saddles in the Eastern region. Skills exist among the refugees. Low investments.

- Boat building, repair and maintenance; crucial for the proposed fishery project in Suakin and potentially relevant for the Port Sudan area. Existing skills are unknown, and training and supervision may be needed. Relatively low investment in tools and boat yard, some in materials, power tools, paints and caulking, sails and rigging.

- Net knotting; has to be checked against cost and availability of imported nets. Repairs are essential, but may require imported materials. Skills relatively easily acquired.

- Rope making; essential in all rural settlements. Low investment, skills widely spread.

- Weaving; traditionally done with great skill in highland Ethiopia and Eritrea, making use of handginned and handspun local dryland cotton; high quality and very low investment but the product is often too expensive to be competitive on the market. Intended mainly as an expenditure-reducing activity, activating children and old people who traditionally do the ginning and spinning. Marginal marketing possibilities in the arts and crafts market.

- Tailoring; essential everywhere. Ongoing activity in many existing settlements, so care should be taken to investigate the market. Skills exist, sewing machines should be supplied at reasonable prices. No workshops needed initially.

- Leather work; traditional highland skill. Uses leather of varying quality, to be supplied from settlements with production of tanned hides and skins. The market should be closely investigated for adequacy of skin quality, and openings for new products. Low investment for simple products, but introduction of new products, especially those aimed at a potential export market, will need both sound planning and economic support during trial phases.

- Sandal making; essential, simple, low investment in elementary tools and sunshades and materials from local livestock. Among the spinoffs are simple leather gloves which should be introduced for people working in thornbush areas and leather sacks for carrying water.

- Shoe making; should be a promising scheme for urban areas. Was well developed in the Eritrean Region. Labour intensive but requires considerable skill. At more sophisticated levels the quality of leather becomes important. Could eventually provide import substitutes. Spinoffs using similar materials and techniques are manufacturing of handbags, wallets, briefcases, belts and suitcases.

- Basketry; essential for household use, done with very great traditional skill culminating in the world famous Ethiopian 'masob'. Very low investment, and tends to be a womens' leisure hour activity which does not compete with other occupations. Marginal marketability in the arts and crafts sector.

- Pottery; traditionally done with some skill in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Essential for household use, including cold water storage and especially gardening in arid lands using pitcher irrigation. Import substitute when used for cooking. Very low investment when using straw for kilnless firing. Marketability not necessarily limited to local areas. There is scope for the introduction of improved designs and methods, and the use of glazes, kilns and potters' wheels.

- Gold and silver work; traditionally done with very great skill in Ethiopia and Eritrea, needs low investment in terms of tools and workshops but high in materials. Economically marginal but always marketable, possibly for export.

- Other jewelry making; same remarks as for gold and silver work, but with brass, corals, sea shells etc. for raw materials.

- Stonecarving; same remarks as for the above, but marginal and dependent on raw materials.

Further types of production based mainly on agricultural activities will include several essential commodities. Among them are:

- Oil pressing and purification; cooking oil, presently expensive and often in short supply, is a highly marketable article.

- Production fruit and vegetable juices. The proposed planting of in particular mango and citrus fruit trees will eventually create a surplus, of which a part can be marketed locally, and a part processed bottled. The more sophisticated process of canning may be introduced eventually, if economically promising.

- Production and bottling of honey, very desirable among Ethiopians and Eritreans. Furthermore, honey from areas untouched by the use of insecticides etc. fetches a high price on international markets.

- Drying of vegetables, herbs and spices etc. Among the most marketable are kerkadeh and hot red peppers.

- Soapmaking; soap represents a considerable part of the expenditure of low income groups, which should be reduced through local manufacturing.

- Saltmaking. A short study has been made for this activity to be located on the outskirts of Port Sudan and possibly at Suakin.

Project management: The experimental nature of the activities in this sector calls for both an emphasis on continuous monitoring and regular annual evaluations, and an adaptive process approach to implementation. As all settlements, rural as well as urban, will need this sector to be included among the income generating activities, a number in excess of 30 specialists will be required. It should be noted that in most cases the management required more of continuous presence in the settlements and close grassroot contacts than of sophisticated technical expertise.

D. Handover

This project differs from most others in the sense that capital investments are low, capital goods like tools and machinery are in the hands of the refugees from the outset, and there are no institutions involved other than small cooperatives or producers' association managed by the beneficiaries.

E. Financial requirements

Some hints are given in Volume Two, pp. 25 f., but further study is necessary. A very preliminary target figure for a rural settlement of 5,000 people would be LS 40,000, not including the cost for management. In urban settlements, with more importance attached to this sector, the investment cost will obviously be higher.

Project Description

A social fund for vulnerable groupsA. Project Purpose and Justification

1. The guiding principle of the existing settlements, and that governing planning for the new settlements to be established after the Conference, is that refugees should be enabled and encouraged to become self-sufficient, through their labour, and through the cultivation of land granted to them under the schemes.

2. It is recognised, however, that there are certain groups of people who can never hope to achieve self-sufficiency and these are principally, the widowed and orphaned, the old and infirm, and the disabled. In caring for these people every effort will continue to be made to ensure that the family and the refugee community does all it can to assist. In certain instances however, and partly as a result of the disruption which the refugee communities and families have experienced, family and communal supports will be insufficient to meet exceptional circumstances. There will be a continued need, for example, in view of the low level of income within most families, for food distribution to continue to the vulnerable groups, after it has ceased for the settlement as a whole. To cater for other material needs for those in the disadvantaged groups alternative mechanisms have to be found if undue hardship and suffering is to be avoided.

3. It is proposed that a Social Fund be established at the Refugee Commissioner's Office, to provide assistance in exceptional cases of need e.g. for the purchase of crutches for the lame; to maintain the house of an isolated old man or woman; to purchase drugs, or other materials for the elderly sick.

4. Such a Fund could not provide for the routine needs of the old, handicapped or orphaned. Provision for their feeding and housing, and for general educational and training needs, etc. will still need to be provided for by other means.

B. Description of Caseload

(Percentage figures for old (over 55), handicapped, orphaned and widowed drawn from demographic survey tables.)

Aged 55-59	1.00%	}	3.69%	} Of total refugee population
60-64	1.16%			
65+	1.53%			
Widowed			2.1%	
Handicapped			3.00%	
Orphans			1.70%	

C. Description of Project

1. It is intended that each settlement will have access to the Social Fund. It is planned that initially S\$1,000 per financial year per 4,000 refugees be allocated to the Project Managers of established settlements, for use as need arises.

2. Expenditure from the Settlement Social Fund will take place only after consultation in each case with an Allocations Committee drawn from settlers. These people, together with the Project Manager will be in the best position to know of individual cases of

hardship, and to judge relative need. Voluntary agency personnel in charge of clinics, and community work within each settlement, will be given membership of the Allocations Committee, and will be able to present cases for support.

3. Full accounts of expenditure will be drawn up by the Projects Manager and submitted to the Allocations Committee, and the Refugee Commissioners Office in Khartoum each quarter. Accounts will be forwarded to all donor agencies to the Social Fund. It will also be open to donors to appoint inspectors to examine the Social Fund accounts of any individual settlement at any time.

4. In due course it is hoped that income from particular projects, and in particular small scale industrial projects, will be used to maintain the Social Fund, and that direct contributions from donors to the Fund itself will be unnecessary. At such a time donor agencies would be requested to provide capital assistance to the projects as a means of indirectly assisting the disadvantaged. Sheltered workshops, at this stage, might be considered, where some of the infirm and handicapped could work for themselves.

Total Financial Requirements

(Figures to be calculated on the basis of para C1 above x total pop. of existing settlements only.)