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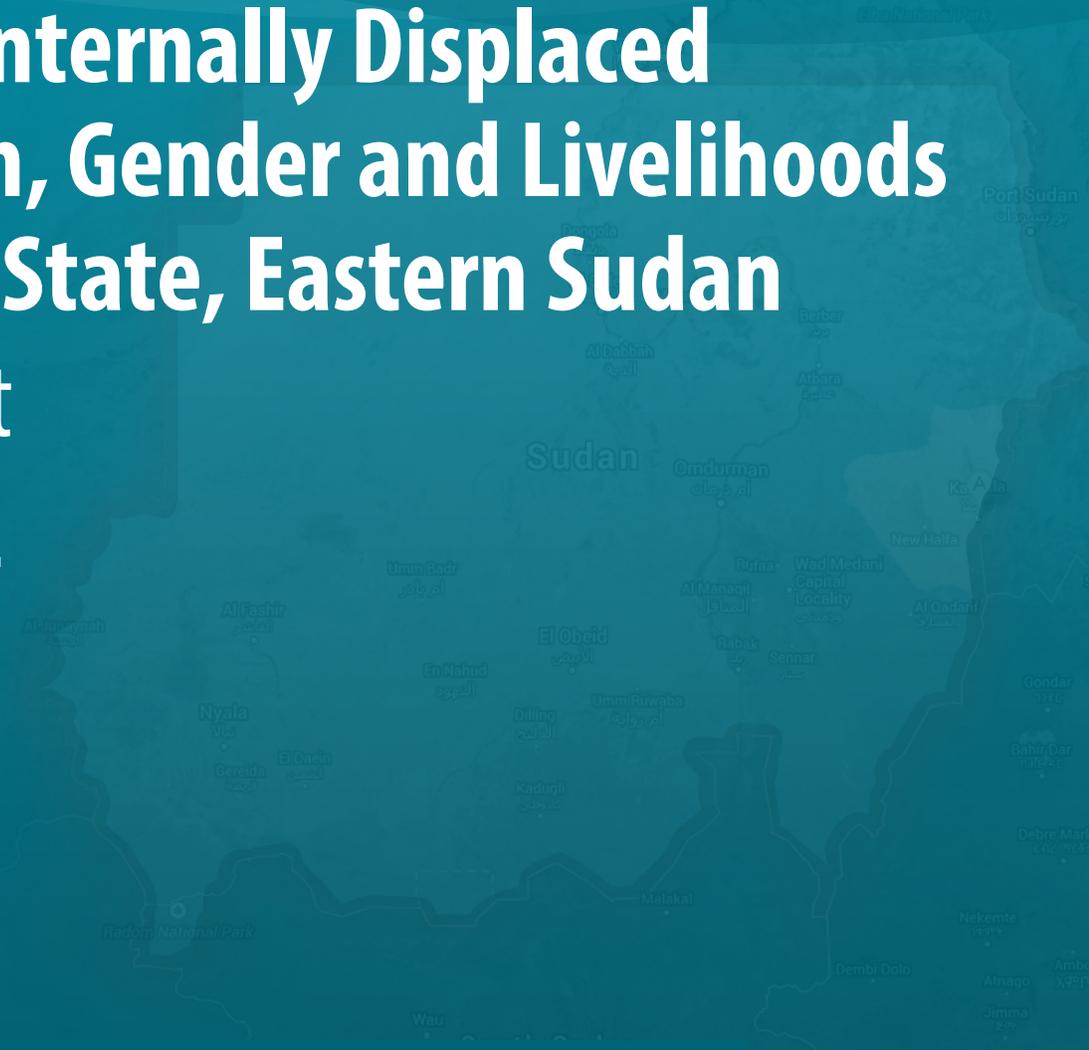
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# Study on Internally Displaced Population, Gender and Livelihoods in Kassala State, Eastern Sudan Final Report

## Working Paper

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Global Program on Forced Displacement  
Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in  
Eastern Sudan Project (SLDP)

# Study on Internally Displaced Population, Gender and Livelihoods in Kassala State, Eastern Sudan

## FINAL REPORT

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15 June 2014



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## FINAL REPORT

# Study on Internally Displaced Populations, Gender and Livelihoods in Kassala State – Eastern Sudan

## 1. Executive Summary

This study on “internally displaced population, gender and livelihoods in Kassala State, Eastern Sudan” was carried out to deepen the analytical work being conducted by the “Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan Project (SLDP)”. It was undertaken to gain a better understanding of gender and conflict issues that can serve as a direct input to support project operations and scaling up, and more urgently to provide guidelines for implementation of the piloting phase of the SLDP in a gender sensitive manner that also targets the provision of equitable livelihood support services to the internally displaced population groups and members of the vulnerable host communities in the targeted locations. From a macro view, this study feeds into the larger research project entitled “Learning on Gender and Conflict in Africa (LOGiCA)”. The study is intended to place the focus of the SLDP on the improvement of livelihoods and services in IDP camps and host communities in rural areas by employing a gender balanced approach based on:

- A more integral analysis of conflict and gender related issues in IDP and host communities;
- Knowledge of livelihood strategies and the livelihood support linkages/networks that exist within and between the IDP camps and the host communities, the existing connections with locality-level organizations, and with social and economic institutions in Kassala town;
- Exploring the circumstances of urban IDPs and their communities of origin, as a vehicle

to increase productivity;

- A clear understanding of the restrictions to achieving a gender equitable access to land and credit, as well as the identification of concrete measures to overcome them; and
- An assessment of potential measures to ensure a gender-balanced definition of community priorities and participation in decision-making and development processes.

The methodology employed by the consultant involved a review of the literature and study of existing reports on the relevant community development operations that are being carried out in Kassala State by United Nations agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and by government departments. The methodology also involved collecting primary data through use of in-depth individual interviews and focus group discussions with representatives of the different stakeholders. Structured interview schedules were used to collect information from representative IDPs and host community members in the specified 6 locations that will be targeted during the piloting phase of the SLDP. The analysis strategy involved comparative examination of the demographic and socio-economic conditions of IDPs and host community members, and the extent of their vulnerability in terms of level of access to livelihood resources and services, and levels of participation in decision making at household and community levels.

The analysis indicated no significant differences between IDPs and host community members in terms of most of the demographic and socio-economic variables. The IDPs and the host communi-

ty members in each of the 6 locations targeted by the SLDP were found to be mostly from the same tribal groups and are of comparable socio-economic conditions. However, the IDPs were found to be relatively more disadvantaged in terms of human and natural resources, and have limited community participation for that reason. Social norms and traditions constitute a hurdle hindering more involvement of women in economic and social spheres. Some of the tribal groups are very conservative, but it was found that some of the other tribes are more tolerant to women involvement in decision making and engagement in income generating activities. No conflicts between IDPs and host communities exist, seemingly because of the shared tribal norms and cultural heritage of the two groups in each of the locations where IDPs are found. All IDPs in the sample expressed a desire to remain in their present displacement destination villages. They have no or little contacts with their areas of origin from where they were displaced. Some IDPs moved to Kassala town and merged with the population in peripheral areas.

The study generated some useful guidelines to be observed during the piloting phase and afterwards to ensure equitable access to the SLDP services by IDPs and host community members, and by males and females in each group. That will foster stability and set the ground for sustainable improvement of the livelihoods in the targeted locations.

## 2. Introduction

Kassala State is one of the poorest regions in Sudan. As a “host community” to refugees and IDPs, most of the population in the rural areas suffer of acute poverty and limited development prospects, not dissimilar from those experienced by the IDPs and refugee population in their midst. Most of the IDPs originated mainly from the war and drought-affected rural areas where the livelihood conditions have continued to deteriorate over the years. Like elsewhere in Sudan, rural people in Kassala State have found themselves under severe stress from chronic food insecurity and poverty caused by the series of droughts that hit the region during the 1980s and the 1990s. The spread of land mines in the state was also behind the exodus of substan-

tial numbers of the agro-pastoral rural population from their original habitats to more secure areas, usually within the boundaries of their recognized tribal lands.

Most IDPs in camps arrived in the second half of the 1990s and early 2000s (specifically in 2002). They were displaced mainly due to the Eritrea-Sudan war and civil war. Movements of IDPs to Kassala State have not fared that well, having to settle mostly in arid lands with limited possibilities of making a living through agriculture or animal husbandry alone. Presently, IDPs in the State have practically no access to humanitarian aid.

According to the information dated 5 June 2014 that was provided to the national consultant during field work for this study by the Director of Planning and Projects in Kassala State’s Ministry of Social Affairs, Culture, Youth and Sports (in accordance with the estimates made by the Humanitarian Aid Commission), there are 90,842 IDPs in Kassala State residing in 12 camps<sup>1</sup> (which are currently officially regarded by Kassala State authorities as permanent IDP villages) and in Kassala town. The number of IDPs who settled permanently in Kassala town is estimated to be 25,132.<sup>2</sup> However, there are indications that large numbers of IDPs have located in the town and that a significant number of IDPs in rural areas commute regularly between the villages (the former camps) and Kassala town to engage in income generating activities and/or to access social services.

The present study on the internally displaced population, gender and livelihoods in Kassala State – Eastern Sudan is part of the Research and Design

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1 According to other reports, there are close to 66,000 IDPs in 11 formally identified camps in Kassala State. The records of the WFP Kassala sub-office indicate that food distribution allocations covered 62,710 IDPs in 11 camps. The term “camp” applies to IDP settlements that often are constituted by several separate sub-units. Kassala State has an estimated total population of 1.79 million, of which close to 30% are in Kassala town. Recent research shows that there are in fact over 70 IDP locations in rural Kassala that can be grouped in 12 camps or settlement locations.

2 The released figures on number of IDPs in Kassala town are not definitive. It is conceivable that more IDPs will relocate and merge with the population of Kassala town as permanent residents.

Piloting component of the larger World Bank's "Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan (SLDP) - Initial Phase Project". The report on the Baseline Survey (BL) for the SLDP provided updated and verifiable data and information on the conditions of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in Kassala State. The overall objective of the project is "to strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders, including state authorities, displaced persons and vulnerable host communities, to plan and deliver services and develop sustainable livelihoods". The project pilots an approach whereby local community groups will plan, prioritize and decide on local development activities and manage the implementation of projects. Local community groups will select business initiatives, proposed by community members, to receive grants and revolving loans. This will be done through facilitated community consultation and decision-making processes. The approach is intended to empower IDPs and host communities to become drivers of their own development, rather than recipients of aid. The pilot project will focus on a few priority communities identified through the initial BL. However, two communities that were not included in the initial BL survey were later added as target communities for the piloting phase of the SLDP. These latter villages include Krai Dareer (in West Kassala locality) and El Geneid (in River Atbara locality). A separate baseline survey for these added communities was conducted in late May, 2014.

The piloting phase (PP) of the SLDP will be implemented for about 2 years under component 3 in order to assess its impact and sustainability of the financed income generation activities in the targeted communities. This PP performance assessment would be conducted under mandate spelt out in component 4 of SLDP with the objective of scaling up the successful Kassala experiment into a major initiative covering all vulnerable communities (i.e. IDPs and refugees and local host communities) in the three states of Eastern Sudan namely Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref.

### 3. Objectives of the Study

The present study on internally displaced population, gender and livelihoods in Kassala State, emanated from the 2nd component of the SLDP, which has four integral components, namely:

1. Development of Local Government Structures and Capacities (including project management)
2. Research and Design of Pilot
3. Implementation and Evaluation of Pilot
4. Evaluation and Recommendations for Expansion and Replication

Component 3, "implementation and evaluation of the pilot" focuses on the provision of direct support to the target communities through a demand driven process and concentrates most of the resources of the project. Given existing conditions in the region it is envisaged that the support will focus mainly on livelihood promotion activities.

However, component 2 "research and design of the pilot" is a key element of the project which is geared towards conducting in-depth analysis of livelihoods and service provision processes as a basis for the design of project interventions. The present study is conducted in close coordination with other analytical activities conducted as part of component 2, in order to support the design and implementation of pilot activities under component 3.

Thus, this study on "internally displaced population, gender and livelihoods in Kassala State" is embarked on to contribute to deepening of the analytical work being conducted by the SLDP, to gain a better understanding of gender and other related issues that can serve as a direct input to support project operations and scaling up. The study is conducted to provide guidelines that serve to focus the SLDP's deliveries in Kassala State on potentially viable livelihood activities that suit the vulnerable IDP and host community population in the targeted locations in Kassala State with:

- Exploring the circumstances of IDPs and links

with their communities of origin, as a vehicle to increase productivity;

- Analysis of the existing grassroots livelihood strategies adopted for survival by the vulnerable IDPs and host community members, and the factors that hinder their improvement and sustainability;
- A gender analysis of issues relating to household division of labor, participation in decision making, contribution to livelihood activities, and engagement in livelihood-related networking within and between communities;
- Suggesting potentially viable measures that ensure a gender-balanced definition of community priorities encourage gender-balanced participation in decision-making, and greater involvement in development processes by the targeted beneficiaries;
- A clear understanding of the restrictions to achieving a gender equitable access to land and credit, as well as identification of concrete measures to overcome them;
- Identification of potentially viable livelihood activities and strategies for their sustainability that can be effectively supported by the SLDP during its upcoming 2-year piloting phase.

## 4. The Targeted Communities

As guided by the findings of the BL, the criteria for selection of the communities to be targeted during the piloting phase of the SLDP in Kassala State included:

- i. Degree of vulnerability (as reflected by the percentage of the households headed by women);
- ii. Income/poverty level;
- iii. Experience on participation in programs to access services to increase productivity (credit/savings);
- iv. Community organizations; and

- v. Closeness/interaction with other communities (that maximizes opportunities for exchanges and marketing).

The present study on the internally displaced population, gender and livelihoods study focuses on gender analysis that covers the following aspects, among others:

- Division of labour in IDPs and host community households
- Involvement in community development activities
- Memberships in community based organizations
- Networking within and between IDPs and host communities
- Access to education and training services
- Nature of livelihood activities
- Access to land and other natural resources
- Land tenure arrangements in practice
- Access to technical support / production input supply services
- Access to extension services
- Access to credit services
- Access to marketing services

The pilot project focuses on few priority communities. The Government of Kassala has influenced the selection of some of the locations to be targeted by the SLDP, but the selection was largely based on the recommendations of the SLDP. It is agreed that the project will target up to 6 locations (four of which have groups of drought- and war-affected IDPs (mainly from the Bani Amer and Hadendewa tribes), and the other two (Krai Dareer and El Geneid) were selected by suggestion from the State authorities that call for expanding the piloting to cover other regions (not hosting IDPs) which are populated by members of other tribes (in this case the Rashaida and Shukriya). Thus, the agreed communities for the initial pilot-

ing phase of the Sustainable Livelihood for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan - Initial Phase Project (SLDP), on which the present study is focused, are Amara and Tagoug (in Rural Kassala Locality), Bariai (in Telkuk Locality), Hadalia (in North Delta Locality), Krai Dareer (in West Kassala Locality) and El Geneid (in River Atrbara Locality).

The SLDP will pilot an approach whereby local community groups will plan, prioritize and decided on local development activities and manage the implementation of projects. Local community groups will select business initiatives, proposed by community members, to receive grants and revolving loans. This was done through facilitated community consultation and decision-making processes. The approach is intended to empower IDPs and host communities to become drivers of their own development, rather than recipients of aid.

## 5. IDPs and Gender Issues, A Main Focus of the Present Study

According to the recent BL survey conducted by the IDPs livelihood project, women headed households in IDPs camps range between 5% and 12% of the households. The higher figure corresponds to the southwestern part of the State, which is close to Kassala town.

Tradition and cultural patterns in Sudan have hampered women's development. As influenced by social norms and tribal cultural standards, women's tasks in the rural areas in Kassala State, are mainly confined to domestic duties. Their involvement in income generating activities is generally minimal, and their participation in community decision-making is not socially approved. Women comprise half of the population in the region and 35% of them are reported as extremely poor. The gender inequalities faced by women are reflected, among other indicators, by high illiteracy rates (close to 56% of women in the region are illiterate). Constraints on girls' education, limited opportunities

for vocational training, early marriage and high birth mortality contribute to widen the gender gap in eastern Sudan.

Presently, some enlightened women in eastern Sudan are assuming a more active role in family and community affairs. War had a devastating effect on the social fabric, and had generated the phenomena of "women-headed households". Because of the increasing number of the households headed by women, and because of the relative empowerment that women have acquired through engagement in income generating activities, men are becoming more tolerant of women's engagement in social affairs. Economically active women in the rural areas are engaged in income-generating activities, including agriculture, livestock; handcraft works, and food processing.

No events of gender based violence specific to the IDP community, or that merit a differentiated treatment than to the local population as a whole, have been reported in Kassala State. This might be partly due to the time elapsed since the actual displacement, as well as to the IDP communities assuming similar social patterns as the host population. The study will attempt to identify whether gender-based violence or conflicts have been linked to shifts in gender dynamics under the main areas of the study: access to land and property; livelihoods; service delivery and community governance. However, important barriers remain to full female empowerment. Tribal practices as well as the pervasiveness of traditional property and tenure systems that restrict the capacity of women to own land and livestock are among the main factors in this regard.

As the objective of the "Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan Project" is to strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders, including state authorities, displaced persons and vulnerable host communities, to plan and deliver services and develop sustainable livelihoods, the gender study will focus on the priority communities identified through the initial baseline survey. Criteria for such selection included, among others, degree of vulnerability (women-headed household), income/poverty, ac-

cess to services to increase productivity, and effectiveness of community organizations. Being a pilot project with limited resources, the project will also consider targeting communities that offer more cost-effectiveness in the provision of support and where the impact of intervention would be greater, maximizing opportunities for replication and scaling up.

The project pilots an approach whereby local community groups will plan, prioritize and decided on local development activities and manage the implementation of projects. Local community groups will select business initiatives, proposed by community members, to receive grants and revolving loans. This was done through facilitated community consultation and decision-making processes. The approach is intended to empower IDPs and host communities to become drivers of their own development, rather than recipients of aid.

The project consists of four components:

1. Development of Local Government Structures and Capacities (including project management)
2. Research and Design of Pilot
3. Implementation and Evaluation of Pilot
4. Evaluation and Recommendations for Expansion and Replication

Component 3, “implementation and evaluation of the pilot” focuses on the provision of direct support to the target communities through a demand driven process and concentrates most of the resources of the project. Given existing conditions in the region it is envisaged that the support will focus mainly on livelihood promotion activities.

However, component 2 “research and design of the pilot” is a key element of the project geared towards conducted in-depth analysis of livelihoods and service provision processes as a basis for the design of project interventions.

The present study on “internally displaced population, gender and livelihoods” also contributes to

deepen the analytical work in Kassala State being conducted by the “sustainable livelihoods project” in terms of gaining a better understanding of gender issues that can serve as a direct input to support project operations and scaling up.

It is envisaged that the study will complement the focus of the project on the improvement of livelihoods and services in IDP camps and host communities in rural area with:

- a) The identification of livelihood linkages/networks between the IDP camps and Kassala town, while exploring the circumstances of urban IDPs and their communities of origin, as a vehicle to increase productivity;
- b) A clear understanding of the restrictions to achieving a gender equitable access to land and credit, as well as the identification of concrete measures to overcome them; and
- c) An assessment of potential measures to ensure a gender-balanced definition of community priorities and participation in decision-making and development processes.

## 6. Scope of the work

The study is guided by the conceptual framework developed by the World Bank’s Learning on Gender and Conflict in Africa (LOGiCA) program and the Global Program on Forced Displacement (GPDF), aiming at supporting gender-sensitive activities related to insecurity and violence in conflict-affected and post-conflict countries. LOGiCA’s main objective is to increase gender-specific programming in post-conflict countries in Africa, while GPDF aims at identifying opportunities to improve the Bank’s contribution to an enhanced development response to forced displacement that supports economically and socially sustainable solutions:

### ***Forced displacement and its impact on gender relations***

The study will examine the changes in relations that took place after displacement to Kassala State, as well as to whether changes in gender roles and

responsibilities among IDP communities have stabilized after more than 15 years of resettlement or there are still on-going changes due to livelihood and environmental factors. The study will draw conclusions on the comparative situation of IDPs and host communities, and their functional links with urban Kassala community.

### **Positive and negative repercussions due to shifts in gender dynamics**

The study attempts to identify challenges and opportunities present in the conflict and displacement context with regard to promotion of gender equality. The study will review the main livelihoods strategies of women in the region and conduct an in-depth analysis of the business cycle for one or two key economic activities. Particular emphasis was given to the assessment of skills, production and marketing strategies, as well as to rural-urban linkages that contribute toward increased productivity and income. For this purpose the study will estimate the extent of existing functional links established by IDPs and rural host communities with the social and economic service institutions located in Kassala town.

The study will focus on the review of the provision of services with a direct impact on livelihoods. The provision of basic services (e.g. water, health, primary education, sanitation, etc.) while of extreme importance will not be covered by the study.

The provision of savings and credit, transport and communication to access markets and secure production inputs, as well as skills, information and technical support to increase productivity, are some of the services that was appraised by the study. The provision of information and support on legal aspects related to land and property and on conflict resolution are also key public services to be analyzed with particular consideration to the development of gender-balanced responses.

The study will analyze the extent and quality of women's participation in community organizations and decision-making. Customary, family related and legal restrictions will be analyzed and proposals for improvement formulated.

The study will contribute suggestions for guiding the activities of the livelihoods project from a gender-balanced perspective and provide specific recommendations to improve the operation of the project and facilitate its scaling up.

## **7. Methodology**

The methodology used for fulfilling the objectives of the present study involved

1. Initial engagement in review of literature on gender and displacement in Sudan with emphasis on Eastern Sudan.
2. Review of recent projects and activities with gender components that were implemented or are being implemented by other agencies in Kassala State to find the lessons learned and the potentially applicable good practices.
3. Development of a research methodology based on a set of research questions that guided fieldwork, as well as on use of structured schedules for conducting interviews with key informants and selected community representatives in each of the locations targeted by the SLDP in its initial piloting phase. The methodology also included conduction of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with the different institutional stakeholders including UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO - the Integrated Food Security Project (IFSP)- and WFP), World Bank supported projects (CDF, SLDP), international NGOs (Practical Action, Plan Sudan,, German Agro Action), national NGOs (Friends of Peace & Development Organization (FPDO), and government ministries and departments, namely Ministry of Finance, National Economy and Manpower (interviews were conducted with Director of the Director of the General Directorate for Planning and Development and his Deputies), the Ministry of Social Affairs, Culture, Youth and Sports (interviews were conducted with the Director of Planning, Research and Projects, and with the General Director of Kassala State's Microfinance Corporation), the Ministry of

Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries (interviews were conducted with the Deputy General Manager and the Director of the Planning Unit). The names of the interviewees are listed in Appendices 1 and 2). Appendix 1 includes a list of the IDPs and host community members that were interviewed for purposes of the study. Appendix 2 includes the study implementation schedule that shows the names and institutional affiliations of the institutional stakeholders that were interviewed by the national consultant.

4. Conducting qualitative and quantitative analysis of data.<sup>3</sup>
5. Conducting two workshops with key partners and stakeholders in Kassala on the findings and recommendations of the study.
6. Coordination with the livelihoods project in the conduction of the study and in the definition of the specific outcomes expected by the project as an input to its operations.
7. Prepare an inception report, a brief interim report, and a final report on the study.

The in-depth interviews and focus group discussions that were employed to collect data reflecting on the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of IDPs and members of host communities in the 6 locations that are targeted for project implementation during the up-coming 2-year piloting phase of the SLDP. The Household was used as the unit of analysis, meaning that relevant data reflecting the status of all members of the family was compiled. Gender analysis of data was uniformly conducted to serve the purposes of the study.

From each of the targeted communities that host IDPs, a small sample representing the IDP households was taken, and an equal one representing

resident host community households was selected. This applied to four of the piloting communities where IDPs are found, namely *Amara* and *Tagoug* villages (in Rural Kassal locality), *Bariai* village (in Telkuk locality), and *Hadalia* (in North Delta locality). These communities were formerly covered by the baseline survey. The other two communities of *Krai Dareer* (in West Kassala locality) and *El Geneid* (in River Atbara locality) have no IDPs living in them. Analysis comparing IDPs and Host communities in these two communities is unwarranted. However, gender analysis was possible in all six communities, as information on male and female characteristics and the livelihood strategies adopted by the economically active members in each household was collected. The sampling plan was based on selection of 3 male-headed households and 3 female-headed households from each IDP and host community. Thus, the needed data were collected from males and females and subjected to comparative analysis.

The extent of socioeconomic participation of males and females among the IDPs and that among the host community members was compared and interpreted.

The study is also to be viewed as a means for identifying the development needs of males and females in the targeted locations and ways for increasing their socio economic participation.

## 8. An exploration of the circumstances of IDPs and links with their communities of origin, as a vehicle to increase productivity

The IDPs in the sample households that were interviewed for purposes of the present study were selected on the basis of equal representation of the sexes. The head of the household was interviewed in each case and asked to report information as required to the posed questions. Most of the IDPs who were interviewed were found to belong to the Hadendewa tribe, followed in magnitude by the

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<sup>3</sup> The national consultant conducted all the interviews with the institutional stakeholders, and led and participated in field data collection from representatives of the communities that are selected for the piloting phase of the SLDP, and conducted the data analysis using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

Bani Amer. The tribes of West African origin constituted a minority, but a more active one in terms of intensive use of the households' human resources. They use their human capital more exhaustively in pursuit of their different livelihoods.

The length of stay of the interviewed IDPs in their present locations ranged between 2 and 25 years. Over 50% of them have continued to reside in their present settlement locations for over 15 years. They were mainly displaced from near-by areas within the boundaries of Rural Kassala, Telkuk and Hameshkoreib localities (the latter locality is relatively more distant, and together with Telkuk had suffered most from war and severe drought conditions). About 85% of the IDPs indicated that they have escaped from war that was raging in their areas of origin and moved to their present locations to seek refuge in safe communities, preferably those populated by members of their tribes where they can be socially fitting. About 11% of the IDPs mentioned drought as a main reason for their forced migration, and only few (3.7%) that they are actually economic migrants. They settled in their present locations because of existing opportunities for access to social amenities and engagement in income generation activities.

About 37% of the IDPs were born in their present displacement destination locations. Those who were born in other locations inside Kassala State constituted about 56% of the interviewed IDPs. Only a small minority was displaced from more distant locations in another state, or had crossed the borders from a neighboring country (specifically Eritrea in this case).

About 52% of the IDPs have settled in their present location during the 1990s, and about 48% of them have arrived in 2002 or afterwards. Most of the IDPs (88.9%) indicated that they have no links with their rural areas of origin, and that they have a desire to remain permanently in their present locations. Only 11.1% of the interviewed IDPs households have members who return seasonally to their places of origin, mainly for cultivation of rain fed crops. All of the IDPs have indicated that they have no desire to migrate to other places; they prefer to stay where they are,

and have acquired a sense of being settled members having equal opportunities to gain a living. Nevertheless, and because of their relative lack of livelihood assets, compared with host community members, IDPs should continue to be treated for a good while by development agencies as separate population groups composed of more vulnerable and relatively socially deprived people.

## 9. Existing Income Generating Activities in the 6 Locations Targeted by the SLDP.

From the results of analysis of data compiled for this study, the income generation activities practiced by the residents in the 6 communities (villages) targeted by the SLDP for piloting are mainly farming (plant crop production), livestock rearing, and trade. The practice of making and selling home-based food processing products and handicrafts is common among women in some of the locations). Information on the types of income generation activities already practiced in the targeted communities by IDPs and host community members in the sample is given below.

### Amara

Amara village is a rural settlement located in Rural Kassala locality. The population (represented in the sample) is composed predominantly of members of the Bani Amer tribe. Analysis of the primary data collected from the potential beneficiaries of the SLDP in Amara indicated the farming is practiced as a means for generating income by males. Animal production activities are not practiced applied. None of household members (males or females) in the sample depended on animal production as a means for generating income. However, trade is practiced mainly by few female members in the different households as means of generating income for their families. Lack of assets (including land and financial capital) is stated as the principal hurdle hindering engagement in farming activities, and the other means of income generation by both male and female members of the community. Women engagement in income

generating activities outside their homes is socially prohibited because of cultural norms that separate the sexes, and that attitude stems from deeply seated religious teachings.

### **Tagoug – El Madrasa**

Tagoug village is located in Rural Kassala locality. The population (based on the sample) is composed predominantly of members of tribes of a West African origin (Fallata, Hausa, Barno, etc.), with a minority of Hadendewa and Bani Amer. The Hausa people and members of other West African tribal groups are very visible in Eastern Sudan. The first non-indigenous settlers in the area were the Fellata people, who migrated from Nigeria in 1923–1929, followed by Masaleet, Hausa, Fur, and other West African people who came to find work as laborers in the Gash Scheme and in the mechanized farming areas. They settled in towns to work as casual laborers, and also in villages in the rural areas where they practiced farming in small landholdings (mainly laborers and sharecroppers).

Data analysis for Tagoug indicated that farming is practiced by males in all of the IDP households. Females in 50% of the IDP households were also found to be engaged in farming practices. In contrast, none of IDPs household members in sample (both males and females) were found to be engaged in animal production activities, compared with host community households among whom about 45% of the male and female members practice animal production for income generation purposes. Data analysis also revealed that only a small minority of the IDP and host community households have male members engaged in trade. None of the females in the sample households were found to practice trade.

### **Bariai**

Bariai village is located in Telkuk locality. The population (based on the sample) is composed predominantly of members of the Hadendewa tribe. Data analysis revealed that most of the IDP and host community households (two third in each case) have male members engaged in farming practices. However, none of the households (the

IDP and host community households alike) engage women in agricultural activities. It was also found that none of the IDPs households have female members practicing animal production, while only about 15% of the host community household female members are involved in animal production activities. Animal production is mainly practiced by male members of the households (about 50% of the host community households have male members practicing animal production and only about one third of the IDPs households have male members practicing animal rearing for income generation). Data analysis also revealed that a little over 15% of the IDPs households have male members practicing trade. None of the IDP households have women engaged in trade, and the same is true for host community households. Trade is practiced solely by males in about one third of the host community households, and to a lesser extent by males belonging to IDPs families. Thus, engagement in farming and trade in Bariai, at present, is a male's business in both of the IDP and host community households. Since animal production is practiced by male in both IDP and host community households, and that about 15% of the host community households engage women in animal production, there is a potential for women in IDP household to opt for practicing animal production if they get the opportunity.

### **Hadalia**

Hadalia village is located in North Delta locality. The population (based on the sample) is composed predominantly of members of the Hadendewa tribe. Data analysis indicated that women are not engaged in income generating activities relating to farming, animal rearing or trade. Farming is practiced by male members of the IDP and host community households. Fifty percent of the IDP households in the sample have males practicing farming activities, while 75% of the households of the host community have males engaged in farming as an income generation activity. Access to land by IDPs in Hadalia is restricted by the recognized rights of the host community members. Their being members of the same tribe of the host community members has facilitated some access to farm

land cultivation. The Hadendewa have historically enjoyed autonomous control over their resources. They have always allowed landless members of their tribe and others to cultivate land parcels in their territory, but on the condition that the users agree to pay token land rents (referred to in as gudab) in recognition of the land ownership rights vested on the Hadendewa by customary laws.

Animal production in Hadalia is only practiced by male members of the host community households. None of the IDP and host community families in the sample have females practicing animal rearing. Also, none of the IDP and host community families in the sample have females practicing trade activities. Trade is practiced by males in 75% of the sample host community households, and by males in 50% of the interviewed IDP households. The cultural norms of the IDPs and the host community are similar, all being members of the Hadendewa tribe. The deep seated cultural norms are likely to constitute a formidable barrier to engagement of women in income generation activities outside their homes. Thus, there is a potential for engaging women in home-based income generation activities. Such an engagement is socially permissible, since women are not going to mix with men, and they can form women productive groups without much social restrictions.

### **Krai Dareer**

Krai Dareer village is located in West Kassala locality. The population (based on the sample) is composed predominantly of members of the Rashyida tribe. This community is not hosting IDPs. It is a homogeneous community composed members of settled families. Comparison in terms of engagement in income generation activities was based on gender analysis. The data revealed that all of the households in the sample have male members who are engaged in farming as an income generation activity, compared to only 15% of the households that have females engaged in agricultural production. Women are more involved in small animal production (in 58% of the interviewed households) and a lesser number of the households have men engaged in animal production. Trade is solely

engaged in by males (about 43% of the households reported male member's engagement in trade activities. The remainders are mainly wage earners from laboring work. The Rashyida are known to active in local and cross border trade activities.

The Rashyida are present in significant numbers in West Kassala locality and elsewhere in Kassala States. They are to be regarded as relatively recent migrants. Their forefathers migrated to Sudan from the Arabian Peninsula a little bit more than a century ago, but they have managed to keep their cultural heritage and social norms almost intact. The Rashyida used to lead a predominantly transhumant pastoralist way of life. Lately, however, they have recently become more inclined to settle. They now reside with greater concentration in West Kassala locality, where they have formally established a series of villages and homesteads with permanent building materials in an area stretching from Kassala town to the Butana bridge on River Atbara (and that was with the consent of the state government, and the leaders of the other tribes (notably the Hadendewa who regard the location where the Rashyida are settled now to be part of their customarily owned ancestral land). Krai Dareer is one of the relatively recent settlements of the Rashyida.

### **El Geneid**

El Geneid is located in River Atbara locality. The population (based on the sample) is composed predominantly of members of the Shukriya tribe. The Shukriya are the principal inhabitants of the Butana region (a vast territory rich in rangelands) and are predominantly agro-pastoralists. They are regarded as one of the Arabic speaking peoples who emerged as powerful tribes in northern Sudan following the downfall of the old Nubian Kingdoms. Most of the population of El Geneid is composed of members of the Shukriya tribe who were settled (following the establishment of the New Halfa Agricultural Scheme following the settlement of the Nubians who were forced to migrate to the New Halfa area because of construction of the High Dam in Egypt which resulted in the inundation of their ancestral lands. The government decided to give tenancies in the New Halfa project to mem-

bers of the Shukriya in order to prevent any feeling of grievance among members of the Shukriya tribe which has claims over the land in which the New Halfa Agricultural project is located. Thus, a significant number of the households in El Geneid have tenancies of 15 feddans in the adjacent irrigated agricultural scheme.

The analysis of the data obtained from the sample household indicated that most of the community residents are engaged in farming, animal production and trade activities as means of livelihood. Farming is practiced by males in 78% of the sample household, compared to 22% of the households where women are also engaged in farming operations. Many of the residents practice irrigated agriculture in tenancies in New Halfa Agricultural Project and some also practice rain fed agriculture. Animal production is also a main activity in El Geneid, where 56% of the household in the sample have males engaged in animal production, and fe-

males in 66% of the sample households that were indicated their involvement in animal production activities. Trade was also found to be a major means of livelihood for men in about 56% of the households, and fewer women practice trade as revealed to be the case in 22% of the households.

## 10. Rank ordering of the main livelihood activities engaged on in the targeted locations

The ranking of the three main livelihood activities in the 6 locations as determined by sample members is displayed in Tables 1, 2 & 3. From the results displayed, farming is practiced by all male sample members, and by only 42.4% in the households represented by women. Also animal production is practiced by more men (29.5%) than women (15.2%). Trade is also more practiced by men (26.5%) than women (9.1%).

**Table 1: Ranking of farming by importance as an income generating activities by potential beneficiaries of the SLDP**

Ranking of farming as income generating activity	Ranking by Male sample members %	Ranking by Female sample members %	Ranking by All sample members %
1 (Most important)	47.1	15.2	31.3
2 (Second important)	38.2	24.2	31.3
3 (Third important)	11.8	3.0	7.5
4 (Fourth important)	2.9	0.0	1.5
7 (Not practiced)	0.0	57.6	28.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table2: Ranking of animal rearing by importance as an income generating activities by potential beneficiaries of the SLDP**

Ranking of animal rearing as income generating activity	Ranking by Male sample members %	Ranking by Female sample members %	Ranking by All sample members %
1 (Most important)	11.8	6.1	9.0
2 (Second important)	8.8	3.0	6.0
3 (Third important)	5.9	6.1	6.0
4 (Fourth important)	2.9	0.0	1.5
7 (Not practiced)	70.6	84.8	77.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3: Ranking of trade by importance as an income generating activities by potential beneficiaries of the SLDP**

Ranking of trade as income generating activity	Ranking by Male sample members %	Ranking by Female sample members %	Ranking by All sample members %
1 (Most important)	11.8	9.1	10.4
2 (Second important)	8.8	0.0	4.5
3 (Third important)	2.9	0.0	1.5
4 (Fourth important)	2.9	0.0	1.5
7 (Not practiced)	73.5	90.9	82.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 11. A Gender Analysis of Existing Income Generation Activities in the Targeted Locations

Analysis conducted for males and females in the IDPs and the host communities indicated greater engagement of males in the two groups in income generating activities. Host community male members are more engaged in income generation than their IDP counterparts. While all male host community members are practicing farming, 92% of the IDPs do the same. The sustainability of farming as an income generation activity is threatened by low rainfall, desertification and high infestation of farm land by the noxious muskeet shrubs that cover large expanses of land and deplete soil water.

Animal production is practiced in the different locations to varying extents. While 52.4% of the male host community members practice animal production, only 7.7% of the IDP community male members are involved in animal rearing. While 52.4% of the male host community members in the sample practice trade for income generation, only 23% of their IDP community male members are engaged in trade activities. About 38% of the host community males have receive salaries from monthly paid jobs, a smaller segment of the male IDPs (30%) are employed in salaried jobs. However, the engagement in work as casual laborers for earning wages is greater among the

IDP males (61.5%) than among the host community males in the sample, of whom 38% earn income from work as wage earners.

The practicing of farming is limited among females in the targeted communities (10.1% of the host community females indicated that they practice farming activities, while only 7.1% of the IDP females revealed that they practice plant crop production). The analysis also indicated that animal production is practiced by significant numbers of females in the sample host communities (42.1%), compared to only 7.1% of engagement in animal rearing among their IDP female counterparts. However engagement of female IDP community members in trade (14.3%) is relatively greater than that of females of the host communities (10.5%). About 5% of the sample host community women (who are relatively more educated) are employed in jobs in which they receive monthly salaries. None of the IDPs women in the sample are employed in such jobs. They depend on work as casual laborers for earning some income, while none of the host community women engage in work as casual laborers.

## 12. Gender Analysis of Access to Farm Land

Both men and women are vulnerable in terms of security of land tenure in the locations targeted by the SLDP. The state land acquisition and tenure policies, coupled with the adverse physical and socio-economic impacts of drought and the pro-

longed social instability in the region, have resulted in wide-spread vulnerabilities in the livelihood activities based on farming, and in alarming food insecurity situations, especially among female farmers. The customary rights to land ownership and access to natural resources have been threatened and eroded in places by the inequitable land distribution policies of the past, by the forceful implementation of the recent changes in land ownership legislations, and by the growing competition for access to land and natural resources among the different population groups. The internally displaced persons are the most disadvantaged groups that face problems relating to access to land and other natural resources for sustaining their livelihoods.

The analysis of data in this study indicated that the average size of farm land area in possession of the male members of the targeted communities was found to be significantly larger than the average land available to their female counterparts. Men on the average have 22.67 feddans of farm land each, while women on the average have access to only 1.17 feddans.<sup>4</sup> This indicates the significant inequitable engagement of males and females in farming operations. The analysis also indicated that larger land parcels (an average of 14.83 feddans) are actually cultivated by males on the average. Women on the other hand cultivate their much smaller farm land plots without having the

opportunity to leave part of their farm land parcels to rest for allowing natural regeneration of soil fertility. The possibility of engagement of women in farming is also curtailed by their relatively smaller family sizes, which translates into possessing limited human capital resources. A most limiting factor facing women engagement in farming, is the cultural tradition of some tribal groups which regard farming as males' business, and that women are ought to remain at home to cater mainly for the their routine household domestic duties.

### 13. Gender Analysis of Household Division of Labor:

The division of in the sample households in the different activities is reflected in Table 4. Generally, men perform most of the work to be done outside the household, and the females are mainly engaged in domestic work at home. Some women contribute to work outside the household, mainly in matters related to animal production (usually within the premises of the household or in nearby locations) and some of them engage in marketing of non-farm income generation items produced at home. Female engagement in farming is minimal for the reasons alluded to above (mainly because of their lack of access to farm land), but engagement of women in rearing of small animals is more socially approved and more visible in some locations.

4 One feddan = 4200 square meters.

<b>Family members</b>	<b>Farming %</b>	<b>Animal rearing %</b>	<b>Non-farm income work %</b>	<b>Water fetching %</b>	<b>Fuel fetching %</b>	<b>Cooking %</b>	<b>Cleaning %</b>	<b>Clothes washing</b>
Adult males	63	43	70	56	53	0	0	0
Male children	16	15	5	19	12	0	0	0
Adult females	13	37	23	20	29	88	79	80
Female children	8	5	2	5	6	12	21	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 14. Gender Analysis of Need for Financial Services

Analysis of the expressed needs for financial services among males in the sample indicated that the majority of the male IDPs (54%) and the host community males (52%) are in favor of getting access to money loans to finance non-farm income generation activities. The need for financial support for animal production activities is also substantial (expressed by 43% of male in the host communities and 39% by the male IDPs). Money lending services for support of farming is also substantial (43% among host community males and only 23% among the male IDPs).

The desire to acquire finance for engaging in non-farm income generation activities by both IDP and host community females is also great and comparable with that of the males in the two community groups. Women in both of the IDP and host communities expressed desire, but to a lesser degree, to obtain finance services for animal production activities (14% and 11% respectively). There seems to be no desire for getting finance for farming operations among the IDP females, understandably because of the restriction they are facing in terms of acquiring farm land, and also because of the limiting cultural norms of their respective tribes. None of them had expresses need for financing agricultural production. As for the females in the host communities, only few (5%) have expresses a desire for getting their farming operations finance by relevant agencies.

## 15. Gender Analysis of Participation in Decision Making

Males are playing dominant role in community decision making, especially those who are members of the host communities. Participation in community decision making is rather limited among the IDP males because of the vulnerabilities they are facing. The participation of females, whether in the IDPs or the host communities is almost absent

in some of the targeted locations populated by members of the more conservative tribes. Women's participation in decision making, whether at household or community level, is restricted for a host of reasons. Only 28% of the male sample members believe that women have equal opportunity to participate in community decision making (this indicates the percentage of males who are more tolerant to women's engagement in public affairs). Women are perceived as less educated and less experienced to deal with community issues. Men are harboring restrictive attitudes concerning women that are enforced by social norms and traditions. The empowering of women through support of income generation livelihood activities, coupled with raising awareness and encouragement of cooperative group work, can be viewed as a viable means for encouraging women to participate effectively in household and community decision making. These will constitute potentially viable measures to ensure a gender-balanced definition of community priorities and participation in decision-making and development processes.

## 16. Gender Analysis of Engagement in Livelihoods-Related Networking

Networking with village-level, locality level and state level organizations (in Kassala town) is very limited among members of the population in the locations targeted by the SLDP. However, in each of the communities are found leaders and elites who are dominant figures and relatively more connected, and have served as village committee member for the NGO-supported projects that had targeted some the villages (for example Plan Sudan, Practical Action, CDF). Some of these leaders belong to the ruling party, and have access to party and governmental resources and personnel. It is rare to find many women in this category. There is likelihood that the local elites will reap much of the benefits of the livelihood support services, if no careful selection is made to target the poorer segments of the population in the different locations.

## 17. The Potentially Viable Livelihood Activities and Strategies for their Sustainability that Can Be Effectively Supported By the SLDP During its Upcoming 2-Year Piloting Phase

Given the agricultural resource base and experiences of the targeted rural population in the piloting locations, the SLDP should give priority to financing projects that will serve to ensure food security and adequate human nutrition, as a means for creating a more productive human resource base for poverty eradication and sustainable development. The local people have ample crop and animal production experiences that can be assisted through adequate means of financing, preferably through the formation of cooperatives or private associations involving group work of the more disadvantaged. Cottage industries for home-based food processing activities involving group work should be encouraged as another means for alleviating poverty, and a way for development of self-reliance among the targeted beneficiaries. The fact that the project is essentially a poverty reduction one, fitting with Millennium Development Goal 1, should always be kept in mind by the project management. The project is not meant to serve the relatively rich persons to become more relatively richer. The project should not go for supporting potentially successful projects that are run by the local elites who are by no means part of the impoverished population. The project should be vigilant about the possibility that local elites may use the project offerings for their own advantage and compete with poor people who are in most need for financial support.

Trade related to supply of inputs for crop and animal production, and marketing of agricultural products, can also be given priority in the financing operations of the SLDP. It is preferable to encourage group engagement in income generation activities, especially among women.

## 18. Recommendations for the piloting phase of sustainable livelihoods project

Based on the study findings, it is recommended that:

1. The 2-year piloting services of the SLDP should be directed with the objective of exploring ways for development of sustainable livelihood strategies that can be advocated as models of financeable poverty alleviation projects during the scaling up phase in the future.
2. The piloting project should cater equally for the livelihood development needs of the IDPs and the host community members. These two groups are to be treated as separate entities, each of which should receive a proportional amount from the grant's money (IDPs are different from host community members in several aspects, including level of vulnerability and level of access to social, physical, natural, financial, and human resources needed for sustaining livelihoods). The IDPs are relatively more resource poor and have been subjected to devastating circumstances that made them more vulnerable and in most need for the financial services of the SLDP.
3. Those to be eligible for financing should be adult members of households, either of IDPs or of the host community, who should be economically active or capable of engaging in income generating activities. Each of the selected household members who are eligible for financing should receive support for only one livelihood activity. No beneficiary should be financed a second time before the elapse of three years, and the priority for financing then should be given to new eligible applicants.
4. The male individuals eligible for financing (who should be members of different households) can formally join up to form groups engaged in multiple (but related) income generating activities (for example a joint car service workshop).

5. The female individuals eligible for financing (who should be members of different households) can formally join up to form groups engaged in multiple (but related) income generating activities (for example a joint handicrafts workshop).
6. Permanent residence of the applicant in the targeted community, and the benefits that can accrue to the rural community at large from the income generating activity to be engaged in, should be among the criteria to be used for identifying eligible grant recipients.
7. It is also recommended that the SLDP be managed in a truly gender sensitive manner, in that the livelihoods development needs of male and female members of the IDP and host communities be equitably addressed. At least 25% of the SLDP's lending grant funds should be used for financing women's socially congruent income generating activities, and a balance should be safeguarded in that female members of both IDP and host communities benefit from livelihood support services.
8. It is recommended that the women livelihood projects to be financed should encourage formation of groups such as private partnerships or cooperatives. Work of women in groups will be economically advantageous, and will safeguard sustainability of the women economic activities to be financed, and will also increase the capabilities of women to participate in community activities and voluntary work.
9. It is also recommended that the SLDP includes a training component for developing the managerial and technical abilities of the individuals or groups to be financed.
10. It is also recommended that the project should seek to finance the relatively more impoverished members of the targeted communities so that the funds don't go to the aggressive and financially able individuals, especially because the project is essentially targeting poverty alleviation and improvement the livelihoods of the poorer people.
11. It is also recommended that the financing concentrates on development of small agribusinesses and animal production, mainly in the form of rearing of small animals - sheep and goat - and poultry production), because such activities will have positive impacts on household's nutrition conditions and income generation capacity.
12. Supervised grants can be offered to eligible community residents engaged in farming for purchase of agricultural production inputs and services, or for those who wish to engage in trade activities for supplying the village resident farmers with agricultural inputs and services.
13. The projects to be favored should be those that provide direct goods and services to the rural population in the targeted locations (many trade and service provision income generating activities fall in this diversified category).
14. It is also recommended that the trade activities to be financed should ideally be those that provide production and marketing services to farmers and animal production business operations in the targeted communities.
15. The projects to be financed in each community should be diversified. This will contribute towards availability of diversified services in the rural villages.
16. The financed projects should be effectively monitored and evaluated by the SLDP, and that electronic and paper records should be kept for each of the financed individuals or groups. Grant recipient group meetings can be used a vehicle for monitoring purposes.
17. As many UN agencies and international and national NGOs are engaged in separate and or joint livelihood activities in Kassala State, it is recommended that a joint coordination body be established, involving other institutional stakeholders, to prevent overlap of efforts and to ensure effective use of the available resources.

## 19. Guidelines for Implementing the Pilot Project under Component 2

The findings of this study on internally displaced population, gender and livelihoods in Kassala State, Eastern Sudan, were shared by the national consultant with the stakeholders in the workshop that was held on Thursday 5 June 2014. That workshop was also attended by the SLDP Coordinator Elhoussein Elkhazin, accompanied by Satish Kumar (World Bank international consultant) who arrived together on the same day from Khartoum. The above stated recommendations of the study were shared by the consultant in advance with Satish Kumar, with the SLDP coordinator, and with the SLDP Manager and staff in a meeting that was held on 5 June 2014 at the SLDP office in Kassala town.<sup>5</sup>

Based on my recommendations, and the suggestion that were brought to the meeting by Mr. Elk-

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5 After the first study workshop that was held on 5 June 2014, I attended (accompanied by my two assistants) a meeting at the SLDP office with Mr. El Khazin, Mr. Satish Kumar, Mohamed Osman (the SLDP Manager) and his staff, and a representative of Kassala State's Ministry of Finance, Economy and Manpower. I was requested by Mr. Kumar and Mr. Khazin to give them a concise briefing on the main findings of my study and the recommendations based on them that can be used as a guide for making the piloting phase of the SLDP operational.

hazin, it has been decided that the SLDP should direct its activities equally to IDP and host community members, and that at least 25% of the funds should be used to finance women income generation activities, with special consideration to the needs of female-headed households and the relatively more poor segments of the communities.

It was agreed that the SLDP should include two program areas: (1) support for income generation agricultural activities (including plant and animal production, and food processing cottage industries) and (2) support for income generating trade activities (including, among others, home-based small businesses and handicraft works). Funding should be in favor of group action. Thus, group selection and business management training should receive prime importance as a means for successful and more sustainable business management.

These recommendations were ratified by the stakeholders (representatives of UN agencies, NGOs, government departments', and the targeted IDPs and host communities) who participated in the second workshop that was conducted by the national consultant on 12 June 2014. The guidelines for implementation of the Pilot Project that was developed by Mr. Satish Kumar (see Appendix 3) are congruent with the findings and recommendations of this study, because they were the product of joint consultation. They complement each other.

# APPENDIXES



# APPENDIX 1

## World Bank Internally Displaced Population, Gender and Livelihoods in Kassala State, Eastern

### Names of community members interviewed in 7 locations in Kassala State

Locality	Location	Category of interviewee	Gender	Ser. #	Names of interviewees	Tribe		
Rural Kassala	Amara	IDP members	Male	1	Mohamed Juma Ali	Bani Amer		
				2	Idrees Mohamed Ali			
				3	Ismail Saad Karrar			
			Female	4	Khadiga Ali Ahmed			
				5	Fatima Saeed Fayed			
				6	Amna Osman Himmed			
		Host community members	Male	7	Hamid Mohamed Adam			
				8	Musa Ali Mohamed Musa			
				9	Mohamed Osman Musa			
			Female	10	Sadia Omer Ali			
				11	Hawa Hassan Saad			
				12	Fatima Mohamed Adam			
Rural Kassala	Tagoug	IDP members	Male	13	Eisa Ibrahim Mohamed	Hausa (West African)		
				14	Ahmed Mohamed Ali	Hausa (West African)		
				15	Mohamed Idrees Ali	Bani Amer		
			Female	16	Amna Eisa Mohamed	Hausa (West African)		
				Host community members	Male	17	Omer Mohamedain Hussein	Hadendewa
						18	Hafiz Wedalfaki Mohamed	Fallata (West African)
		19	Ramadan Wedalfaki Mohamed			Fallata (West African)		
		Female	20		Faiza Ramadan wealfaki	Fallata (West African)		
			21		Eisha Ahmed Arbab	Masalit(West African)		
			22		Fatima Aldaw Abdalla	Bargo (West African)		
		23	Kaltoum Yagoub Salih	Bargo (West African)				
		24	Khadiga Abdelrahman Mohd.	Fallata (West African)				

Locality	Location	Category of interviewee	Gender	Ser. #	Names of interviewees	Tribe
Telkuk	Bariai	IDP members	Male	25	Onour Osheek Onour	Hadendewa
				26	Ohag Osheek Omer	
				27	Mohamed Hamid Mohamed	
			Female	28	Fatima Onour Osheek	
				29	Halima Mahmoud Onour	
				30	Aisha Osham Gumaa	
		Host community members	Male	31	Osheek Musa Hussein	
				32	Mohamed Abuamna Mahmoud	
			Female	33	Mohamed Onour Ali	
				34	Fatima Ahmed Mahgoub	
North Delta	Hadalia	IDP members	Male	37	Osham Mahmoud Hamed	Hadendewa
				38	Adaroab Mohamed Mahmoud	
				39	Ohag Mohamed Taher	
			Female	40	Fatima Mohamed Deen	
				41	Madina Ali Mohamed Taher	
				42	Fatima Hamid Ahmed	
		Host community members	Male	43	Nayer Ahmad Mohamed Taher	
				44	Ahmed Mahmoud Elgadi	
			Female	45	Mohamed Ibrahim Abufatma	
				46	Fatima Mohamed Omer	
West Kassala	Krai Dareer	Host community members	Male	47	Halima Ali Mohamed Idrees	Rashayda
				48	Elat Mohamed Deen Shareef	
				49	Masoud Abdalla Abufahd	
			Female	50	Mahmoud Ahmed Bireig	
				51	Obeid Abdalla Masoud	
				52	Ahmed Ali Masoud	
				53	Obeida Abdalla Masoud	
				54	Alia Ali Aida	
				55	Wafia Hameed Mohamed	

Locality	Location	Category of interviewee	Gender	Ser. #	Names of interviewees	Tribe
			Male	56	Ahmed Ibrahim Mohamed Geneid	Shukriya
				57	Elsir Hassan Ali	
				58	Ibrahim Rahamtalla Atalmawla	
				59	Hassan Hassan Ali	
				60	Ali Hassan Ali	
			Female	61	Entisar Hassan Elobeid	
				62	Fatima Abdelrahman Mohamed	
				63	Eina Abdelazeem Mohamed	
				64	Aisha Mohamed Ali	
Kassala	Kassala town	IDPs	Male	65	Taher Mohamed Deen	Hadendewa
			Female	66	Adarat Hamid	
				67	Fatima Ali Mohamed	

# APPENDIX 2

## World Bank Internally Displaced Population, Gender and Livelihoods in Kassala State, Eastern Sudan

Awadalla Mohamed Saeed Ali  
The National Consultant  
Professor, School of Rural Extension, Education and Development

### Research Activities Diary

Date	Activity	Comments/Info
24/4/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date of signing of my contract with World Bank as National Consultant for the study. The study was supposed to start on 1 April, 2014 and to be completed by 15 June 2014, but the process of my recruitment as National Consultant took more than three weeks, and I was eventually able to sign my contract on 24 April 2014 at World Bank office in Khartoum after being notified by Hassan Baha Eldeen Hassan Elobeid (the Chief Accountant)..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From 24 April to May 9, 2014, I engaged in review of literature on internal population displacement in Eastern Sudan and prepared data collection schedules for the study to be tested in Kassala State</li> <li>I was also waiting for recruitment of my two assistants. Delays were experienced in the issuing of UPIs for my assistants, and for that reason I decided to save time by traveling to Kassala and engaged in preparatory work for field data collection</li> </ul>
05/10/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Travel to Kassala by Al Traifi Bus.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bus left Khartoum at 8:00 am, arrived at Kassala at 4:30 pm</li> <li>Abdelmonein, a driver was sent by SLDP to take me from the Bus terminal to the hotel</li> <li>A booking (only) was made by the SLDP for me in advance to stay in El Huda Hotel in Kassala town. Cost for my stay in this arrival day was covered by the SLDP office. I was to pay for my stay in the Hotel starting from 11 May till the end of my stay in Kassala for purposes of the study. The study is scheduled to be completed by mid-June 2014</li> </ul>
05/11/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with Kassala Sustainable Livelihoods Project (SLDP) staff in SLDP office.</li> <li>I conducted an orientation Interview with my assistants who volunteered to attend. Their official appointment was still process in Washington, DC.</li> <li>I provided a copy of the TORs to the SLDP (handed to Nazik Mubarak, the project's Monitoring and Evaluation Officer).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Met with Sulafa Mohamed ElSayed, Nazik Mubarak Elmahi (Community Mobilization &amp; Monitoring and Evaluation Officer), Taha Musa</li> <li>Mohamed Osman (Program manager) and Khazin (Project Coordinator) were in Khartoum.</li> <li>I was provided with a temporary office space (office of Khazin, the project Coordinator, who was at the time in Khartoum). Khazin has two offices, one in Kassala and the other in World Bank's Khartoum office.</li> </ul>

Date	Activity	Comments/Info
05/12/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Met with Mohamed Osman (the SLDP Manager)</li> <li>The different stakeholders for contact during the first week of field work inside Kassala town were identified for visiting with them on Tuesday 05/13/2014 and afterwards.</li> <li>The 6 Communities identified for the piloting phase of the SLDP that constitute site of the study were specified in the Interview with Mohamed Osman (SLDP Manager) and Nazik Mubarak (M&amp;E Officer). They are Amara and Tagoug (in Rural Kassala Locality), Krai Dareer (in Rural West Kassala Locality), Hadalia (in North Delta Locality), Bariai (in Telkuk Locality), and El Geneid (in River Atbara locality).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The selection of the locations for the piloting phase was identified in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Manpower of Kassala State. Two communities not hosting IDPs were included for the piloting phase, namely Krai Dareer (populated by the Rashida tribe members) and El Geneid (populated by members of the Shukriya tribe).</li> <li>The communities of Amara, Tagoug are mainly populated by members of the Bani Amer tribe, while the communities of Bariai and Hadalia are mainly populated by members of the Hadendewa tribe.</li> </ul>
05/13/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with Gamal Mohamed El Hassan Osman, Director of the General Directorate for Planning and Development, Ministry of finance, Economy and Manpower, Kassala State. The directorate is involved coordination of relief, recovery and community development work for all population groups.</li> <li>Interview with Rahamtalla Hamid Osman, the Deputy Director of the General Directorate for Planning and Development, Ministry of finance, Economy and Manpower, Kassala State</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Finance, Economy and Manpower provide local financial component for all development programs in Kassala State.</li> <li>Gamal Mohamed El Hassan Osman, Director of the General Directorate for Planning and Development, Ministry of finance, Economy and Manpower is a main stakeholder in the World Bank's Sustainable Livelihoods Project in Kassala State.</li> </ul>
05/13/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with Abdelmageed Gaber, Programs Manager, Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) – Kassala State.</li> <li>Interview with Hassan Mohamed Ahmed , Branch Director, Sudanese Red Crescent – Kassala State.</li> <li>Interview with Ibrahim Abdalla Faraj, Emergency Coordinator, SRC, Kassala State.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Sudanese Red Crescent organization provides mainly health, sanitation, nutrition and related services to IDPs, especially in areas most affected by war.</li> </ul>
05/13/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with Maria Ahmed El Khidir, General Director of Kassala State's Microfinance Corporation.</li> <li>Maria emphasized that 40% of the microfinance funds are loaned to women. She indicated that repayment of loans among women is 95%.</li> <li>The Kassala State's Microfinance Corporation is under direct supervision of the State's Ministry of Social Affairs, Culture, Youth and Sports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Microfinance loans are advanced to women groups without requiring collaterals. The group members jointly guarantee repayment of loans received by each of its members.</li> <li>The records show that 11,138 women were provided with microfinance services. The loaned moneys were used in trading, perfume making, and a minority were provided with loans for agricultural crop and animal production income generating activities.</li> </ul>

Date	Activity	Comments/Info
05/13/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview with Imtithal Taha Omer, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries.</li> <li>• Interview with Anwar Mohamed Osman, Director of the Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ministry provides veterinary and animal nutrition services on demand and the clients are charged fees for the services provided.</li> <li>• Engagement in animal rearing and production activities is greater in host community members in Kassala State relative to IDP communities.</li> <li>• Extension services are provided to farmers, mainly on demand basis.</li> </ul>
05/13/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview with Mubarak Malik Head of the Council for NGOs Harmonization and Foreign Aid Coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population displacement resulted into changes in gender roles. A substantial number of women became heads of households, especially in IDPs communities.</li> </ul>
05/14/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit to UNHCR office in Kassala town.</li> <li>• Hussein El Rayah Osman (Administrative Associate) facilitated a brief Interview with Miss Okuga Hope (Agriculture Specialist) UNHCR, Sub-Office Kassala who declined to release relevant information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UNHCR office guards were reluctant to allow the research team to visit with program officers.</li> </ul>
05/14/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview with Ibrahim Omer Osman, PRACTICAL ACTION Project Coordinator for Eastern Sudan.</li> <li>• Practical Action now services communities in Kassala State on the basis that the former IDPs are now fully integrated.</li> <li>• Host community members are benefiting more from Practical Action Programs because of their possession of land and other resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Ibrahim Omer Osman indicated that there were three IDP camps in Kassala town which are now closed (namely Wau Noor, Kadugli and Sawa Sawa). Some of the IDPs left those camp areas (mainly the South Sudanese), but most of them are now fully integrated inside Kassala town. Some of the South Sudanese, who lived in IDPs camps before, have returned to Kassala town.</li> </ul>
05/14/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview with Ahmed Jemal Ahmed, Project Manager, Transitional Solution Initiative Joint Programme (TSI JP), UNDP, Eastern Sudan Area, Kassala Field Office.</li> <li>• UNDP has programmes supporting agricultural production involving close association with the State's Microfinance organization.</li> <li>• UNDP programme staff who participated in the focus group discussion relating to objectives of the study include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Abdel Aziz Mohamed Warrag,</li> <li>◦ Ahmed Mohamed Elkarouri</li> <li>◦ Faisal Salih Sabir, and</li> <li>◦ Mohamed Ibrahim (Project Analyst).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Ahmed Jemal Ahmed facilitated for the research team to conduct a focus group discussion with UNDP programme staff.</li> <li>• UNDP is involved in broad action programmes in selected locations that offer life skills development and vocational training and small enterprise development, and women empowerment in Khashm Elgirba town, Umjummeiz, El Sharafa, and Andala.</li> <li>• The UNDP focus group discussion suggested that the IDPs are fully integrated with the host communities because of their similar tribal affiliations.</li> </ul>
05/14/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview with Salih Orabi, National Programme Coordinator, Integrated Food Security Project (IFSP), FAO – Kassala Office. The IFSP targets mainly communities in Rural Aroma and Rural Khashm Elgirba communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The services provided to IDP by the IFSP include supply of agricultural livestock production inputs, extension packages, training, and water harvesting services. Women activities are also supported</li> </ul>

Date	Activity	Comments/Info
05/14/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with Ameer Babo, Program Manager, and Neimat Elaaz Ibrahim, PLAN-Sudan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PLAN Sudan is targeting 37 host communities in Kassala State, mainly in areas most affected by war. IDPs are provided with Child-Centered programmes. With IDPs, the focus is on female-headed and aged-headed households and orphans. Work with IDPs is focused on 11 communities targeted by WFP.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with Ahmed Mohamed Abdalla (Lummumba), Head of WFP Kassal Sub-Office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to Lummumba, Kassala State has a total number of 62,970 IDPs (WFP is targeting 28,000 of them).</li> </ul>
05/15/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interviews and Focus group discussion with Hyder Ibrahim Kafi, Director of Planning, Research and Projects, Mohamed Eisa Abdelgader (Administrative Director), and Hashim Saeed Ali (Director of Projects, and Itaf Elhaj Ramadan (Directorate of Planning, Research, and Projects) - Ministry of Social Affairs, Culture, Youth and Sports, Kassala State</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The focus of the discussion on services provided to the vulnerable groups, including IDPs. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Culture, Youth and Sports, Kassala State cooperated with other governmental agencies, NGOs and community-based organizations in delivering their social support services.</li> </ul>
05/15/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting in the headquarters of the Community Development Fund Project (CDF) with Noreldin Ahmed Abdel Rahman (Project Manager), Omer Dafalla Omer (Community Mobilization Officer), and Muawia Awad Elseed Idress (Administrative Officer).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This project supported community driven development projects, mainly water, health and education projects that target the community at large.</li> <li>At present the project is at the inception phase of a new 5-year project.</li> </ul>
05/15/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with Babiker Gameel Mohamed Nour, Office Manager, and Elfadil Ismail Kuwa, Projects Manager, Friends of Peace and Development Organization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This organization is active in peace building, conflict resolution, cleaning of mine fields, mine risk education, rehabilitation and psychological support for mine victims. It provides livelihoods support and health awareness services (mainly in HIV/AIDS).</li> </ul>
05/16/2015 and 05/17/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalization and duplication of the study field data collection instruments for in-depth interviews and focus group discussions in IDP and Host communities targeted by the SLDP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I prepared and pre-tested a 14-page data collection instrument for use in data collection from IDPs and host community members in the locations that are targeted for piloting activities by the SLDP.</li> </ul>
05/18/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field data collection from IDPs and host community members in Amara village, Rural Kassala locality.</li> <li>The community has groups of IDPs residing in it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The methodology used involved selection of 6 IDPs (3 males and 3 females) and 6 host community members (3 males and 3 females). The unit of analysis is the household. For that reason most of the sample is composed of heads of households. Special consideration is given to selection of female heads of households. All males in the sample, with the exception of one elderly man are heads of households. Females (in both IDPs and host communities) are either heads of households or members in male-headed households.</li> </ul>
05/19/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field data collection from IDPs and host community members in Tagoug village, Rural Kassala locality.</li> <li>The community has groups of IDPs residing in it living among members of the host community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The methodology used involved selection of 6 IDPs (3 males and 3 females) and 6 host community members (3 males and 3 females). The unit of analysis is the household. For that reason most of the sample is composed of heads of households. Special consideration is given to selection of female heads of households. All males in the sample, with the exception of one elderly man are heads of households. Females (in both IDPs and host communities) are either heads of households or members in male-headed households.</li> </ul>

Date	Activity	Comments/Info
05/20/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field data collection from IDPs and host community members in Bariai village, Telkuk locality.</li> <li>The community has groups of IDPs residing in it living among members of the host community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The methodology used involved selection of 6 IDPs (3 males and 3 females) and 6 host community members (3 males and 3 females). The unit of analysis is the household. For that reason most of the sample is composed of heads of households. Special consideration is given to selection of female heads of households. All males in the sample, with the exception of one elderly man are heads of households. Females (in both IDPs and host communities) are either heads of households or members in male-headed households.</li> </ul>
05/20/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with Hatim Mirghani, Deputy Head of Project, German Agro Action Organization (Wlt Hunguer HI/FE – WHH).</li> <li>The prime focus of the German Agro Action programme is on natural resources management and food security and livelihoods. Its food security and livelihoods project targets 5000 households in 27 communities in Kassala State.</li> <li>The German Agro Action organization is funded by the German government – BMZ and the EU. It has an Institute for the handicapped in Moe (Hameshkoreib)..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The German Agro Action project became operational in Kassala State in 2008It has projects in three localities in Kassala State (Hameshkoreib, Telkuk and Rural Kassala localities). Seven villages in each of these localities are targeted by the Agro Action programme (a total of 27 communities).</li> <li>The organization provide diverse services, including supply of agricultural inputs, water harvesting, community development, education (primary school education), literacy classes and support for smallholder rain fed agriculture (farmers cultivating 5-10 feddans in rain fed farming areas(targeting 3000 for 3 years).</li> </ul>
From Wednesday 05/21/2014 to Friday 05/23/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The research assistants Hawa Mohamed Abdalla Mohamed and Mawada Beshir Abdalla Al Beshir traveled to Khartoum for signing their contracts at World Bank – Khartoum Office.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lengthy recruitment process has eroded a significant chunk of the time needed for completion of the study before the specified deadline (Mid June 2014).</li> </ul>
05/24/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field data collection from IDPs and host community members in Hadalia village, North Delta locality.</li> <li>The community has groups of IDPs residing in it living among members of the host community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The methodology used involved selection of 6 IDPs (3 males and 3 females) and 6 host community members (3 males and 3 females). The unit of analysis is the household. For that reason most of the sample is composed of heads of households. Special consideration is given to selection of female heads of households. All males in the sample, with the exception of one elderly man are heads of households. Females (in both IDPs and host communities) are either heads of households or members in male-headed households.</li> </ul>
05/25/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field data collection from IDPs and host community members in Krai Dareer village, West Kassala locality.</li> <li>The community has no IDPs residing in it living among members of the host community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The methodology used involved selection of 6 IDPs (3 males and 3 females) and 6 host community members (4 males and 3 females). The unit of analysis is the household. For that reason most of the sample is composed of heads of households. Special consideration is given to selection of female heads of households. All males in the sample are heads of households. Females are either heads of households or members in male-headed households.</li> </ul>
05/26/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field data collection from IDPs and host community members in El Geneid village, River Atbara locality.</li> <li>The community has no IDPs residing in it living among members of the host community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The methodology used involved selection of 7 host community members (5males and 4 females). The unit of analysis is the household. For that reason most of the sample is composed of heads of households. Special consideration is given to selection of female heads of households. All males in the sample, with the exception of one elderly man are heads of households. Females are either heads of households or members in male-headed households.</li> </ul>

Date	Activity	Comments/Info
05/27/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field data collection from IDPs residing in Kassala town. Kassala has IDPs residing in it living among members of the town's population.</li> <li>Start of preparation of coding and raw data sheets in preparation for data analysis using the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only three IDPs (one male head of household and 2 females in male-headed households) were interviewed.</li> </ul>
5/28/2014 – 4/6/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of the brief interim report</li> </ul>	
06/04/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with Mohamed Nour M&amp;E Officer, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Interview with Wigdan Abdulrahman, Head of FAO Kassala State Sub Office.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIDO is funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). It operated an integrated food security programme (IFSP) IFSP implementation involves partnership with FAO.</li> </ul>
06/04/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interview with Wegdan Abdelrahman, Head of FAO Kassala State Sub Office.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wigdan provided useful verbal explanations and documents reflecting FAO activities in Kassala State. They have multiple programmes running in parallel.</li> </ul>
5 June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First workshop held in Kassala town</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many stakeholder were invited and representatives from all of them have attended the workshop</li> </ul>
12 June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second workshop held in Kassala town</li> </ul>	
13 – 15 June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of the final report</li> </ul>	

## **APPENDIX 2**

Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable  
Communities in Eastern Sudan Project (SLDP)  
P13640

### **Guidelines for Implementing the Pilot Project Under Component 2 in Terms of Mandate Under Component 3**

Project Coordination Unit and SPU SLDP Khartoum and Kassala and  
Satish Kumar, World Bank Consultant

#### **SECOND and FINAL EDITION**

(Updated after holding meetings with stakeholders at Kassala including meetings with  
target communities)

**June 2014**

# CHAPTER 1

## Background

### Introduction

1.0 SLDP core project activities: The unique feature of this experimental project is to develop a pilot project for implementation in terms of consultations with the stakeholders which include the identified communities comprising of the IDPs and the host communities, the state agencies, the federal government and their project units as well as other partners such as the UNHCR and the UNDP who have been engaged in humanitarian assistance to some 79,000 refugees, mostly from Eritrea, for the past over 30 years. This PP was expected to be implemented for about 2 years under component 3 in order to assess its impact on the targeted communities in generating sustainable livelihoods. This PP performance assessment and the following recommendations would be conducted under mandate spelt out in component 4 of SLDP with the objective of scaling up the successful Kassala experiment into a major initiative covering all vulnerable communities (i.e. IDPs and refugees and local host communities) in the three states of Eastern Sudan namely Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref.

1.1 Major Change: A major change has, however, occurred between the time the project was finalized and approved by the Bank and the government and now when the project implementation has commenced. The federal government has asked the donors to dissociate this project as far as the refugees are concerned and it is learned that they have also stopped UNHCR and UNDP from extending any further support to the refugees in eastern Sudan. Under this dispensation the federal government expects that the project would be implemented only for the IDPs, who are Sudanese citizens, and their respective local host communities.

1.2 Reach of the Pilot Project: There are 66,000 IDPs in Kassala state out of about 147,000 in eastern Sudan. Together with the host communities we may be looking at some 200,000 population within the ambit of IDPs and host communities for full coverage. Most of the IDPs are concentrated in 11 camps in Kassala state but a number of them have settled amongst the host communities making it difficult to make a clear cut demarcation as to who is an IDP and who is a member of the local community. This aspect will need to be kept in view while devising implementation methodology on the one hand, and on the other making a count as to how many of the IDPs and how many of the members of local community have been provided coverage under the PP.

1.3 PP coverage defined: However, the pilot project under SLDP is supposed to identify only 30 communities and at the rate of 10 households' coverage per community, the trial support will be provided to some 300 households. In discussion with the government and stakeholders the level of coverage has been increased to 90 communities, as explained in Chapter 2.

1.4 The project document has envisaged a dual arrangement of implementation. The state government of Kassala as the frontline implementing agency of the SLDP is entrusted the responsibility of implementing components 1, 3 and 4 of the project. However, the World Bank has been entrusted with the task of implementing component 2 on Research and Design of Pilot. As the arrangement has the consent of the government of Sudan, the World Bank will implement component 2 on behalf of the Recipient namely the government of Sudan. The Bank funding will flow to the federal Ministry of Finance

and National Economy (MoFNE) in terms of a Grant agreement signed between the World Bank and MoFNE on behalf of the Government of Sudan. The grants received by MoFNE will be transferred by it to the Kassala state Ministry of Finance and Economy and Labor (MFEL). For this a Subsidiary Grant Agreement will be signed between the MoFNE and the MFEL.

1.5 Under the project concept the SLDP is a phase 1 project of the hopefully long term rehabilitation and development program targeting the IDPs and host communities in all the three states of Eastern Sudan. However, its extension and scaling up will depend on the pilot project achieving success in terms of its development objectives. In case these expectations are not met no further initiatives would be supported.

## CHAPTER 2

# Infrastructure Established/or In Process For implementation

2.0 The following infrastructure, institutional and physical, has already been established as a first step for implementing the project.

1. Establishment of the TSI CA i.e. PCU and SPU: In terms of the understandings reached during SLDP design, the PCU established and functioning for the Sudan Peace building and Development Project 2 (SPDP 2), and based at Khartoum, has been designated to be the PCU for the SLDP as well. A sub unit of the PCU called the State Project Unit \*(SPU) has been established at Kassala which will look after implementation of project activities on the ground, in close consultation and collaboration with the state government of Kassala and other stakeholders such as the communities and the partner donors. SPU is supposed to have counterparts nominated by the state government to be understudy who, it is expected would take over, at the conclusion of Phase 1 SLDP, the task of implementing the scaled up phase 2 of IDPs and host communities rehabilitation program.

The oversight institutional structure in the form of Technical Working Group (TWG) of concerned stakeholders has been created at Kassala which is headed by the administrative ministry in-charge of project implementation namely the Ministry of Finance and Economy and Labor (MoFEL). A project steering committee headed by the federal Ministry of Finance has also been established for policy and general oversight.

With state government assistance an office for the SPU has been established and project has furnished it with furniture and office equipment. A guest house for visiting officials has also been provided by the State government.

2. A baseline survey was conducted under component 2 with the following purposes in view:
  - i. To facilitate the selection of target locations for project implementation;
  - ii. To identify the main focus areas for livelihoods support;
  - iii. To develop proposal for pilot support activities;
  - iv. To identify the need for in-depth analysis to support project implementation; and
  - v. To provide and framework for the project monitoring and evaluation system.
3. Based on the results of the Baseline survey the Government of Kassala approved the selection of six locations in early May 2014: Hadalia, Beryay, Tagoug, Amara, KarayDareer and ElGnaid. The PP will be implemented in these six locations.
4. The baseline survey assisted in the definition of the main focus of the pilot activities. These were identified as follows:
  1. Agriculture

2. Small business: Livestock
3. Small business: Poultry/community farming
4. Small business: Mechanics, metal carpentry,

FURTHER ADDITION

5. Animal driven carts
  6. Such others as may be proposed by the communities based on local demand and marketing opportunities
5. Existing Pattern of Community Livelihoods: Based on survey results the following table depicts the livelihood patterns of the IDPs and the host communities in Kassala (April 2014)

Location Women Headed	Agriculture				No land tenure		Assistance received (past)		Participation Credit - savings	
					Cash - Food		Tools Equipment		Vocational Training	
<b>South East</b>										
Average	5	5	18	65	80	100	0	0	10	
<b>South West</b>										
Average	12	8	11	65	80	90	0	5	10	
Amara	17	3	13	57	67	100	0	0	0	
<b>North East</b>										
Average	9	9	10	66	79	80	10	10	10	
<u>Bervay</u>	7	21	14	55	41	70	10	20	10	
<b>North West</b>										
Average	6	6	13	51	84	70	10	0	0	
<u>Hadalia</u>	6	0	40	50	100	40	40	0	0	
<b>Returnees</b>										
<u>Aood</u>	32	3	3	94	94	100	0	0	0	
<u>Saktaay</u>	27	10	3	80	87	60	0	40	20	

This pattern is atypical of the rural livelihood patterns in Sudan and for that matter in rest of the rural Kassala. The reasons appear to be two fold. (i) Inadequacy of survey design which resulted in bundling of business activities without sub classification such as shops, goat/animal rearing for sale. Milk sale; and (ii) Amongst IDPs, who do not possess land, livelihoods could only be wages through employment in nearby towns and communities, and self-started low investment shops such as minor grocery, cigarettes, food shop. Further, the data also do not reveal the classification between the two major target groups namely the IDPs and the host communities.

2.1 Although the refugees have been excluded from coverage but the overall number of households to benefit from the trial PP has in fact increased. The SLDP provided for a sample of 30 communities with 300 households which have now been increased to 90 communities with 900 households.

# CHAPTER 3

## Project Implementation

### Status-Components 1 and 2 Implementation

#### Imperatives for Methodology

3.0 The SLDP broadly implements two categories of activities. Firstly, establishing and capacitating the project implementing agency named by the project as “TSI Coordinating Agency”; and secondly formulating and implementing the Pilot Project (PP) based on research, studies and baseline surveys, as described in component 2. The project document is silent regarding the period allowed for research, studies and surveys. It is also silent in respect of the minimum period for which the PP must operate before it is assessed for impact on the target communities, and if successful for its eventual replication/ scaling up. The project document envisaged a period of 33 months for SLDP implementation including implementation of the PP. However, since the SLDP became effective only on October 29, 2013 and closes in March 2016 its implementation period is reduced to 29 months. This implementation period encompasses only two rainy seasons of June through September/October of years 2014 and 2015. The project and task teams consensually agreed that utilizing both the rainy seasons must be accorded a high priority.

3.1 The project has so far devoted itself to two main activities respectively under component 1 and component 2.

(1) Component 1 activity:

- Project implementation arrangement established with a PCU at Khartoum<sup>1</sup> (PCU of SPDP will also function as PCU of SLDP)
- A State Project Unit (SPU) established at Kassala to act as the main front line organization of the PCU. However, the head of SPU namely the PC of PCU but located at Kassala, reports to state Ministry of Finance, Economy and Labor (MFEL)
- Orientation session for government agencies and partners held-----February 2014
- 1st round of information/orientation provided to target communities-----April 2014

(2) Component 2 activity:

- Baseline survey completed-----March 2014
- TORs for in-depth studies finalized and Bank no objection obtained

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<sup>1</sup> PCU of SPDP2 to also act as PCU of SLDP to save costs on project administration thus saving more funds for livelihood activities, under a World Bank decision concurred in by the Government of Sudan

- Identification of 6 target communities completed-----March 2014
- Capacity assessment study in progress-----May 2014
- Identification of 90 communities commenced -----May/June 2014
- Identification of key categories for livelihood support done—May 2014

3.2 In terms of expectations expressed in component 2 areas/subjects on which reports have not been submitted and/or study TORs are silent

- Social assets, capacities
- Social structures, decision making processes, intra and inter group relations
- Systems of problem solving and conflict resolution
- Systems for managing money and small savings
- Formal, informal markets and constraints to accessing markets and solutions
- Capacities of local NGOs and CSOs and local government to plan and manage public services; and
- Identifying appropriate facilitators; their qualifications;

3.3 Discussions with PCU and SPU revealed that the project teams have been waiting for the completion of the studies and drafting of a full scale Pilot Project document in an appropriate format before they commence its implementation. The current time table of the studies planned under component 2 shows that its first draft report will be available in September 2014 and thereafter it will go through the usual process of seeking comments and finally its presentation to a stakeholders’ workshop. Based on workshop observations the report will be finalized and then handed over to the government and project staff for implementation. This process is likely to spill over to Nov 2014.

3.3 This time table leaves less than 17 months for SLDP completion and arguably about a year or less for PP implementation. More importantly one of the two rainy seasons will be lost, if PP implementation commences after finalization of the PP post studies recommendations. The MFEL, the state executing agency, is already nervous about the lack of tangible progress on the ground and have been urging for a quick start of the core project activities. Following detailed discussions with all stakeholders, MFEL, project units and task team it has been decided to commence core project activities under component 3 forthwith which should be based on a first draft of the Guidelines for PP implementation” prepared jointly by the project team and the task team during this mission. The process for PP implementation is described in Chapter 4.

# CHAPTER 3

## Implementation Arrangements for Pilot Project Under Component 3 of SLDP

4.0 The Pilot Project implementation will commence from June 2014 under the Guidelines described in this document. Implementation of the PP will follow the undernoted steps.

**Pilot Project Target Communities:** The following 6 communities located in 3 Localities of the Kassala state:

- Hadalia,
- Beryay,
- Tagoug
- Amara,
- KarayDareer and
- ElGnaid.

### **Project target:**

- 150 beneficiary households (HH) per community
- 900 beneficiary households (HH) in the above 6 communities

### **Project Benefit**

- SDG 10,000 per household
- Selected Households can join together to form a Group to be called Beneficiary Group (BG)
- A Group will be given INTO ITS BANK ACCOUNT the sum of individual benefit of SDG10,000 multiplied by the number in the BG e.g. a BG of 5 will get SDG50,000, a BG of 10 will get SDG 100,000 Individual household will not be required to open an account.
- A Women BG of 10 and above will get a special bonus of SDG 10,000. No bonus for women groups with BG number below 10. The Bonus Amount is fixed at 10,000 irrespective of the number of women in BG above 10. For example a woman BG with 12 members will get  $12 \times 10,000 + 10,000 = \text{SDG}130,000$ .

### **Selection Methodology**

Usually the communities live in clusters in the same habitation i.e. same social group or members of a tribe may live in one cluster. For example Amara community in the list above has about 1,000 HH and live in 11 council areas, they will be treated to live in 11 clusters, and therefore the selection of 150 beneficiaries of Amara community will be conducted in each of the 11 clusters.

Depending on population of the cluster the number of beneficiary HH will be determined. For example one cluster in Amara has 60 households then they will select 4 beneficiary HH. Supposing another cluster in Amara has 100 households, they will select 15 beneficiary HH. The total number of beneficiary HH in Amara's 11 clusters will, therefore, add up to 150.

**Eligibility Criteria:** The following will be eligible under the PP:

- Adult members of household either of IDPs or of the host community who should be economically active or be capable of economic activity
- The household must be one of the poorest in the cluster
- At least 25% of those to be selected must be women, with priority to the woman-headed household

### **PP Implementation Process**

SPU shall take the lead in implementing the Pilot Project in terms of the guidelines provided in this document. The supervisory responsibility will rest with PCU. Since PC is located in Kassala he shall provide leadership to the SPU team and ensure that required resources are available to SPU team to satisfactorily perform the assigned tasks. The head of the SPU called the project manager will have the frontline responsibility for carrying out the project.

Selection shall be made in open public meetings of as many members of the community as can be present. The decision on selection will be by full consensus. SPU/PCU will chair the meeting and conduct its proceedings.

**STEP 1- Meetings Announcement:** SPU will announce a dated program for holding meetings in each of the 6 selected locations. Firstly the time table for holding the start-up meeting as explained below will be announced. Announcement must be made at least 10 days before the proposed date of meeting.

As six to even 11 such meetings (one per cluster) may have to be held per community, SPU time table should provide sufficient number of days for conducting these meetings. After the SPU has gained experience it may be possible to hold two to three cluster meetings in a day. So a community, such as Amara, having 11 clusters should not require more than 3-4 days in completing the cluster tasks.

**STEP 2- First Meeting called the START- UP MEETING:** Upon arrival in the location of the one of the six selected community the team should meet the village elders and members of the village development committee (where established) and ensure that adequate number of people have gathered for the meeting. The team will explain to them in brief the purpose of the visit comprising of the following 4 main activities:

- (1) The team will explain to the meeting the basic elements of the scheme particularly relating to objective of the Pilot Project (PP) in providing livelihood opportunities to poor households of IDPs and host communities.
- (2) Explain the eligibility criteria for selection of beneficiaries
- (3) Explain what procedure will be followed for selection of the appropriate livelihood for the beneficiary HH and that its suitability will be confirmed by the meeting.
- (4) Announce the dates when cluster meetings will be held in the community and beneficiary HH will be selected and each HH will identify his/her means of livelihood.

**STEP3: Cluster Meeting**

SPU team leader or the PC (if present) will conduct the proceedings of the meeting. The following key tasks will be performed at this meeting:

- (1) The first task would be the selection of at least three community facilitators (CFs) by the people in open meeting will be the first task of the meeting. The CFs will represent the cluster community and assist in the selection of the HH beneficiaries. They will also help in livelihood asset selection and provide help to HH beneficiaries in procurement of the asset and later in its management and problem solving.
- (2) The second task would be to select beneficiary HH who would be provided livelihood assistance under the project. These will be selected based on the eligibility criteria. The CFs selected under step 1 will actively assist in this process. However, care will be taken that CFs do not impose their will on the people and they are allowed to freely express their views. The selection should be by full consensus of the meeting.
- (3) The third task would be identifying the means of livelihood support for the Beneficiary HH: No doubt the choice of the beneficiary HH must be given the highest priority but obtaining community opinion can be helpful in concluding whether the beneficiary can really manage the asset/means of livelihood selected by him.
- (4) **Data Collection on the HH beneficiary:** This will be the fourth task. After the required number of beneficiaries has been consensually identified and their means of livelihood also selected, the SPU team should proceed to collect data in respect of each selected HH. The data will be written in a register maintained cluster wise for each community. For example Amara have one register giving data of 150 households maintained cluster wise for each of the 11 clusters. The data should comprise of the following three parts:  
  
**Part 1:** Data on the family head and other family members, such as whether IDP or host community, gender and age, their education standards, whether earning or not, means of earnings/livelihood, levels of income, whether income is sufficient or below the poverty line,  
  
**Part 2:** Description of household assets such as a house (mud walls and a thatched roof), a donkey cart, a bicycle, stored grain, household goods, pots and pans, tools  
  
**Part 3:** HH Liabilities: Loans, things obtained on credit. PCU will prepare a format for collection of this data which will also serve the purpose of the baseline survey in respect of the selected beneficiary HH. Later this data will help in assessing the impact of pilot project after the beneficiaries have availed off the benefits of the supplemental livelihood provided under the PP for about a year or more.
- (5) **Asset Purchase:** Except in special circumstances authorized by the SPU, cash funds will not be given to the beneficiary for purchase of asset. A Purchase Committee comprising of the SPU member, the CF and beneficiary will jointly make the purchase. The choice of the beneficiary should prevail. The price of the asset selected by the beneficiary will be given by the purchase committee directly to the seller. The livelihoods and costs of assets have been compiled and are provided in Annex 1. However, the purchase committee will re-check the prices while making purchases in the market.
- (6) **Skill Training:** When a member of the HH is selected for a livelihood which requires him/her to receive skill training such as for bicycle repair work, motor repair work, motor driving for obtaining driving license, he/she shall be first imparted such training at a vocational training institute or with a Master Craftsman. The training will be organized by the SPU and full cost of training including

the travel cost and per diem for the training period will be provided to the trainee as soon as he joins the training course. It shall be made obligatory for the training institute head to provide a report certifying that trainee completed the course satisfactorily. Persons undergoing skill training at a training institute will also be provided a two-week attachment with a master craftsman to undergo on- the- job training as a part of the skill training course.

(7) **List of Livelihood Opportunities and Unit costs:** The studies have identified the following livelihood opportunities.

1. Agriculture;
2. Small business: Livestock;
3. Small business: Poultry/community farming
- 4 Small business: Mechanics, metal carpentry,

#### FURTHER ADDITION

- 5 Rural transport vehicles such as animal driven carts such as Oxcart, donkey cart, TABALIAH)
- 6 Corner micro shops such as mini grocery; a desk top shop displaying mobile phone charging (going rate is SDG 01 per charge) cigarettes, batteries, sim cards, tooth paste, tooth brush, razors.

This list of Livelihood opportunities with present-day tentative costs is attached as an Annex.

# ANNEX 1

## List of Livelihood Opportunities and Unit Costs

(Unit costs will be verified and confirmed by the SPU/PCU after-market visits and checking at least three sellers)

1. Agriculture
  - (i) For Individual Household: SDG 10,000 per household. Items qualifying for support:
    - Inputs such as improved seeds and fertilizer\*, pesticides as required
    - Tractor hiring cost for ploughing
    - 50% of labor cost for harvesting
    - Constructing irrigation channels for irrigated land
    - Water pumping cost not exceeding 10% of the total assistance
    - Any other activity considered reasonable and necessary by SPU and CFs
  - (ii) Group Farming: The PP will encourage more households to join together to cultivate specialized or group farms activity. There are many irrigated farms in and around Kassala. Approx cost is SDG250,000 and above. A minimum of 25 members would need to join the group to take care of costs of (i) borehole and pumping set; (ii) a solar power unit (approx SDG50,000) and land preparation and cultivation/harvesting costs (SDG5,000)
2. Livestock and poultry:
  - (i) A pack of 5 goats per goat SDG800-goats and sheep come with babies. Feed cost of up to SDG800
  - (ii) A pack of 5 sheep-the average cost is SDG700/sheep; feed cost as goats
  - (iii) Poultry unit-30 chicks two weeks plus old, chick shed and feed for 35 days –total not exceeding SDG10,000 per household
  - (iv) Cows –up to two cows per HH but subject to SDG10,000 total. Average cost per cow is SDG 5,000 to 7,000; feed cost for 3 months @SDG 100 per cow i.e. SDG 200 per month for 2-cow unit; feeding cost of up to i.e. SDG 800
3. Small business:
  - (i) Small grocery shop with storage and display vessels, scales, a steel cash box: Approx. SDG9,000 plus SDG1,000 as working capital
  - (ii) Corner shop as above: SDG4,000 to 5,000 including SDG500 as working capital

- (iii) Tailoring: Cost of sewing machine and accessories-SDG4,000
  - (iv) Clothing shop /Handicrafts shop/Household pots and pans shop: SDG10,000 for each
  - (v) Vegetable shop: SDG 6,000
  - (vi) Beauty salon-SDG7,000 to 10,000 (Only after training and attachment with a beauty salon in a town for one to two months)
  - (vii) Rural restaurant i.e. food shop-SDG10,000
  - (viii) Slaughter/meat shop-SDG10,000
  - (ix) A generator for supplying electricity to houses on charges-SDG10,000
4. Activities suitable for Groups
- (i) Tent renting-SDG20,000
  - (ii) Motor rickshaw vehicle: SDG28,000
  - (iii) TV viewer shop-SDG20,000
5. Rural Transport (all carts will have rubber tires)
- (i) Donkey cart: SDG 4,500 for 2-tyre cart and SDG6,000 for 4-tyre cart. In rural areas 2-tyre carts are popular. In habitations nearer towns and for plying in towns 4-tyre carts are popular.
6. Skill development based Livelihoods
- (i) Bicycle repair: Trg. cost as estimated in SPDP POM OR as furnished by the Training Institute plus kit of SDG750
  - (ii) Motor Repair: Trg cost as in (i) above plus kit of about SDG1,000
  - (iii) Carpentry: As above plus kit of SDG750
  - (iv) Black smithy: As above plus kit of SDG1,000
  - (v) Tailoring: Cost of a sewing machine and accessories- SDG3,500

## ANNEX 2

# Explanation for Level of Support

**Level of Support:** The project provides US\$1.8 million for PP coverage under component 3. Assuming US\$1.6 million<sup>2</sup> net would be available for livelihood support to 900 households under the pilot, per head support share per HH works out to US\$1,778 i.e. about SDG10,000. The following criteria are suggested for providing livelihood support against SDG10,000 per HH.

- 1) The livelihood support shall have a ceiling of SDG10,000 per household
- 2) A HH may choose more than one and up to three means of support within the ceiling of SDG10,000. For example the woman in the household may select a sewing machine of the value of SDG4,000, as she knows stitching; the man may select 3 goats and a ram to supplement his existing 2 goats (cost SDG3,200) and the economically active son may select to train as an electrician with a kit of the value of SDG2,500.
- 3) Group economic activities will be encouraged and permitted under the PP. Groups of two HH and above will be permitted. For example 10 members may join to form a farming group. With investment of SDG100,000 they may establish a nursery, bring 10 hectares under irrigated agriculture. Depending on total fund of the BG the support may include (i) improved seeds; (ii) fertilizers and pesticides; (iii) tractor hire costs and 50% of costs of harvesting; (iv) agricultural hand tools; (v) a pump to draw water for irrigation, and irrigation channels. For groups it will be a requirement to open a joint bank account into which the grants under the PP will be deposited; there will be no such requirement for individual HH.

If possible SPU will invite applications after widely publicizing the requirement of facilitators. A short list will be prepared which will include the names of eligible applicants, a name(s) suggested by the local community leaders, school headmaster, and local government. A candidate must fulfill the following qualifications: High school pass, above 25 years of age, in good health and owns a motorbike, knows the community well and is on first-name basis with people of the community where he has applied to work, people of the community speak well of him, gets along with people well and inculcates team spirit. Shall get a stipend of SDG1,000 per month (SDG 500 minimum plus another 500 linked to completion of prescribed target) plus SDG 200 for motorbike allowance to meet fuel etc. costs. The selection shall be done by a committee chaired by DG MFEL, PC SLDP, Head SPU and an outsider nominated by DG and PC jointly.

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<sup>2</sup> About \$0.2 million will be required for meeting the administrative costs of field operations.



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