

United Nations Development Programme



Country: Sudan

Project Title: Abyei Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme Expansion

Expected CP Outcome(s): Outcome 7: Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated

Initiation Plan Start Date: December 1, 2008

Initiation Plan End Date: July 31, 2010

Implementing Partner: Mercy Corps (lead agency), GOAL Ireland, Save the Children-US and Abyei Community Action for Development (ACAD)

Brief Description

This proposal has been developed in response to the consequences of the hostilities which broke out in Abyei in May 2008. It envisages an expansion of the existing Abyei Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme (ARRP) that has been actively working in Abyei for the last two years. Implemented by a Consortium of international and national NGOs ARRP is part of the Sudan Post-Conflict Community-Based Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme (RRP), funded by the Government and managed by UNDP (see original proposal attached).

This proposal forms part of a wider recovery effort and seeks to augment current funding by US\$ 4.3 million and an extension of the project implementation period to July 2010. The Consortium modality of RRP encourages a holistic approach, improves coordination and addresses the increasing donor preference toward pooled funding mechanisms. It also provides a well-functioning governance structure with a dedicated Unit housed within UNDP responsible for program management, monitoring and evaluation. The main programme is formulated around three areas: institutional strengthening; livelihoods and support to basic services. The proposed set of activities and budget are indicative at present since the situation did not allow for a comprehensive participatory planning process. As soon as it is conducive a participatory planning workshop of all the stakeholders will be conducted providing a definitive plan and budget addressing the current priorities of the people of Abyei.

Programme Period: December 2008 – July 2010

CPAP Programme Component: Conflict Prevention and Recovery

Atlas Award ID: _ 00041567 _

PAC Meeting Date _PRC_ meeting scheduled for October will substitute for PAC_

Total resources required 4,340,000

Total allocated resources: _____

- Regular _____
- Other: _____
 - Donor _____
 - Donor _____
 - Donor _____
 - Government _____

Unfunded budget: 4,340,000

In-kind Contributions _____

Agreed by UNDP:

Jerzy Skuratowicz, Country Director, UNDP Sudan

I. PURPOSE

Sudan Post-Conflict Community-Based Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme (RRP)

Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the European Commission re-launched its development assistance with a € 50 million contribution to the Sudan Post-Conflict Community-Based Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme. The RRP is managed by UNDP, on behalf of the Government of National Unity (GoNU) and the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).

The Sudan RRP is designed to link relief, rehabilitation and development in conflict-affected rural households across Sudan. From the outset, emphasis has been on building the capacity of the national and local institutions, civil society and communities. The three-year programme is implemented by 48 national and international NGOs, pooled into ten consortia. These consortia receive funds for integrated rural development projects in ten areas across Sudan: River Nile, Port Sudan, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, Abyei, Upper Nile, Warrap, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, and Northern Bahr al Ghazal.

The RRP is comprised of three components: institutional strengthening; improving livelihoods, and support to basic service delivery. Institutional strengthening focuses on building local government capacity through administrative and financial training, building and equipping administration offices, organizing village development committees and directly including authorities in the management of RRP activities to encourage ownership and eventual handover. Activities aimed at improving livelihoods, markets and basic services include the building of vocational training centres and market infrastructure, health centres and schools, and associated training. Target communities participate in the development and implementation of the projects noted above, thus strengthening their capacity to lead their own development.

The Sudan RRP is a logical step towards a gradual shift from reconstruction under international supervision towards locally-owned and driven development. The project encourages engagement of local authorities in all aspects of the return and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons, including defining existing and assessing future needs, planning suitable interventions and their financing, as well as implementation.

Strengthening capacity of state and local authorities to assess sectoral needs and coordinate service delivery while at the same time working with communities to identify their needs creates important linkages for bottom-up planning.

Abyei Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme (ARRP)

Given the particularly sensitive nature of Abyei, the ARRP has incorporated a conflict-sensitive lens in programming. It was designed to contribute to sustainable peace and the reduction of poverty through the appropriate delivery of goods and services in close collaboration with the local Abyei administration and with the participation of the communities of Abyei Area. For two years the project addressed the immediate social service needs associated with return and reintegration, and offered quick interventions to improve livelihoods and productively engage members of society to ease tensions and encourage peace.

The Members of the ARRP consortium include Mercy Corps (lead agency), GOAL Ireland, Save the Children-US and Abyei Community Action for Development (ACAD).

The three-year programme has a total overall budget of 5.1 million Euros, and is currently scheduled to terminate on July 31, 2009. Each year of implementation of the ARRP commences with the approval of the Annual Budget Estimate and Activity Schedule (ABEAS) and its ratification by the Policy Review Committee (PRC). The current projected expenditure for year 3 (ABEAS 3), began on August 1, 2008 and is € 2.5 million. (See Annex I for achievements)

Overview of Context in Abyei

Between 75% and 85% of the population fled the Abyei area during the twenty-one year civil war that concluded with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord in 2005. An estimated 70,000 people returned by May 2008, with 16,000 returning in the year leading up to the May 2008 outbreak of hostilities. One-third of the population settled in and around the increasingly overcrowded town. An estimated 75% of population that returned had not yet moved to their original villages: to the North of the town mostly due to insecurity; and to the east mostly due to lack of access to basic services and infrastructure.¹

An outbreak of open hostilities in Abyei on May 14, 2008, led to the displacement of nearly 60,000 civilians of Abyei town and the surrounding rural villages and the reported destruction of 90% or more of Abyei town. The fighting subsided within days, but insecurity remained an issue.

High level negotiations on Abyei between the two parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) – the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement (SPLM) – ended direct confrontation and led to the signing of the Abyei Roadmap on June 8th 2008, for Returns of IDPs and implementation of the Abyei Protocol. The Abyei Road Map specifically addresses four major aspects: Security arrangement, return of IDPs, establishment of an interim administration and final settlement of Abyei area boundaries. A Joint Integrated Unit (JIU) made up of military personnel from both the SAF and SPLA have been deployed in Abyei and a Joint Integrated Police Unit (JIPU) of 160 out of the proposed 1000 policemen from North and South as per the Abyei Road Map was also deployed on the 20th of June and trainings provided to them with Support from UNDP.

The Chief Administrator and his deputy were sworn-in in Khartoum on 31 August 2008 and their appointment is expected to bring more stability to the area.

The Roadmap is considered by most observers as not only a significant progress to the peace process but also as an opportunity for the stabilization of the whole area of Abyei and for the full implementation of the Abyei protocol. This is also an opportunity for UNDP to support and reinforce its support to the CPA process through the implementation of a set of key peace building and recovery interventions. In light of this agreement and in anticipation of a more sustainable political solution to the current crisis, the Deputy SRSR/RC/HC requested UNDP to rapidly take the lead role in the recovery and reconstruction of Abyei.

There are several conditions for the safe return of people and agencies to Abyei Town and the surrounding villages². Among these include:

Any returns must be informed and voluntary; therefore, people must trust that the area is immediately secure and have confidence in longer term stability.

Before the UN and NGOs support returns north of the Kiir/Bahr El Arab river, the security arrangements in the road map must be implemented.

In September 2008, following assessment missions and active consultations earlier in the year, key donors agreed to establish the Three Areas Steering Group (3ASG) as

¹ UN RCO Abyei Humanitarian/Reconstruction and Early Recovery Briefing Paper, June 29, 2008

² UN RCO Abyei Humanitarian/Reconstruction and Early Recovery Briefing Paper, June 29, 2008

an informal group with a commitment to working together towards promoting and supporting the implementation of the CPA and increased stability, recovery and development in the protocol areas. The members of the group are committed towards working in a collaborative manner towards addressing an agreed set of priorities through a combination of programming and influence. The 3ASG recognises that this will be achieved through increased sharing of information on current programmes and activities and, where necessary, through new collective or individual action. The resources of the group will be utilised to support and guide the group, to monitor delivery/impact and support effective communication with broader stakeholders.

ARRP Expansion

As part of its wider recovery and development plan for Abyei, UNDP is proposing the expansion of the existing ARRP Programme and an extension of the implementation timeframe to accommodate the increased needs under early recovery in Abyei town and the surrounding rural areas.

In line with the humanitarian reform process, UNDP will be the lead agency in providing early recovery capacity to the UN agencies and NGOs in Abyei. It will undertake a triangulation of needs, capacities and opportunities in order to facilitate agencies on the ground to identify and develop an integrated recovery framework. In parallel, UNDP will directly implement peace building initiatives particularly along the migration routes; support the construction of the administration's building and related technical assistance; and resume work on improving access to justice as well as provision of training (in partnership with UNPOL) to the newly deployed Joint Integrated Police Unit.

Information generated via ARRP's participatory process with communities is particularly useful as a complement to the findings of threat and risk mapping analysis and inform planning of the international community and the local authorities.

The proposed request is for US\$ 4.3 million and would extend the implementation timeframe by one year from its current end date of July 31, 2009 to July 31, 2010. Ideally this commitment of funds would be the first of a series of donor commitments to the ARRP toward long-term recovery and sustainable development in the Abyei area which is key to successful implementation of the CPA.

Attached as Annex II please find the cumulative work-plan for the planned intervention in Abyei, combining the original EC funding with the proposed expansion.

The ARRP Consortium along with other agencies was forced to evacuate from Abyei town following the outbreak of hostilities in May 2008. The Consortium is currently operating out of Agok and after a brief period of suspension was able to resume its work in some of the areas which are accessible. The proposed expansion plan, corresponding activities and budget has been prepared based on the knowledge ARRP has accumulated through its work in Abyei. Due to the security situation and lack of infrastructure, the plan could not be developed through wide consultations. As soon as it is feasible, the consortium will hold a full participatory planning workshop involving all stakeholders, and will revise the plan and budget accordingly.

Relevance of RRP as a Funding Mechanism

The consortium modality encourages a holistic approach to identifying and addressing recovery needs, improving coordination and addressing donor interest in pooled funds. When managed with sufficient flexibility, timely approvals, and common reporting requirements, the RRP funding mechanism is the preferred vehicle for the NGOs currently positioned to address the immediate early recovery needs in Abyei.

Specifically, the ARRP consortium partners believe that this method is appropriate in the matter of early recovery for Abyei because the RRP programme:

- is recovery-focused and designed to work with and support local administration;
- is flexible, localized, able to evolve to the changing context and adapt along the recovery to development continuum;
- is multi-sectoral and broad enough to address the particular needs in Abyei;
- provides a coordination mechanism for complementary bilateral programming that already exists, led by clear sector leads
- is well-established and has shown positive results in a difficult environment; and
- is comprised of organizations with significant experience in Abyei and proven expertise.

A recent study of pooled funding mechanisms in South Sudan stated, "Despite the slow start and problems encountered, UNDP reports impressive aggregated results on outputs and achievements against objectives. NGO partners confirm that they are now seeing results and that the mechanism itself is functioning relatively well. Pending review, strengthening and expanding this pilot fund could enable programmes to consolidate and build on successes and replicate work in other areas... expanding sectoral focus, increasing government ownership, consolidating and making more strategic use of lessons learned, making the funds multi-year and multilateral would have to be addressed in any future iteration of the RRP." ³

UNDP has a solid track record in programming that uses a rights-based and bottom-up approach to overcoming the exclusion of vulnerable groups, thereby working to improve the quality of life for all. As such, UNDP has a thorough understanding of the complex issues of social, political and economic exclusion that need to be taken into account in conceptualising and implementing projects in local communities in Sudan. Furthermore, UNDP has created and maintains strong partnerships at the local level, and has also built solid relationships with state-level policy-makers. UNDP also recognises the importance of maintaining a gender perspective in all its projects and programming and has considerable experience in gender-empowerment activities and gender mainstreaming.

Critical Factors for Successful Expansion of ARRP

- The accepted **conditions for return** to Abyei town (civilians and NGOs) are met.
- **NGO access issues are addressed effectively.** In particular this should include timely granting of entry visas; reduction in arbitrary expulsions, denials, and significant delays in issuing travel permits; and a significant reduction in the delays in procurement authorization and importation of materials; etc. Expanding the "Fast-track Procedures for Humanitarian Access to Darfur" could be a possible solution.
- **Local administration support.** Active participation by local administration in the participatory planning process with consortium partners and other stakeholders is essential. Agreement by the administration in terms of facilitating access, providing space, and quickly establishing clear protocols and procedures for agencies to function is necessary to move forward in a timely

³ Fenton, Wendy. NGO Perceptions - Funding Mechanisms in Southern Sudan. Page 22-23

manner. Local authorities would also have to ensure that contractors and staff from across Sudan and all parts of the world are able to work freely and without harassment on the recovery effort.

II. EXPECTED OUTPUT

Programmatic Expansion of ARRP

The additional US\$ 4.3 million and the extended deadline would allow ARRP to plan for two dry seasons for programme implementation to maximize programme impact and sustainability. Annex I contains the summary of ARRP achievements for the first two years of implementation. The original Project Document is also attached as well as the cumulative work-plan as Annex II.

Specific Objective

To contribute to the lasting peace and development of returnees and residents of Abyei through a set of initiatives that build capacities of participants and improve their standards of living.

Expected Outputs

In addition to the specific outputs noted below, ARRP will seek to use this opportunity of rebuilding Abyei to ensure coordinated and proper urban planning (under UNDP's leadership) and build upon ARRP's natural resource management work in ABEAS I & II to ensure that natural resource management remains in the Administration's agenda. And, ARRP partners will actively work to promote peace through hosting peace-building forums; carrying out peace campaigns and setting aside funds to be used for community-prioritized infrastructure projects to demonstrate peace dividends.

Institutional strengthening

- Strengthening the institutional and human resource capacity through support to the Abyei administration (premises, equipment & capacity building)

Livelihoods

- Restoring food security at the household level while encouraging production of surplus
- Reducing global and severe acute malnutrition in the area through nutritional assessments and relevant interventions
- Diversifying livelihood opportunities through the development of agribusiness, crop diversification, alternative off-farm activities and the introduction and marketing of sustainable technology.⁴
- Supporting economic recovery

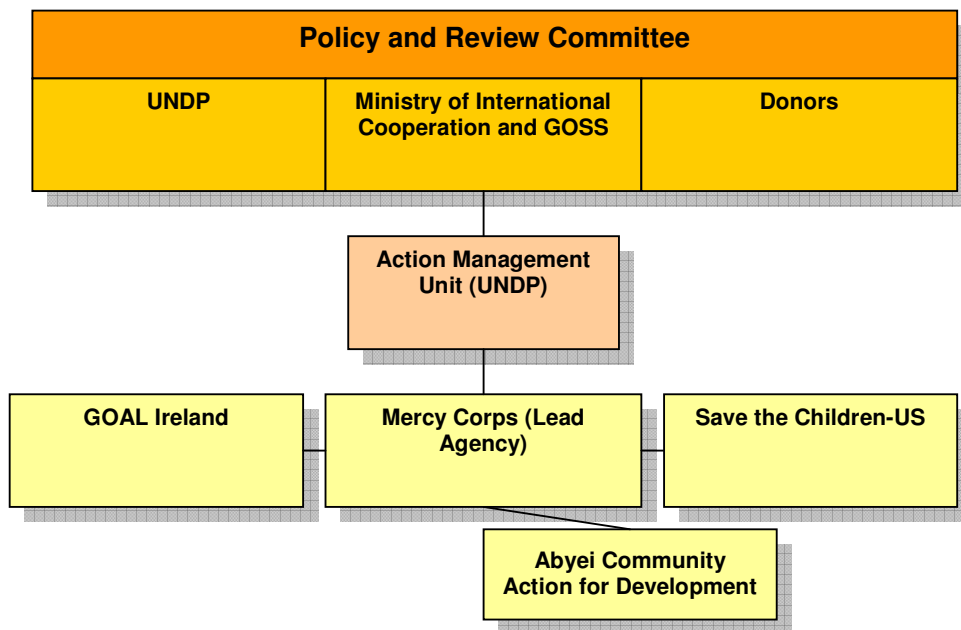
Basic Services

⁴These have been piloted successfully elsewhere including under the RRP in Upper Nile State. For instance, ARRP partners will seek to promote the use of stabilized soil blocks for most of the construction needs. In addition to providing employment to hundreds of people who will be engaged in producing the large amount of blocks needed, the total construction costs will be reduced and a new, sustainable technology will be introduced into the area.

- This will entail meeting recurring costs at least until the new Administration and communities are able to shoulder them.
- Improving the quality and quantity of physical infrastructure available for the delivery of primary health care services
- Improving access to and quality of education for school-aged children
- Expanding access to improved sources of drinking water
- Expanding access to and use of appropriate sanitation facilities

III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Governance Arrangements of ARRP



Policy and Review Committee

Responsibility of oversight of the RRP falls to the Policy and Review Committee (PRC). The Committee is chaired by the Ministry of International Cooperation and includes representation from GOSS, EC and UNDP.

The PRC meets on a quarterly basis to:

- review progress of the programme;
- review and offer solutions to any implementation obstacles; and
- provide strategic direction to the future of the programme where relevant and required.

It is anticipated that at the PRC session planned for early October 2008, a sub-group will be created expanding the current governance arrangements to include new donors. The sub-group will cover the three protocol areas in recognition of their similarities.

Finally, while the current proposal focuses specifically on Abyei, it is anticipated that the RRP may soon be asked to expand further to also cover South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, in line with the objectives of the Three Areas Steering Group.

Action Management Unit

The Action Management Unit (AMU) was established within UNDP for the sole purpose of managing RRP with a view to channelling funds through an arrangement that offers enhanced coordination, strengthened resource mobilisation, provision of technical expertise, accountability and transparency in accordance with the regulations and rules of UNDP.

The AMU also acts as a Secretariat to the PRC in terms of preparing agenda for each session and processing PRC conclusions. The AMU is well-established and staffed with experienced personnel covering functions of overall programme management and specific areas of finance and monitoring and evaluation.

The AMU will also receive support from UNDP Country Office on programmatic and operational issues. UNDP's Human Recovery and Security Unit will serve as the focal point for ensuring harmony, coordination and synergies between the different strands of the Abyei recovery response.

Modalities of Administration

The UNDP will be the Administrator of the programme, and will be responsible for all disbursements, in conformity with its own regulations, rules and procedures. The UNDP will be responsible for general management, administrative policy design, oversight and substantive backstopping. To ensure that all fiduciary and administrative cost elements are adequately funded, including the running costs of the AMU, the UNDP will apply management and administrative charges.

ARRP Consortium

According to the Consortium approach adopted by RRP, one NGO or National Society of the Red Cross movement must be designated by the members of the consortium as the lead agency. This organisation signs the project document with UNDP and is contractually responsible for ensuring smooth implementation of the project. In the case of ARRP, this responsibility lies with Mercy Corps. The Consortium must also include Partners and Associates (only Sudanese non-state actors qualify as associates). Within ARRP, GOAL Ireland and Save the Children-US are the two Partners and Abyei Community Action for Development (ACAD) is the Associate. All members of the consortium sign a partnership statement which sets out the relationship between the members of the consortium. Based on local needs and Consortium assessments, additional NGOs, either national or international, may be invited to join.

IV. MONITORING

Monitoring by UNDP

Monitoring missions by AMU staff are generally conducted twice yearly. Normally, a representative of the government (MIC or GOSS) accompanies the mission, and donor representatives are also invited to join the team. The aim of the internal monitoring of the RRP is to ensure ongoing tracking on the implementation progress and impact

of the project resources. This allows UNDP to provide the Policy and Review Committee (PRC) with key information required for decision-making. In particular, the AMU monitoring missions:

- (i) ensure that the project activities remain on course to reach their objectives, with any adjustments being made with minimal disruption, in order to guarantee prompt and appropriate intervention should the need arise;
- (ii) gather results-oriented information on projects in the field to report on progress and improve the quality of project activities through timely information on implementation; and
- (iii) report on successes of the project in the field highlighting best practices and good results to date.

The AMU monitoring team also assesses financial, management and operational activities of the consortium in accordance with generally accepted standards. At the end of the mission, the monitoring team makes specific recommendations for any required changes/modifications to project scope (including objectives, management arrangements, financing, etc.) where weaknesses are noted or opportunities identified, in order to support effective implementation and the delivery of a sustainable benefit stream. Recommendations are discussed with the stakeholders to ensure that they are jointly owned and willingly accepted, and that all parties agree on actions to be taken.

Monitoring at the project level

In addition to the UNDP monitoring by the AMU, ARRP will conduct internal monitoring and evaluation. While the AMU monitoring focuses on the broader impact and progress of the project overall, the internal project monitoring focuses on detailed assessments of project impact at the activity level.

Reporting

Reporting requirements should be streamlined in order to enable maximum utilisation of time for implementation.

Progress reports will be shared with members of the PRC on a quarterly basis, prior to each Policy and Review Committee meeting. These progress reports will include the status of intended outputs and will present the difficulties, achievements and progress towards accomplishments of project objectives. These reports will contain information and conclusions taken from the quarterly reports of ARRP and the monitoring reports of the AMU.

Reports will be cumulative for the overall ARRP (original EC-funded and activities proposed under this project).

V. BUDGET

ARRP Indicative Budget

Once the environment is conducive for a full participatory planning workshop with all stakeholders, then a revised Annual Budget Estimate and Activity Schedule (ABEAS 3) would be submitted to the Policy Review Committee for approval.

Code	Heading	Proposed ARRP Expansion
01	Goods and Services delivered to beneficiaries	
01.01	Capacity building and Institutional strengthening	1,100,000
01.02	Food and Livelihoods Security	720,000
01.03	Basic Services	1,325,000
Total 01		3,145,000
02	Supporting costs	
2.01	Non-local technical personnel	180,000
2.02	Other Personnel	145,000
2.03	Durable equipment	4,000
2.04	Premises and supplies	120,000
2.05	Needs assessments and other studies	-
2.06	Audit and evaluation	2,500
2.07	Visibility actions	-
2.08	Insurance costs	-
2.09	Financial service costs	12,000
Total 02		461,000
03	Indirect costs	255,000
Total 03		255,000
04	Administrative Costs	
4.01	AMU support costs	195,000
4.02	UNDP overheads	284,000
Total 04		479,000
GRAND TOTAL		4,340,000

This project document includes substantial input provided by the ARRP lead agency (Mercy Corps)

Annex I: ARRP Achievements through July 2008

Intervention logic	Achievements to date
A. Development Objective	
<p>The development objective of the RRP is to reduce poverty and increase food security amongst conflict affected rural households, especially including IDPs, across Sudan by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capacity building of LGAs to assist them to resume their core competencies and responsibilities; - linking relief, rehabilitation and development; - ensuring high proportion of expenditure goes directly to target communities; - flexible result-oriented strategies with active community involvement and emphasis on self-reliance and community ownership. 	
B. Specific Objective	
<p>To contribute to the lasting peace and development of returnees and residents of Abyei through a set of initiatives that build life long capacities of participants and improve their standards of living</p>	
C. Main expected Results and Indicative Activities	
01.01	Institutional strengthening:
01.01.01	<p>Increased capacity of LGAs to assess sectoral needs and coordinate service delivery by various local and external stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive mapping exercise/needs assessment implemented jointly with Local Administration. ▪ Developing coordinated "Quality Standards Leads" with respective LGA office in coordination with consortium partner per sector of activity. ▪ Monthly meetings held with sector coordinators and relevant authority or ministry.
	Health
01.01.02	<p>Greater local authority (MoH) capacity for managing primary healthcare services and greater community involvement in health related activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly Abyei Area Health Committee meetings facilitated in coordination with WHO, MoH representatives and the Abyei Health Technical Committee. ▪ Quarterly 'Healthy Village/Town' health promotion with MoH/VHCs. ▪ MoH of GoSS has been paying salaries of clinic staff in Abyei. ▪ MoH visited Abyei in April 2007 delivering a report of recommendations. The MoH is expected to visit again in March 2008.
01.01.03	<p>Increased number of local qualified health staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 21 locally based candidates undergoing nursing training; 5 identified for midwifery training.
	Education and Youth Support
01.01.04	<p>Increased capacity of Local Administration (MoE) and communities members to manage educational issues within their community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 42 Executive PTAs formed, trained, TORs signed with a 5-member minimum. ▪ 210 teachers trained in a one-month course consisting of pedagogy, subject methods, English language, educational psychology.
	Water/Sanitation
01.01.04	<p>Increased capacity of communities to maintain boreholes and disseminate accurate and appropriate water related information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 32 handpump mechanics trained. ▪ Watsan committees established in each village.

Economic Development

- 01.01.06 An enabling business environment is prioritized and nurtured by relevant LGAs and local Chambers of Commerce
- Abyei Livestock Owners Association formed and registered.
 - Abyei Chamber of Commerce formed and registered.

Natural Resource Utilisation and Management

- 01.01.07 Increased awareness on the value of Natural Resources and capacity of LGA and communities to manage resources
- Comprehensive natural resource mapping with related GIS resource map to be printed.
 - Padang Nature Reserve established and functioning.
 - 2 workshops focused in NRM policy conducted.

01.02 Livelihoods:

Economic Development

- 01.02.01 1,500 farmers (Crops, Fishing, Livestock) diversify production and increase productivity
- Presently, 833 direct beneficiary farmers increase production through seeds and tools.
 - Previously, 1,850 direct beneficiary farmers diversify and increase production through crops, fisheries and livestock management and 3,055 indirect beneficiaries assist in diversification, productivity increase and quality maintenance of crops, fish pond farming and livestock
 - 14 community nurseries established and functioning that produce fruit/timber seedlings and saplings
- 01.02.02 High leverage business development services are strengthened or established
- 2 business cooperatives identified and sensitized on business development and LGAs.
 - 10 solidarity groups identified and engaged in small economic activity with small grants, also given training in small business development.
 - 25 Livestock beneficiaries provided with pair of starter heads of preferred livestock. Plans consolidated for the establishment of a veterinary division.
- 01.02.03 Household and community irrigation infrastructure is improved
- 1 twin community fish pond under construction.
 - 4 water reserves for irrigation use.
- 01.02.04 Access to markets is improved
- Over 6 km of roads rehabilitated to become passable year-round. Four more road rehabilitation projects are underway in collaboration with WFP.
 - Abyei Town Market streets rehabilitated. Plans to move the market structure in collaboration with UNDP.
 - Pop. served by feeder roads or river crossings built 5 access roads rehabilitated of which 4 were in collaboration with the Food for Work Program. 3 more will be completed before May 2008. 4 river crossing points identified-bridges and small culverts to be constructed.
- 01.02.05 Entrepreneurs have improved access to equipment, capital and business planning advice
- 10 female solidarity groups identified to receive funding.
- 01.02.06 Value is added to local production through local processing and packaging
- Identification of value chains has been done with the assessment mission last August/September. Actions to mobilise the traders and farmers towards the creation of appropriate infrastructures to store, clean and trade locally produced grains and cereals.
 - Local processing facilities to be developed with the assistance of the Sudan University of Science and Technology (SUST) during the next reporting period. Food/grain processing areas identified.
 - Construction of appropriate and efficient grain stores and drying floors will take place by June 2008.

01.03 Basic Services:

Health

- 01.03.01 Improvement in the quality and quantity of physical infrastructure available for the delivery of primary health care services.
- 2 clinics completed.
 - 3 month starter drug packs procured for these two clinics.
 - All clinic facilities conform to MoH guidelines.

Education

- 01.03.02 Improved access and quality of education for 4,000 school-aged children
- 2 Schools completed.
 - School structures are designed to be permanent in terms of durability of foundation, floors, walls and roof.
 - All school structures conform to MOE and Education secretariat guidelines in layout.
 - 10,000 children benefiting from Food for Education (WFP) in 34 schools.
 - PTAs established in 19 schools in Abyei including the two new primary schools. 2 more to be established at the new schools to be constructed.
 - Two-week training delivered to 34 PTAs in Abyei and Agok; 190 teachers in Abyei area trained.
 - High computer training courses delivered to 1,004 employees of international organizations.

Water/Sanitation

- 01.03.03 Improved access to safe drinking water
- 5 boreholes completed.
- 01.03.04 Development of appropriate sanitation facilities
- 3 designs chosen appropriate to specific soil conditions in Abyei which have been endorsed by the Water and Sanitation Coordination group in Abyei, SC-US, UNICEF, ACAD, and NDO.
 - 15 demonstration latrines completed.
 - 100 hand-dug holes for latrines completed.
 - 2 environmental health campaigns operating in Abyei.