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DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SUDAN 5745.00

Improved water access in semi-arid areas

Duration	Three years
Number of beneficiaries	300,000
Total food cost	4,517,370 dollars
Cost to WFP	8,711,990 dollars
Total cost to Government	1,804,000 dollars

All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated. One United States dollar equalled 1,744 Sudanese pounds in March 1998.

ABSTRACT

WFP will support the construction and rehabilitation of improved *hafirs* (ponds to store rain-water) in food-insecure rural communities of North Darfur and North Kordofan through a food-for-work project, from 1999 to 2001. *Hafirs* have proved an effective way of increasing household water-supply in rural Sudan, where lack of water is the main concern of local communities. WFP's food aid will help to fill the chronic food gap and retain able-bodied villagers, who would otherwise be forced to migrate for work, to construct their *hafir* during one lean season (January to June). The *hafirs* are managed and maintained by community committees, whose members will receive appropriate training to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities. To maximize the health benefits of improved water availability, the Water, Environment and Sanitation Programme (WES) assisted by UNICEF and partly funded by WFP, will provide health education and sanitation facilities, focused on women in the communities that benefit from the project.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document contains recommendations for review and approval by the Executive Board.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session of 1996, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

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PROBLEM ANALYSIS

1. Sudan is classified as a least developed country (LDC), with a per capita gross national product (GNP) of 400 dollars (1994). Loans from international development banks have virtually ceased and grant aid from bilateral donors is almost entirely limited to emergency assistance.
2. Agriculture and livestock production, which is the mainstay of the economy, accounting for 40 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and 95 percent of exports, is limited by erratic rainfall and recurrent drought. Around 20 percent of the Sudanese population (five million people) live in remote arid and semi-arid regions with low rainfall (annual average of 300–450 millimetres). These areas are chronically food-insecure—subsistence farmers do not produce enough food to meet their household consumption needs; in normal years more than half of the household grain requirements may need to be purchased, accounting for a significant proportion of cash expenditure. At times of drought or crop failure, a sizeable number of the population depend on emergency food aid.
3. A common coping strategy is for able-bodied household members to migrate during the lean season (January to June) to cities or to richer agricultural areas in order to seek cash employment. Those who remain behind (typically women, children and the elderly) depend on remittances from relatives or on available cash-generating activities (some cash crops, charcoal-making, collection of firewood or gum Arabic, small-scale handicrafts).
4. The villagers frequently face severe water-supply problems together with food shortages. Household surveys consistently show provision of water as the top priority of these communities. In the country as a whole, only one third of the Sudanese population has access to safe drinking-water. In the arid western regions of Sudan, per capita water consumption is only one quarter of the standard of 20 litres a day recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). Villagers often spend every second day collecting water from remote sources for household use. Usually it is women who face this arduous task, in addition to their other duties in the home and in the fields.
5. Furthermore, a survey by CARE of rural villages in North Kordofan found that on average water accounted for between 10 and 15 percent of all household expenditure. Less extensive surveys by other agencies have arrived at higher figures.
6. Throughout much of North Darfur and North Kordofan, *hafirs* (basically a hole in the ground dug in a depression where a clay sub-soil retains water) are the main source of household water. In 1989, the construction of *hafirs*—which has been in practice in Sudan for over 50 years—was initiated on a labour-intensive basis by the International Labour Organization (ILO)-supported Special Public Works Programme, and has proved to be particularly effective in Darfur and Kordofan. While specialized technical support is required for proper site identification and design, the actual construction can be undertaken by unskilled workers.

PREVIOUS WFP ASSISTANCE

7. Food-for-work activities in Sudan have been supported through Project No. 3709, Assistance to rural works in drought-prone areas, a multi-sectoral project with a number of separate components. Of these, water development, mainly the construction and



rehabilitation of *hafirs*, has proved the most successful. Once completed, the *hafirs* become the responsibility of the local communities to manage and maintain.

8. Over 250 *hafirs*, with a total volume of approximately 2.5 million cubic metres, have been constructed under project No. 3709; these now provide 125,000 rural households in drought-prone areas with a more reliable and economical water-supply closer to their villages. This has resulted in significant savings in both time (particularly for women) and household income. These savings have been used to improve the household food situation, such as for purchasing additional livestock or agricultural inputs; the time saved has been devoted to the cultivation of vegetables and cash crops after the main harvest.
9. Project No. 3709 is implemented by national and international (CARE and OXFAM) NGOs as well as government agencies, with technical support from state water corporations, under the overall management of the International Financial and Economic Cooperation Directorate (IFCD) of the Federal Ministry of Finance and National Economy. The contribution of NGOs to project implementation has been particularly important, bringing additional resources and expertise to the project and mobilizing community participation.
10. There has been no systematic attempt in the past to link the provision of additional water with health education and sanitation programmes. Most villagers are unaware of the relationship between water, wastes and health, and many drink untreated water from *hafirs*. The need to improve the quality of *hafir* water for domestic purposes has been recognized by both the Government and implementing agencies; there has been a recent shift to construct improved *hafirs*, with fencing, silt traps, and hand pumps for inlet and outlet wells. These improved *hafirs* are approximately 15,000 dollars more expensive than the basic ones.

LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

11. The project's long-term objectives are to: a) improve household water resources; and b) enhance the livelihoods of rural subsistence farmers in food-insecure areas of North Darfur and North Kordofan States.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

12. The immediate objectives of the project are to improve:
 - a) access to cheaper domestic water resources in rural areas;
 - b) short-term food security through the generation of employment during the lean season;
 - c) the quality of water consumed in rural households; and
 - d) household sanitation conditions.

OUTPUTS

13. The project will consist of a total of six million workdays (plus 10 percent contingency) for the construction of 60 new *hafirs* (total capacity 900,000 cubic metres) and the



rehabilitation of 30 existing ones (total capacity 450,000 metres). The average *hafir* dimension is 15,000 cubic metres. The construction of new *hafirs* requires 75,000 workdays and rehabilitation 50,000 workdays. The beneficiary communities will set up *hafir* committees to determine on an annual basis the number of *hafirs* and their exact dimension, according to local needs. These committees will be responsible for constructing, managing and maintaining the *hafirs*.

14. The 10 percent contingency (equivalent to an additional 600,000 workdays) included in the project is to be used mainly for developing experience/know-how in managing *hafir* construction or rehabilitation through food-for-work projects in other poor, food-insecure areas (in West Darfur, West Kordofan and Red Sea States). The reserve will also support additional activities in the event of severe drought or crop failure by providing additional rations for food for work, thus reducing the need for emergency food distributions.
15. In the event that the reserve is not used within the planned project duration, the project will need to be extended.

ROLE OF FOOD AID

16. Food aid will serve as a wage for food-for-work participants in order to retain able-bodied villagers and their families in the villages during the lean season (January to June).
17. The provision of food aid during the lean season will help fill the chronic household food gap and stabilize local food prices during a period when these normally increase.

FOOD INPUT AND COMMODITY JUSTIFICATION

18. Taking into consideration the preference for and value of food commodities to participants, the food basket will include cereals (sorghum, millet or wheat), vegetable oil and sugar.
19. Workers engaged in *hafir* construction will receive a family ration according to the established work norms. The cost implications of this overall work norm for the construction/rehabilitation of 90 *hafirs* with an average volume of 15,000 cubic metres are as follows:
 - a) a total of 1,350,000 cubic metres will be excavated, generating six million workdays with a contingency of 600,000 workdays set aside (see paragraphs 14 and 15). These are broken down as follows:
 - i) construction of 60 new *hafirs* at a rate of 75,000 workdays per *hafir*, for a total of 4.5 million workdays; and
 - ii) rehabilitation of 30 *hafirs* at a rate of 50,000 workdays per *hafir*, for a total of 1.5 million workdays.

Each workday will entitle the worker to a family ration for six people, requiring a total of 39,600,000 individual rations.

- b) With an estimated workforce of 500 people (sufficient to complete a *hafir* in about six months), approximately 50,000 workers will receive on average a total of 120 rations.



20. Based on a family ration of three kilograms of cereals, 150 grams of oil and 120 grams of sugar, the total quantities of commodities required for the project (including the 10 percent reserve) are 19,800 tons of cereals, 990 of vegetable oil and 792 of sugar.
21. The local value of one family ration (at prices prevailing at the start of the work season), is approximately 1,500 Sudanese pounds, 75 percent of the average wage for unskilled labour in rural areas. This ration, which has proved to be an effective incentive in the ongoing project No. 3709, is sufficient to retain labour within the community for the work season, but not large enough to attract great numbers of migrant workers or encourage dependency on WFP food.

PROJECT STRATEGY

22. The focus of the project will be the construction of improved *hafirs* to provide additional water for domestic use during the dry season. The project will be implemented in North Darfur and North Kordofan States, among communities that have no other easily available sources of safe water. Each *hafir* site will be divided into metre-wide slots, and each slot assigned to a self-selected work group (often made up of relatives or household members) to excavate. In effect, the work group contracts to undertake the excavation (together with the associated removal of spoil and building of the embankment) of a given slot of a known volume for a set quantity of rations (based on the appropriate work norms). This procedure has worked well in project No. 3709.
23. The *hafirs* will be able to meet the domestic water consumption needs of the current human population of the beneficiary communities, based on the WHO recommendation of 20 litres per person a day. An average *hafir* should provide water for a period of up to 250 days a year when other sources of water dry up.
24. *Hafir* committees will construct, manage and maintain the *hafirs* (see paragraph 13). These will receive appropriate training to enable them to carry out their responsibilities (see below).
25. The project will aim to maximize health benefits by providing better quality water from improved *hafirs*, and supporting health education and sanitation activities in the communities in which *hafirs* are constructed. These activities will be linked with the health education and sanitation activities of the UNICEF-assisted Water and Environmental Sanitation Programme (WES), which will receive support from WFP and the Federal Government.
26. The overall strategy of the project is to promote a decentralized approach to implementation, with the active participation of rural communities, NGOs, and local and state authorities.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

27. Proposals for construction or rehabilitation of *hafirs* will originate from the community, and be passed via the Rural Council to a State Coordinating Committee for screening of technical and socio-economic feasibility.
28. Communities that will benefit from the use of the *hafirs* will be expected to make a contribution to the overall costs of constructing them. In each case the level of these



contributions will be determined in consultation with the community and will vary according to circumstances.

29. Prior to the commencement of work, a *hafir* committee will be established as a sub-committee of the existing village development committee. Membership of this committee will include representatives from all the villages likely to participate in the construction of the *hafir* and the use of its water. Women's representation and active participation in the committee are to be promoted, with a target membership of one third women.
30. During the construction phase, the *hafir* committee will be responsible for:
 - a) establishing the level of community contribution towards the non-food costs of constructing the *hafir*, and collecting and managing this contribution;
 - b) managing the delivery and distribution of food and non-food items;
 - c) overseeing the excavation of the *hafir* and ensuring that work proceeds smoothly;
 - d) ensuring that only fit and able-bodied people are employed on the excavation work; and
 - e) keeping accounts of work undertaken and food distributed, and submitting regular progress reports to the implementing agency.
31. While the *hafir* is under construction, a WES team will visit each community to impart the health education and sanitation component of the project.
32. The health education campaign will be focused on the activities of women. It will encompass:
 - a) general awareness of the relationship between water, wastes and health;
 - b) domestic and personal hygiene; and
 - c) household-level storage, handling and affordable treatment of water for drinking and cooking.
33. The WES team will also support the introduction of the *SanPlat* latrine, designed in collaboration with UNICEF. These latrines are especially designed to suit the local environment, utilize locally available material, and are relatively inexpensive to construct. In line with WES practice, beneficiary households (50,000) will be required to dig the pits and also to make a contribution of 5,000 Sudanese pounds towards the cost of lining the pit and constructing the slab.
34. Once the *hafir* has been completed, the *hafir* committee will then have the following functions:
 - a) establishing the level of water fees and ensuring that these are collected;
 - b) maintaining accounts of fees collected and expenses incurred;
 - c) ensuring that the *hafir* is properly managed and maintained;
 - d) planning and budgeting for any future improvements to the *hafir* or for any contributions to the health education and sanitation campaign; and
 - e) arbitrating any conflicts over water use.
35. In order to maximize the benefits accruing from improved access to water, *hafir* users will pay fees for *hafir* water. These fees will be set at a level sufficient to cover the full costs of



the operation, maintenance, emergency repairs and planned improvements of the *hafir*, plus contributions towards health education and sanitation interventions.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

36. Through an agreement with the International Financial and Economic Cooperation Directorate (IFCD), implementing agencies will screen proposed activities for socio-economic feasibility, mobilize the community, ensure that *hafir* committees are established and able to function properly, provide the technical support, hand tools and construction materials required by the community, and supervise construction work and food distribution.
37. The implementing agencies (including government agencies as well as national and international NGOs) will also provide basic management training to each *hafir* committee. WFP will finance the development of an appropriate training package.
38. The international NGOs involved in the project include: CARE; OXFAM; Fellowship of African Relief and Islamic Relief. OXFAM works primarily in North Darfur, while the other international NGOs concentrate their activities in North Kordofan.
39. The role of international and national NGOs in the project is as follows:
 - a) assisting the state project authorities in identifying the most vulnerable groups through a monitoring system in the target areas;
 - b) acting as a catalyst in community mobilization, to implement training of *hafir* committees, provide non-food items, monitoring and evaluation/reporting on project activities and their impact;
 - c) supervising overall implementation of a project management system (site selection, annual work plan, management of food and non-food items) at the state level.

STATE PARTICIPATION

40. A State Coordinating Committee will be established at the state level (North Darfur and North Kordofan), chaired by the State Ministry of Finance and Planning and composed of representatives from the State Water Corporation (SWC), WFP and UNICEF. The functions of the State Coordinating Committee will include:
 - a) receiving proposals from rural councils for future *hafirs*;
 - b) ensuring that these proposals are screened for technical, social and economic feasibility;
 - c) establishing a priority list for activities within the state to be supported by the project;
 - d) recommending activities to be supported in the next work season;
 - e) establishing an annual consolidated work plan; and
 - f) coordinating the programme of work of WFP and WES.
41. The SWC (or equivalent) will be responsible for ensuring that proposed activities meet the established technical criteria. The State Ministry of Finance and Planning will ensure that



the agreed level of funds for non-food inputs is available. The Ministry of Agriculture will conduct any environmental assessments required.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PARTICIPATION

42. The Director-General of IFCD will be the Project Coordinator for the project, with overall responsibility for ensuring smooth implementation. The project budget will be included in the Development Budget of the Government of Sudan from 1998 to the scheduled termination of the project.
43. A Project Steering Committee will be established, chaired by the Director-General of IFCD, and composed of the WFP and UNICEF Representatives. This committee will have the following functions:
 - a) ensuring that resources for the project (including food, non-food items, cash and technical support) are available prior to each work season;
 - b) receiving recommendations from the State Coordinating Committees for future activities;
 - c) on the basis of these recommendations, determining the activities to be supported in the next work season;
 - d) allocating resources for each activity to be supported; and
 - e) receiving and reviewing progress reports from the State Coordinating Committees.
44. IFCD will take charge of the food commodities on behalf of the Government of Sudan at extended delivery points. IFCD will then be responsible for storing and managing the food, and for transporting it to the project sites.
45. IFCD will monitor project implementation and prepare progress reports and audited accounts for WFP, as detailed in the plan of operations.
46. The National Water Corporation will provide technical support to the Project Steering Committee as requested, and review any proposals to construct dams.
47. WFP assistance will cover an estimated 75 percent of the total costs of the project, with the government contribution covering approximately 15 percent and the implementing agencies the remaining 10 percent.

FOOD LOGISTICS

48. Subject to the availability of cash resources, cereals will be purchased locally, using cash in lieu of commodities. Other WFP commodities will be shipped to Port Sudan.
49. IFCD will ensure that all administrative formalities related to unloading, customs clearance and dispatch to WFP warehouses in Port Sudan are properly carried out without delays in port.
50. WFP will arrange for the long-haul transportation of the commodities to extended delivery points in El Obeid and El Fasher. This will comprise WFP's contribution towards a minimum 50 percent of landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs (up to a maximum of 83 dollars a ton).



51. IFCD will be responsible for unloading and storing the food in government warehouses in El Obeid and El Fasher and for transporting commodities to the distribution sites according to the allocation work plan, and physical achievement schedule.

BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFITS

52. WFP assistance will help water-deficit rural communities in semi-arid food-insecure areas of Sudan, primarily North Darfur and North Kordofan States. The project will be implemented among communities that typically are unable to grow a sufficient quantity of staple foods and rely on migration to other work areas as part of their strategy to cope with food shortfalls. The WFP food ration will thus replace for one work season the cash wage that would otherwise be obtained from migration, enabling able-bodied members of the community to remain in the village to construct the *hafir*.
53. It is estimated that at least 50,000 people, of whom more than 60 percent will be women, will be provided with direct employment opportunities during the lean season, when alternative income earning opportunities are lacking. In some cases, up to 30 percent of the labourers will be selected from neighbouring communities, depending on the work force available. Based on the experience of project No. 3709 over the last four years, the average number of workers per *hafir* is estimated at 500. Approximately 300,000 people (50,000 households, using the national average of six people per household) will benefit from the use of the *hafirs*. Women and girls will benefit most from having water resources closer to their respective villages, as the collection of water for domestic consumption is generally their responsibility.
54. Each household within the beneficiary communities will receive health education and training in household-level water treatment and have the opportunity to construct a *SanPlat* latrine with the supports of WFP, WES and the Government.

PROJECT SUPPORT

55. WFP's contribution is estimated at 9,237,069 dollars for a period of three years (1999–2001), including 50,000 dollars for monitoring and evaluation activities and 50,000 dollars to design a training package for *hafir* committees.
56. Included in WFP's contribution is an initial 100,000 dollars for the health and sanitation component to be implemented by WES, towards the construction of 22,500 *SanPlat* latrines in the project areas. In addition, WFP will support health/hygiene education and training activities for the targeted communities at a cost of 169,000 dollars.
57. UNICEF's indirect contribution to the project is estimated at 180,000 dollars, mainly for technical assistance, training packages and IFCD materials at the federal, state and rural council levels.
58. The contribution of the Government of Sudan is estimated at 1,804,000 dollars, including 300,000 dollars to support the WES health and sanitation component.
59. The contribution of the implementing agencies (including government agencies as well as national and international NGOs) is estimated at 1,675,000 dollars.



60. Communities will be expected to contribute towards the construction costs according to their means. Although this contribution is primarily intended to engender communal responsibility for the management and maintenance of the *hafir*, it will also help to defray some of the non-food costs.

Collaboration with UNICEF

61. The WFP project will support the health and sanitation programme undertaken by the Water, Environment and Sanitation Programme (WES). WES is the governmental unit, under the direct supervision of National and SWCs, implementing water and sanitation related programmes. WFP assistance will address the priority need of communities for the supply of quality water and improvement of household sanitation conditions. WES will function as an implementing agency to provide health education services and a sanitation campaign, and to ensure technical back-up on the construction of *hafirs* and latrines for the project.
62. UNICEF is engaged with WES in sanitation works in areas other than those assisted by WFP. UNICEF's collaboration in the proposed WFP project will be reflected in WFP's and UNICEF's joint participation in the project coordinating committee at the state level and the Project Steering Committee at the federal level. Another instance of coordination is WFP's financial support to WES on UNICEF-assisted health and sanitation programmes (mainly on hand pump installation) in the same target states, resulting in a joint effort to address the priority water-supply needs of communities.
63. The WFP-assisted project will benefit from UNICEF's ongoing intervention with WES, which is providing the latter with the expertise to implement the sanitation component required to ensure safe drinking-water in the *hafirs*, along with healthy sanitary and environmental conditions.
64. Under this component WFP will support, through non-food inputs, the introduction of the WES *SanPlat* pit latrines, with WFP assistance being an initial incentive to building household latrines. Beneficiaries will be required to meet the cost of locally available construction materials, such as sand and stone, and provide labour for digging and installation, as is current UNICEF/WES practice.
65. As implementing agency of the sanitation component, WES will provide health education, a sanitation campaign and technical back-up on the construction of *hafirs* and latrines. WFP will support these activities. (See Direct Support Costs outlined in Annex II). The health education and sanitation campaign will focus on women and encompasses:
- a) general awareness and the relationship between water, wastes and health;
 - b) domestic and personal hygiene; and
 - c) proper storage, treatment and handling of water for drinking and cooking.

MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

66. A standard system of reporting and monitoring will be instituted in the project as follows: each implementing agency will report to the State Coordinating Committee on the commencement of implementation, confirming the work plan, budget and food aid requirements.



67. Each implementing agency will report to the State Coordinating Committee each month, comparing actual and planned physical progress, expenditure incurred, food distributed and workdays of employment created. The implementing agency will also certify that the expenditures incurred and food distributed are commensurate with physical progress. Each agency will report to the State Coordinating Committee when construction is complete, giving the same comparisons and certificates as above.
68. At the end of each work season, the State Coordinating Committee will forward to IFCD (with copy to WFP) a consolidated report giving details of work undertaken, food utilization, forthcoming work expected to be undertaken and food requirements.
69. Monitoring visits will be carried out by IFCD and WFP monitors during implementation. Food monitors will provide regular field trip reports, including comments on the adequacy of the work undertaken at project sites, the distribution of WFP commodities to beneficiaries, availability of non-food inputs, ability of communities to manage the completed projects, and conditions of food storage and management.
70. WFP will co-finance (with CARE) a study on the cost-effectiveness of rehabilitated *hafirs* in terms of improved water quality.
71. WFP will institute a monitoring system to measure the impact of the combined WFP and WES projects on the health situation of communities.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

72. The WFP project will be linked with the health education and sanitation programme undertaken by the UNICEF-assisted Water, Environment and Sanitation Programme (WES) in each state.
73. Many of the implementing agencies have their own community development activities, of which this project will form part.

RISKS

74. The establishment of an effective and active government project coordination body at federal and state levels and the timely allocation of government funds will be key aspects of the project. The Ministries of Finance and Planning have little experience with food aid management, at both the federal and state levels.
75. The work of the implementing agencies is fundamental to the success of the project, but non-government implementing agencies face problems in ensuring adequate levels of funding from their donors.
76. If *hafirs* are used to supply drinking-water for large numbers of livestock, severe overgrazing is likely to occur in their vicinity. So long as the use of *hafirs* is restricted to providing water for domestic purposes, negative environmental impact can be kept in check. If properly maintained, *hafirs* will continue to provide water indefinitely; if they are not maintained, they will gradually silt up.
77. The provisional project budget assumes that cereals will be purchased locally. In the event of widespread drought or crop failure necessitating the importation of cereals, project costs will be substantially increased.



78. Food for work in each community will be limited to one work season, the agricultural lean season. Maintenance will be carried out by communities, with non-labour costs financed from the water fees collected. Thus, there should be no danger of creating dependency on food aid, nor of food aid acting as a disincentive.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

79. The project is recommended for approval by the Executive Board. Costs are detailed in Annexes I and II.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton (dollars)	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
– Cereals (sorghum/millet)	19 800	180	3 564 000
– Vegetable oil	990	695	688 050
– Sugar	792	335	265 320
Total commodities	21 582		4 517 370
External transport	21 582		166 590
LTSH a) or b)			
a) Landside transport			
b) ITSH	21 582	83	1 791 306
Subtotal direct operational costs			6 475 266
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			
Subtotal direct support costs			1 173 540
Total direct costs			7 648 806
C. Indirect support costs (13.9 percent of total direct costs)			
Subtotal indirect support costs			1 063 184
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS			8 711 990

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.



ANNEX II

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (<i>dollars</i>)

Staff costs	
International	373 800
United Nations Volunteers	90 000
International consultants and SSA	50 000
Local staff and temporaries	183 000
Subtotal	696 800
Technical support services (of which 118,000 dollars for WES)	
Counterpart training/community health education	96 100
Project evaluation and audit	50 000
Subtotal	146 100
Travel and DSA	
International	95 580
In-country	6 020
Subtotal	101 600
Office expenses	
Rental of facility	18 000
Utilities	6 000
Communications	9 000
Office supplies	6 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	3 000
Subtotal	42 000
Vehicle operation (of which 51,000 dollars for WES)	
Maintenance	27 000
Fuel	51 040
Subtotal	78 040
Equipment	
Communication equipment	4 000
Computer equipment	5 000
Subtotal	9 000
Non-food items (for WES)	
Subtotal	100 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 173 540



ANNEX III





LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Narrative summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumption
Goal			
To improve household water resources and enhance the livelihoods of rural subsistence farmers in food insecure areas of North Darfur North Kordofan States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All outputs achieved • Increased water consumption • Saving on water expenditure • Additional time for other activities • Reduction in health problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project completion reports • Monitoring reports • Beneficiary contact monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water provision is top priority of communities • <i>Hafir</i> water is used for domestic purposes • Alternative sources of water not easily available • Communities unable to spare time to build <i>hafirs</i> without assistance
Purpose 1			
To improve access to cheaper domestic water resources in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in distance to fetch water • Reduction in amount of family income spent on water • Increased domestic water consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic survey, project impact study • Monitoring reports • Beneficiary Contact Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Hafir</i> construction through FFW is effective way to address rural water shortages • <i>Hafir</i> is able to provide cheaper water than alternatives • No alternatives for safe domestic water • Water charges are paid by village
Purpose 2			
To improve short-term food security through the generation of lean season employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food distribution • Number of people employed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food distribution reports • Project implementation reports • Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are prepared to work for food • Project activities will be located only in food insecure areas • Sufficient labour force can be retained through food aid
Purpose 3			
To improve the quality of water consumed in rural household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households covered by health education campaign • Water quality tests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-effectiveness survey of improved <i>hafirs</i> • Project implementation reports • Monitoring reports • Beneficiary Contact Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current water quality is poor • People are interested and prepared to improve domestic water quality if cost is reasonable
Purpose 4			
To improve household sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Number of pit latrines built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Project reports • Monitoring reports • Beneficiary Contact Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Households are prepared to pay SL 5,000 per latrine • Households will use latrines properly • Latrines will be maintained

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Narrative summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumption
Outputs			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of <i>hafirs</i> • Health education campaign • Completion of latrines • Training of <i>hafir</i> committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of <i>hafirs</i> completed • Water quality tests • Number of latrines built • Number of people trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project implementation and completion reports • Monitoring reports • Beneficiary Contact Monitoring • Post Project Impact Study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources from WFP, Government and implementing agencies will be available at start of work season • Implementing agencies perform well • Communities will contribute to <i>hafir</i> construction • Communities will maintain <i>hafirs</i>
Activities:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic survey of proposed sites for <i>hafirs</i> construction • Technical survey, design and layout of <i>hafir</i> sites • <i>Hafir</i> committee establishment and train • Design Appropriate Training Programmes for Committees • <i>Hafir</i> Construction • Household health education campaign • Sanitation campaign and pit latrine construction • Procure, deliver, store, transport and distribute food and non-food commodities • Monitor food distribution, project progress and impacts 	<p style="text-align: center;">Inputs/Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and budget support of Government and agencies to undertake surveys • Staff and technical support on survey/design by SWC • Staff and technical support on survey/design by SWC • Package Designed • Labour from community and technical support from SWC • Staff, financial and technical support from agencies • WFP food supplied and distributed • Number of <i>hafirs</i> completed • Number of <i>hafir</i> committees established • Number of latrines constructed • Staff, budget and logistics supports of WFP and Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement among WFP, Government and agency • Socio-economic survey report of each site • Blue print, design and certificate of each site • Number of <i>hafir</i> committees • Percentage of Committee Members trained • Percentage of women representatives in <i>hafir</i> committees • Daily registration of works by group, food distribution record and report • Number of household trained • Number of household who implement improved water treatment systems • Monthly and quarterly food distribution reports • Monitoring reports and project implementation reports • Beneficiary Contact Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support from SWC is guaranteed. • State agencies receive budget from the line ministry to finance the project • Implementing agencies remain prepared to participate in project • Implementing agencies, especially NGOs, receive resources from donors • There is sufficient labour force available in the lean season • Cultural constraints do not prevent women from participating in project activities • Lack of knowledge is reason why <i>hafirs</i> not properly maintained • Households consume poor quality water because of insufficient awareness