

DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO OFIRIHA VILLAGE IN TORIT COUNTY

Southern Sudan

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ABSTRACT

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This thesis provides a basic understanding of the underlying issues of education development, health care and construction of road communication. It gives a brief description of the nature of delivery services to six communities of Ofiriha village in Torit County of Southern Sudan. The thesis evaluates this situation and introduces methods of intervention for the change of the phenomenon. Alternatively new social strategies for the projects in the area of Ofiriha were initiated by the author through a survey which has become the solid foundation of this thesis.

During 2008, the author received an international placement in Sudan, hence the writer organised meetings with the community leaders that produced decisions of service delivery to the area of Ofiriha. At the end of the placement, the author brought back to Finland the resolutions of the meetings and shared them with Imotong Cultural and Development Association in Finland (IMCDAF), which is a non-benefit humanitarian agency. The citizens of the area in Finland shared the data among themselves and with other citizens of the area in Diaspora. The author formulated both the resolutions of the group in Finland and developed them to a project addressed to Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Finland (MFAF). This project given to the MFAF has become one of the sources which the author uses for the thesis with other valuable sources from United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in Southern Sudan and the developmental sources of the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS).

The thematic issues of the thesis focus on the total lack of education, health centre and water sanitation. The thesis provides suggestions as alternative resolutions for the eradication of illiteracy, diseases among the Ofiriha community livelihood. It provides a code of conducting delivery basic services taking into consideration the consent and contribution of the Ofiriha community leaders. Their resolutions were adequately significant as sources of deriving out the code of conducts in ensuring implementation policy.

Keywords: Community, right of education, development project, health care.

CONTENT

1 INTRODUCTION	4
2 AIM OF THE STUDY.....	6
3 BACKGROUND OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SUDAN	7
4 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT	10
5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	17
6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	20
7 MOBILISATION OF HUMAN RESOUCES	23
8 MOBILISATION OF MATERIAL RESOURCES AND IMPLEMENTATION.....	27
9 CONCLUSION.....	31
REFERENCES	33
APPENDIX 1	37

1 INTRODUCTION

Sudan is an unstable state with the successive civil wars that have devastated its economy have caused humanitarian disaster and prevented development in South Sudan and other affected areas (Moorehead 2005, 267). The objectives of these wars are complex; they include conflict over power sharing and distribution of national wealth for the development (Nyaba 1997, 15, 17). This thesis explores how development in terms of education and health services can be introduced in Ofiriha village in the territorial region of Southern Sudan. The long civil war that started in May 1983 and ended in early January 2005 had impeded development in the region (Prunier 2007, 88). According to Hennie and De Beer, that rich countries around the world, under the democratic governments legislated rules and laws through legislature in parliaments. The legislatures make those laws to promote development in accordance to the regulations of the constitution (2006, 13).

Finland is a democratic state, where its constitution in chapter 2 section (18) states “The Sami, as indigenous people, as well as the Roma and other groups have the right to maintain and develop their own language and culture” must receive the aid for the promotion of those aims (Constitution of Finland 1999, 4). Majority of the Otuho community as well South Sudanese in Finland are minority Finnish citizens as well as some with permanent resident status and enjoy equal aid for the development through Imotong Cultural and Development Association in Finland (IMCDAF), which is registered as Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) in Finnish registry of NGOs. Finland provides funding to NGOs registered officially in Finland for the developmental aims in the developing continents of Africa (Aires 1998, 12, 30).

During the author’s fieldwork as an international student in Sudan, the idea of introducing developmental projects in Ofiriha village in Torit County of the Southern Sudan came up with the hope to obtain a funding developmental aid from the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. However, to begin it was a challenging task for the

members of association for the process. According to (Hennie and de Beer 2006, 225), the initiative of development does not always require a trainee. A leader of a small group of people may not be such a good facilitator. Yet, he or she can collect a small group in a meeting as participants to the idea of development. During the presence of the author in Ofiriha village, he met with community leaders in six villages of the area in a series of meetings. The resolutions of the meetings provided suggestions for the measures to be taken in order to foster development in the area which the author describes aiming in this study.

2 AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is to introduce developmental aspects that may change the situation in Ofiriha village. Ofiriha village has never experienced any development, since the creation. There are no virtual roads, schools or health centres in Ofiriha.

For these reasons, the study aims to build a school for basic education. It also pursues the building of a healthcare centre village. The past civil war has destroyed the institutions in South Sudan. Ofiriha in the community used to benefit from Magwi and Torit, but those places are facing difficulties also in terms of spaces for children to learn. There is only one health centre in Torit and that does not cover the need of the surrounding population leave alone the far distance village such as Ofiriha. It is anticipated that building of a school will eradicate illiteracy gradually among the Ofiriha community.

Furthermore, building of the healthcare centre or clinic will change the burden of crossing long distances for the search of healthcare centres for women how are giving birth. The hospital will also help children in dire need of drugs, especially the medicines for malaria. This interest of the children for learning encouraged the author for the establishment of social institutions.

The area of the study is Ofiriha village. It is a small area, under the Torit County Administration in Eastern Equatoria State, Southern Sudan. Ofiriha village belong to one of Otuho ethnic groups and Otuho speaking community. It is located between Magwi County and Torit Town. It is eighty-four miles from Juba capital city of South Sudan and thirty-five miles from the Town of Torit. Its population is estimated as two thousand inhabitants.

3 BACKGROUND OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SUDAN

This chapter the author introduces the background of the frequent conflicts between North and South Sudan. It unveils how these political and religious conflicts have affected the economy of the state and blocked the development as well as the loose of millions of human lives from both sides of the conflict, North and the South.

Historically, power in Sudan has been, under the dominance of the Muslim Arab North, since the time of independence of the country from Great Britain in January 1st, 1956. In 1983, the Christian and Animist population of South Sudan revolted against the Muslim North of Sudan in power. The rebels defined their objectives that included the neglect of Muslim North to the South in all forms of development (Ewald 1996, 46).

The second civil war that ended in 2005 dates back to 1983. A collection of some officers from Sudan Armed Force (SAF) mainly from the indigenous ethnic groups of the Southern region rebelled, sized guns and attacked the government installations in the town of Bor of the Southern Sudan May 15th 1983 (Idris 2002, 12).

From that time, the conflict escalated and some educated indigenous Southern Sudanese transformed it into a guerrilla military organisation, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) with its political wing, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), under the leadership of Colonel John Garang who used to work at the research unit of the SAF in Sudan's capital Khartoum. Following this rebellion, the successive Governments of Sudan (GOS) in Khartoum, reacted by recruiting militias from the Arab origins and named them as the *Mujahedeen* (Islamic holy warriors) to become its proxy soldiers to fight the guerrilla along with SAF (De Waal and Abdel Salam 2004, 73). From that time, the violence spread, hence, the Government soldiers and *Mujahedeen* did not exempt ordinary civilians from military attacks.

The civilians became the victims as they were killed and their villages, schools and hospitals were looted and burnt as well as young girls and adult women were raped. The

violence spread in all social, economic and cultural institutions in the region causing the displacement of millions of people from their homes (Woodward, 1990, 24).

Torit is the capital city of Eastern Equatoria State, and it has eight counties. It is represented by more than twenty-five ethnic groups of which the Otuho is the largest ethnic group in the area and Ofiriha village is one of the Otuho speaking community. Historically, Torit is one of the most well known in the country, where nationalism of the people of South Sudan commenced in August 1955. It is approximately two square miles in size with a town's population of 150,000. Currently the refugees are returning back from different directions of the neighbouring countries and many mostly go and live in Torit. Although it has the potential resources with its strategic location, Torit remains undeveloped town in all infrastructures. Its political and civil population still lives in *tukul* (small huts made of mud and grass). Ofiriha village is under the County of Torit Administration. It is an area which is eighty-four miles away from Juba, the capital city of South Sudan and thirty five miles away from the town of Torit. Its population, according to the letter written by the Commissioner of Torit County to the IMCDAF, Massimino Alam in May 2009, is estimated as two thousand inhabitants (Letter of the Commissioner May 2009).

The Commissioner described Ofiriha area that since the time of creation, the inhabitants of this area remained in their traditional way without any literacy courses of education, except a few who have been exposed to the neighbouring countries of Uganda and Kenya (Letter of the Commissioner May 2009).

Participant observation indicates that Ofiriha has no virtual communications or roads that could connect its population with the capital of South Sudan Juba as well as Torit County. Its ecology is very fragile with mud during the rainy season. Frequent absence of rains forces its population to rely on water collected from water falls from the surrounding Mountains and some far oases as the main sources of water. The civil population is livelihood wise composed of farmers and nomadic cattle herders without knowledge of school. The prolonging war between the South and the North that ceased

in January 2005 has increased the scale of illiteracy and death mortality in Ofiriha (Fieldwork 2008).

This situation of total lack of development in the area raises consciousness of the Torit community in Finland. For this reason, the community decided to form a Non- Imotong Cultural and Development Association in Finland (IMCDAF) a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) (Registration 2007, No. 196.862).

The community felt that the reduction of illiteracy among the population of Ofiriha was imperative. In our meeting in 2008, we defined illiteracy as a source of violence. Lack of education of the young men makes them resort to violence. They divide themselves into clans and launch deadly attacks against each other. In addition, women remain ignorant about timing for pregnancy; hence, young women less than eighteen years become pregnant or they are forced by their relatives to be married in an organised customary method.

4 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

In this chapter the author provides the background on how the international organisations and the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) pursue the development of primary education in South Sudan.

Recently after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM signed in Nairobi on January 9th 2005, the United Nations Emergency Children Fund (UNICEF) in collaboration with the Ministry of Education for Science and Technology (MEST) of Southern Sudan conducted a comprehensive review of primary education in the region. The findings of their work report that among ten children of South Sudan nine are illiterate. The report provides a brief analysis of constraints and challenges that face introduction of inclusive primary education. These constraints include lack of resources for building primary schools in different villages as well as medical or health centres which could be made as resources for immunization of children under five to six years old.

The report concludes that immunization is the main antigen of childhood vaccine preventable diseases and it helps women of childbearing age with three doses of tetanus toxic vaccine. The report recommends that village schools with nearby health centres should be an option in promoting education in South Sudan (Annual Report South Sudan/UNICEF 2007, 13, 14).

This combined report of the MEST and UNICEF stimulates the educated class from the village of Ofiriha in Eastern Equatoria State of South Sudan to get involved into the development activities in order to deliver basic services to the village. Freire observes that the stories of the excluded social community from developmental change to social justice becomes the basis for unity of a community, where a problem affecting a community undergoes analysis by the process known as “problem- posing or problematising” (Freire 1972, 23).

As a Torit community in general and Ofiriha in particular in Diaspora, we adopted the network theory approach. According to Gilchrist (2009, 47), in recent years, the theoretical concept of network as a form of organisation has effectively gained ground to become a tool of local, regional and international interactions daily for communities to examine their dynamic work. During October 2006, sons and daughters of Ofiriha in Diaspora initiated coordination via telephones, skypes and emails by adopting 'problem-posing or problematising' the situation of Ofiriha. Through these contacting 'problematising', it was unanimously agreed that a humanitarian NGO was to be formed and registered in Finland and in Juba capital city of the Southern Sudan. This unanimous suggestion from sons and daughters of Ofiriha in Diaspora was a challenge to the community of Ofiriha in Finland.

In due respect to the decision of the diasporas, we quickly converged and held a general assembly in Vantaa, Finland on January 13th, 2007. The general assembly recommended the registration of a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) with the aim of implementing projects of education and health centre in Ofiriha village. It was under this resolution that 'Imotong Culture and Development Association in Finland' (IMCDAF) was registered in Finland on July 31st 2007.

The author of this thesis is one of the founders and was chosen as a Deputy Chairman and Coordinator General of the IMCDAF. Currently, he is the Chairman of the organisation. The general assembly of the Ofiriha community in Finland gave this researcher the capacity to be an organiser that delivers services in terms of building primary school and hospital or health centre in the village to the social group of the area through the NGO, IMCDAF. This author considers that the building of both primary schools and hospital or health centre in Ofiriha area requires a scientific methodology.

It is to be considered that the proposed millennium of 2015 is a universal effort of international community to reach some reasonable improvements of service delivery to the global people in the universe, even though; it would not really reach to a balancing access with the technical achievements marked by the advanced stage presence in the

industrial institutions of the Western block, but remains a collective long term target plan with responsibility to achieve it (Bradbury and Jenkins 1990, 15).

Within these goals, elimination of poverty remains a basic challenge for the international community; however, the millennium development goals are expected to be fulfilled by 2015. Yet, certain goals are extremely imperatively defined to be quickly addressed and pursued aggressively with a serious focus. Among these goals is the provision of primary school education to all children globally in order to eradicate illiteracy and successful aims to lower Human Immune Virus (HIV) infection rates in most of Sub-Saharan Africa states (Development Report 2006, 4).

In Southern Sudan, fighting against illiteracy remains a basic challenge for the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS). Over the past two decades, there has been significant progress in the development of education in some parts of the region. Most of this development work, however, was carried out by the local community associations and tribal groupings.

Support from the international community for education has been very limited in some areas. For instance, before 2005, South Sudan was receiving the largest humanitarian emergency operation from the UNICEF, which used 70 percent of its budget for education in Sudan. In early 2004, the UNICEF scaled down its budget of education in Sudan. Yet, the 'Ecumenical Programme' composed of the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Finn Church Aid (FCA), Christian Aid (CA), Swedish Church (SC) and Dan Church Aid (DCA). The NCA administers the programme of actions in the Northern Sudan as well as the others how are involved. However, it holds responsibility of sending out appeals for funding in order to cover the basic developments of education and health in South Sudan (Report of the Norwegian Church Aid 2004, 12, 20).

Despite the fact that progress has been made, it would be unrealistic, however, to suggest that Southern Sudan region will really meet its educational and health targets and objectives by 2015. This claim forces us to provide the background of education

and infrastructure of Torit, so that a reader comprehends the impossibility of achieving millennium education and reduction of HIV aim within that defined scope of time.

Torit as a capital city of Eastern Equatoria State it has eight counties, which all need independent functioning primary schools and health centres. It is represented by more than twenty five ethnic groups. Among these ethnicities, the Otuho is the largest one in the area. The indigenous inhabitants of Ofiriha village are generally speakers of Otuho (Jok 2001, 57).

Historically, Torit is one of the most well known in the country. The first war that erupted between the Northern Arab Muslims and the Christian Animists of the South started it in 1955. Its importance lies beyond the southern Sudan due to its strategic position lying close to the borders of Kenya and Uganda and about eighty-four miles from Juba, the capital of South Sudan (Lesch 1998, 35). Its size is approximately two square miles with the population of 150,000 with a rapid increase, because of the constant return of its citizens from neighbouring countries, where they took refuge during the war time (International Organisation for Migration 2006).

With its strategic position, Torit remains an excluded town from possible infrastructures. It has deteriorated in its provision of services. Some NGOs report its water is not clean; it has been badly contaminated and is major source of diseases (Sans Frontiers Medicines 2007). The government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) has not been able to cope with the increased demands. The same applies to the local government which has not got enough resources to provide proper services for the community. During the presence of the author in the field, the town had no running water, electricity or a sewage disposal system with an exception of public borehole points. Majority of the town population have an access to drinking water directly from Kineate River (Fieldwork Report 2008). However, Torit contains some educational buildings as well as a hospital which needs renovation (Deng 1995, 187).

In contrast, the people of Ofiriha live in *tukul* (house built of mud and grass set on sticks). Ofiriha occupies a unique niche within the Torit and Magwi County area. Within easy commuting distance to Magwi, the village is both an attractive place to live and in which to engage with agriculture work. However, overtime, lifestyle and land use trends have weakened the village fabric and the very character and qualities that make Ofiriha special. The demands of the agriculture have had, perhaps, the biggest impact in the area, in the time of violence in south Sudan (Fieldwork Report 2008).

The involvement or participation of the community is also defined within certain designed limitations. The use of money falls within the definition of the responsible bodies for the project. Hence, mostly the amount of funding will be used in purchasing building materials. Participant communities have identified some of the defined limitations of participation. For instance, they have prepared two main blocks as locations for building two schools and offices. The costs of the buildings would be seriously kept to the minimum. Local workers of the project will be chosen on the basis of their ability and a real passion for improving the education in the community. We are confident that this project will have major and long lasting benefits for the rural communities, and that it will make a major contribution on poverty reduction.

We will start with this project as soon as funds become available. We urgently need money to start soon. The school will be built in cooperation with the County Education Office, the Local Chiefs, and our Member of state Parliament. It will provide a much needed opportunity for the pupils from the local Ofiriha villages, and we are hopeful that the school will be open before the end of 2010. We really have a committed team of local qualified builders who are motivated, and the building will be completed as planned.

Throughout the implementation process of the project plan, evaluation would be made. Butcher (2003, 57) observes that during the designing and managing work of a community a community body with a task to evaluate the progress of the project must be put into a primary consideration. Butcher concludes that in order to realise the objective

of the community project, a quality of an organisation employed within the organisation or independent one must constantly remain evaluated. In the case of Ofiriha, the IMCDAF and HODA's evaluation process will aim to identify the weaknesses and strengths in the development of constructing the community school and health centre. The programme manager and staff will regularly evaluate their annual, quarterly and monthly work plans.

A monthly financial report will be prepared by the IMCDAF accountant, verified by the programme co-ordinator and submitted to the executive director in Finland. The programme unit will prepare monthly and annual reports of IMCDAF implementation and more regularly as required by the donors.

A database of all IMCDAF programme reports and additional information will be compiled. This will not only provide a thorough and transparent reporting system, but also become a useful tool for formulating thematic reports and recommendations for future planning.

An annual evaluation of all IMCDAF activities will take place at the end of each funding year. All IMCDAF staff will be involved in this evaluation process. IMCDAF will provide the results of all evaluations in writing to Donor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Finland.

On the issue of reporting IMCDAF will provide a progress report on all the organisation activities every six months, or more regularly according to the requirements of the donor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). An annual report will be produced at the end of each funding year. The IMCDAF executive director will be ultimately responsible for the preparation of this report and they will use data and observations collected from the field visits, stakeholder's discussion, staff input and the progress report database. The annual report will be submitted to all donors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As far as sustainability, the implementing of local NGO, Horiok Community Development Association, (HODA) will be asked to introduce a kind of a concrete building that will lead to a long lasting sustainable project. The IMCDAF has already discussed the sustainability of the school and health centre with the government of Eastern Equatoria. The state government will continue to provide teachers and repair the building, after some years, if there are cracks in the wall.

Under this collective and general feeling of the community, the initiative of mobilisation of Ofiriha community with the aim to introducing some developments in the area was a necessity.

5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter reviews the related literature to the community development process and the theoretical approach of the research. It also shows the method of participation and involvement of the community in changing livelihoods and improvement to the village change.

This perspective dictates the sons and daughters of the area in Diaspora in collaboration with community at this village to search for the means of changing in the area. In order for us to change the face of the area in terms of development, it needs alternative resolution(s) to be pursued to take us to the achievement of the goal. According to, Abdel Ghaffar Muhammed, the climax developmental change is incumbent upon a government as a major source that determines a quality of civil development in national institutions of state. It must initiate methods of making developmental projects to an excluded community. This theory is paradoxical and somehow misleading. In both developed and developing countries in the world the introduction macro and micro-developments require effective initiatives from the target communities for development (2000, 57).

It is anticipated that a sustainable development needs involvement of community leaders in the form of associations, national NGOs and indigenous intellectual groups of the very area for the realisation of development. The group should get involved in the process from its inception through the process of implementation to its end. These different associations create consciousness among themselves by mobilising both their scarce human and material resources for the defined objective(s) of the developmental project. The reason is to secure the maintenance and sustainability of the project. According to Mutua, development that changes livelihood of community requires a complete involvement of all segments of the target community in order to direct services that aim to promote development, implementation and maintenance of its effective result (2009, 3).

This theory is useful for the explanation of the situation facing the Ofiriha community of South Sudan. Since the beginning of twenty-first century, Ofiriha community in Diaspora and home have unanimously felt that there was a need to introduce development measures which are based on the initiatives of its community in order to change livelihood of the civilians in the village.

There was no any other approach in changing the livelihood of Ofiriha, beyond education. The community defined education as the crucial issue in the area. Thus, after long deliberation, the issue of education was made as an exigent issue that requires a well defined project approach. The group said that the present low level of our education among the village community was caused by the lack of a nearby school in main village centre that is Ofiriha. The present school even operates, under a tree; a must be innovated to the status of a concrete built-class.

According to the local demography conducted by the UNICEF in five villages of Ofiriha in 2006, it was found out that 99% of the population were illiterate and within the remaining 1%, the majority ere mainly men and majority of the females do not read and write (UNICEF 2006). In fact, during the presence of the author in Ofiriha, villagers said that there were no female pupils who have completed primary education among the village community, leave alone higher education. The community blames the local government as one state “This was due to the fact that Ofiriha community has been neglected and discriminated by its own local government of Magwi County for a long time.... As a result of this neglect, the community has been left behind in all areas of development have been done”. The community believes that the project will succeed, because it is designed to produce maximum results. However, it requires effective participation (Fieldwork 2008).

According to Hennie and de Beer observe that community development workers need participation of people which is always a vital necessity; nevertheless, they raise some conditions by warning as they argue “We are mobilising people to participate in development efforts or projects, but we must have a clear view of what

participation...means. We can not mobilise people for a limited, prescribed, or taken participation, participation does not mean involvement. When we involve people in projects, we allow them in under certain conditions to take part, in certain actions in a prescribed way (2006, 28).

In light of this theory, the community leaders started to take vision of constructing a school as a priority with communication road to and from Ofiriha and health centre or clinic (Fieldwork 2008).

6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the author explains the methodology how the data were collected from the fieldwork in Sudan and the action plan document for construction of primary school and healthcare centre in Ofiriha village. This material is the main source of the thesis and the action plan is attached as an Appendix.

The research is based on qualitative method. It has used all relevant sources and archives, including suggestions from experts as actors in basic education in Southern Sudan. It takes into consideration the UNCEF, World Food Programme (WFP), as well as national and international NGOs which are engaged in educational work within the Southern Sudan territory.

The thesis also includes practical action of participant observation of activities in the fieldwork. The author applies systematically the skills and tools of research methodology for the analysis of the raw data. Fieldwork research is not similar to a library project research, where a researcher learns more about a topic that interests him or her. In other words, it is not problem-solving in the sense of trying to find out what is wrong, but it is a quest for knowledge about how to improve the prevailing phenomenon in the field, where a researcher has acquired observable facts. It involves people working to improve their development and strategies. For this reason, a fieldwork research is not about learning of why we do certain things, rather than how we can effectively change a situation to a better one. This also requires us to influence the local community to contribute morally and materially (Alexander 1987, 23).

In addition, more than one hundred persons from the village of Ofiriha were chosen as its respondents. In a modern society, civil population is an important group, since introduction of development services is for the welfare of the area. Current developmental projects in South Sudan are planned and implemented by village communities at their social institutions (Gilchrist 2009, 31).

These communities' performances prompt different social societies in South Sudan to appeal to the 'Government of Southern Sudan' (GOSS) to register NGOs in order to develop their areas. Such phenomenon turns the Southern Sudan territory to be a centre of unknown figure of NGOS operating at the ground for the development as well as introduction of civic education curriculum in civil institutions. This observation satisfies the researcher and prefers the village community at Ofiriha as a target. The author hopes that the social community will provide objective answers to the theme of the study as they are the beneficiaries of the project study aim.

The research approaches the community through a survey based on the prepared trips and organised meetings and interviews that were conducted, during the fieldwork of the first three months spent in Ikotos, while visiting Ofiriha village in the Southern Sudan. Later, some of the recipients of these information's were individually consulted within the same time of the field work trip for private interviews. A repetition of in-depth interview and meetings was made, during the second field work visit which lasted for one month from May 9th to May 30th, 2009.

The reason was to give further opportunities to the village communities to provide and explain deeper what was not clear in the first themes of the research problems which they provided in he survey. It was also to create opportunities to find more information and to say more clearly what they might have not said in the first thematic survey on the needed services in the area. After this fieldwork, the author realised that the data was sufficient to be analysed in a scientific way for the thesis.

There is no a fieldwork research that can be written without a theory that is used for the analysis of its empirical data collected from the field. So, every critical qualitative and quantitative scientific research requires a theory which conforms to the main question of a research problem. Any writing analysis of data without a relevant theoretical framework causes problems of coherence, specially, when a researcher transfers the oral data into a body of a text (Kvale 1996, 10).

This observation forces scholars to adopt a theory that analyses the data of a research. For this reason, a theory however, is defined as a generalisation of separate issues from particulars of separate and concrete cases (Alexander 1987, 23).

This research discusses development; hence, it is equally in need of a theory which constitutes generalisation of separated particulars as well as separated abstractions from concrete events.

The plan of the timetable for the collection of data from Sudan was framed within the definite time. It comprised two visits of four months' fieldwork periods, where the author met the members of community and discussed development of area. The author had spent there September, October, November and December of 2008 and returned to the polytechnic, during the last week of December 2008. And again, the author returned to the field during summer from May to June 2009 and returned to Helsinki. During this time, it was possible to sit and start to draft the monograph with objective interpretations of the data from the field.

The manuscript is on the process of organisation and will be written within the semester of autumn and submitted to the Diaconia University of Applied Sciences, during October 2009.

7 MOBILISATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

This chapter describes the methods of how mobilisation of human resources for development was organised. The author motivates the Ofiriha people in Diaspora in order to form an organising body for the development projects. The writer applies the same method of motivation to the community members in the Ofiriha village as a means of instigating a change there. The process was conducted in accordance to the project action plan as indicated in the Appendix.

This author asks a question; why certain community strives to organise itself into certain status of living standard? Our experiences show that human beings are faced by broad social, cultural, and economic forces which demand individuals to move and raise these issues to its community in many ways. The reasons might differ from place to place and from time to time. However, these problems may need public discussions so that they are unfolded to the consumption of the larger community of expert's people. Sharing and understanding them challenges the myth that decision makers in state are assumed as the right ones to begin organising and setting of civil groups rather than individuals initiatives. According to David Forgacs (1988, 80), every social group produces individuals who possess "the capacity to be an organiser of society in general, including all its complex organism of services, right up to the state organism, because of the need to create the conditions most favourable to the expansion of their own class".

In the light of this theory, the author intends to create and promote social and health conditions at least by different phases to the betterment of Ofiriha community. The first phase started in 2007, when this researcher contacted the community of Ofiriha in Finland, Diaspora and home to establish a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) as a non-profitable one that delivers services to Ofiriha village. The author travels frequently to mobilise the citizens of Ofiriha with on intent to engage them in creating ways of service delivery to Ofiriha.

Second, in 2008, the author left for the fieldwork practice and started to influence and mobilise six communities of Ofiriha that include Hisiha, Tabwor, Ramorok, Omiling, Losurak and Iyere. During our discussions on the development programmes with community leaders of these six villages, four developmental programmes of actions were identified. First, there was a total lack of roads from Ofiriha to urban areas within the county of Torit and beyond. Second the issue of the health centre or dispensary for the community as the source of medical access to remedy them from different types of diseases, since the establishment of Torit as a county in Eastern Equatoria State. Sick people and pregnant women are always trekking to long distance. Community leaders urge young men in the village to carry the extremely weak women and men because of their illness to the main hospital in Torit. The carrying of a sick person is done in a primitive traditional way. Strong men lay a sick person on leather or a cloth tied at two pillars of sticks and at the end the young athletic young men put those pillars at their shoulders and walk to Torit a walk that makes them appear swaying as camels. It is really a pitiful situation or nostalgia.

Occasionally, some sick persons die on their way to Torit. Currently, a large number of children are sick of different types of diseases such as malaria, measles and diarrhoea. Most of the pregnant women suffer from amenorrhoea and with the total absence of geriatrics services, the old women and men appear physically weak and debilitated by unknown illness. Most people do not have access to clean drinking water or basic sanitation and there is little information about the link between hygiene and health.

Third, the issue of school was discussed. It is to be noted that, since the foundation of Sudan as a state, six villages of Ofiriha communities have never had a constructed building called school. Currently, the pupils receive their classes mainly, under different trees or a locally built tukul. The assemblers claim the introduction of adult education among women and men, so that they can write and read their names. Fourth, lack of water as the community depends on rain water and predetermined collection areas. Women collect water from long distance on their heads. Digging of some additional boreholes in the areas was recommended (Fieldwork 2008).

Local training and other projects promoting the conditions of women and young girls and boys were discussed. Since the inception of the IMCDAF organisation, its executive body started to plan project(s). It commenced to broaden them to encompass projects beyond those narrowly aimed at re-building schools, but to include roads and health centres. Civil war has devastated everything in Torit County (Lesch 1998, 94).

The organisation feels that making these vital projects may subsequently lead gradually to the eradication of the potential problems affecting women, young girls in particular, and children. Yet, this requires involvement of the community as resources for the realisation of the aims. Ledwith (2005, 1) observes that radical community development is achieved through long collective action. It begins as a process of critical consciousness that grows through effective participation in pursuing the target issue for the public. Occasionally, a community reaches consensus in addressing the issue of development by categorising priorities.

Since October 2008, the IMCDAF commenced to plan for making a radical community change of Ofiriha village. Hence, the body of the organisation made a wide survey at the village. By that time, the discussions and interviews of the survey which were held with Ofiriha community base led to the formation of a body known as 'Board of the Community Plan Committee' (CPC) (Fieldwork). The IMCDAF provided criteria which were used in formation of this body. The criteria were based on the quality of leadership a person represents with broad presentation of perspectives, expertise, respects and experiences in the community.

Project Implementation Committee (PIC) was formed with hope that it would be realised. The committee was composed of at least eight to ten members, having two representatives from each of the selected five villages of Ofiriha. A one-day workshop was organised for members on the project targets in order to explain the importance and value of the project. It was expected that the workshop would help raise the awareness among the villagers of school and health care as well as of the project.

Many issues for the organisation of community were discussed in that workshop. They include skills development training regarding construction programme for those who will participate in construction. Awareness campaigns were launched at regular intervals with the help of the PIC members. Community Workers from Horiok Community Development Association (HODA) were asked to lead in this endeavour. HODA promised to prepare a project implementation plan in consultation with the Project Implementation Committee (PIC), while the IMCDAF supervises the plan of implementation strictly. All the project activities will be implemented in consultation with and cooperation of the local community. Any conflicts, if they occur, will be resolved at the community level through amicable discussions. HODA and IMCDAF will submit project progress reports at quarterly intervals, and will provide additional reports when requested by the community.

The project team together with the local community and local government in Torit County will constantly remain as a responsible body that monitors and evaluates the project progress. The objective of monitoring is to comply with the timeframe for the implementation of the plan. The indicator should measure clearly the impact of the project in the community. Their reports shall guide the management of any other intervention to be addressed in the following project period.

Equally important, the IMCDAF created a substantial role among the villagers. It outreached them and framed process of their active involvement through workshop, under the theme 'Towards Establishment of Self Service'. Throughout this workshop, a course for immediate establishment of development priorities was identified as the aimed visions. According to Ollikainen, in development visions, education is perceived as key target. Education represents sovereignty and autonomy of the community. For this reason education is a very sensitive issue among decision-makers in any government or a community. It has been regarded as vital vehicle for the achievement of viable economic growth for the nation-building. After education, then the other developmental visions would subsequently follow (1999, 12).

8 MOBILISATION OF MATERIAL RESOURCES AND IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter discusses the method which was designed for fundraising of the project. Applications were sent to some countries, particularly the rich ones. It also shows the designed implementation procedure of the projects in Ofiriha village in order to make a change in social life of the Ofiriha community.

Thudipara (2007, 130) argues that community vision and mission are concepts and statements which form the foundation for an organised action. These visions and statements of community from workshops or any discussions must be converted into physical material. This task is known as strategic planning. The objective of strategic planning is to make long term choices in terms of concrete actions that are likely to lead to the vision. In order to realise a vision of community development in Ofiriha area, the IMCDAF prepared a strategic policy plan. The strategy is organised as an effort to put into place effective measures that may lead to the improvement of social life of Ofiriha community. The IMCDAF carried out the assessment, identification and analysis of potential Ofiriha areas of concern. They include access to basic education, health care, vocational skills, and drilling of clean water.

The overall objective of the project was the construction of primary school and health centre to the Ofiriha community. Efforts to create participatory self sustaining development at the rural and local levels, with major concerns given to the fuller participation of men, women and youths both as participants in providing material resources as beneficiaries from development initiatives were involved in the project. Dominelli (2004,123) says that revitalising community development needs a material support from some rich states, where the body that represents the community appeals to that rich country of agency demanding a funding support. The application must define the target groups clearly in order to persuade the funding body. Finland is a rich

country, where the Ministry for Foreign Affairs provides aid for development to NGOs for the development in developing world (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2009).

Since, Finland is a rich country; the IMCDAF prepared a written plan for funding to the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the beneficiaries or the target group for the project were identified. There were five hundred and fifty school age boys and three hundred school age girls. Teachers will also benefit immediately from the project. It is planned that one hundred and fifty new pupils will be admitted every year, once there are enough classrooms built. One hundred and fifty young women from age eighteen to thirty-five will receive short term literacy training for eight months every year, and fifty men will also benefit from the literacy programme. The IMCDAF will send a team composed of three members of the organisation during the implementation of the project to mobilise the entire community of Ofiriha as the beneficiaries to collect stones from the nearby mountains.

It is anticipated that the beneficiaries will also clean the site of the building by cutting away trees as well as cutting off the grass at the place of the construction of the primary school. The beneficiaries will also cut some timbers and mahogany trees for the work. A local agency, HODA will ensure the payment of provision of meals to the beneficiaries who come from long distances and can not afford food for themselves. A Project Implementation Committee (PIC) will be formed once the project proposal is approved from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This will be a committee of eight members, where two come as representatives from each clan of five sub-in villages.

To achieve this overall objective, the project was written and focused on specific objectives. The first objective is to assist Ofiriha women, in communitywide, to increase their activities in the community, and train them to generating income and access to services by providing appropriate processing equipment, and train to improve production methods for farming as well as provide of social amenities such as day-care facilities and clean water from hand pumps.

The second objective to train women in the basic principles of literacy, health, nutrition, family planning, environmental and other related women rights and development issues as well as to strengthen the Women's Movement overall capacity to develop, execute and sustain replicable approaches to income generation and rural leadership services for women; and, to assist in the reorganisation of women role in the community and development of the village at all level to coordinate, supervise and monitor effectively project activities as they relate to the full integration of women in community development. The Organisation considers the teaching of women to know their rights as define at the International Covenant for Eradication of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and creation of awareness for the danger of the HIV as of great importance and were also emphasised on the application of the project.

Third issue was the eradication of illiteracy among the young women and young boys by introduction of literary classes to adult men and women as well as introduction of sex education to the adolescent boys and girls. Teaching the culture of peace among the young men and women was the final objective

It is indicated in the application to the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Helsinki that these objectives would be implemented at Ofiriha by the partner NGO to IMCDAF. Horiok Community Development Association (HODA) will be the implementing partner. HODA is a local NGO registered in the capital city of South Sudan, Juba. It is a trusted organisation that works for the realisation of the development activities in the region (Horiok Building Examples (2006)).

The knowledge of the IMCDAF to its activities encourages the members of the IMCDAF to take it as a partner. The IMCDAF envisaged that the final realisation of a school in the area will result in positive impacts. These envisaged results include that a literate generation among the people of Ofiriha will emerge. Women will know their rights as equal people with men. Organised marriages will gradually disappear among the people. Knowledge of the HIV and peace and security among different clans of Ofiriha will be achieved.

It is hoped that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will sponsor the project within this year, so that the IMCDAF in cooperation with HODA can begin to introduce a strategy for the implementation process. Before the end of the year 2009, the committee of the IMCDAF and HODA will be available in Ofiriha so that planning of meetings and consultations with the village – stakeholders are conducted. Architectural design of the school blocks is to be designed. Clearing of the land allocated for the school blocks as well as procurement of building materials Construction of phase one composed of two school blocks and toilets will be made. Preparation of school furniture such as desks, seats, blackboards and classrooms will be made available.

The second phase comes in early 2010 with the construction of outdoor sports facilities football and basketball fields will follow. During that time, construction of phase two that encompasses office block and headmaster teacher's quarter will be availed. Year 2011 will focus on landscaping and construction of fences for the school.

9 CONCLUSION

The above chapters began with the introduction and background that focuses on two civil wars between the South and the North of Sudan. These wars had varying degrees, but exacerbated by struggles over natural resources. Though oil was discovered in southern Sudan in 1978, the majority of Sudanese remain desperately poor. Sudan's longest civil war began in 1983, largely pitting the Muslim north against the Christian and Animist south, and killing at least two million people and displacing a further four million.

Over time, it developed into a national conflict, with the rebels incorporating large groups of Muslims from the north, and the government allying with many non-Muslim Southerners. Chapter three shows that there are three crises in the centre of politics in Sudan which are resistance to the marginalising political and economic policies of the Islamist ruling party, the National Congress Party (NCP), and the attendant desire for greater political autonomy and share in national wealth.

The north-south war formally ended in January 2005 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) which incorporated the former rebel group, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) into a Government of National Unity (GNU). However, the implementation of the CPA has been hampered by the lack of good faith and the absence of political will on the part of the ruling National Congress Party (NCP) and the lack of capacity to the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS). The chapter applies developmental theoretical framework that objects the theory which claims that development is mainly achieved through the government and adopts the theory that comes from the initiatives of the civil society.

The search for the alternative resolutions for the successive political conflicts is the introduction of serious development. For this reason, the research chapters discuss the civic society development as an alternative in order to educate the illiterate community at the village of Ofiriha in Eastern Equatoria state of Torit County. The civil war has

devastated the entire little infrastructure that existed in the Southern Sudan. And the deliberate obstruction of the National Congress Party (NCP) the ruling party in the North to the implementation of the Comprehensive peace Agreement (CPA) made it impossible for the people of the Southern Sudan to implement development strategies. As oil revenue is the only source for the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) its fair distribution with the central government enhances the opportunity to build schools, hospitals for the people of Southern Sudan in general and the people of Ofiriha in particular. However, the NCP does not provide the shares of oil revenue define constitutionally to the GOSS. These are fundamental issues which are aimed to be achieved in reference to the United Nation millennium development that is supposed to be reached in 2015. They show that Sudan's civil violence spans multiple religious, ethnic and socio-economic divides between Muslims and Christian. With such high demands for education, it was observed that the development of infrastructure may not keep pace with the numbers needing to go to school.

School is any place where a teacher and a learner meet for purposes of teaching and learning. This thinking has been the driving force behind the concept of learning spaces which is a very commendable move. This, rather than the development of construct primary school in the village of Ofiriha should as much as possible be encouraged. As long as the value for education has been created, the community and partner such as Horiok Community Development Association (HOD) and local government of Torit County will develop the classrooms and other learning facilities in the future.

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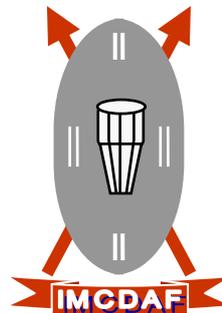
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APPENDIX 1

ACTION PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION PRIMARY SCHOOL IN OFIRIHA
VILLAGE IN SOUTHERN SUDAN



Imotong Culture and Development Association in Finland

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Introduction

Imotong Culture and Development Association in Finland were founded by three families and friends on July 31st, 2007. The organization is registered with Finnish Associations Department in Helsinki Finland as its registration attached.

Initially the organization assisted Sudanese refugees in Finland as well as in Southern Sudan by identifying social problems facing women and addressing them in Ofiriha village during the civil war between South Sudan and North Sudan. Local training and other projects promoting the conditions of women and young girls and boys were initiated. Since its inception, Mr. Thomas Amudeng and Dr. Etin Errib started planning project in Southern Sudan in 2009. They broadened its original purpose and began to encompass projects beyond those narrowly aimed at rebuilding schools and health centres which were destroyed during the war time. The organization subsequently embarked to promote the issues affecting women, young girls, and children as a whole in the marginalized communities within Torit County of South Sudan.

Mr. Amudeng and Dr. Errib have developed interest of alleviating illiteracy and building health centre in Torit County at Ofiriha Village where, illiteracy and different diseases dominate. Mr. Amudeng brings a broad Social and Community Development experience to Imotong Culture and Development Association in Finland after having studying his first Degree in Social Services at Diconia University Applied Sciences in Järvenpää for three years and half in Finland. Mr. Amudeng has a Business administrative background from Porvoon Commercial College. Skills of the two persons in charge of the organization developed efficiently to the extent that the organization developed to address many issues facing children, women and old people in South Sudan. This means that the two responsible figures for the organisation are realistic than idealistic, and both believe in giving a hand up, not a hand out!

Our Vision

We alleviate the suffering of women, young girls and children in Ofiriha village of Torit County, Southern Sudan. We use an approach of local development, which means empowering women, village by village, to move towards self-reliance by creating their own long-term solutions to their problems. Our mission is to improve the standard of education, healthcare; to preserve, sustain, and develop the environment; and to create local opportunities for the women, equally, and violence-free around Ofiriha community in Torit County.

Our Mission

The project's mission:

To reduce disparities in health through education enhanced health services, and advocacy

To promote health through collaborative planning, community action and health systems change

To develop a safe and healthy neighbourhood through collaborative planning, community action, and policy advocacy

To reduce violence and promote safety through a comprehensive and coordinated approach to prevention

Our Objectives

- Eradication of illiteracy among the young women and young boys.
- Introduction of literary classes to adult men and women.
- Introduction of sex education to the adolescent boys and girls.
- Teaching the culture of peace among the young men and women

- Teaching of women to know their rights as define at the International Covenant for Eradication of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Creation of awareness for the danger of the HIV

These objectives are to be implemented at Ofiriha by the partner NGO to IMCDAF. Horiok Community Development Association (HODA) will be the implementing partner. HODA is a local NGO registered in capital city of South Sudan, Juba. It is a trusted organisation that works for the realisation of the development activities in the region. The knowledge of the IMCDAF to its activities encourages the members of the IMCDAF to take it as a partner. The IMCDAF envisaged that the final realisation of a school in the area will result some positive impacts.

Values

IMCDAF believes that people are the main resource for Ofiriha education and health development and creating equitable relationships between them is key factor in achieving positive social change.

IMCDAF believes that there will be positive health change in Ofiriha and that a capable social development sector will contribute to that change

IMCDAF believes that learning skills and capacity building is an essential development that will help to up lift the status of Ofiriha community

Our Strategies

Result of Project:

- Literate generation among the people of Ofiriha will emerge
- Women will know their rights as equal people with men
- Organized marriages will gradually disappear among the people
- Knowledge of the HIV

- Peace and Security among different clans of Ofiriha community

The beneficiaries and Targets groups for the Project

550 school age boys and 300 school age girls with teachers will benefit immediately from the project. 150 new pupils will be admitted every year, once there are enough classrooms.

150 young women from age 18-35 will receive short term literacy training for 8 months every year, and 50 men will also benefit from the literacy programme.

Points of Contact

Role	Name	Email	Telephone
Chairman	Dr. Errib, Etin	obengosohe@hotmail.com	+358442571153
Vice chairman/ Coordinator	Thomas Amudeng	amodeng@yahoo.co.uk	+358 414378106
Secretary	John Silvestro	John.amudeng@yahoo.com	+358466213372

Management Structure

Programme Coordinator

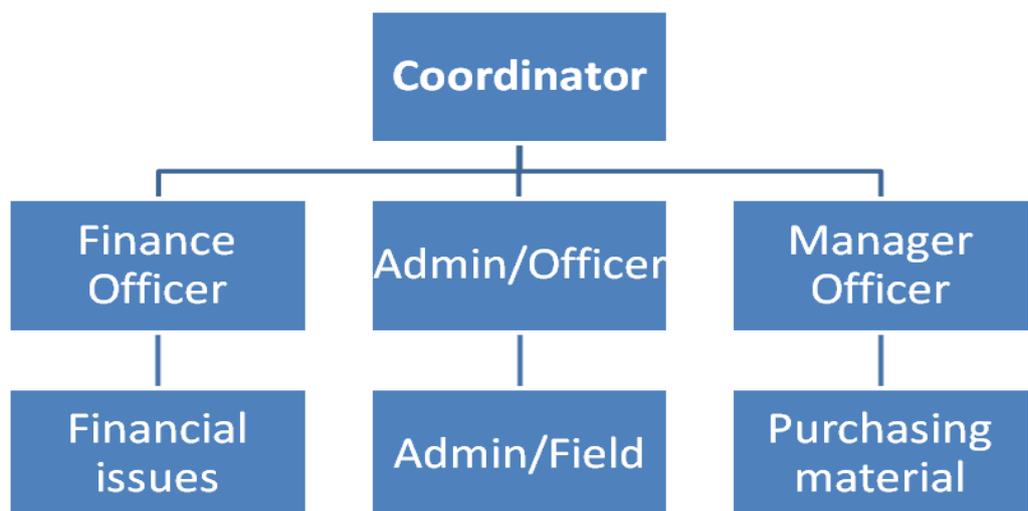
The responsibilities of the Programme Manager include:

- Day to day management of the programme from 'identification' to 'closing'
- Planning and designing the programme and proactively monitoring its overall progress, reporting the progress at regular intervals to the IMCDAF, managing and resolving risks and issues
- Defining the programme's governance framework and signing off project documents and making sure that the work of the project is fit for purpose.
- Monitoring the programme's budget and the expenditures and costs against benefits that are realised as the programme progresses
- Maintaining overall integrity and coherence of the programme and developing and maintaining the programme environment to support each individual project within it
- Effective coordination of the projects and their interdependencies
- Ensuring that the delivery of products or services from projects meets programme requirements, within time budget and quality
- Facilitating the appointment of individuals to the project delivery teams and ensuring maximum efficiency in the allocation of resources and skills within the projects dossier
- Managing third party contributions to the programme
- Managing the communications with stakeholders
- Initiating extra activities and other management interventions wherever gaps in the programme are identified or issues arise.
- Supporting the Project Manager and finding the resources needed
- Chairing Project Board meetings

Project Manager

- The responsibilities of Project Manager include:
- Managing the creation and delivery of project outputs (products) within tolerance (set by the Programme Board)
- Directing and motivating the project team
- Planning and monitoring the project, including the production of progress reports against the project plan
- Managing project-level issues and risks
- Liaising with programme management to ensure that work is neither overlooked nor duplicated across projects or at programme level.

Organization Chart



Action Plan Timetable

Estimating kick off time	The results of activities in the field site
Phase II 2010 Jan-Sept 2010	<p>Focus on the construction of the school of two block classes and training of trainers from the selected sub-villages and preparation for further activities at the Ofiriha village:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of the foundation of second blocks continues and finished the 1st block etc. 2. Construction of Phase II (Office block and head teacher's quarter). 3. Provision of school furniture – Classroom desks, seats, blackboards etc
Phase III 2010-2011 Sept-Dec. 2010	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finishing the second block and office and head teachers quarter 2. Landscaping. 3. Construction of fences
Phase IV 2011 Jan- May 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finishing the construction of Ofiriha primary school and 2. Open school year and hand over to local government and community leaders

Community involvement in Implementation Process

- Project Implementation Committee (PIC) will be formed once the project proposal is approved from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). This will be a committee of at least 8 to 10 members, having two representatives from each of the selected five villages.
- A one-day workshop will be organized for members on whom the project targets in order to explain the importance and value of the project. It is expected that this workshop will help raise the awareness among the villagers about school and health care as well as about the project.
- Skills development training construction programme will be organized for those will be participating in construction.
- Awareness campaigns will be launched at regular intervals with the help of the PIC members. Community Workers from HODA will take lead in this endeavour.
- HODA will prepare a project implementation plan in consultation with the PIC and this plan will be strictly followed while implementing.
- All the project activities will be implemented in consultation with and cooperation of the local community. Any conflicts, if it occurs, will be resolved at the community level itself through amicable discussions.
- HODA and IMCDAF will submit project progress reports at quarterly intervals, and will provide additional reports, when requested by MFA of Finland.

Evidence of success

This project is designed to produce maximum results. Most amount of the funding will be used in purchasing building supplies. The main two block schools building and office costs are kept to the minimum. Local workers of the project will be chosen on the basis of their ability and a real passion for improving the education in the community. We are confident that this project will have major and long lasting benefits for the rural communities, and that it will make a major contribution on poverty reduction.

We will start with this project as soon as funds become available. We urgently need money to start soon. The school will be built in cooperation with the County Education Office, the Local Chiefs, and our Member of state Parliament. It will provide a much needed opportunity for the pupils from the local Ofiriha villages, and we are hopeful that the school will be open before the end of 2010. We really have a committed team of local qualified builders who are motivated, and the building will be completed as planned.

Monitoring

All activities shall be monitored and evaluated by Imotong Culture and Development Association in Finland (IMCDAF), Horiok Development Association (HODA), Local government Torit County Authorities, and the Ofiriha Traditional Authorities.

The County education Ministry will employ 6 new teachers, and they have agreed to

Institute full primary school after the completion of this building project.

The Government of Southern Sudan will pay the salaries of these new teachers. The local people will send their children to the school every year. Since sending girl - children to school is a local mandatory policy, the local chief can fine those who don't send their child - girl to school.

IMCDAF will monitor programme in the field through site visits, where the beneficiaries and programme participants will be interviewed or given questionnaires in order to gain their feedback on the progress and ongoing results of the project. Results will be collected and discussed with staff members, community leaders and local government staff, and adjustments will be made to working procedures as necessary.

The project coordinator will spend apportion of their normal working time in the field monitoring program implementations, monthly progress reports will be compiled and any other problems which are identified will be responded to immediately. Problem which arises outside the monthly report will also receive immediate attention, and action will be taken in the line with the seriousness of the issue.

IMCDAF will hold weekly meetings between training staff and programme officers in which the HODA director will periodically participate. These meetings will discuss the progress of the project; past activities and their achievement of the overall programme goals, and comparison with the work plan to what method are proving most effective and assessing the feasibility of new methods and approaches to achieve results.

Outcomes

The output of this project will depend on three parts: project management, labour, and monitoring. Management will be conducted by the Project director, Ofiriha School Committee, and the Project Coordinator. The labour will be carried out by the people of Ofiriha community free of charge.

Participant Outcomes

The local workers from Omiling and Tabwor villages will be responsible for brick production throughout the project duration. The local workers from Odulang and

Osurak will be responsible for flattening school ground until project completion. The Local workers from Iyere village will be charged with duties of providing services needed by the builders.

The 8 classrooms will be build, 6 rooms pit latrine toilet (pupils), 2 offices, and 1store. Purchasing of study materials will also improve the quality of teaching at the school. Two (2) teacher's pit latrine toilets will also be built. Good structure building facility will attract new teachers to teach in Ofiriha primary school.

Organizational Outcomes

Low level of education, the crucial reason why this project is needed is the low level of education in the community, because there is no school have been build in Ofiriha village, the only exist school is under the trees. According to the local census in 2006 in five villages of

Ofiriha, it was found out that majority of people have no education, and 99% of females can't read and write. There are no female pupils who have completed primary education leave alone higher education. This was due to the fact that Ofiriha community has been neglected and discriminated by its own local government of Magwi County for long times. As a result of this neglect the community has been left behind in all areas of no any development have been done.

Evaluation

IMCDAF and HODA's evaluation process will aim to identify weaknesses and strengths in the development of construction the community school and health centre the success of the organisation's programme within that development. Programme manager and staff will regularly evaluate their annual, quarterly and monthly work plans.

A monthly financial report will be prepared by the IMCDAF accountant, verified by the programme co-ordinator and submitted to the executive director in Finland. The programme unit will prepare monthly and annual reports of IMCDAF's implementation, and more regularly as required by the donors.

A database of all IMCDAF programme reports and additional information will be compiled. This will not only provide a thorough and transparent reporting system, but also become a useful tool for formulating thematic reports and recommendations for future planning.

An annual evaluation of all IMCDAF activities will take place at the end of each founding year. All IMCDAF staff will be involved in this evaluation process.

IMCDAF will provide the results of all evaluations in writing to Donor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Finland.

Reporting

IMCDAF will provide progress report on all the organisation activities every six months, or more regularly according to the requirements of the donor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (MFA)

An annual report will be produced at the end of each funding year. The IMCDAF executive director will be ultimately responsible for the preparation of this report and they will use data and observations collected from the field visits, stake holder's discussion, staff input and the progress report database. The annual report will be submitted to all donors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.