



## THE WORK OF THE SVP IN SOUTH SUDAN – SEPTEMBER 2016

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### Preamble

The need for SVP (England Wales) to monitor the effective use of funds sent to Twinned Countries is of high importance. In recent years this has been possible through monitoring visits to both Sudan and South Sudan. However, recent developments in Khartoum where the Government have imposed security restrictions on all NGO's means that (for the moment at least) it is not possible to visit programmes outside the immediate environs of the capital. With respect to South Sudan: HM Foreign & Commonwealth Office advises against all travel to Juba. For these reasons alternative ways have to be found to monitor the effectiveness of support provided by SVP (E&W).

The outputs achieved by the SVP in Khartoum are provided in a 6 monthly the self-monitoring report. A copy of their latest report and summary of their annual audited accounts are provided in a separate document.

Although the FCO advises British citizens against travel to South Sudan, some visits have been possible by members of the Swiss Association of the Friends of Sr Emmanuelle (ASASE) and those representing other funding partners such as the City of Geneva. A section of this report has been prepared from information provided in reports prepared by:

- Patrick Bittar, Director, Swiss Association of the Friends of Sr Emmanuelle (ASASE)
- Patrick Kilchenmann Director, DROPSTONE sarl. on behalf of the City of Geneva

I acknowledge the invaluable help and information provided by them and thank them for their cooperation and support for the SVP. Both reports are available in full from me on request.

### **i Introduction**

By way of introduction to this report I have written a short section on the life of Dr Betram Kuol, Programme Manager, SVDP Juba, which I hope will put the history of events in South Sudan over recent decades into context and provide an insight into how the troubles of the country can impact the life of one individual.

Sitting at a pavement table at a restaurant in Geneva on a warm evening I listened to Betrams' answers to my questions regarding where he comes from, his family and how he came to be involved with the work he does now with the SVP. Without appearing to be prying I was trying to gain some appreciation of how a young man like him came to be in a position to provide so much help to his fellow men. Surrounded by a degree of opulence which can be found in any major city in the western world made his answers almost surreal. Dr Betram Kuol was born to parents of modest means but high moral standards

and grew up in a way which cannot be comprehended by most people in Europe where, no matter how short of money we may be, take most of the basic necessities in life for granted.

Betram's mother was one of 6 wives of his father; he was born into the Dinka tribe in a remote village near Bor, South Sudan. The culture within families was such that a father would feel responsible for his own children but also that of his brothers. Betram was 7 years old before he started school because his grandmother could not accept that he would be separated from her. His first few years of education were used in catching up with the year he had lost. The education system in the whole of Sudan in those days had been inherited from the British and was based on primary, intermediate and secondary education and was free to all. Civil disturbance which followed British withdrawal in 1956 led to a peace accord in 1972 which gave South Sudan some autonomy to run their own affairs. In the event some social and welfare budgets were left short of funds. In their efforts to redistribute budgets the government of the south decreed that secondary education (mainly boarding school for reasons of locality) should be paid for at point of delivery which meant that Betram's father would have to find £21 a year (Sudanese pounds which were equivalent to GBP in those days). However, with such a large and extended family, and the need for all to be treated the same this was impossible. Also it was traditional for fathers to provide a dowry for men which would be divided amongst the family of the bride; possessions would be set aside for that purpose such as cattle. The solution agreed, was that Betram's father gave him a bull, which he could sell to pay for his education; in the event the bull didn't realise sufficient funds and the idea had to be abandoned. As the place at boarding school had already been secured Betram set off with no money and a little food for the journey supplied by his family. He survived with food shared by his friends and books shared by his classmates until his father sent him money through the post office. Due to most parents'/guardians' financial inability, secondary school students were allowed free boarding and library books in the second and third year until Betram was granted a scholarship.

After 4 years funded by a grant from the Egyptian Government Betram left Alexandria University armed with a BSc in Agronomy and returned to Malakal in South Sudan to work in the Department for Plant Protection (under the Ministry of Agriculture). Raids on Malakal by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had become almost routine, and as a result the Sudanese Army took possession of some buildings occupied by Betram's Department. When Betram complained that they could no longer operate because of the sequestration of their buildings he was treated with suspect by the "security" and joined the huge numbers of the population who were fleeing what had then become a war between North and South.

Arriving in Khartoum in 1989 with his family, Betram continued with his work for the ministry of agriculture and after meeting a doctor who was volunteering to work for the SVP Friday Clinics developed an interest in the SVP and through this met Kamal who was then National Secretary SVP in Khartoum. Betram's need to help his fellow refugees from South Sudan together with his experience in agriculture resulted in the development of the farms and vocational training centres in the Khartoum area. Encouraged by Kamal, Betram went to Bonn University in Germany to further his education resulting in a PhD in Agronomy in 2004 before joining his family who had emigrated to Australia where he spent a further 5 years. During his time studying in Bonn, Betram returned to Khartoum every year to put his new found knowledge into practice to assist the SVP. In 2009 Betram decided to return full time to Khartoum as manager of the support programmes and when the peace agreement resulted in the formation of South Sudan he moved to Juba to replicate the programmes, which had proved so successful in the Khartoum area. He visits his family once a year at Christmas which is a huge sacrifice by anyone's standards.

Any chance of his family returning to Juba disappeared when his wife returned to Bor for the funeral of her mother in December 2013, and was caught up in the coup and airlifted to safety by the Royal Air

Force. This was 2 weeks after I visited Juba with Terry Brown. In answer to his son's questions about him living with them in Australia Betram explains that he has an extended family in South Sudan where he feeds 600 babies every day.

When discussing the problems of South Sudan, it's interesting to note the achievements of Betram's family and how they can help overcome problems experienced by the SVP. During our visit in 2003 we observed the esteem in which Betram is held. Some examples of family members are:

- Wife's uncle: Minister of Defence
- Cousin: Former Ambassador for the Sudan Government in India, Russia, Nigeria, Egypt and Libya
- Cousin: Former High Court Judge in the appeal court in Khartoum – now in South Sudan
- Brother: Minister for Health – Jonglei State
- Sister: Member of state parliament- Jonglei State
- Cousin: Ambassador for South Sudan in Kenya before he died 3 years ago.
- Cousin: Member of National Legislative Assembly
- Cousin: Female doctor, Head of AIDS Commission in South Sudan (a ministerial position)
- Other relatives are high ranking officers in the army

When Betram's cousin died (who had been the South Sudan ambassador to Kenya) invitations to attend his funeral were sent to President Kiir and Vice President Machar; both accepted, but the President didn't attend when he knew his Vice President was also going to attend. It is well known that one of the barriers to peace is this poor relationship.

I tell Betram's story in an attempt to answer a number of questions: Why do Betram and others like him forsake other opportunities and material benefits in life to support people in dire distress? Why do others who aren't personally involved devote so much time and effort in helping? The answers can be many and complex. The only explanation I can offer is that once anyone has seen so many people who are deprived of the basics in life: food, shelter and the ability to look after themselves and their families, it is difficult to ignore their plight and refuse help.

## **2 The current situation in South Sudan**

*Source: Dropstone report on SVDP Juba for the City of Geneva*

The reasons for the unrest: South Sudan gained its independence on 9 July 2011, after breaking away from its northern neighbor after several decades of conflict. The original conflict started a year before Sudan's independence from its British colonial rulers in 1955. Since that date, and except for 11 years, the country has always been at war. The humanitarian situation of the civilian population of the youngest nation in the world today is very worrying and the country has recorded the lowest indicators of poverty, education, development, access to drinking water or health. With regard to indicators related to education, UNICEF estimates that the literacy rate for adults is only 27% and 70% of children aged between 6 and 17 years have never been at school

The crisis that broke out in December 2013 in Juba was the beginning of a new civil war which now takes place and follows ethnic divisions and affects the whole population. Added to this, very high inflation significantly increases the price of food.

As in many other African states, corruption and the quest for power could be a key driver in the dispute.

Political and economic factors The prospects for the country are dark and the economic situation very worrying, all the more that oil, the main source of government revenue, is now at a very low price and

that the oil wells are inoperable due to the present conflict. Life is becoming more expensive for South Sudanese and it is difficult to expect a positive solution to the conflict as long as the two political leaders of the country are not ready to make compromise in power-sharing or drastic measures be taken by the international community.

#### The involvement of the Church.

His Grace Santo Laku has a great political influence in South Sudan. His sermon is followed by over 1,000 faithful every Sunday at the Cathedral of Juba but is also broadcast on radio across the country. He urges fighters to give up this conflict that is killing many South Sudanese every day. He openly expresses a very severe opinion against the two leaders and their close allies who are responsible for the civil war and the disastrous situation of the country. He accuses them of doing anything in their power to slow down the peace process. It's interesting to note that the President and the Vice President have avoided attending the same religious services or Sunday Mass.

Pope Francis sent a special envoy to South Sudan to urge for an end to violence in the country and to help establish dialogue and trust between the warring parties. Cardinal Peter Turkson, president of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, travelled to the capital Juba to give support to the Archbishop and to meet with the country's leaders.

He carried with him a letter from the Pope for President Salva Kiir and one for Vice President Riek Machar.

**What chance of peace?** - Any chance of peace in the near future rests with the "Transitional Government of National Unity". In brief it needs all the countries leaders to work together and (within the next 3 years) develop a constitution which will result in the election of a democratic government.

**Can this happen?** - The solution is mainly in the hands of 2 men: President Kiir is a Dinka and an Army General; like many in Africa he sees conflict and fighting as a way of life. Kiir rose to head the SPLA, the SPLM's military wing when Dr. John Garang was killed in a helicopter crash.

On the other hand, Vice President Machar is an intellectual and is of the Nuer tribe. He trained as an engineer at Khartoum University, and obtained a PhD in Philosophy and strategic planning from the University of Bradford in 1984.

#### The impact on the population *Source: Amnesty International*

2.4 million displaced	2.8 million desperately short of food	6.2 million in urgent need of assistance
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The effects of the present conflict on the country and its citizens include:

- Oil is the country's main source of income. Oil wells cannot operate whilst fighting continues with the ensuing breakdown in law and order
- The fall in world oil prices significantly reduces any oil revenue
- Rampant inflation is producing a detrimental effect on the price of all commodities and making even basic foodstuffs beyond the reach of many.

## How the SVP is responding? - Major support programmes – Vocational Training

Source: Dropstone report on SVDP Juba for the City of Geneva

### Lologo Vocational Training Centre

Out of a total of 62 vocational training initiatives implemented since the signing of the Peace agreement in 2005, only five are still operational and viable to date. According to Mr. Salah Khaled, UNESCO representative to South Sudan, two organizations are clearly standing out of the crowd: Don Bosco in Gumbo, a village just outside Juba, and SVDP in Lologo. According to him, four main reasons are explaining the lack of continuity of other initiatives:

1. The turnover of the leaders of international organizations, who usually remain in position for short periods, often less than one year
2. The annual and ad hoc budgets of these organizations, which have to be renegotiated every year
3. Severe damage to training infrastructure caused by civil war or insecurity within the country; and finally
4. The total lack of resources of the Ministries in charge, that lost their sole income, foreign aid, that is now fully reassigned to humanitarian assistance.

During a monitoring visit the UNESCO representative was full of praise for the quality of courses and continuity of the work of these two faith-based organizations and their pioneering roles, to the point that he wished he could designate them centers of excellence of the country. At least 10 ministries are involved in vocational training, including Agriculture, Defense, Health. **The representative of the Ministry of Labour** has also expressed his admiration for the quality of the work provided by SVDP that, according to him, represents "the most important and best vocational training initiative in the country." He encourages replication of the Center in other states.

**The representative of the Ministry of Education** was very complimentary towards the work done by SVDP and recommended the extension of programs in other parts of the country, "SVDP contributes to nation building."

**The Auxiliary Bishop of Juba, Archbishop Santo Laku**, is proud of the results achieved by SVDP on the land that his diocese has graciously given to the organization. He confirmed that nothing more useful would have been possible on this large area of 9 hectares and that the inhabitants of Lologo themselves watch over the center and protect it because they perceive the direct benefits for themselves.

Finally, the two representatives of the **Council of Elders** confirmed in their own words the harmony between the Centre and the local population. They claimed to be regularly consulted in order to share ideas when strategic decisions over the life of the Centre are taken. They are aware of the direct benefits to the community, since their children have priority access to training. In addition, other activities implemented by SVDP contribute directly to improving the living conditions of the community, such as nursery and primary school, the baby feeding program, the room available for parental meetings, religious meetings or where conferences are organized for them. Elders are the ambassadors of the Centre to the inhabitants of Lologo as they explain its benefits to the community and answer their questions.

**The Director General of the South Sudan Electricity Corporation (SSEC)** says that nearly all his employees have been trained in SVDP Center. He claims to be very satisfied with the technical skills of alumni trained in electricity - Moreover, he suggests that SVDP produce more mechanics each year, as he also has very important needs for this type of profession.

## Nursery and primary school

580 pupils, that is all the children of Lologo, are attending SVDP nursery and primary school. There is no public school in the district and the nearest is 5 km away. SVDP has mobilized the community. The school was built with very little means, since it is made in a traditional way: wood covered with mud. The roof panels were partially funded by the Ministry of Education. Small donations contribute to the salaries of the teachers. The families of the children pay for uniforms and school books.

All students learn to read and write. Therefore, Lologo has become an exceptional area in terms of literacy rate in the country. Mr. Juma Lupai Lemi, General Manager at the Ministry of Education, reports how highly he thinks of school. He said that it is such a success that another one should be created!

## “Be in Hope”

This center is hosting 15 orphans or street children who used to survive in Juba and whose life story is painful. Some have fled the violent conflict zones and ended up in Juba separated from their families. Others are war orphans. All are fed and accommodated in Rajaf, a town just outside Juba, on the other side of the Nile, on a land made available by the Bishop of Juba. The material conditions of infrastructure and housing are very good, although it lacks an independent source of water supply. The center could easily accommodate three times more children but, for reasons of budgetary restrictions, SVDP decided not to extend this experience.

## Baby Feeding Center

Malnourished children of Lologo have access to a Feeding center since its inception in 2012. 300 neighborhood children attend it every year, for a variable period, until they regain health. SVDP contributes to restore all Lologo children who are in needs. They receive food of good quality three times a week, which is completing their diet. The number of supported children is steadily decreasing each year, which suggests that the situation is gradually improving in the neighborhood. A nutritionist has been hired by the center and the cooks are volunteers.

They do not represent more than 30% of a regular salary of a teacher hired by the government.

## The Saint Vincent Health Care Center in Nyarjwa

SVDP successfully negotiated the getting of a very large piece of land in Nyarjwa (126 ha). This land is intended for agricultural production, one of the income generating projects (IGPs). In exchange of the land, SVDP has built and funded a primary health care center in 2012. A formal agreement (Memorandum of Understanding) has been signed with the Ministry of Health that provides medical staff to the Center. SVDP pays extra pay as well as medications, until the Center is gradually taken over by the Ministry. In this Center, the most common diseases can be treated, such as malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, sexually transmitted diseases and gastroenteritis. It also allows women to give birth in good conditions. The health center benefits the 6,000 inhabitants of the region. One day, this health center will have to be financially independent from SVDP. In view of similar projects run by other humanitarian organizations, one can assume that the transition



will not be effective before long. This risk is not directly related to the project here valued since it is financed by other donors. However, it will take up the programs coordinator's time for a while

### **3        Disastrous economic situation**

*Source: Patrick Bittar, ASASE*

- Since the devaluation of December, the South Sudanese Pound has lost half its value against the \$: 37 SSP / \$ (42 SSP / €). There is a gasoline shortage and its price has more than tripled in two months: 22 SSP / liter. On the ten stations that line the road between Lologo and Nyarjwa, only two were working. Before, SVP could buy gasoline per barrel. Now the distribution is done only for vehicles. Some days, SVP does not have gasoline for its generators. One day during my stay, they had to buy water because they could not run the pump to fill the tank with water from the river.

Transport prices increased significantly. William told me that before, he used to pay 10 SSP to come Lologo. Today: 50 SSP. And at night, it's more expensive. The minibus ride costs 2 or 3 SSP (7 € cents). To get in a little out of place, you have to take a motorcycle taxi. The Lologo-Nyarjwa fare costs 60 SSP.

You can find Chinese phones (not smartphones) for 200/300 SSP (€ 7). But the cost of communications, the price per minute, has been multiplied by 10 and the phone cards last considerably less. "People call you and hang up, so that you call them back" said Betram.

Renting a small family house in the suburbs cost between 600 and 1200 SSP (€ 28) per month. A bachelor will pay almost the same for housing.

To feed a family of 4, it takes about 1200 SSP / month, and 300 SSP for water. Betram is eating every day with his cousin, not at some restaurant. He gives them 1500 SSP per month.

Civil servants at the bottom of the hierarchy are almost the worst off. The lowest salaries are attributed to those who work for the City Council. A soldier is paid 600 SSP / month. This policy of low wages is inherited from Sudan. It was due, then, to the numerous benefits in kind the military enjoyed: food, transportation, accommodation, water, electricity ... Here, they have nothing. But a reform should lead to increased pays. The simple squaddy earns 1800 SSP. And the 3 stripes soldier, between 2200 and 2700 SSP.

### **4        The displaced**

*Source: Patrick Bittar, ASASE*

I returned to the Mahat camp that I visited last year. The number of displaced has doubled in the last year, reaching about 9400. Among them, only 3% are men, and mostly old ones. Most of them are vulnerable people. Out of the three IDP camps in Juba where SVP intervened since the conflict began, Mahat is the only one where the Society still operates, depending on the occasional donations to this program.

Before reunification, Mahat was an Islamic school and a training center for teachers. The owner of the land - the "Sheikh" - would like to resume the Islamic school when IDPs will leave. They are grateful to the "people of the mosque" who were the first, with SVP, to make donations for children ... It had

allowed them to survive the first four months after their arrival. Not only the Sheikh does not pressure them to leave his land, but he helped build a chapel there.

We met with the leaders of the camp, representing the three main tribes, all from Jonglei State : the



Anyuaks from Pochalla, Murles from Pibor and Dinkas from Bor. Some were initially refugees in Uganda before coming here. When they are registered at their arrival, most have their UNHCR IDP cards from the camps of Kakuma (Kenya) or Adjumani (Uganda). Recently have come residents of the former state of Upper Nile, north-east of the country. Those who do not have a card and are not registered also receive a share of donations when there are

distributions. On average there are about 7 people per tent. Tents sometimes include several families.

In the event of peace being established, the displaced will be willing to leave. But today, they have no means to leave anyway. The government would like them to evacuate the camp and return home, but it does nothing to help. They do not want to risk losing people on their way back, like it happened when they fled their regions because of the fighting. For a while they received aid for the children from a Canadian NGO; and another NGO supported them for water and sanitation, but these NGOs have disappeared. They now take water from the Nile tributary.

Presently, people depend mostly on the World Food Program. But donations are based on a 2013 assessment, when 3,430 people were registered. As a result supplies are occasional and at random.

When the rainy season comes residents lack canvas sheets and blankets, and they do not have the means to take the sick to the hospital and the dead in the cemetery outside the city.

One (and probably the only positive aspect, according to camp officials, is that the various tribes live here in harmony. This is quite exceptional: usually camps are organized by tribe. Here, in Mahat, there are Murle... and even Nuer who live without problem, among their compatriots who have been expelled from their homes by Nuer rebels.

## 5 Income generating programmes (IGP's)

*Source: Patrick Bittar, ASASE*

The SVDP in Juba are extremely grateful for the help provided by others but are very conscious of the need to help themselves and be less reliant on donations from others. As a result, they have (for some time) been developing programmes which will generate income for themselves.

### 5.1. Tailoring

In 2015, the workshop functioned only with Grace Lamunu, Abowich Marc Musa (who, worked simultaneously as a sewing trainer in the Center), and the occasional participation of six workers paid on sales. Having not benefitted yet from the work of a sales manager, sales have



been limited to the most obvious customers (uniforms for trainees and pupils of the Centre, religious institutions ...).

Finally, due to prudent cost containment, the turnover has been lower in 2015 than expected, but the net margin has been much higher.

In addition to the planned hiring of sales manager for the IGPs, to boost income and address the ready-to-wear market, the heads of the PGR would like to have more raw materials (fabrics ... ), and a store, appropriately located, that would enable to make known a "brand" and expand the customer base.

Grace and Abowich also suggest to start manufacturing sheets, a product for which there is a market, according to them, but that would require a special machine and additional training.

## 5.2. Truck rental

The truck (20 tons) was delivered in July and has been rented only for 3 fares in 2015 (including two national fares) and has not been rented at all during the first two months of 2016 . Kayemba Moses, the driver, used to park it in the market and wait for customers. Some demands were made but in some too dangerous regions, given the conflict, or for inadequate loading (wood, which would have damaged the truck) or financially unattractive. I suggest to target NGOs.

## 5.3. Agriculture



The income generated by this IGP in 2015 – 126,131 SSP - has been 18% higher than the forecasts. The net profit was about 32,000 SSP.

The maize and the vegetables are transported in a market, quite far from Nyarjwa, and sold by two people. Transportation is ensured by the Land Cruiser, the opening days of the Saint Vincent Health Care Center, to combine with the transportation of personnel. When patients had to be taken to the hospital in emergency, agricultural products could not be transported. The imminent arrival of the ambulance purchased in 2015 will solve this problem.

## 5.4. Poultry production

The SVDP has retained the services of Butenga Farmers which is a family business, established in Uganda in 1989, specialized in industrial poultry farming. They operate as a consultant or provider of specialized equipment in Uganda, Rwanda, Congo, and in South Sudan. They have the experience of species from Holland (in South Sudan), Mauritania or Hungary. They believe that the epidemic that devastated the last batch was probably due to the deterioration of vaccines when imported from Uganda in the truck with the chicks. It has been decided to try to resume this IGP, relying on the experience and expertise of an expert from this company, which would follow the program during 4 to 6 months.



## 5.5. Wooden furniture

SVP hired a carpenter, Peter Longino in January. The first quarter was a bit of a trial: he was asked to make furniture either for SVP directly (eg a large table for the Be In Hope home) or for the VTCD school (desks). The senior management of SVP being satisfied with his work, he is now asked to make cupboards, chairs, desks and tables for outside clients.

## 5.6. Sales force

SVDP has not hired a sales manager yet because it's not easy to find someone who accepts a salary compatible with the IGP budget. Betram tried to contact people through Andrew's (the auditor) network, but he met people who asked for salaries in \$ and amounts unacceptable for SVP (eg \$ 750 / month: with the current exchange rate, this would represent a third of all the IGP's 2016 budget!).

## 6 So what about the future?

In a move to reduce reliance on external funding such as that provided through ASASE, their partners and SVP (E&W), the SVP is moving as quickly as possible towards generating their own income to pay for the support needed by huge numbers of the population. Whilst this is commendable we have to accept that the SVDP is going to need considerable help in the foreseeable future. How long this need is likely to last will be dictated by those in government who will either hold on to power or eventually (hopefully) lead to peace and democratic government. Whether this is right or wrong is not for us to judge; it only remains for us to continue our support to those in most need.

Because the problems of both Sudan and South Sudan have continued unabated for so long we need to address donor fatigue. Suggestions would be welcome but certainly keeping people informed of the benefits through their generosity is one way. The way that SVP Twinnage is managed, and communications with members is excellent but help is needed to improve communications with the general public.

## 7 Recommendations by Ian Mawdsley

There are 2 basic needs:

- a. To respond to the needs of refugees and keep people alive – short term
- b. To enable people to look after themselves by providing skills and a new start in life

Both are equally important.

**“Teach a man to fish”** is a theme which has been evident in the SVP in both Sudans’ for some time now. Vocational training is popular and it can be seen that both employers and government ministries for education and labour respect the SVDP for their delivery of training.

Coming full circle from the start of this report it is clear that Betram's knowledge of agriculture and skill as a teacher is influencing the direction of the SVDP in Juba (as it did in Khartoum). At the recent meeting in Geneva the potential to equip people with skills and then assist them develop micro-businesses through the development of business plans and pump priming loans or grants was considered worthy of exploration. This idea needs development but could attract support from Small & Medium Enterprises (SME's) in England & Wales. This would open a potential new source of funding as it is likely to attract the interest of like-minded entrepreneurs. The subject of Corporate, Social Responsibility (CSR) is in vogue at the moment and many companies are recognising the benefits, particularly those who are recognised “Inventors in People”.

**“Feed my Lambs”** is a theme which started with baby feeding in Khartoum but can now be applied to displaced people of all ages as they have no food or shelter.

**Future monitoring**

Improvements in communication over recent years including the use of email, transmitting large data and media files by cloud based systems, Skype conversations, sharing account data through common use of financial management software etc., have all made it much easier to prepare accurate reports. However, there is no substitute for face to face discussion. Particularly with regard to how we respond to changing need, managing change and the development of future strategy. Unless the situation changes with regard to safety and security in Khartoum and Juba I recommend that a meeting of all parties be arranged at intervals at a capital of a neighbouring country such as Nairobi or Addis Ababa.

***In Juba market people can buy  $\frac{1}{2}$  a tomato for  $\frac{1}{2}p$***

***.....because they can't afford a whole one!***