



INTERNATIONAL AID SWEDEN

A Relief and Development Agency



Annual Report 2001

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FROM THE DIRECTOR



We are pleased to release the IAS Annual Report for the year 2001. It reflects part of the activities IAS is engaged in either by direct support or indirect assistance through local organisations. The more than 400 staff in the organisation does a commendable job. In spite of hardship, sometimes impassable roads, insecurity etc, IAS has been able to deliver relief and development aid to hundreds of thousands of people in the region. The greatest achievement is to see how people leave poverty behind and can sustain themselves. This is only possible through working closely with the beneficiaries. IAS' policy has always been to have the beneficiaries involved in planning, implementation and evaluation of the projects. IAS recognises the importance of local decisions in terms of sustainability.

An increasing need for professionalism in delivering aid encourages NGOs to work in partnership with other actors. IAS believes that it is of uttermost importance to network with other organisations to be more effective in the field. Through various consortiums this is possible and has strengthened the capacity of IAS.

IAS would like to thank all donors that faithfully have entrusted us to channel funds to people in need. Without their support it would not have been possible to implement the projects presented in this report.

Leif Zetterlund
Director
International Aid Sweden

HISTORY and BACKGROUND



International Aid Sweden (IAS) was founded by 4 Swedish aid workers in 1989. With very humble beginnings, IAS' initial funding amounted to \$100,000. It was with this money that IAS delivered a container of relief items to southern Sudan. Today, IAS delivers assistance to beneficiaries in 6 countries, namely Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland, and Djibouti. In the year 2001, this assistance was delivered with a budget of approximately \$3,000,000 and through the hard work of 400 employees across 16 different towns/cities in the Great Lakes region and Horn of Africa. This assistance is categorised under water, education, agriculture, and health sectors. Being a Christian organisation, IAS is also involved in Christian ministry related work in support of evangelism and discipleship programmes in the region.

The year 2001 can be defined as a year of growth and expansion for IAS. It was in this year that IAS' major donor, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), conducted a capacity study on the organisation in view of the organisation's growth over the years. With this study, Sida would have the needed resources for determining whether or not IAS was now eligible for 2 year funding. At the end of the study, IAS was found to be in a position to begin receiving 2 year funding for its programmes from Sida.

This achievement on IAS' part came just in time for IAS new strategy for the implementation of its programmes. The new strategy termed the Integrated Community Empowerment Programme (ICEP), was born out of the observed dependency syndrome among communities receiving support not only from IAS, but from other international and indigenous non-governmental or aid agencies across the different countries of IAS operation. ICEP, a programme launched in September 2000, is aimed at helping communities move away from dependency through a continuum that begins with relief/emergency assistance, to empowerment with the hope of a community finally achieving development for itself. With such a strategy, one year funding would have made the programme very volatile as community empowerment/development takes a number of years before results can be seen.

Even as IAS has continued to grow in Africa, IAS has also begun growing across the borders in Europe. A network of IAS has begun growing in Europe with the establishment of International Aid Services in Denmark (IAS Denmark)



in the year 2001. Discussions with more potential partners are underway as IAS looks into the possibilities of establishing itself in Norway and in Germany. With this kind of networking, funding opportunities for IAS will increase, thereby increasing the delivery of assistance to project locations in Africa and in other countries where the IAS sister organisations might be operational.

Other indicators of growth and expansion for IAS in the year 2001 can be seen in the following developments:

- The establishment of a regional board in Africa to oversee operations in the region.
- The implementation of an education programme for mentally handicapped children in Hargeisa, Somaliland; this programme is the first of its kind in all of Somalia.
- The development of partnership with the Government of Uganda as seen in the Government's partnership with IAS in achieving the Government's 'Water for All' programme in Uganda.
- The continued partnership with UNHCR in Uganda with expansion of the project area into a second district in Uganda.
- The development of a number of policies for use as guidelines in the administration of the organisation and in the implementation of the organisation's programmes.

The Integrated Community Empowerment Programme

The sustainability of projects has become a very important and integral part of IAS delivery of humanitarian assistance to project areas. To effect this, a programme was developed to help communities move from dependency to sustainability. The programme's main objective is to empower communities through a process where a community not only becomes a recipient of assistance delivered by IAS, but becomes a partner with IAS in the formulation and implementation of a given project activity. IAS' hope is that as communities realise their potential and begin to utilise that potential to help govern their destiny, they will begin to take ownership of project activities. Once a community takes ownership of a given project activity, its failure or success is no longer seen as the sole responsibility of the international agency. A community's involvement sets the stage for project sustainability.

The Integrated Community Empowerment Programme (ICEP) thus became a strategy to be used across all IAS programmes in all countries of operation in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. However, in its early stages, the concept is being used especially in relation to projects in southern Sudan. The people of southern Sudan have been greatly affected by dependency mainly because of the present war culture, which is characterised by widespread poverty and a dependence on relief handouts. A pilot project in Mundri County began in September 2000 and continued throughout the year 2001.

The main strategy used for community empowerment is community sensitisation and mobilisation. By the end of 2001, 38 sensitisation meetings/workshops had been held in Mundri. These meetings lasted between two to three days and were conducted in 19 villages out of the 28 total villages in the county. It is through these meetings with the beneficiary communities that attitude change can occur so that project beneficiaries begin to contribute towards their own development and growth.

During the community meetings and workshops, a participatory approach is used to discuss topics such as:

- The historical background of the village
- Socio economic variations in the community
- Identification of a community's resources
- The root causes of poverty and dependency as defined by the community
- Strategies for community driven development
- The power of a collective voice
- A progressive and prosperous society
- Peace, justice, and reconciliation

Participants in the workshops find the workshops inspiring and report that they do not remember any such workshops during any of the regimes in southern Sudan. A look at their history reminds them of the dignity and potential. They recognise their potential for self-reliance and development. They begin to recognise the potential and power in a collective voice in their plans for the future.

Through the community workshops in the 19 villages in Mundri County, poverty has been defined as more than just a lack of adequate income, resources and education. Communities visited defined poverty as a lack of a collective voice, lack of community action, lack of good governance, and lack of empowerment. Causes of poverty as defined by the communities include the prolonged civil war, exploitation, suppression, poor leadership, and gender imbalance.

In addition to the community workshops, seminars on leadership, democracy, participatory development, and sustainability have been conducted. Skills training and capacity building have also been an important part of the implementation of the ICEP programme.

Communities must begin to play the very important role of defining their futures. As they begin to do this, IAS will simply come alongside a beneficiary community to help the community meet the goals and objectives that it has set for itself. To this end, IAS has taken on a new approach to the development and implementation of its projects in southern Sudan. This new approach involves creating stronger linkages between all stakeholders in a project as well as creating stronger linkages between the different project sectors. Project development is to begin at field level after which technical advice is given by project leaders and managers for the effective delivery of the project's goal to its beneficiaries. With project development beginning at field level, communities are given the opportunity to participate in their destiny and it gives IAS the opportunity to identify development obstacles that might exist in the beneficiary community, as well as understanding a community's real needs. This participation includes needs assessment, problem analysis and needs/problem prioritisation after which a project to meet the need or solve the problem is formulated by the community itself. The community's contribution towards the project is also identified in preparation for the project's contribution.

If a community is to fully utilise its resources to the fullest potential, no one sector can operate independently of other sectors. In southern Sudan, IAS works under 4 main sectors, namely, water, education, agriculture, and health. Since IAS began its work in southern Sudan, each one of these sectors has been operating independently, carrying out its activities with minimal consultation with the other sectors. In an effort to take a holistic approach when working among communities, IAS has begun increasing the linkages between

its different sectors. Inter-sectoral meetings and inter-sectoral coordination have begun taking place, bringing about improved coordination in the delivery of services.



IAS has begun a process of expansion in Europe through a network of aid agencies in different countries in Europe. The first of these agencies to begin its operations is International Aid Services in Denmark, IAS Denmark.

DENMARK

IAS Denmark was established through a vision given to individuals, humanitarian aid workers, and churches within the Pentecostal Movement in Denmark. For many years, missionaries from the Pentecostal Movement had been sent out by the church to work in various third world countries. The establishment of IAS Denmark helps to coordinate these efforts in order to make the work more effective and to improve the efforts of humanitarian aid and development; the establishment of this organisation also lends increased credibility to the work of the missionaries within the Pentecostal Movement. Torben Madsen, who had already made contacts with International Aid Sweden, was given the responsibility to head the new organisation. As a registered organisation in Denmark, and with a membership of 5,000 people across Denmark, funding opportunities to improve the efforts of the missionaries would undoubtedly increase. Activities run under IAS Denmark are as follows:

- HIV/AIDS reduction in Belarus
- Work related to alcohol and drug abuse in Belarus
- Collection centre for items to be sent out to eastern Europe and Africa
- Work among refugees in Kosovo
- Mobilisation for grassroots projects for the strengthening of infrastructure in Albania
- Orphanages, training, and health care projects in Argentina, Paraguay, and Peru
- Student exchange programmes in Denmark and Latin America
- Education and agricultural projects in Tanzania
- Food distribution in Tanzania
- HIV/AIDS work in Tanzania
- A street children's programme in central Kenya
- A school project in north eastern Kenya
- A home for rejected babies in Nigeria



As IAS continues to create this network of organisations, plans are underway to use one name for organisation, using the different countries' name to differentiate the sister organisations within the network.

SWEDEN

The office of IAS/Sweden acts as a head office of IAS and stays in regular contact with donors in Europe. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, have made a Capacity Study of IAS. This study has been discussed over the year at several times. IAS has also been represented in meetings with EU in Brussels.

IAS believes in the importance of having as small expenses as possible in Sweden while the money goes to the countries where the implementation of the various programmes take place. In view of this IAS office in Sweden is mainly focusing on:

- Fund raising
- Liase between IAS donors in Europe
- Financial control
- Purchase and shipment
- Promotion meetings in schools, churches, and other institutions

The Swedish Board has met 5 times during the year and has been focusing on strategies and policy-issues. Besides this, most members of the board are engaged in various activities that made IAS known.

SUDAN PROGRAMME



Health Programme

IAS continues to be one of the few agencies providing comprehensive eye care in southern Sudan. This programme is based in Yei County although mobile services are given in the surrounding counties. Cataract surgeries are also done in Yei County with patients coming from various locations in southern Sudan. IAS has also continued to support an indigenous agency working in Kajo-Keji County for the provision of primary health care in that county. High-lights and achievements during the year 2001 are given below.

Eye Clinic at Yei Hospital

IAS continued running a daily eye clinic at the Yei Hospital. The clinic is open every day from 8 am to 5 pm, and is open to emergencies even at odd hours. Simple diagnosis and treatment of eye conditions is provided as well as the provision of eye spectacles at a small fee. The clinic also serves as a centre for the identification of patients with cataracts as well as a centre for follow up on patients who have undergone cataract surgery. Attendance at the clinic varies from 110 patients to 358 patients per month. The number of patients at the clinic has grown in the last one year as the statistics show that the maximum number of patients per month was at 200 in comparison to the maximum number of 358 during the year 2001.



Mobile Clinics

Mobile clinics are conducted by the eye health care team to the counties near to Yei County. Displaced peoples camps are also given this service by the team. These mobile clinics visited locations in Yei, Juba, Mundri, and Kajo-Keji counties in the year 2001. Services provided by the mobile clinics are as those services provided at the eye clinic in Yei.

Sudan Health Association

The Sudan Health Association (SUHA) has received support from IAS since the beginning of its operations in southern Sudan. In the year 2001, SUHA continued to provide primary health care for the people of Kajo-Keji County in Eastern Equatoria, southern Sudan. SUHA is a Sudanese indigenous agency with a primary objective to reduce morbidity and mortality and to assist in building the capacity of the returnee communities of Kajo-Keji County and in part of Juba County. Its secondary objectives are as follows:

- To provide the population of Kajo-Keji County with primary health care services.
- To carry out sanitation and health education in Kajo-Keji County.
- Capacity building

Primary health care

Primary health care has been provided through the running of 11 primary health care units and one primary health care centre. The primary health care units are equipped with medical kits and are run by competent health workers. The health care units are open 3 times a week, allowing the health workers time to conduct home visits twice a week. During the year 2001, a total of 66, 696 patients visited these primary health care units.

Community health workers carry out home visits to follow up on patients as well as to assess the general status of health among project beneficiaries.

SUHA's primary health care programme includes a programme of immunisation and a programme for maternal and child health care. This programme is done in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF/OLS. Children under 5 years of age, pregnant women, and women of child bearing age are the targeted beneficiaries. Health education for women is conducted by the health educator during immunisation outreach sessions. These education sessions normally take place before immunisation begins.

Healthcare Centre

A primary health care centre was opened by SUHA in April 2001. This centre provides more extensive health services than those offered at the health clinics. Laboratory services, a pharmacy, simple/minor surgeries, short term in pa-

tient care, and health education are conducted at this health care centre in Kajo-Keji County.

In its maternal and child health care programme, SUHA works with 22 traditional birth attendants. These are given on-the-job refresher training on subjects including menstrual period, signs of pregnancy, health care during pregnancy, stages of labour and the role of a traditional birth attendant. Traditional birth attendants have also been given advise on identifying mothers at risk who are to be referred to the Kajo-Keji County Hospital.

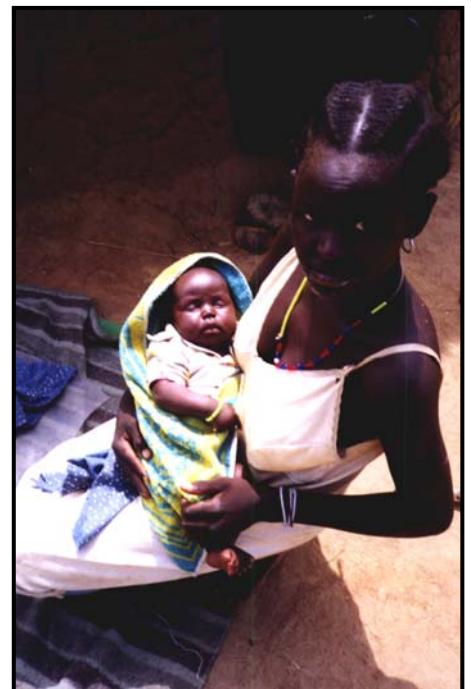


Community Participation

As this is a community-based project, the communities are actively engaged in the implementation of this project through village health committees, community health workers and traditional birth attendants who are drawn from within a beneficiary community. All components of the implementation of the programme are done in collaboration with the village health committees. Formation and training of these committees is facilitated by SUHA.

Home Visits

The community health workers also conduct health education through home visits. During these visits, community health workers discuss different health related issues depending on the circumstances in the home or in the community as a whole. For example, if there is a prevailing cholera outbreak in the community at the time of the home visit, the community health worker will then speak about issues related to the spread, prevention and treatment of cholera.



Home visits have also been an opportunity for community health workers to sensitise community members on hygiene and sanitation. Community health workers have been instructed to note down the homes that have pit latrines as well as note the homes that do not have pit latrines. Those homes without

pit latrines then become the main targets for pit latrine digging campaigns that take place in the county. In addition to noting down the presence or absence of a pit latrine, community health workers encourage families to dig pit latrines in their homes. Pit digging tools are available for community members at the SUHA clinics. Community health workers also check on rubbish pits, bathing shelters, utensil drying racks, general cleanliness in the home, type of water used, water source used, animal shelters, etc and advise families accordingly. Revisits are then an opportunity for the health worker to follow up on improvements that have been made since the last visit and to continue on with sensitisation accordingly.

Capacity Building

SUHA collaborates with other international health agencies to provide skills development for health workers from Kajo-Keji County.

Water Programme

AS has been working for many years now to help provide communities with accessible, clean water. This is done through the development of new water sources, maintenance and repair of hand pumps, and rehabilitation of existing water sources, facilitation for the creation of water source sanitation committees to manage the water source, training of these water committees, training of community based pump technicians and training of pump care-takers. In all this work, IAS works very closely with local authorities.

IAS works to provide clean and easily accessible water for communities in Kenya, Uganda, and in southern Sudan. This is done as follows:

- Drilling boreholes
- Protection of naturally occurring springs
- Digging of shallow wells
- Maintenance of hand pumps on existing water points
- Community sensitisation on setting structures for the sustenance of water points.
- Training of water committees, pump technicians, and pump care takers
- Promotion of safe hygiene and sanitation practices.

Drilling Programme

Partnership with Medic

IAS and MEDIC, an international non-governmental organisation operating in southern Sudan, have been working in partnership to supply clean water to displaced and returnee groups in Rumbek and Yirol counties. This project helps to fulfil the commitments made during the Wunlit Peace sessions and helps to facilitate the peace and reconciliation process between the Nuer and Dinka. While IAS provides administrative support for the project, MEDIC oversees the implementation of the project's objectives.



Deep borehole drilling

In southern Sudan, IAS drilled boreholes in Western and Eastern Equatoria. As IAS continues to work towards improved sustainability in all its programmes, community participation in the establishment of a water point has become an imperative before drilling can take place. Communities are encouraged to contribute towards the establishment of their water point by providing human resources needed, food and protection for the IAS drilling teams, and through the contribution of locally available resources needed for the drilling of the borehole. IAS also sensitises communities so that they can set up structures for the sustenance of the water point. Water committees, pump technicians, and pump care takers are trained by IAS community based workers. Boreholes were drilled in Eastern and in Western Equatoria as shown by the following table.

County	Location	Depth in Metres
Torit	Diocese of Torit Church, Ikotos	55
Torit	Ikotos Freedom Square	60
Torit	Diocese of Torit compound A	73
Torit	Diocese of Torit compound B	61
Torit	Isoke	43
Torit	Kiryab Bet	79
Torit	Lolit	73
Torit	Diocese of Torit Bira	76
Torit	Romula A	61
Torit	Romula B	73
Torit	Teretenye A	82
Torit	Teretenye village	76
Yei	Pisak	51
Yei	Abegi II	58
Yei	Goja III	46
Yei	Sobe	52
Yei	Kundru	45.5
Maridi	Taafi	65
Maridi	Mambe	76
Maridi	Ayire II	55
Maridi	Ayire IV	61
Maridi	Ayire V	75
Mundri	Yanga	76
Mundri	Adongu	64
Mundri	Moru Aka	52
Mundri	Milimoto	46
Mundri	Tanga	46
Mundri	Dileba	46
Mundri	Nyau	46
Mundri	Asisi	52
Mundri	Diocesan compound	84
Total number: 29		

Operation and Maintenance of Water Sources

IAS implemented its water operation and maintenance programme in southern Sudan across 4 counties in Western Equatoria; that is, in Yei, Maridi, Mundri, and Juba counties. IAS worked very closely with the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA) in the implementation of this programme. Water committees are formed and trained, pump care takers are trained, and health promoters taken from within the community work within the communities to help promote good sanitation and hygiene practices.

The following table shows activities carried out in water operation and maintenance programme during the year 2001.

	Maridi County	Juba County	Yei County	Mundri County	Total
Home visits	60	17	57	47	181
Community health education	22	13	28	49	112
Community mobilisation meetings	44	20	53	55	172
Hand pumps repaired	64	36	62	57	219
School visits	46	5	32	44	127
Boreholes flushed	0	1	9	10	20
Water source committees formed	50	10	43	79	182
Water source committees trained	48	15	54	56	173
Pump care takers courses	6	1	4	6	17
Seminars/workshops	7	9	6	7	29
Total activities	347	127	348	410	1232

As IAS works towards community empowerment, the ability of pump maintenance at community level was brought up. Agencies working in this sector in the Sudan are looking for ways to mobilise communities towards cost sharing in regards to the cost of repairing and maintaining hand pumps. IAS has begun working with communities to look for ways to mobilise resources from within the community to maintain and repair their hand pumps. It is not an easy process and it is a process that will take many years.

In the past year, IAS began a process of replacing India MK II hand pumps in Mundri County with Afridev hand pumps as a part of the community empowerment pilot programme. Afridev hand pumps are easier to repair than India MK II hand pumps. IAS' hope is that sustainability of the programme will be enhanced through this community participatory initiative.



India Mark 2 handpump

Education Programme

For 10 years now, IAS has been providing assistance for education in southern Sudan by supporting the local authorities that are primarily responsible for the education system in the region. Collaboration with the local authorities, Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association, beneficiaries, and other members of civil society is a significant part of the delivery of IAS assistance to the field. Support for education is given in the following ways:

- Provision of school supplies
- Teacher education
- Monitoring and supervision of IAS support to the education system
- Provision of technical support as need arises
- Support for local examination processes
- Community mobilisation and sensitisation

Nursery Schools programme

Nursery school education is an area of education that many in southern Sudan do not yet appreciate. Most people do not yet see the need for sending young children to pre-school and therefore keep them home until they're able to send them to primary school. Nursery school education, however, is very important as it lays the foundation for learning in primary school. Statistics show that a child who has been to nursery school will most likely perform better in school than his or her counterpart who has not been to nursery school. It is for this reason that IAS is actively engaged in the provision of nursery school education for children in southern Sudan. During the year 2001, the following achievements were made.

- Provision of educational material for 25 nursery schools in Eastern/Western Equatoria regions, southern Sudan.
- Three weeks in service training for 20 nursery school teachers.
- Supervisory school visits to IAS supported nursery schools.
- Participation in the creation of nursery education teacher modules for use in southern Sudan.
- Community sensitisation and mobilisation.

Primary Schools Programme

There are many factors that contribute to the lack of access to primary school education in southern Sudan. One major constraint continues to be the lack of trained teachers. In addition to this, the lack of scholastic materials such as pens and paper contribute to the poor education that is found in some places in southern Sudan. Furthermore, parents do not have an adequate economic base to support the development of education in the region.

IAS has been engaged in supporting primary education in southern Sudan as follows:

- Provision of educational materials including sports equipment for 80 primary schools in Western Equatoria and 73 schools in Bahr el Ghazal.
- Provision of educational materials including sports equipment for 73 schools in Bahr el Ghasal.
- Sponsorship of 7 teachers for a two years diploma in education at the Institute Teacher Education Kyambogo in Kampala, Uganda.
- Sponsorship for 6 teachers for training at teacher training colleges in northern Uganda.
- One months' in service training course for 70 primary school teachers at the Maridi Teachers Training College
- Facilitation of a uniforms project for school children with the help of women groups in Yei, Maridi, and Mundri counties.
- Distribution of agricultural tools for school gardening projects in the supported primary schools in Western Equatoria.
- Facilitation of primary school leaving examinations for school children in Western Equatoria.
- Limited support for schoolteachers through basic incentives.
- Supervisory school visits to IAS supported primary schools.
- Facilitation for the creation of parent teacher associations and school management committees in IAS supported primary schools.
- Renovation at the Maridi Teachers Training College.
- Community sensitisation and mobilisation.

Some highlights of the primary school programme are given below.

Support for the primary leaving examinations

IAS has played a very significant role in the establishment of a regional examination board for Equatoria region in southern Sudan. This has been a very important development for educators in southern Sudan. These examinations are used to evaluate the progress of learning of primary school students during their last year of primary school, before they can move on to secondary school education. These examinations also enable educators to evaluate the performance of teachers, based on students' performance.

29 examination centres were set up in Kajo-Keji, Maridi, Mundri, and Yei counties as follows:

County	Examination Centres
Kajo-Keji	6
Maridi	4
Mundri	4
Yei	15
<i>Total number of examination centres</i>	<i>29</i>

Activities in support of this examination process were as follows:

- Production of examination papers for 4 counties in Equatoria region.
- Distribution of these examination papers in the aforementioned counties.
- Monitoring of the examination centres.
- Supervision of the grading process at examination centres.
- Assistance in the writing of the constitution of the examination Board.

A total of 1,521 students sat for these examinations in the 4 counties. Their results for them were as follows:

	Kajo-Keji	Maridi	Mundri	Yei	Total
Division I	16	4	0	15	35
Division II	63	23	8	95	189
Division III	59	53	40	109	261
Division IV	49	77	58	190	374
Division U	59	108	181	310	658
Division X	2	1	1	0	4
<i>Total/county</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>1521</i>

A passing grade falls within Divisions 1 to 4. Those students receiving Divisions U & X do not pass the primary leaving examination and are therefore not eligible to go on to secondary school. Out of the 1,521 students who sat for the examination, 859 passed and 662 failed the exam. All in all, the exam results show that there is much to be done in improving learning for primary school students in southern Sudan. Even though a good number of students passed, most did not pass well and are not eligible for entry in competitive schools in neighbouring countries. Furthermore, the difficulty of the exam had been lowered given the difficult learning conditions that students in southern Sudan have to endure.

Secondary School Programme

Primary school education alone is not enough. Secondary school education, even though it carries with it many challenges, is a very important component in the provision of complete access to education for the youth of southern Sudan. To this extent, IAS has continued to support secondary school education by supplying scholastic materials and by providing training for secondary school teachers. This support was given to 4 secondary schools in Western Equatoria and to 1 secondary school in northern Bahr el Ghazal.

Support for Final Secondary School Examinations

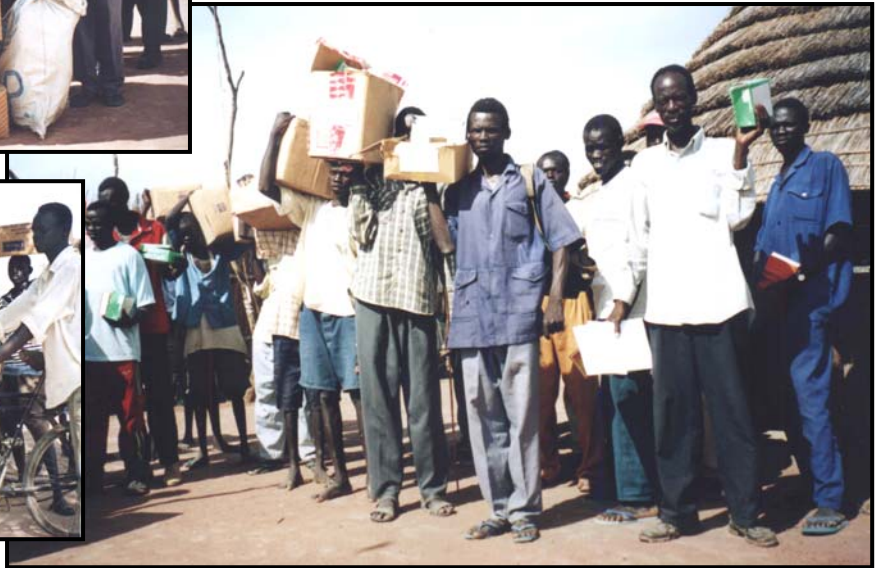
Since there is no official curriculum for secondary school education in south Sudan, a secondary school student cannot obtain a certificate that is recognised in other countries. It is for this reason that students who qualify are sent to Uganda for their final year of secondary school so that they might obtain an internationally recognised education certificate. Armed with this certificate and the exposure that a student obtains during this year of study, a student is able to go on to further education if circumstances allow. Otherwise, a student is in a better position to return home and use what he or she has learned for the benefit of his or her community.

Every year, IAS administers secondary school examinations for students during their third year of secondary school. The results of this exam determine the number of students that IAS can offer sponsorship to for continued secondary school education in neighbouring Uganda. (Secondary school education at IAS supported secondary schools ends at Year 3.) Those students who qualify are then sent to secondary schools in Uganda where they complete their

studies and where they can sit for the final secondary school examinations. If the students pass the Ordinary Level examination under the Uganda Curriculum, they are then able to obtain the Uganda Certificate of Education, which becomes a great window of opportunity not only for the student, but also for south Sudan as a whole.



Distribution of books



Incentives for Secondary School Teachers

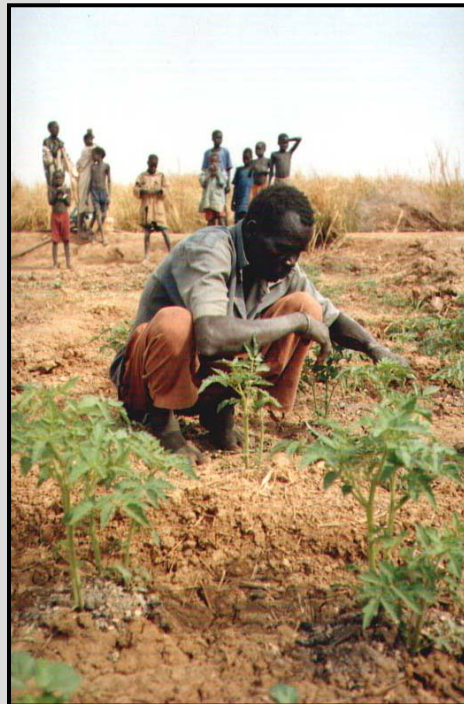
Another challenge that faces the secondary school programme is the great lack of trained teachers. The inadequate or complete lack of appropriate incentives for the teachers is another reason why qualified teachers are unwilling to teach in the schools in southern Sudan. Often times, these teachers choose to teach in neighbouring countries instead. As much as possible, IAS has tried to provide a reasonable incentive for teachers in the programme. During 2001, teachers were given an incentive of \$50 each per month for a period of 6 months. The community and the parents agreed to pay the teachers during the remaining 6 months of the year through the school fees paid to the schools.

Agricultural programme

The objective of the IAS agricultural programme is to increase food production and cash income through the provision of good quality tools and seeds as well as training farmers and agricultural extension workers in agricultural production skills and post harvest crop management.

Contract Farming

Until 2001, seeds and tools were distributed as handouts in the community. However, even with the continued distribution of seeds and tools, communities would continue to cry out for the need of more of these inputs, with no correlation observed between inputs distributed and the amount of food produced. Many households continue to live on one meal a day, even with the fertile soil found in the region. Given the appropriate technical advice, surplus production would not only help in achieving household food security but would also help in improving the economic status of families in project areas. IAS then began implementing a contract-farming programme to help begin the production of surplus food, especially in Western Equatoria where one finds relative peace and stability.



Contract farmers under this programme are given agricultural implements on a cost recovery basis as opposed to the distribution tools and seeds with little or no accountability expected from the beneficiaries. The cost of tools and seeds is recovered with the agricultural produce that a farmer produces. IAS in turn uses this produce for food during seminars and workshops, distributes it in areas where a food shortage exists, or uses it as seed for more food production. Farmers, through locally established cooperatives, market surplus food in the local markets, and where possible, in external markets as well.

The following table summarises achievements made in Equatoria regions during 2001.

	Yei County	Maridi County	Mundri County	Total
Registered number of farmers	1500	605	-	
Hoes distributed	408	384	-	
Machetes distributed	581	538	-	
Sickles distributed	291	-	-	
Slashers distributed	251	-	-	
Axes distributed	-	556	-	
Ground nut seeds distributed				9.5 metric tons
Bean seeds distributed		2 metric tons		3 metric tons
Sorghum seeds distributed		2.2 metric tons		1 metric ton
Sim sim seeds distributed		1.15 metric tons		

In implementing its programmes in Yei, Maridi, and Mundri counties, IAS has worked very closely with the County Agriculture Departments (CAD), an arm of the civil authority in these counties. IAS' partnership with CAD has been characterised by support for capacity building. IAS was instrumental in supporting CAD in the development of 3 year county master plans.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal

IAS is working in 3 sub counties in Aweil East County. The population in this project area is 8,000 households according to the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association office in the area. This population is made up of internally displaced persons, returnees, and residents. Agricultural support is given first to the most vulnerable in the community, as IAS resources are unable to reach the entire population.

Targeted beneficiaries	5000
Actual beneficiaries	2000
Hoes distributed	2000
Sickles distributed	2500
Ox-plough distributed	20
Cassava stalk distributed	9 metric tons
Rice seed distributed	4 metric tons
Sorghum seed distributed	9.4 metric tons
Assorted vegetable seed distributed	35 kilograms

Crop Performance

Crop performance is greatly affected by weather patterns. Unfortunately, weather patterns are not always as expected. In Western Equatoria, rains began in March, an ideal time for agricultural activities to begin. However, the rainfall then became heavier than normal in Yei, Maridi, and other neighbouring counties. In Aweil East, the anticipated ideal rains in August drastically decreased in the highlands, while floods were experienced in the lowlands. Rice was spoilt in the lowlands and the inadequate rainfall hindered normal crop in the highlands. Even though the weather patterns were not as expected, crop performance in 2001 was better than crop performance in 2000. In Equatoria, second rain crops like groundnuts and beans were badly hit but grains, especially sorghum, had better yields than in previous years.



Food by WFP

Crop Diversification

Crop diversification is very helpful in reducing the risks associated with unexpected weather patterns. In Bahr el Ghazal, IAS has been working with the mostly pastoral community to help introduce crops that withstand tough climatic conditions such as drought and heavy floods. Cassava and sweet potatoes are some of the crops that have been introduced in the region in an effort to help improve food security. Since IAS began its agricultural programme in Aweil East, 15 metric tons of cassava has been ferried to the region; 9 metric tons were distributed in Aweil East in June 2001.

Agricultural Extension Workers

In order to mobilise communities on towards better agricultural practices, agricultural extension workers have been engaged to work among project beneficiaries. 15 community based extension workers have been recruited and trained. 12 of these are working in Western Equatoria and 3 are working in Aweil East. An agricultural supervisor in each county oversees the work of extension workers. An additional 20 extension workers from counties outside of IAS operation have also received training from IAS.

Future Plans

Plans for the future for activities in the IAS agricultural sector include the following:

- Establishment of a training and resource centre in Aweil East County where 3 months long training courses for community based extension workers can take place.
- Provision of appropriate processing machines compatible for a rural setting.
- Expansion of the contract-farming programme.
- Development of better rural storage facilities for crops.
- Establishment of a mobile technical advisory team for farmers.
- Exposure visits for farmers to neighbouring countries
- Creation of stronger linkages with agricultural research centres in neighbouring countries.
- Training of trainers in neighbouring countries.
- Recruitment of more community based extension workers.



Refugee Programme

In addition to working among refugees settled in refugee camps in northern Uganda, IAS has also been working among those refugees that do not live in refugee camps but have settled in national populated areas outside the camps. These refugees are referred to as self settled refugees. IAS has been working among these refugees as well as targeting the nationals who have hosted the refugees. Activities were in the food security, agro forestry, and health sectors.

Food Security

Female-headed households were the primary beneficiaries of this programme, as they are the most vulnerable. IAS was able to reach a total of 500 female-headed households with the delivery of tools and seeds. The following table summarises the implements distributed to beneficiaries in Gbari and Arapi villages. Agricultural implements are distributed on a cost recovery basis.

Hoes Distributed	1,000 pieces
Machetes distributed	800 pieces
Axes distributed	800 pieces
Fork hoes distributed	800 pieces
Water cans distributed	20 pieces
Cassava stalk distributed	5 metric tons
Sim sim seed distributed	600 kilograms
Maize seed distributed	500 kilograms

Additional assistance was given to the farmers through training. Two 2-day training workshops were conducted in Gbari and Arapi villages and a farming demonstration plot was set up in one of these villages.

The cassava did very well and has shown an improvement in food security in the targeted homes. It has been observed that families are able to have 2 meals a day, a very good indicator for the programme. Unfortunately, a pro-

longed dry period hampered the performance of the maize and the sim sim. However, since the programme is a 2-year programme, we look forward to better performance in the year 2002.

Additional plans for goat rearing, piggery, and poultry projects are under way. Contacts were made with poultry rearing companies and poultry research companies during the 2001 in preparation for the poultry-rearing project. Training in poultry management and was also conducted during the year.

Agro Forestry Programme

Because of the need for fuel wood, a lot of trees are being cut down and no replanting has been taking place. In collaboration with Moyo District Authorities and with the help of qualified officers from the District, IAS is working with communities to establish tree and fruit tree nurseries. This project is being implemented in Lafori and Afogi villages. During 2001, two mobilisation and consultation community meetings and four implementation and planning meetings with District authorities were held. Polythene bags for the seedlings as well as pesticides were delivered to the selected nursery sites. Local seed collection for the establishment of the nurseries was also done during the year.

The tree seedling nurseries were not established on time because of unfavourable weather conditions. None the less, IAS looks forward to more progress on this project in 2002.

Health Programme

IAS has been running a primary health care programme for the population in areas where self settled refugees are found. This programme contains the following components:

- Outpatient health care services through a mobile clinic unit
- Antenatal clinics
- An HIV/AIDS awareness programme
- Home visits

A medical doctor heads the programme with a clinical officer and community health workers drawn from beneficiary communities.



Antenatal clinics

Traditional birth attendants work in antenatal clinics in Lama, Afogi, and Gbari villages. Health education is given to mothers when they attend the clinic. Pregnant women are given examinations and deliveries. Vaccinations and post natal visits are also conducted at these clinics.

Mobile Clinic Unit

A mobile outpatient clinic is run in Lama and Gbari villages. These clinics not only serve the immediate population of these villages but serve the population of surrounding villages as well. Since Moyo Hospital is quite a distance from these villages, with limited access in terms of transportation, this programme is the sole provider of primary health care for community. Consultation and other health care services are given to beneficiaries. Complex medical cases are referred to the district hospital in Moyo Town. Some of the ailments treated at the clinics include malaria, respiratory infections, diarrhoea, sexually transmitted diseases, eye diseases, and anaemia.

Home Visits

Community health workers conduct home visits in 7 villages. Home visits provide the programme with a mechanism for following up on patients who visit the outpatient clinics as well as providing an opportunity to identify health related issues that might be found among the beneficiary population. IAS provides training for community health workers.

Health Education

During the community enlightenment sessions, topics covered include safe water, immunization, malnutrition, sanitation, and community development. Topics discussed during the school visits include sanitation, sexually transmitted infections, reproductive health, and personal hygiene.

HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme

HIV/AIDS awareness has been a part of this programme as well. Issues related to HIV/AIDS are discussed during the community enlightenment sessions and during school health education visits. The community health workers also provide counselling services.

Water Programme

IAS works to provide clean and easily accessible water for communities in Kenya, Uganda, and in southern Sudan. This is done as follows:

- Drilling boreholes
- Protection of naturally occurring springs
- Digging of shallow wells
- Maintenance of hand pumps on existing water points
- Community sensitisation on setting structures for the sustenance of water points.
- Training of water committees, pump technicians, and pump care takers
- Promotion of safe hygiene and sanitation practices.



Drilling Programme

During the year 2001, IAS continued to drill boreholes under contract for the Government of Uganda under its Water for All programme as well as drill boreholes in refugee-affected areas under UNHCR programmes. Boreholes drilled under contract with the Government of Uganda were drilled in 2 districts in Uganda, namely, Arua and Apac Districts. Boreholes under the UNHCR programme for Uganda were drilled in Moyo District in northern Uganda among both refugee and national populations. Implementation of both programmes is done with consultation with the district authorities, in accordance with district development plans so as to help ensure sustainability.

The following is a summary of boreholes drilled in Uganda by IAS during the year 2001.

District	Location	Depth	Donor
Arua	Mbafia	52 m	Government of Uganda
Arua	Sinyan	54.5 m	Government of Uganda
Arua	Onyomo	79 m	Government of Uganda
Arua	Kijomoro	52 m	Government of Uganda
Arua	Mvara	52 m	Government of Uganda
Arua	Alio	76 m	Government of Uganda
Arua	Obakua	46 m	Government of Uganda
Apac	Apita Primary School	70 m	Government of Uganda
Apac	Ajengi village	70 m	Government of Uganda
Apac	Emin D village	61 m	Government of Uganda
Apac	Abedober village	67 m	Government of Uganda
Apac	Akalo Secondary School	61 m	Government of Uganda
Moyo	Andra	64 m	UNHCR
Moyo	Dongo II	91 m	UNHCR
Moyo	Orinya B	61 m	UNHCR
Moyo	Morobi block 23	91 m	UNHCR
Moyo	Morobi block 28	70 m	UNHCR
Moyo	Morobi block 30	80 m	UNHCR
Moyo	Kali block 5A	82 m	UNHCR
Moyo	Kendi	82 m	UNHCR
Moyo	Gwere	73 m	UNHCR

Under the UNHCR funded programme, 5 shallows were constructed in the year 2001.

Operation and Maintenance of Water Resources

Under the UNHCR programme in northern Uganda, funding was provided for maintaining and repairing hand pumps as well as flushing boreholes. IAS works to provide the necessary spare parts as well as paying salaries and wages for the labourers. Community based pump technicians receive their wages from the community, based on monthly contributions made by the community and managed by the water committee. This community participation is done as a part of the Self Reliance Strategy that UNHCR is implementing to help foster the involvement of local government (district level), together with the community, to forge a way forward for their own development. This strategy has been met with a lot of resistance from communities that have become very dependant on outside assistance from either the Government, UNHCR, NGO's and other humanitarian organisations.



During the year, IAS flushed and cleaned 6 boreholes and repaired 74 hand pumps among both refugee and national populations in Moyo District.

A major constraint for the communities in Moyo District is found in the difficulty they have in securing spare parts for the hand pumps. This is a big problem because boreholes are the main source of water in the district. Spare parts are expensive and are found in Kampala, a great distance away from Moyo. The high demand for these spares and the limited community resources to secure these spares puts a lot of pressure on IAS. IAS hopes that community empowerment will help resolve this problem, although this takes many years to achieve.

In order to help ensure sustainability for the programme, capacity building is done for water resource sanitation committees, pump technicians, and pump caretakers. Participants are drawn from all sectors of society including local authorities, teachers, women leaders, church leaders and the youth. Training is done in collaboration with district authorities, using a curriculum that has been developed by the district.

To help reduce the occurrence and incidence of water borne diseases, IAS works to help encourage good hygiene and sanitation practices such as the construction and use of pit latrines, the use of hand washing facilities, the proper handling and storage of food, and the construction of washing bays at water sources. A summary of achievements under this UNHCR funded programme is shown below:

Sets of pit latrine sinking tools distributed	45	10 primary schools
Pit latrines constructed	1,684	Palorinya Refugee Settlement
Pit latrine blocks constructed	20	Schools in refugee settlement
Washing bays constructed	20	Palorinya Refugee Settlement
Community seminars	4	750 participants drawn from refugee and national populations
Training courses for water source sanitation committees	6	420 participants drawn from refugee and national populations
Training courses for pump care takers	4	30 pump care takers
Exchange and exposure visits for water source sanitation committees	24	Water source sanitation committee members drawn from refugee and national populations

This programme has shown a reduction in water borne diseases based on data collected from health centres by December 2001. A home environmental competition organised by the District gave the refugee population 12 awards, a good indicator of improved sanitation and hygiene practices.



KENYA PROGRAMME



Water Programme

IAS works to provide clean and easily accessible water for communities. This is done as follows:

- Drilling boreholes
- Protection of naturally occurring springs
- Digging of shallow wells
- Maintenance of hand pumps on existing water points
- Community sensitisation on setting structures for the sustenance of water points.
- Training of water committees, pump technicians, and pump care takers
- Promotion of safe hygiene and sanitation practices.

Digging of shallow wells in Garissa



Shallow Wells Programme

In 1999, IAS came into partnership with Life Ministry, a church related organisation working in the disadvantaged region of northeastern Kenya. Having been working in the area for many years, Life Ministry had seen the many needs in the area for development of water sources. To do this work, Life Ministry worked in collaboration with IAS to construct 7 shallow wells and 1 water pan in the region in the year 2001.

Drilling Programme

In Kenya, many remote rural communities continue to struggle with access to clean water. During the past year, IAS began the drilling of new boreholes and the flushing of existent boreholes on contract for schools, churches, and private individuals in Trans-Nzoia, West Pokot, and Turkana districts.



Site	District	Depth
Lokore	Turkana	60 m
Oropi	Turkana	52 m
Lokichokkio	Turkana	60 m
Individual	Trans Nzoia	47.5 m
St. Joseph's Boys Secondary School	Trans Nzoia	N/A
Kacheliba Mixed Secondary School	West Pokot	22 m
Katimoril	West Pokot	31.5 m
Orolwa	West Pokot	50 m
Akelin	West Pokot	39 m
World Outreach Street Children's Farm	Trans Nzoia	50.5 m
Kenya Ministry Training Institute	Trans Nzoia	42.5 m
International Christian Ministries Bible School	Trans Nzoia	57 m
Weaver Bird Secondary School	Trans Nzoia	65 m
Kanamkemer	Turkana	39 m
New Testament Church Orphanage	Turkana	42 m

Statistics for successful boreholes drilled in Trans-Nzoia, Pokot and Turkana Districts.



SOMALIA PROGRAMME



When IAS first began its work in Somalia, it started by opening up a feeding centre for children. This work began in 1992. Since then, activities have moved from running a feeding centre to supporting education and health for children; health centres are also open for all members of the community but emphasis is put on the needs of the school children. In 2001, IAS continued with its work in Somalia in Banadir and Lower Shabelle regions.

Education Programme

While there are private schools being run by private individuals in Somalia, the many who are poor are unable to access these schools. International agencies play a big role in providing education for Somali children coming from these and other families that choose not take their children to the private schools.

In the year 2001, IAS supported 11 primary schools. IAS implemented its activities directly at 8 of these schools with an indigenous Somali organisation receiving support from IAS to implement activities at the remaining 3 schools. Methodology of implementation at all schools is, however, the same. Provision of school supplies, salaries for teachers, teacher training, and renovation of schools are a part of this programme. Statistics on the schools receiving assistance from IAS are found below.

Sport activities



School Name	Region	Male Students	Female Students	Total Students	Student Age Group
Waberi	Banadir	325	334	659	4 – 18 years
Tawfiql		353	225	578	4 – 18 years
Tawfiq II		229	112	341	4 – 18 years
Raga Ugas		261	139	400	4 – 18 years
Booli Qaran		92	57	149	4 – 17 years
Genane		77	139	216	4 – 18 years
Banadir		122	115	237	4 – 18 years
Ceelasha	Lower Shabelle	63	57	120	5 – 19 years
Omer Berre		100	140	240	5 – 15 years
Kilometre 50		70	53	123	5 – 20 years
Omer Berre		100	140	240	5 – 15 years
Kilometre 50		70	53	123	5 – 20 years
Bullo Ballay	Middle Shabelle	112	158	270	4 – 18 years
Total		1804	1529	3333	

Waberi Resource and Training Centre

A key component of the support to the education programme is the Waberi Resource and Training Centre which houses one of the primary schools supported by IAS. All training of teachers by IAS as well as some curriculum development activities take place at the resource centre. To enhance the resources available at the Waberi Resource and Training Centre, IAS has equipped the centre with TV/video and a satellite dish, which help to access different types of learning. Furthermore, all teachers teaching at the Waberi Primary School are qualified teachers who had previously received their qualifications before the war.

Health Programme

While providing support for the education of children in Somalia, the health needs of the pupils attending the IAS supported schools could not be ignored. The IAS health programme was born out of the education programme when IAS began running school clinics. The school clinics not only serve the children at the schools but also serve the teachers and support staff at the schools as well as members of the surrounding communities.

The IAS health coordinator, a qualified Somali nurse, supervises these clinics. She is responsible for distributing medicines to the clinics as well training the community health workers on medicine and its use. Community health workers at the clinics have been taught how to identify a disease and administer

the appropriate medication. IAS supports these clinics with medicines bought locally together with some assistance from UNICEF, who supply IAS with equipment and other supplies.

Apart from supervising the clinics and training the clinic's health workers, the IAS health coordinator works among various communities in an effort to offer assistance for primary health care through support to community health workers such as traditional birth attendants. She also helps to address other health related issues such as rape.



Mother/Child Health Centre

Among these school clinics, there is one clinic whose facilities have been extended beyond that of the other school clinics. The clinic in El Esha, Benadir Region not only provides the services found at other school clinics but also serves as an outpatient dispensary and as a Mother/Child Health centre. This health facility is found 18 kilometres outside of Mogadishu and it serves as the only health facility for the surrounding rural population of 3,000 – 5,000.



Education Programme for children with special needs

In February 2001, IAS began working to improve primary education for mentally handicapped children in Somaliland, an initiative that has never been done before in this region. To do this work, IAS established a school for special education for children with special needs. The name of the school is Hargesia School for Special Needs.

Community Sensitisation

Children who are born with special needs are often times stigmatised by their families and their communities, yet they can contribute to their communities just as much as anyone given the opportunities that other children have. Community awareness and sensitisation has been a very important component of this project. It is very hard for a parent to accept and admit that he or she has child with mental handicaps. Social workers were trained and mobilised by IAS to do the work of community sensitisation and to also carry out home visits in the project area.



Women group

Staff Training

Before opening up the School for Special Education, training for teachers and staff that would be available to work in the school was done. The teacher training programme selected 14 students for the training programme from whom teaching staff would be selected. 4 female and 10 male students were selected for the 3 months' training programme. All qualified primary school community members were given an equal opportunity to apply for the training programme through media advertisements and through collaboration with the Ministry of Education.



Children learning during lectures

During the training programme, trainees were taught through lectures, seminars, tutorials, school visits, hospital visits, group discussions, role plays, etc. Topics addressed during this training were as follows:

- Early childhood development and education
- Exceptional children (special needs children), hearing disorders, visual impairments, physical disabilities, learning disabilities, behavioural disabilities, severe & profound handicaps, mental retardation
- Barriers to learning and development; overcoming those barriers
- Educational assessment and resource services
- Curriculum development and adaptations
- Guidance and counselling
- Methods of teaching mentally handicapped children
- English language
- Behaviour modification for mentally handicapped children

Specialist consultants were brought in from Nairobi, Kenya to facilitate the teacher training. Upon the completion of the training, all trainees were examined and all 14 passed the course and were issued with a certificate of successful completion. As work continues, teachers and workers at the school for special needs will continually receive training from IAS.

The graduation of the above mentioned trainees attracted a lot of public interest, which was very good in relation to building awareness about the project. Those present during the graduation in June 2001 included high-ranking officials from the Ministry of Education, members of the parliament, representatives of the European Community office in Hargesia, representatives of local and international aid organisations, and representatives from the UN agencies. The graduation received media coverage from TV Hargesia, Radio Hargesia, and 2 local newspapers.

Renovation of school premises

The Ministry of Education has given IAS buildings to use for the School for a period of 5 years, beginning July 2001. These buildings, which are owned by the Ministry of Education, were previously used as boarding facilities for a technical school in Hargesia. Even though this school was closed during the war, its boarding facilities were not badly damaged, although renovation was done before learning at the school began to take place.

The renovation and rehabilitation of the buildings were completed at the end of 2001. Plans to open the school were made for January 2002. Furniture, equipment, learning materials, toys, etc were provided to the School by IAS Denmark who had earlier on sent these items from Denmark to Somaliland by sea.



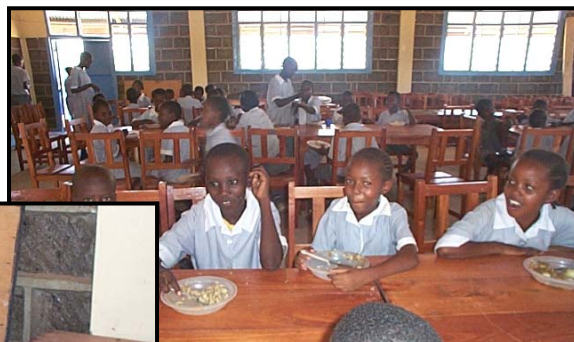
Renovated buildings

Needs Assessment

Before enrolling students into the Hargesia School for Special Needs, an assessment of children with special needs and their parents was conducted by IAS to determine the weaknesses and strengths, the abilities and disabilities, as well as the needs of the children. During this assessment, parents received some guidance and counselling; they are also given training on how to teach basic skills to their children through home based training programmes. Results of the assessment were as follows:

Home based teaching program	17 children
Recommended to continue in regular schools	25 children
Recommended for further assessment before registration	5 children
Referred for further diagnosis and intervention	16 children
Registered for special education of the school for special needs	38 children
<i>Total number of children assessed</i>	<i>101 children</i>

In addition to working with parents to help mentally handicapped children, IAS has also worked to raise awareness with other members of the community, including teachers, nurses, and aid workers. This is done through sessions of interactions with these members of the community. Response has been very good and participants ask for more information.



← Children eating in a newly renovated dining hall



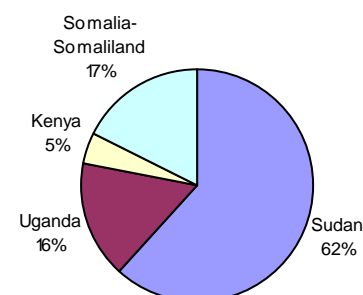
IAS staff in Somaliland →

IAS DONORS 2001

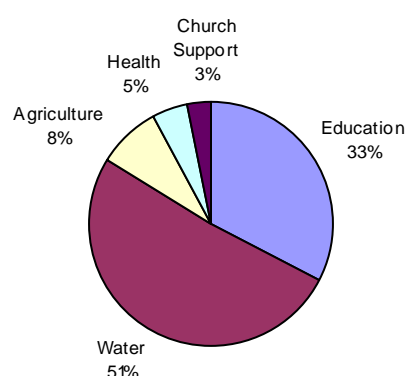
IAS donors 2001		
	US dollars	%
Sida	1227334	43,7%
USAID	310493	11,1%
Uganda Ministry of Water	151980	5,4%
Swedish Mission Council	148372	5,3%
Sign of Hope, Germany	147416	5,2%
UNHCR Uganda	142019	5,1%
EC Somalia	131888	4,7%
Diocese of Torit	100000	3,6%
YMCA/Germany	89219	3,2%
Open Doors	73569	2,6%
UNICEF	43029	1,5%
Assemblies of God (US)	24000	0,9%
Private Donors	148855	5,3%
Water for All, Sweden	19176	0,7%
FAO	12500	0,4%
Nehemiah, Germany	11713	0,4%
Läkarmissionen, Sweden	9588	0,3%
Balltorpsskolan, Sweden	6382	0,2%
Troens Bevis, Norway	3964	0,1%
Rotary, Åseda	3483	0,1%
Local churches	3043	0,1%
Total	2808023	100,0%

Expenses per country

Country	US dollars
Sudan	1728360
Uganda	462117
Kenya	129204
Somalia- Somaliland	488342
Total	2808023



Expenses per sector



Sector	US dollars
Education	915617
Water	1438563
Agriculture	233909
Health	134082
Church Support	85852
Total	2808023

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