

# Sudan Volunteer Programme

## Pre-Departure Guide



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## Introduction

Welcome to SVP!

This guide is one of a series of guides available on our [website](#) designed to inform you about life and work in Sudan following your acceptance onto the programme.

Please read them carefully in addition to the other material on our website, particularly the [FAQs](#). We hope to make your transition onto the programme as exciting and straightforward as possible, and should you have any unanswered questions, please do not hesitate to [contact us](#).

The purpose of this guide is to inform you of the steps that we require or advise you to take before leaving your country of origin to begin your placement.



*Photograph by Deanna Dent.*

## Medical Check and Malaria Prevention

Having been successful in your initial application, SVP requires a document signed by a registered medical professional declaring that you are physically and mentally healthy enough to undertake a volunteer teaching placement in Sudan and have received the appropriate inoculations.

SVP's preferred document is our own [Fitness and Inoculation Report Form](#). Please ask your doctor to complete the form and, once completed, ensure that it is sent to SVP's London office and/or a scanned copy submitted to SVP by e-mail. Depending on your circumstances, a physical examination may or may not be necessary and a fee may or may not apply.

Some doctors have previously quoted very high fees in order to complete the SVP form. If you find that this is the case, SVP may be able to accept a simple written declaration from your doctor, which you should be able to obtain for a much lower fee. Please discuss any such cases with us.

It is advisable to consult your doctor as soon as possible once accepted onto the programme in case there are vaccinations recommended for Sudan that you have not yet received. Some vaccines are given in multiple doses, and a wait of several weeks between doses may be necessary.

Although they cannot replace the advice of a trained professional, the following websites provide useful outlines of the vaccinations usually received by visitors to Sudan:

UK <http://www.fitfortravel.nhs.uk/destinations/africa/sudan.aspx>

USA <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/none/sudan>

Note that yellow fever is not reported in northern Sudan, but there have been cases in some areas in western Sudan and to the south of Khartoum, such as El Obeid. If you are expecting to be placed in one of these areas, or if you plan to visit, you may find it cheaper and more convenient to get vaccinated against yellow fever in Khartoum (in January 2016, the vaccination cost approximately 200 SDG with a certificate).

One section of the form asks your doctor to recommend a course of anti-malarial medication, which you should follow for your own safety. The drugs you are most likely to use are atovaquone/proguanil (usually branded *Malarone*) and doxycycline (various brands). *Malarone* is generally thought to be the more effective of the two for the prophylaxis of malaria, but it is more expensive and is not available in Sudan. Doxycycline, on the other hand, is available everywhere in Sudan without a prescription and at a low cost (in May 2016, 10 doses could be purchased for 6-8 SDG). You therefore only need to buy enough in your country of origin to cover the first few weeks of your stay in Sudan. Some people find that doxycycline makes their skin more sensitive to the sun, but many others experience no side-effects, and it is thought to have the added benefit of protecting against common traveller's illnesses. Whichever course of medication you follow, you will need to begin taking it before your arrival in Sudan and finish after your departure in accordance with the instructions you are given.

As in all countries with a risk of malaria, the most important part of prevention is avoiding mosquito bites. To do this, it is advisable to cover your skin as much as possible, especially after dark or when near standing water, and/or to use a DEET-based insect repellent. SVP also recommends using an insecticide-treated mosquito net around your bed, particularly if your placement is to the south of Khartoum and/or if you are present in any part of Sudan during the rainy season (July-September). Some mosquito nets hang from ceiling hooks, while others are self-supporting. Both are effective, but the self-supporting kind is easier and faster to set up, which is an advantage if you plan to travel during your time in Sudan. Basic mosquito nets can be purchased at many pharmacies in Sudan (costing around 40 SDG as of summer 2016), but better ones are available in western countries.

Generally speaking, you are not likely to catch malaria whilst volunteering with SVP and there have been no cases amongst our volunteers in recent years. If you do get a fever or feel unwell, seek treatment as soon as possible to give yourself the best chance of a fast recovery.



## Criminal Record Check

In addition to the medical document described previously in this guide, SVP requires all volunteers who are successful at the first stage of their application to provide proof that they are free of criminal convictions. It is important to us to feel confident that all the volunteers we send to Sudan will conduct themselves in a manner that does not reflect badly on SVP or their countries of origin, and we are also mindful of the possibility that our volunteers will encounter vulnerable groups such as children.

Candidates from the UK need to provide a Criminal Record Certificate from the DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service), formerly known as a CRB check. Unless you have an active subscription to the Update Service, you will need to apply for a new certificate. SVP uses [uCheck](#) for all new DBS check applications: you will receive application instructions by e-mail. You will not have to pay any fees.

Candidates of all other nationalities will need to undergo, and sometimes pay for, an appropriate background check as an individual and submit the results directly to SVP. Different countries have different procedures for such checks. The following links provide information on how to obtain one for nationals of each of the countries our non-UK applicants most commonly come from:

Australia	<a href="http://www.afp.gov.au/what-we-do/services/criminal-records/national-police-checks">http://www.afp.gov.au/what-we-do/services/criminal-records/national-police-checks</a>
Canada	<a href="http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/en/criminal-record-and-vulnerable-sector-checks">http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/en/criminal-record-and-vulnerable-sector-checks</a>
Ireland	<a href="http://www.garda.ie/Controller.aspx?Page=2742&amp;Lang=1">http://www.garda.ie/Controller.aspx?Page=2742&amp;Lang=1</a>
New Zealand	<a href="http://www.justice.govt.nz/criminal-records/get-your-own/">http://www.justice.govt.nz/criminal-records/get-your-own/</a>
USA	<a href="https://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/abroad/legal-matters/criminal-record-check.html">https://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/abroad/legal-matters/criminal-record-check.html</a>

If you are not a national of the UK or a country listed above, please seek the appropriate authority from which to receive your criminal record check.

## Visa Procedures

Once SVP has received your Fitness and Inoculation Report Form and your Criminal Record Certificate, as well as two references and the Volunteer Agreement Form that you will also be asked to complete, a visa to enter Sudan will be applied for on your behalf. You will not be expected to pay any fees for your entry visa.

To obtain the visa, David Wolton will need to take your passport to the [Sudanese Embassy in London](#) for processing. If you live in London or nearby, you may give your passport to him in person or accompany him to the embassy. Otherwise, you will need to send your passport to SVP's UK address:

*Sudan Volunteer Programme  
34 Estelle Road  
London  
NW3 2JY  
United Kingdom*

If you send your passport to the address above, please use a postal service that allows you to track your item, such as [Royal Mail Special Delivery](#) in the UK.

You should not attempt to obtain your entry visa independently, either at the London embassy or any other Sudanese embassy. This is because SVP's mission is understood and respected at the London embassy and David maintains a personal relationship with the staff there, ensuring the fast processing of visa applications.

Entry visas are generally granted by the London embassy within one or two days, and sometimes even on the day of application. However, your visa application should be made as early as possible to minimise the risk of problems occurring. Ideally, it will be made several weeks before your departure for Sudan, but not more than eight weeks, as entry visas are valid for two months from the date of issue.

When your visa has been processed, you can collect your passport from the embassy in person or David will collect it on your behalf and send it back to you by Royal Mail. SVP will cover the cost of return postage if you are unable to collect your passport.

Before sending your passport to London by post, please scan the information page and e-mail it to David along with a passport-style photo of yourself to help SVP Sudan start the registration process in Sudan ahead of your arrival.

## **Booking your Flight**

You will need to book a flight from your country of origin to Khartoum, which should also be done as early as possible to get the best possible price. Airlines flying regularly to Khartoum include Egyptair, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Turkish Airlines, Ethiopian Airlines and Fly Dubai. We recommend that you shop around for the best deal, for example by using a comparison site like [Skyscanner](#).

Remember that we advise you to book a return flight rather than a one-way flight. If you decide not to book your return ticket before travelling to Sudan, it is essential that you bring enough hard currency to book an exit flight when you are nearing the end of your placement. US dollars are recommended, as we have found that most airlines are unwilling to accept payment in any other currency from foreign nationals at ticket offices in Sudan.

Once you have booked your flight, inform SVP immediately of your date and time of arrival and check that you receive an acknowledgement. We will collect you from Khartoum Airport at any time and on any day of the week. However, to help us guarantee you a smooth arrival and orientation process, we ask you to avoid arriving on a Thursday or Friday. Please keep us updated if you become aware of any delays or changes to your flight in advance.

## **Personal Documents**

SVP recommends scanning and making photocopies of the following before your arrival in Sudan:

- Your passport information page;
- Your entry visa;
- Your inoculation records;
- Any relevant prescription information and doctor's notes.

Give a hard and digital copy of each to a trusted family member or friend in your home country and take the same with you to Sudan. In the unlikely event that you lose your passport or another essential document, these copies will be invaluable for replacing it.

## Packing List

The most important items to bring with you to Sudan are:

- Your passport containing your entry visa;
- Hard currency in US dollars or pounds sterling\*;
- Anti-malarial medication, insect repellent and a mosquito net (as outlined previously in this guide);
- Any prescribed medication you need, in its original packaging and with a doctor's note detailing the medication (especially important for controlled substances);

\*Remember that due to trade sanctions, international bank cards, credit cards and traveller's cheques cannot be accepted anywhere in Sudan, and that it may be as long as two months after arrival before you receive your first stipend payment. You should ideally bring no less than 500 US dollars or the equivalent in pounds sterling (US dollars are preferred). This money can be kept in the SVP safe and exchanged for local currency as needed. If you are frugal, use public transport and eat local food, you are unlikely to spend a significant proportion of your hard currency before your first stipend payment.

The following are the less essential items that we recommend bringing with you. It is not intended as a comprehensive packing list, but instead a list of items that are difficult to find, expensive and/or poor in quality if purchased on arrival in Sudan, as well as some useful items that might easily be forgotten.

### Electronics

Two-prong, European-style plugs are the standard in Sudan, but British-style, three-prong sockets are also found. Do your best to protect your electronic devices from the dust, heat and possibility of theft, and consider leaving very valuable items at home. *Apple* products are not ideal: past volunteers have reported that some functionality is lost in Sudan and repairs or replacements are difficult to find.

Laptop	This will be very useful for lesson planning and keeping in touch with friends and family. Some international brands can be purchased in Khartoum, such as Toshiba and HP, but the price may only be slightly cheaper than at home.
Antivirus software	Note that programs by most major antivirus companies will not work if your computer detects that you are connecting to the internet from Sudan. As of May 2016, <i>Kaspersky</i> is one notable exception.
Mobile phone	This will make your daily life much simpler and will be the easiest means for SVP to contact you after your arrival. Calls, messages and mobile internet are all reasonably cheap, and internationally-recognised brands are available to buy everywhere, but a lot of handsets are fake. If you bring a phone with you, make sure it is unlocked so that you can use it with a Sudanese SIM card.
Camera	Despite the photography restrictions, you can and will take photos in Sudan. Cameras can be purchased at the major malls in Khartoum.

E-reader                      A *Kindle* or similar device is the perfect solution if you want access to quality English-language books in Sudan, which are otherwise difficult to find.

### Clothes and Accessories

You may find that you need to shower and change your clothes more often in Sudan than you would at home. Sudanese people always take great care to wear clothes that are freshly laundered and ironed, and doing likewise will help to maintain their respect for you and for SVP. White or pale clothes are cooler to wear, but stain more easily: patterns and colours between dark and light are good choices.

Suitable everyday clothing                      All volunteers should be aware that it is not appropriate to wear clothes revealing the legs, shoulders or upper arms in public in Sudan for cultural reasons. Female volunteers in particular should pack mainly conservative clothes: in public, you will need to cover your legs down to the ankles and your arms up to at least the mid-forearm. Long skirts are ideal, but loose-fitting trousers or leggings worn beneath skirts that would otherwise be too short are also acceptable. For the upper body, previous volunteers have recommended wearing tunic tops or concealing low necklines with a scarf. Formal, business-style attire will not be expected of either male or female volunteers at your place of work, but you should make sure that your clothes are neat and reasonably smart.

Loungewear                      You may want casual, comfortable clothes to wear at home. These need not be as modest as your everyday clothing: for instance, shorts are fine.

Smart outfit                      Bring at least one reasonably smart set of clothes to wear to weddings and other special occasions. These are formal events and it is important show respect to your host and other guests by dressing appropriately.

Strong footwear                      Bring a couple of pairs of sturdy and comfortable shoes, which are difficult to find for a good price in Sudan. Sandals are also fine for both men and women, but avoid wearing flip-flops except when at home.

Swimwear                      Male and female volunteers alike should not hesitate to bring swimwear, as there will be times and places where it is possible to swim. Swimwear can be very hard to find in Sudan, especially for women.

Sportswear                      You may be invited to play football or volleyball. It is much easier and cheaper to use your sports clothes from home than to buy new ones in Sudan.

Hair ties                      If you have long hair, you might like to bring these. Previous volunteers have reported only being able to find the small kind used for braiding.

Sun hat                      These are not readily available in Sudan, so it is advisable to bring one if you are sensitive to the sun.

Sunglasses                      These are available in Sudan, but are generally poor in quality. Invest in one or two pairs with good UV protection before you travel.

Spare glasses                      If you wear prescription glasses, consider bringing a second pair in case one pair breaks. There are optometrists in Sudan, but if you have to replace your glasses there, the lenses are unlikely to be as good as your old ones.

Backpack/rucksack                The ones available in Sudan are not usually strong or long-lasting.

### Personal Care

Many previous volunteers have highlighted the importance of bringing any personal care products you need with you. If you are unable to bring enough of the items below to last the duration of your stay, be prepared to pay more for them in Sudan than you would at home or manage without.

Cosmetics                          Most cosmetics are expensive if bought in Sudan and the selection is limited. This includes make-up, deodorant, lotion, lip balm, shampoo, conditioner, shower gel and hair styling products for both men and women.

Shaving products                 Razors, razor blades and shaving foams/creams are expensive and the selection is limited.

Basic medicines                 Paracetamol is widely available in Sudan, but other medicines have proven difficult to find or lacking in quality in the past, including ibuprofen, diarrhoea treatments, rehydration tablets, antibiotic creams and eye drops.

Hand sanitiser                    This is convenient before meals, which are typically eaten with your hands. It is not difficult to find in Sudan, but can be expensive.

Sunscreen                         This is available at pharmacies in Sudan, but is expensive and not always high in quality. It is better to bring some with a high SPF from home.

Contraception                    Condoms can be purchased at the major malls in Khartoum and at some pharmacies, but recognised brands may not be available. If you take contraceptive pills, you will need to bring these to Sudan with you.

Feminine hygiene products    Female volunteers have reported that tampons are virtually impossible to find. Pads are much easier to find, but you may still prefer to bring a large supply of whichever you prefer to use with you.

Contact lens solution            If you wear contact lenses, bring plenty of solution with you, as good-quality solution may be hard to find and expensive after your arrival.

### Other Items

Some or all of the following assorted items may also make life in Sudan easier and more comfortable:

English-Arabic dictionary        You may find one at a mall in Khartoum, but you will be able to pick up a better one before you arrive. Pocket-sized dictionaries are ideal on the move.

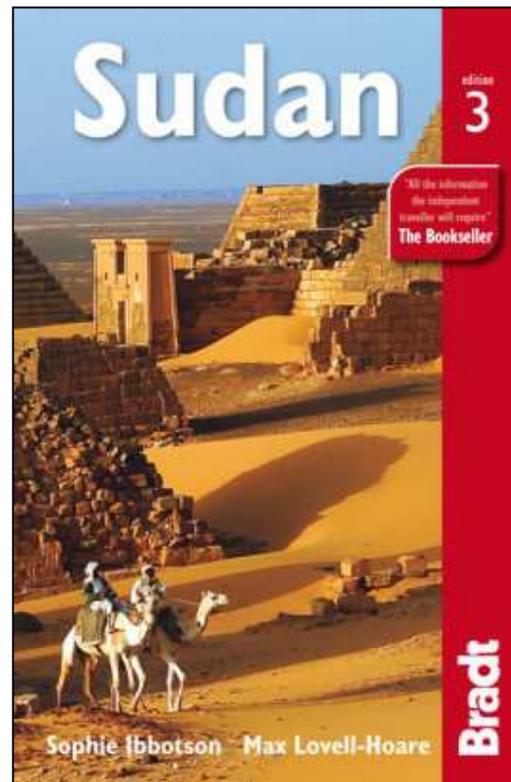
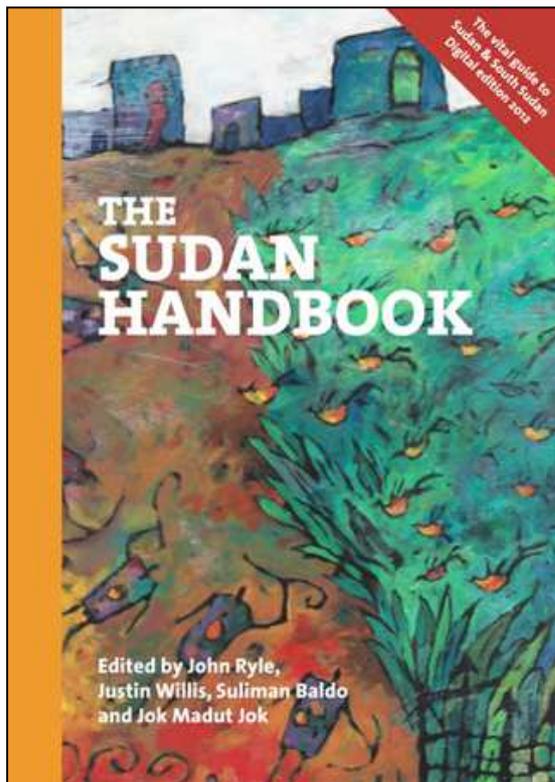
Fitted sheets and pillowcases	If you like clean, freshly washed sheets and pillowcases, bring your own. The Sudanese generally do not change sheets (which are more like thin, flat cloths) each time a different person sleeps in a bed. Some past volunteers have enjoyed using silk sheets in the hotter parts of the year.
Sewing kit	You may find that conditions in Sudan are harsh on your clothes, and having a small, simple sewing kit will enable you to make minor repairs if necessary. Alternatively, you can pay a small fee to have your clothes repaired at a <i>souq</i> .
Compact mirror	This may be difficult to find if not brought with you from home.
Torch or headlamp	This will be useful in power cuts, which are not uncommon occurrences.
Travel iron	You will need this to press your clothes, especially in the early part of your stay. Later, you can buy a basic but effective standard iron for a fairly cheap price if you choose to.
Water purification tablets or <i>SteriPen</i>	Bottled water is always an alternative to tap water in Sudan, but purification tablets give you another option. Bring them with you if you intend to use them, as they are difficult to find and expensive after arrival. Similarly, you could use a <i>SteriPen</i> , a plastic wand that can sterilise water inside a plastic water bottle.
Re-sealable plastic storage bags	<i>Ziploc</i> bags or similar are not widely available in Sudan, but past volunteers have found them very useful for storing food and other items.
First aid kit	This should include good-quality plasters and bandages for emergencies or minor irritations.
Multi-tool knife	There will regularly be situations when various tools are needed, and a good multi-tool pocket knife often provides a solution.
Gift items	Postcards, trinkets and other souvenirs from your home country are great for giving to your friends and colleagues in Sudan as gifts.
Photos from home	Your new friends and colleagues will be very curious about your home and family, and will enjoy seeing photos. Make sure that none of your pictures are revealing (for example, do not show you and your friends in swimsuits on the beach, and even photos of you in t-shirts, tank tops and mini-skirts aren't ideal). It is an easy mistake to make, and it would be almost as uncomfortable as showing a western co-worker a picture of you in lingerie! On a related note, you may want to remove or change the privacy settings of any potentially sensitive photos on your social media accounts.

## SVP Google Drive

SVP maintains a Google Drive containing information and resources to help you before and during your placement. These include maps, insurance information, language guides, fiction and non-fiction books giving a background to Sudan and a wealth of teaching materials.

It can be accessed at any time by following this link:

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B79YAAUD5j1\\_OU5MaTJoYzF2TEk](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B79YAAUD5j1_OU5MaTJoYzF2TEk)



## Teaching Preparation

During orientation, SVP will arrange for you to speak to at least one other volunteer teacher and observe their classes before you start teaching. If you arrive at the same time as other new volunteers, a group training session in English-teaching methodology will be arranged, giving insight into some of the issues specifically related to teaching English in Sudan.

However, there is a lot that you can do yourself to prepare for teaching before your arrival in Sudan. If you have never taught before, try to read teaching manuals and gather resources, materials and ideas. You could also talk to any current TEFL teachers and ask to observe their classes.

The SVP Google Drive contains a wide variety of materials that will be invaluable to beginner teachers and more experienced teachers alike. A few of the best and most relevant are listed below. Many other very useful materials are available elsewhere online, such as the University of Oregon's [Shaping the Way we Teach English video training series](#), which you can watch for free on YouTube.

Remember that your primary role will be to facilitate discussion groups or to teach communication-focused classes that give your students a chance to practice listening and speaking in English. You are not expected to have an intimate knowledge of formal English grammar, and indeed, grammar should not form the basis for your lessons. The asset you have that the vast majority of local teachers do not is your knowledge of authentic, spoken English, and it is for this that your university employs you.

### SVP Google Drive > 'Teaching Resources' > 'ELT Theory'

- Baker and Westrup, *The English Language Teacher's Handbook: How to Teach Large Classes with Few Resources*.
- Harmer, *How to Teach English: An Introduction to the Practice of English Language Teaching*.
- Scrivener, *Learning Teaching: A Guidebook for English Language Teachers*.

### SVP Google Drive > 'Teaching Resources' > 'Supplementary Materials' > 'Miscellaneous'

- Kay, the *Reward* series of resource packs.
- Marsland, *Lessons from Nothing*.
- Seymour and Popova, *700 Classroom Activities*.
- Watcyn-Jones and Williams, the *Pair Work* series of resource packs.

### SVP Google Drive > 'Teaching Resources' > 'Supplementary Materials' > 'Pronunciation'/'Speaking'

- Hancock, *Pronunciation Games*.
- Klippel, *Keep Talking: Communicative Fluency Activities for Language Teaching*.
- MacAndrew, *Instant Discussions*.

## Further Reading and Viewing

The following materials may be of interest as you prepare yourself for your placement in Sudan. Books marked below with an asterisk are available on the SVP Google Drive, where you will also find numerous others.

### Writing by Former Volunteers

Many of our former volunteers have documented their experiences on personal blogs. These blogs, along with the [volunteer experiences](#) found on our website, will give you a great insight into the fun and challenges of volunteering in Sudan.

[Alien in Sudan](#)  
[The Beels in the Sudan](#)  
[Detours in Sudan](#)  
[Dustbowl Diary](#)

[I Should Tend to My Sunburn](#)  
[Lonesome Planet Diaries](#)  
[Rebecca Mallinson](#)  
[Second Story Sudan](#)

### English-Language News

National:

[The Niles](#)  
[Sudan News Agency](#)  
[Sudan Tribune](#)  
[Sudan Vision](#)  
[Sudanese Online](#)

International:

[Al-Arabiya](#)  
[Al Jazeera Sudan](#)  
[All Africa Sudan](#)  
[BBC Africa](#)

### Novels

\* Leila Aboulela, *The Translator* (1999), *Minaret* (2005) and *Lyrics Alley* (2010)  
Novels about Sudanese women in the Diaspora and, to a lesser extent, Sudan.

Dave Eggers, *What is the What: The Autobiography of Valentino Achak Deng* (2006)  
A story based on the life of a southern Sudanese boy during the second North-South war who seeks refuge first in Ethiopia, then Kenya and finally in the US.

Tayeb Salih, *Season of Migration to the North* (1966)  
The masterpiece of Sudan's most famous author.

Wendy Wallace, *Daughter of Dust: Growing Up an Outcast in the Desert of Sudan* (2010)  
The story of an orphan girl, Leila, and her struggle to overcome societal prejudice as she tries build a new life for her and others like her.

### Biographies and Autobiographies

Michael Asher, *In Search of the Forty Days Road* (1984)  
An account of the author's journey by camel along the forty-day trade route from Darfur to Egypt.

Mende Nazer, *Slave: The True Story of a Girl's Lost Childhood and Her Fight for Survival* (2005)  
An autobiographical account of slavery in Sudan in recent decades. The story focuses on a girl from the Nuba Mountains abducted from her home and sold as a domestic slave to a rich household in Khartoum and then in London.

Richard Poole, *The Camel Strayed: An Aid Worker's View of Islam in the Modern World* (1994)  
Poole discusses his life as an aid worker in Sudan's Islamic society.

Deborah Scroggins, *Emma's War: Love Betrayal and Death in the Sudan* (2004)  
A narrative of Southern conflict and politics, told through the story of Emma Machar, a British aid worker who married Riek Machar, former Vice-President of South Sudan.

### Histories

\* Karen Armstrong, *Islam: A Short History* (2002)  
A comprehensive and enjoyably written overview of Islam.

Robert Collins, *A History of Modern Sudan* (2008)  
A lively and detailed history of the post-independence period.

P.M. Holt and M.W. Daly, *A History of the Sudan: From the Coming of Islam to the Present Day* (2000)  
A readable introduction to the history of Sudan.

\* Douglas Johnson, *The Root Causes of Sudan's Civil Wars* (2003)  
A brisk survey of history up to the 1970s, and a very detailed account of subsequent events and southern politics.

Alan Moorehead, *The White Nile* (1960) and *The Blue Nile* (1962)  
Account of four early European explorers venturing through the Niles.

Thomas Pakenham, *The Scramble for Africa* (1991)  
Offers the reader a detailed and interesting account of the European powers' race to 'civilise' the African continent in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

### Country Overviews

\* Chris Peters, *Sudan: A Nation in the Balance* (1996)  
Oxfam's country profile of Sudan.

\* John Ryle, Justin Willis et al (eds.), *The Sudan Handbook* (2012)  
An accessible introductory text on the history, geography, politics and culture of Sudan.

### Traveller's Guides

\* Bradt Travel Guides, *Sudan* (2012)  
At present, the only travel guide dedicated to Sudan. Some information has gone out of date since publication, particularly prices, but it remains very useful.

Ted Lankester, *The Traveller's Good Health Guide* (2006)  
Essential health and well-being advice for long-stay travellers.

## Films

### *Darfur* (2009)

A film directed by Uwe Boll focusing on six western journalists visiting a Darfur village who are faced with an impossible choice when they learn that the state-sponsored *Janjaweed* militia are approaching.

### *East of Sudan* (1964)

A politically incorrect B-grade British adventure film set during the height of the Mahdist insurrection.

### *The Four Feathers* (1939 and 2002)

Fictional films about one British soldier's journey to Sudan to prove his bravery, after being given the four white feathers of cowardice, by saving his friends from attack and imprisonment by the Mahdi's army during the Anglo-Egyptian 'reconquest' of Sudan at the end of the nineteenth century.

### *In a Better World* (2011)

A Danish-language film set in a refugee camp in Sudan.

### *Khartoum* (1966)

A film focusing on the siege of Khartoum by the Mahdi's army and the death of General Gordon in 1885. Features Charlton Heston and Laurence Olivier.

## Documentaries

### *The Lost Boys of Sudan* (2003)

A documentary following two so-called Lost Boys, Santino Majok Chuor and Peter Nyarol Dut, who travel to the USA from Kenya to start a new life.

### *God Grew Tired of Us* (2006)

A documentary directed by Christopher Dillon Quinn about former lost boys John Dau, Akim Bunny, Daniel Pach and Panther Bior.

### *Leni Riefenstahl: Her Dream of Africa* (2000)

Documentary following Riefenstahl's last visit to Sudan, aged 97, for a final farewell to the Nuba people that she lived with for eight months, photographed, and filmed extensively.

### *Machine Gun Preacher* (2011)

A film about Sam Childers, based on his book *Another Man's War*, and his work to save the children of South Sudan from the atrocities of the Lord's Resistance Army.

### *Pole to Pole* (1992)

A travel documentary presented by Michael Palin in which the Nile section focuses on Sudan.

### *The Price of Survival* (1994)

Shot in southern Sudan during the second civil war, this film shows the impact of the war on the lives of Southerners. Directed by John Ryle and Bapiny Tim Chol.

### *Sudan: History of a Broken Land* (2011)

A film by Jamie Doran for al-Jazeera Media exploring Sudan's modern history.

## Music

- Abdel Aziz El Mubarak;
- Abdel Gadir Salim;
- Al Balabil, Nubian musician;
- Egda Gilat;
- Emmanuel Jal, South Sudanese musician;
- Emmanuel Kembe;
- Kamal Tarbas;
- Mohammed Badawi;
- Mohammed el Amin;
- Mohammed Wardi;
- Mahmoud Abdul-Aziz, known as 'El Hud';
- Nancy Agage;
- Omer Ehsas, Darfurian musician;
- Rasha;
- The Sudan Roots Band.



*Mohammed Wardi*

## **Arrival at Khartoum Airport**

Arrival procedures at Khartoum airport are generally a painless and relaxed affair, but be aware that it can sometimes take a long time to reclaim your luggage.

As part of the customs and passport control process, you will need to complete an entry card. It is helpful to carry a pen with you for this. Write your address on the card as: *c/o Ministry of General Education, Department of Foreign Relations, Government of Sudan.*

Having collected your bags and completed entry formalities, proceed towards the exit of the building. You will find at least two representatives of SVP in the arrivals area soon before you reach the exit, past the duty free shop on the left.

Some volunteers have previously reported being approached by people insisting on carrying their bags who then demanded very high tips for their services. If any non-representatives of SVP offer to help you with your bags, it is best to politely decline.

Make sure you have the mobile telephone number of the SVP coordinator at hand. You should be able to use a local phone or send a text using your international mobile if you are not approached by a representative of SVP or in the unlikely event that you encounter problems or delays during processing.

We look forward to meeting you!