



Sudan Open Archive

Digital access to knowledge about Sudan

أرشيف السودان المفتوح

UNICEF

Emergency Programme Status, Sudan, May 1993

UNICEF

May 1993

Downloaded Tuesday 21 March 2006 20:03 GMT

<http://www.sudanarchive.net>

The Sudan Open Archive, maintained by the Rift Valley Institute, provides digital access to contemporary and historical knowledge about Sudan. Individuals may use, download, transmit or print material from the Archive for purposes of research, educational or non-profit activity, but not for commercial gain. Every effort has been made to establish the copyright status of this document. Please contact the author or publisher regarding any further use.



Emergency Programme Status

SUDAN, May 1993

1. General Situation

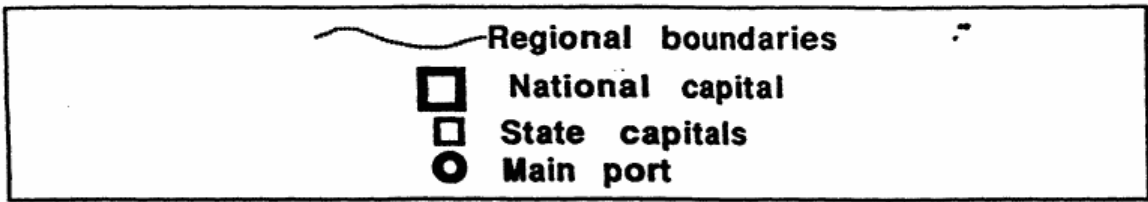
2. Impact on Women and Children

3. Implementation

4. Status of Appeals/Programmes

5. Status of Staff/Recruitment/Supplies/Cash Assistance

THE SUDAN



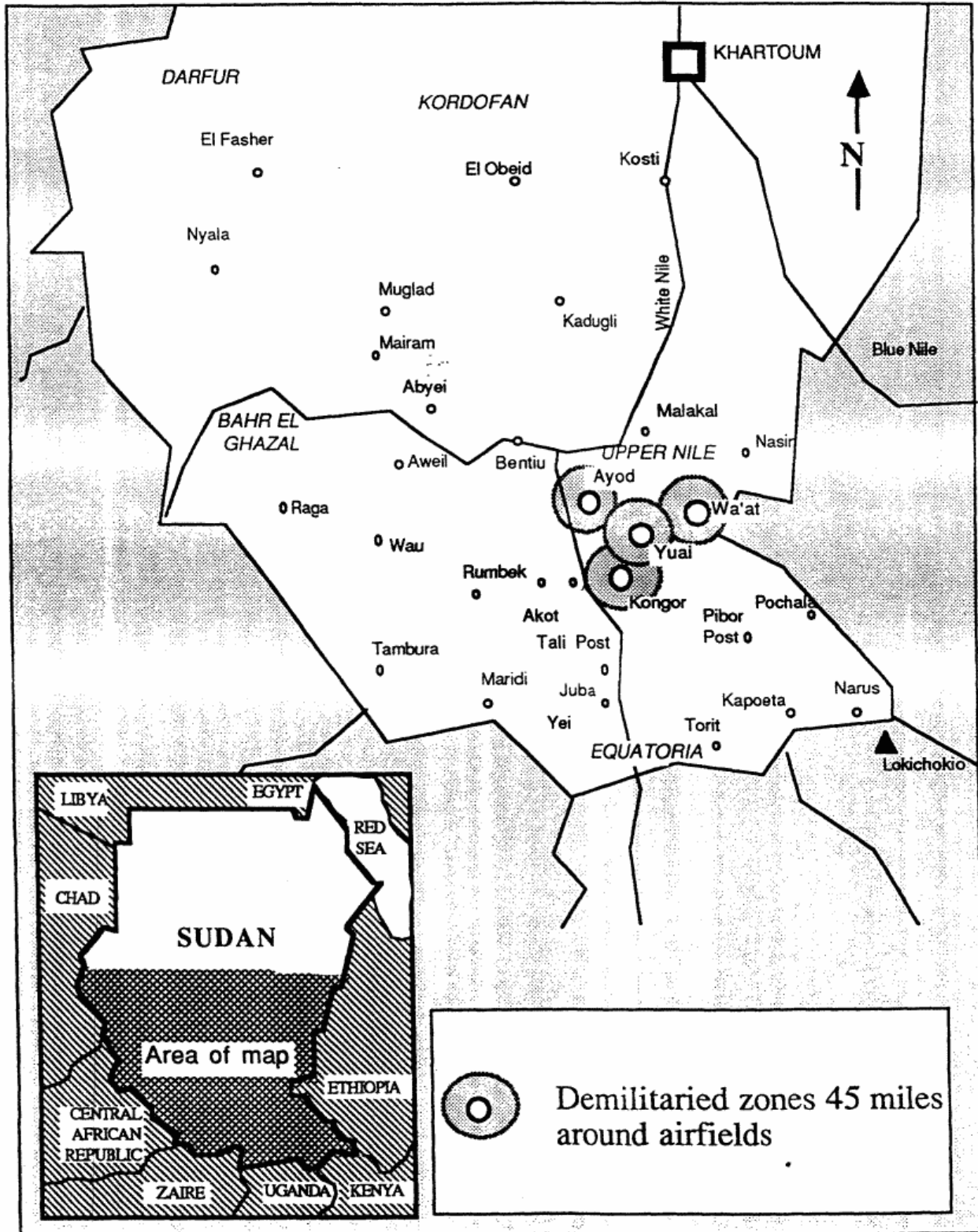
Emergency Programme Status

Sudan, May 1993

1. General Situation

- 1.1 The two SPLM factions (United and Mainstream) reached an agreement to establish demilitarized areas 45 miles around air fields at Ayod, Kongor, Waat and Yuai (28/5). The agreement, witnessed by the US ambassador to Sudan, Mr. Donald Peterson, should take effect on 5 June, 1800 hours. It provides guarantees for the safety of relief workers in the area, and greater access for UN and NGO humanitarian operations.
- 1.2 The UN Secretary General appointed Mr. Vieri Traxler (former Permanent Representative of Italy to the UN) as his Special Envoy for Humanitarian Affairs for Sudan (24/5). The Special Envoy's mission is intended to focus greater international attention on the humanitarian crisis in the Sudan, particularly in the south. A UN press release said that Mr. Traxler will obtain a first-hand assessment of the situation and consult on ways and means to meet humanitarian needs of the affected population, including enhanced access and security for the delivery of relief supplies and accelerated resource mobilization. Mr. Traxler is due to visit Sudan mid-June, and will be assisted in his mission by the deputy to the Under Secretary General (DHA), Mr. Lamuniere.
- 1.3 The Sudanese Minister for Foreign Affairs issued a press statement, saying that the GOS had sent a message to the UN Secretary General on his appointment of a special envoy to Sudan (5/6). The Minister, indicated reservations over the matter, adding that GOS had expected to be consulted before the appointment of Mr. Traxler. The Minister affirmed Sudan's rejection of the idea of setting up safe havens, saying that it "violates national sovereignty and represents sheer intervention in Sudan's domestic affairs."
- 1.4 Following a meeting of EEC Department Ministers, a statement was issued (25/5) noting deep concern for the serious humanitarian situation throughout the Sudan, it called for "the urgent attention of the international community." The Council welcomed the appointment of a UN Special Envoy for Humanitarian Affairs for the Sudan, and decided to send a Troika mission of Development Ministers to Sudan to underline the seriousness with which the Community and its Member States view the humanitarian crisis and the urgent need for all parties to ensure a resolution of the problems. The Council expressed the commitment of the Community and its

SPLA AGREEMENT ON DEMILITARIZED AREA



Member States to support the convening of a UN donor conference on Sudan as soon as possible after cessation of hostilities. Finally, the Council confirmed its readiness to continue the humanitarian efforts of the Community and its Member States in 1993.

- 1.5 SPLMA/A Chairman and Commander in Chief, John Garang, signed the OLS ground rules (1/5), thereby agreeing to ensure the safety of all relief staff and supplies.
- 1.6 Peace talks between the government of Sudan (GOS) and the SPLA (Mainstream) in Abuja, Nigeria, came to a close (17/5) with the two sides agreeing on the continuation of the ceasefire. A third round of negotiations is scheduled for 19 June. While no final statement was agreed to, GOS issued a communique which said that "the intentions of the government are already implemented on the ground through the on-going ceasefire." Referring to disruption caused by inter-SPLA clashes, the communique stated that "the government will not stand by idly if there is a continuation of these patterns of abuse and lack of consideration for the suffering of the innocent civilians." Meanwhile, parallel peace talks were held in Nairobi between GOS and the other splinter group of the SPLM (United). The talks were suspended with the two sides signing a joint communique. GOS accused the SPLA (Garang faction) of repeated violations of the ceasefire with attacks on the Sudanese armed forces in Juba and Bahr El Ghazal State (23/5).
- 1.7 In a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (26/5), GOS renewed its commitment to the ceasefire on condition that the SPLA abides by it as well. The statement declared all the southern states as safe areas and called on more relief aid for the war-affected populations. GOS appealed to the UN and NGOs to continue to deliver relief supplies to the needy, reiterating its commitment to Operation Lifeline and all agreements concluded with both national and international NGOs. The statement rejected foreign intervention in the conflict and affirmed Sudan's ability to solve its own domestic problems.
- 1.8 The Sudan News Agency (SUNA), reported that the first batch of Abyei's displaced left Khartoum (6/6) to be rehabilitated in their respective areas. The agency said that the displaced population had been provided with the required needs and that the movement was made under a plan supervised by Kordofan's Wali.
- 1.9 Speaking at a press conference (19/5), President Omer El-Bashir praised Operation Lifeline Sudan, saying that "by this model Sudan challenges others who allege that Sudan government disturbs relief provision in the affected areas." The President said that relief materials are being

transported via river barges and train without any "interruption by the government." He said that "the rebels are the only ones to be blamed for acts of intercepting and robbing relief supplies..." He said that the government donated 156,000 MT of relief materials to be transported by relief organizations to the war-hit areas, but they failed to do so. The president said that conditions of the citizens in the government controlled areas are "better than those in areas dominated by rebels," despite the pouring of relief materials by various organizations.

- 1.10 GOS continues to deny access to INGOs into Meiram and Abyei. In addition, the UN requested guaranteed access for INGOs after assessments of Nuba mountain, but the reaction from GOS remained negative (27/5). UNDP reported increased activities by international NGOs to twin with national NGOs, particularly the Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA). Several proposals have been formulated by MSF (H), IRC, Oxfam and Care, covering Juba, Meiram, Port Sudan, and Bahr El Ghazal. It is not clear yet if they will be accepted by GOS. Meanwhile, AICF has threatened to suspend its Juba operations, as it was unable to obtain clearance for placing an international staff member in the town.
- 1.11 The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) resumed activities in southern Sudan (12/5) following a one year suspension. Detailed surveys of 14 locations are underway in Upper Nile and Equatorial states.
- 1.12 SUNA reported (19/5) that GOS strongly denied allegations by the US Congressman Mr. Frank Wolfe of slave trading in women and children in south Sudan. An official source told the news agency that while speaking in an interview to Voice Of America, Mr. Wolfe indicated that the report was prepared by the US embassy in Khartoum. The source, quotes the news agency, said that the US embassy denied having prepared any such report.
- 1.13 The US Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced a new U.S. policy towards Africa (22/5) based on human rights and promotion of democracy and economic development.
- 1.14 Since the armed attacks at Kongor, Ayod, Yuai and Watt in April, the situation in Upper Nile has changed significantly, with the security situation in all areas except Ayod reported stable. It is expected that relief staff will soon resume full-time presence in all four locations. According to an estimate by SRRA, there are some 45,000 people in the region. In Ayod, despite the fluid security situation, reconstruction began in May under a WFP food-for-work programme. Fighting was still reported in some of the areas, and the UN compound was looted. Ayod's food situation

is critical despite daily relief flights. The latest headcount estimated 4,500 people in Ayod town and about 25,000 in the country. Many people have remained in the bush due to insecurity and a lack of food. CONCERN is running a feeding centre in the area for about 550 malnourished children and adults.

- 1.15 Yuai has been stable and slowly rebuilding after it was burnt to the ground in mid April. The latest population count estimated some 7,000 people in Yuai and 15,000 in the country. The UN compound has not been rebuilt yet. Field staff have been temporarily located in Lokichokio since April, flying in to Watt every two to three days to maintain operations. Security remains stable in the region and some local people are reported to be returning from Sobat/Nasir. A headcount in May estimated about 6,300 people in the town and 30,000 in the country. The food situation remains critical for vulnerable groups, while Save the Children Fund (SCF) UK and Medecins du Monde (MDM) are feeding about 400 children. OLS staff have returned to Nasir after localized tribal fighting was reported to have subsided. While relief flights were disrupted due to heavy rainfalls, WFP has delivered food for an estimated 26,000 people in the region. The returnee camps of Nordeng and Dhurordeng have been largely destroyed, including an area called Tholar boasting a high productivity in maize. UNICEF and Radda Barnen are checking reports that minors who were reunited with their families in Leer are returning in search of education.
- 1.16 As usual, UNICEF participated in weekly UN/Donor and GOS/UN/Donor supervisory group meetings. Three weekly updates were issued. A Japanese journalist from 'Asahi Shinbun' was briefed on UNICEF operations. Some 300 Sudanese children from two government camps participated in an 'Asahi Shinbun' drawing competition. The French Ambassador and EEC Delegate travelled to Wau and El Obeid to visit UNICEF assisted emergency projects. The Austrian Ambassador to Sudan, based in Cairo, was also briefed. A UNICEF photographer covered project activities for advocacy/documentation purposes. A four member Canadian delegation visited Nimule, Aswa camp, Akon Theit, Nasir, Akobo and Ayod (7-10/5) accompanied by UNICEF/WFP information officers.

Impact on Women & Children

- 2.1 According to an early extract from the report of the WHO led fact finding mission on Kala Azar, some 600 cases have been treated in Gadaref area of Eastern Sudan during the period Jan-March 1993, with over 2400 cases projected for the year. This indicates a marked increase from the number of cases treated in the past years, with only 115 cases in 1991 and 1135 cases in 1992,

indicating an epidemic. Urgent action is recommended to contain the disease at an early stage with the creation of a special task unit, active case finding, upgrading of the diagnostic facilities, provision of necessary drugs, treatment and follow up of patients and research on the disease vector in the area. The estimated cost for the programme is US\$ 500,000.

- 2.2 The region of Lafon was found by an OLS mission (24/5) to have been destroyed by SPLA interfactional fighting earlier this year. Lafon is made up of seven villages about 90 miles north of Torit. The villages were burnt down by SPLA (Garang) forces, resulting in the deaths of more than 200 civilians, and 70,000 livestock stolen. Most of villagers fled into the bush and have been surviving on fruit and possibly fish. Lafon was retaken by the Reik Macher faction in April. According to the Relief Association of Southern Sudan (RASS), there are an estimated 75,000 people in the Lafon area, with immediate needs for food and non-food items such as drugs, tools, seeds and shelter. UNICEF's water engineers found only two handpumps out of the total 16 in working order.
- 2.3 Meningitis figures for this year indicate that Sudan closely missed an epidemic. According to reports by WHO, the country will not be as lucky next year, and there will be an epidemic with high mortality rates unless four million doses of vaccines are received before January 1994. WHO is also predicting that 3 million cases of malaria will occur this year, with drugs available for only one third of the total number. It is expected that about 10% of these cases will go into complications.
- 2.4 A preliminary WHO/UNICEF report estimated Sudan's annual medicine requirements at about US\$ 135 million. While some US\$ 80 million worth of drugs were imported in 1989, this figure has dropped to about US\$ 30 million in 1992 i.e. less than 25% of needs. The decline was reflected in shortages of, amongst other things, vaccines for meningitis, and medicines for malaria and Kala Azar.
- 2.5 Some 28% of displaced children in southern Kordofan suffer from malnutrition, according to a UNICEF/Ministry of Health survey conducted in April/May. About 6% of the children were found to be severely malnourished with the balance categorized as moderately malnourished. The study covered a sample of over 1,000 children in the displaced camps of southern Kordofan. In Meiram and Abyei 45% of children under five were malnourished. The reasons for the prevalence of such a high malnutrition rate in the two camps is due to the high number of new arrivals which

were included in the survey. In contrast, the overall undernutrition rate in the small population camps of Kadugli, Sidra and Al Rahmaniya was about 14%.

- 2.6 The expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) report for May/April indicates that 680 children in Wau were immunized against the six major diseases over a period of four weeks. Some 2150 women and girls were immunized with Tetanus Toxoide. The most common diseases in Wau are malaria, diarrhoea, eye infection, tuberculosis, typhoid, mumps, whooping cough and leprosy. Malaria and diarrhoea are also the major causes of death.
- 2.7 Demolitions started in the displaced area of Meiyu farms in south Khartoum, while it is estimated that demolition in Meiyu north has already resulted in some 100 homes being destroyed. The affected families have not been re-allocated land and are staying with neighbours in the interim.
- 2.8 A joint WFP/UNICEF/SCF-UK and RASS assessment mission visited Ganyliel (27/5). The mission discovered that there is no locally grown food, and fishing along the Nile had come to a halt. Random surveys of houses indicated sufficient stocks of food for at least one month. Planting of sorghum and maize was observed in the area. Malaria, scabbies and meningitis were prevalent. The mission recommended food aid for the vulnerable groups, and non-food items including medicines, seeds fishing gear, seeds and tools.
- 2.9 An estimated 1,900 persons in the Sidra displaced camp in Kordofan benefit from services provided by the Sudan Peace and Development Foundation, the Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA), Sudan Red Crescent (SRC), Save the Children's Fund (USA), and UNICEF. Sidra's water and sanitation requirements are met by six handpumps and nine VIP latrines, while construction to provide the camp with additional latrines is currently underway. Dura is the camp's staple food, with a supplementary feeding center run by the Sudan Red Crescent. The April report of the health clinic run by IARA indicated that some 75 children under five suffer from malaria, 65 from diarrhoea, 38 from eye infections and 34 from respiratory infections. In total, during April, some 300 cases of malaria were seen together with 142 cases of respiratory infections, 160 cases of diarrhoea and giardiasis and 118 eye infections.

3 Major Goals

- 3.1 ● To provide emergency relief assistance, primarily for women and children amongst 7.5 million displaced, war and drought affected population.

To provide basic social services and rehabilitation measures to relocated populations, with special focus on the most vulnerable groups.

Programmes

- 3.2 Based on priority problems identified by Needs Assessment Missions, operational capacity, access, security, and previous experiences, UNICEF is implementing an emergency programme that covers affected areas. Based in Khartoum and Nairobi, with extensive field presence, the programme is implemented in cooperation with the Government of Sudan, the SPLA factions, UN agencies and various NGOs. Funding remains a major constraint in meeting needs.

100 Day Emergency Plan

- 3.3 Following an intensive programme planning exercise in Khartoum and Nairobi, UNICEF has designed a 100 day action plan (April-July) for strengthening non-food emergency operations in Sudan. Focusing on the urgent needs of war/drought affected and displaced persons, the plan seeks intensify support for nutrition, health, water/sanitation, education and relief and shelter. **Nutrition** interventions include increased therapeutic/supplementary feeding for malnourished children and quarterly nutritional surveys to monitor the situation. In the health sector, the plan seeks to immunize over 50,000 children up to 5 years of age. Vaccines, drugs and cold chain are supplied. The **water/sanitation** component of the plan provides additional sources of safe water wherever feasible. Village health committees are formed to encourage community participation, while social mobilization is utilized for health education campaigns. **Education** activities is supported through construction of new schools and restoration of primary school classrooms. Essential school supplies are provided and primary school teachers will be trained. Under **relief and shelter**, areas of acute need are supplied with relief material, while seeds and tools are provided to enhance local and household security. Vaccination of livestock and fishing activities is also supported.

- 3.4 The plan targets about forty-five locations, and some 4 million people accessible from northern Sudan and Kenya. The total cost of meeting the urgent non-food needs of the target population over the 100 days period is estimated at US\$ 13.2 million. Of this, US\$ 9.2 million reflects assistance from Khartoum, while the balance of US\$ 4.0 million will be implemented from Nairobi. The amounts include last year's supplies and carry-over funds, in addition to US\$ 5 million out of UNICEF global emergency funds.

Emergency Health Services

- 3.5 Diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, measles, Kala-Azar and schistosomiasis are the major cause for infant, child and maternal morbidity and deaths. Shortage of essential drugs and very poor primary health care services continue to be common problems. Health services under the 100 day Plan include visits by UNICEF personnel to crisis areas to identify problems related to health and to respond to them. Support is given to contain epidemics of meningitis. Key inputs are supplied, including cold chain equipment, vaccines, needles and syringes. Refresher training are provided for vaccinators. Health services are revitalized by supporting existing health units or hospitals for PHC delivery.
- 3.6 **Present status:** Two doctors and two nurses were identified by UNICEF to join the WFP barge convoy heading from Kosti to Juba. The team will render preventive and curative health care at drop-off points along the Nile, carrying essential drugs and cold chain equipment. In Equatoria, following an assessment in April, UNICEF opened a health centre in Nimule and a cold chain room for immunization activities, particularly against measles. UNICEF identified two community health workers and eight traditional birth attendants in the Triple A area, while five primary health care units have also been opened there. In Kordofan, an MOH team was dispatched to the displaced camps of Kadugli, Al Rahmaniya and Sidra following reports of an outbreak of bilharzia with 115 cases identified. The team carried drugs together with guidelines on case management. Meanwhile, EPI and measles vaccination were started in the displaced camp of Al-Rahmaniya for children from 6 months to 10 years old. Fourteen health kits and fourteen health care kits were received in Wau (Bahr El Ghazal State), and thirty two nurses were trained on Control of Diarrhoeal Disease (CDD). In Upper Nile State, an EPI team was sent to Bentiu on a seven day campaign to vaccinate children under five years of age against measles, and distribute vitamin A. 500 kg of essential drugs were also supplied to Bentiu. UNICEF participated in a GOS/UN assessment mission to Maban, north east of the Upper Nile state. According to the mission, the main diseases in the area are malaria and diarrhoea. Some five thousand ORS sachets and five thousand chloroquine tablets were supplied to the two clinics functioning in the region. 130kg of UNICEF health kits were also delivered to Kongor/Panyagor. Meanwhile, a measles vaccination campaign has started in Watt, with UNICEF support.

Supplementary Feeding & Household Food Security

- 3.7 The high prevalence of malnutrition contributes to a high incidence of infant, child and maternal morbidity and deaths. In drought and conflict affected areas, between 25-45% of children under five are malnourished. UNICEF is the major provider of supplementary food (such as UNIMIX

and high protein/energy biscuits) for children and pregnant/lactating mothers. Therapeutic/Supplementary feeding are also established for malnourished children with BP5, Unimix (dry/wet). Of the total 1.7 million displaced persons identified as being in need of food assistance, 400,000 require special feeding. Under the 100 day plan, quarterly nutrition surveys are carried out to monitor the situation regularly and identify the needs of children under 5, and those of pregnant and nursing mothers. Vitamin A supplementation is provided for children under 5. Where possible, the distribution of Vitamin A is linked to EPI services.

3.8 **Present Status:** In May, a total of 11 MT of UNIMIX was supplied to displaced camps in Kordofan, of which 3 MT was dispatched to Angarko, 4 MT to Al Rahmaniya and 4 MT to Sidra. Two booster kits were also supplied to two of the above camps. Meanwhile, 3 MT of UNIMIX and essential drugs were received in El Nuhud camp through CARE. More than 5 Mt of UNIMIX and 9 MT of supplementary food were delivered to the Triple A area and Equatoria. The nine supplementary feeding centers in Wau stopped operations due to expired stocks of UNIMIX. Fresh stocks are expected to arrive in early June. UNICEF also provided UNIMIX along with other supplementary foods to Ayod, Kongor, Akobo, Nasir and Leer, although specific amounts are not known. Nearly 2 MT of UNIMIX and 6 MT of supplementary foods have also been supplied to Watt during May. In Central state, two booster kits and one supplementary kit II¹ were received in Sinja, while 20,000 tablets of Vitamin A and one booster kit were received in Port Sudan. In the Upper Nile State, Malakal received 23 MT of UNIMIX along with ten SCF UK booster kits, while 15 tins of vitamin A tablets were also received in Bentiu. Some 600 tins of vitamin A were supplied to the Ministry of Health nutrition department in Khartoum to prevent night blindness among children caused as a result of vitamin A deficiency.

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education

3.9 Over one million people who have been displaced or affected by war and drought lack sufficient quantities of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Most of these are located in the three southern states of Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile, in the transition zones of southern Darfur, southern Kordofan, the Blue Nile province and in the camps and squatter settlements around Khartoum. Under the 100 day plan community participation for construction and maintenance of handpumps is encouraged through the formation of Village Health Committees. Water containers, preferably traditional/local, are provided at the household level. Existing water systems are rehabilitated and/or improved to increase quantity and quality of water supplies.

¹ for explanation see p.30

3.10 Present status:

Location	Target Activity				Achieved			
	H/Pumps	H/Hold Latrine	School Latrine	Health Committee	Pumps	H/Hold Latrine	School Latrine	Health Committee
Kordofan	600	600	25	60	177*	396*	24*	45*
Darfur	60	50	5	30	65	--	--	10
Blue Nile	60	100	10	62	48*	25*	4*	16*
South	45	90	--	--	1	--	--	--
Khartoum	**	600	--	--	--	300	--	40

*since start of year.

**four wateryard pumps will be installed in Khartoum

In Kordofan forty eight sub mechanics were trained, and four refresher courses on health education were conducted. Seventeen handpump mechanics were trained in Darfur. In Bahr EL Ghazal State, May saw the maintenance of thirty three handpumps, and the drilling of five boreholes in Wau. Twenty four handpumps were maintained and thirty handpump mechanics were trained in the Central State. Forty five health educators were trained in Equatoria. In Khartoum, forty participants were trained in health refresher courses, and twenty in health education. Thirty handpump mechanics were also trained.

Displaced Movement/Relief & Shelter

3.11 The widespread population displacement in 1991 and 1992 rendered large numbers of people destitute. Essential commodities, including tents, housing material, blankets, clothing, cooking utensils and jerrycans are needed to ensure a rapid response to the vast human suffering. It is estimated that 200,000 families require assistance with shelter. Relief and shelter interventions under the 100 day Plan employ food for work to promote community shelter by the use of local materials. Seeds and tools are provided free or bartered for labour to enhance local and household food security. Areas of acute need are supplied with relief material (eg. plastic sheets, blankets, cooking utensils, mills). Cattle vaccination is undertaken to protect tribal and family livestock. Cattle, poultry and goat banks are encouraged to assist with restocking. Fishing activities are supported through provision of fishing equipment.

3.12 **Present status:** Displaced in search of food continue to arrive in Malakal at the average rate of 150 families per day, although there have been reports of as much as 1500 families arriving in just two days. The families consisted mostly of women and children of Nuer origin from Waat.



United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة (اليونيسف)

مكتب السودان Sudan Country Office

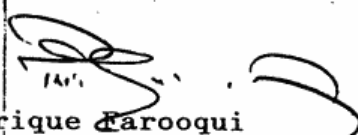
ص.ب. ١٣٥٨ الخرطوم - P.O. Box 1358, Khartoum, Sudan
البريد الإلكتروني: (اليونيسف السودان) Cable UNICEF Khartoum
٤٥١٨٣٨ ٤٥١٨٣٧ ٤٥١٨٣٥ : أرقام الهاتف Telephone 451835, 451837, 451838
٤٥١٨٣٥ : فاكس Telex 24105 SCO SD
SCO SD ٢٤١٠٥ : توكس
٤٤٢ : ١١١١١١ : فاكس Fax: 8731610442

May 5, 1993
IEC/MA/127/93

Dear Mr. Narula,

Please find attached herewith the Emergency Programme Status report for Sudan for the month of April.

Yours sincerely,


M. Tarique Farooqui
Representative

Mr. H. R. Narula
Director
Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS) (H-8E)
UNICEF New York

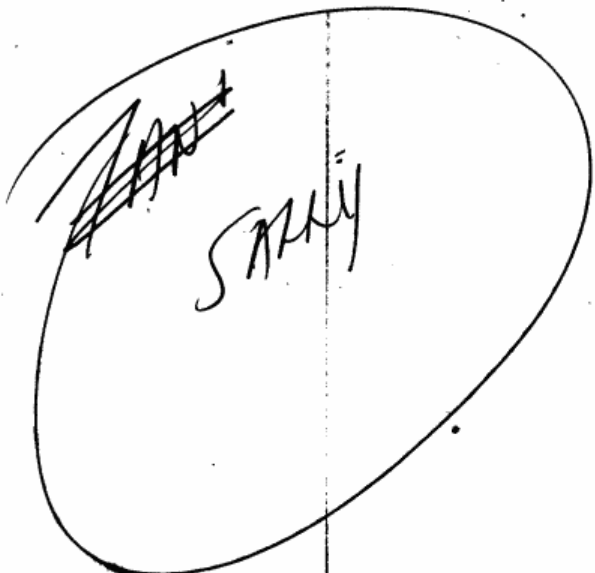
cc: Mr. E. G. Murzi
Chief MENA Desk (H-2M)
UNICEF New York

cc: Mr. Edward J. Lannert
Regional Director
UNICEF - MENA, Amman

cc: Philip D. O'Brien
Coordinator
OLS Nairobi

Distribution:

Gautam, K. H-11F
Ignatieff, P. H-12L
Jolly, R. H-13L
Khan, M. H-9F
Sham Poo K. H-13K



just two days. The families consisted mostly of women and children of Nuer origin from Waat. Meanwhile, the Nagdir displaced camps received about 3000 new arrivals. The arrivals, mainly from Nuer and Dinka tribes, originate from Akoka. Malakal received 10 rolls of plastic sheets for purposes of shelter. In Equatoria, it is estimated that approximately 300 returnees from Zaire and the Central Africa Republic are arriving weekly to Tambura. Relief operations in the area are being stepped up in anticipation of 60,000 arrivals expected returnees in September. In Bahr El Ghazal State, some 10 MT of groundnut seeds, 3 MT of tools and 10 MT of sorghum were received in Wau in mid-May. The US\$ 33,000 MT package of seeds and tools is intended to support food production by displaced populations as a joint effort between FAO/UNICEF and the Italian and French embassies in Khartoum. This will enable about 1200 families to cultivate adjacent land and make use of the current rainy season. 6 MT seeds and 4,000 tools were delivered to Bor and Torit. Some 6 rolls of plastic sheets were provided to shelter WFP barges operating on the Nile corridor. In Upper Nile, over 1000 MT of tools were delivered along with 2.4 MT of seeds and one MT of dried fish to Ayod to meet the area's critical food situation. WFP has agreed to deliver additional UNICEF seeds, tools and blankets to Ayod, while 60 Kg of seeds were delivered by UNICEF to Kongor/Panyagor. Watt was also provided with nearly 9 MT of seeds and 2,000 tools (hoes).

Emergency Education

3.13 Assessment surveys on the situation of education among the displaced, conducted in 1992, revealed that some 500,000 children, i.e. two-thirds of the school age children, have no access to schooling. Girl enrollment rate is half that of boys, and as low as 20% on average. More than half the 4000 teachers employed are untrained. Many classes are held in open areas under trees or in humble huts, with stones used as seats. Due to the loss of years of schooling because of conflict, migration, displacement and poverty, children of different age groups often crowded the same class room. Clean water and sanitation facilities were non-existent or scant. School supplies, including text books, are non-existent or woefully inadequate in numbers. In relatively more stable locations throughout the south, or remote areas in the north, the situation is only marginally better. In many locations teachers are unpaid and pupils traumatized and malnourished. The 100 day Plan supports ongoing community action to provide education services, including adult literacy classes, enhancement of school water and sanitation situation and empowering educators to impart key skills to pupils. About 800 primary teachers in the south and 600 in the north will be trained under the 100 day plan, while primary school classrooms are restored and local building material provided for the construction of new class-rooms.

- 3.14 The total number of primary schools in Upper Nile state is 81 with about 9300 girls and 20,650 boys enrolled. The number of displaced children enrolled in basic education in Khartoum state is over 45,000, with 925 teachers out of which only 13% are trained.
- 3.15 **Present status:** A total of twenty four teachers have been trained in the first phase of the teacher training component of the emergency education programme. The trainees originated from Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile states. Three classrooms in Kuku camp and three in Nyangwala camp have been built in Equatoria state. Some 865 teachers have received Phase Two teacher training materials in Kurmuk, Juba, and Wau and Malakal. In Malakal improved school water supplies and latrines are being planned for 4 primary schools with 1350 boys and 858 girls enrolled. In April, a UNICEF team visited four states in the month of April to assist the State Emergency Education Implementation Committees of Khartoum, Upper Nile, Equatoria and Darfur state with the planning and organization of the various project interventions.

Aircraft/Barge/Rail Operations

- 3.15 Following a period on the ground, the Otter resumed operations 30/4. In the last month, the UNICEF Khartoum - based Twin Otter covered nearly 15,500 nautical miles and over 105 flying hours. The total weight of cargo transported by the Otter during this period stood at nearly 40 MT, while the number of passengers carried amounted to 176.
- 3.16 The WFP airlift to Juba ex-Khartoum continues to deliver food relief, with some 1,338 MT delivered to date (25/5).
- 3.17 Airlifts from Lockichokio and Kampala continue to be disrupted due to heavy rains and water logged airstrips. WFP has cancelled as much as 13 relief flights from Lokichokio in one week.(25/5).
- 3.18 The WFP train on the Wau corridor, with 1,000 MTS of food aid, succeeded in delivering 80% of its load to some 16 drop-off points. The balance was looted in several incidents en route. Wau is now supplied with 50 days of food requirements. The train has now returned to Aweil (29/5) and, following engine repairs, is expected to depart for Kosti. WFP is hoping to launch another train shortly.
- 3.19 Of the three WFP barges, carrying a total 5,300 MT of food and non-food supplies for 26

destinations, the Tabaldia barge departed Kosti (25/5), delivering 150 MT of food and 12 MT of seeds to Kaka. reloading in Renk, it departed for Malakal (4/5). The remaining two barges received conditional clearance from GOS authorities and are due to follow shortly.

4. Status of Funding

4.1 The total UNICEF component of the SEPHA appeal for 1993 was US\$ 40.7 million of which US\$ 24.7 million (60.7%) was required for relief operations from Khartoum and US\$ 16 million (39.3%) for Nairobi. Against this requirement, only US\$ 5.05 million have been received to date. This represents contributions from the UK Committee (US\$ 151,515), Australia (US\$ 662,105), Canada (US\$ 2,246,182), Sweden (US\$ 646,162) Germany (US\$ 405,063) and USAID/OFDA (US\$ 943,396). A Dutch government pledge of some US\$ 4.5 million has also been received.

These receipts amount to a mere 12.4% of the total funds requested. The exceedingly low pace and quantum of receipts almost midway through the year is a matter of concern. Moreover, while over 60% of the estimated requirements are needed for operations from Khartoum, receipts for Khartoum account for 27.3%, with the balance 72.7% of receipts to date being committed to Nairobi. Greater efforts to mobilize funds for Khartoum are required.

4.2 The availability of funds for relief in Khartoum in 1993 (1992 carry-overs general resources, plus new receipts against SEPHA 1993 appeal) as of 30 May was US\$14,367,500 (US\$ 9,986,066 carry-over and US\$ 3754,065 new receipts, and US\$ 3 million from general resources), which is a mere 58% of the need. Of this, over 78% has already been called forward, and requires priority attention by all concerned.

4.2 FAO has been pledged some US\$ 760,000 for its locust control programme in the north for a period of six months, while US\$ 150,000 are expected to be received by WHO for meningitis vaccines. The WFP has received a pledge of some US\$9.09 million from Japan.

Status according to Agency (in million US\$)

Agency	Appealed	Funded	Implemented
UNICEF	40.77	5.05	
UNDP	6.25	Not Available	
WHO	8.93	0	
FAO	8.09	0.01	
UNHCR	8.53	Not Available	
WFP	130 million	26.7	
UNV	0.72	Not Available	
DHA	0.30	Not Available	
TOTAL	189.80	Not Available	

**4. UNICEF Assisted Emergency Programmes
(in million US\$)**

Programme (MZ-910)	Appealed/1993	Funded/1993*
Health	9.19	1.64
Supplementary Feeding	9.52	1.26
Water & Sanitation	9.10	.88
Relief, shelter, unaccompanied minors	8.70	1.22
Education	1.26	nil
Aircraft Operations/logistics	3.00	nil
TOTAL	40.77	5.05

4. Country Programme
(in million US\$)

Programme	FUNDING			CF 93			IMPLEMTN RATES %		
	GR	SF	TOT	GR	SF	TOT	GR	SF	TOT
Health YH 901	2.10	0.83	2.93	0.81	0.40	1.21	38.5	48.3	41.3
Nutrition YN 902	0.08	0.12	0.20	0.27	0.006	0.033	3.29	5.4	16.8
Water ZW 909	1.86	0.83	2.70	1.78	0.76	2.55	95.7	91.3	94.3
Education YE 904	0.44	-	0.44	0.34	-	0.34	77.1	0	77.1
Others	1.15	1.61	2.76	0.95	0.22	1.17	82.6	13.8	42.5
Emergency MZ 910	3.00	10.09	13.09	2.93	8.11	11.04	97.7	80.4	84.3
Total	8.63	13.48	22.11	6.84	9.50	16.34	79	71	74

4. Emergency Programme
(in million US\$)

Programme	FUNDING			CF 93			IMPLEMTN RATES %		
	GR	SM	TOT	GR	SM	TOT	GR	SF	TOT
Health MZ 910	0.77	2.54	3.31	.77	1.89	2.66	100	69	76
Nutrition MZ 910	0.18	0.91	1.09	0.18	0.51	0.69	100	56	64
Water MZ 910	1.05	3.41	4.6	.98	3.08	4.06	93	90	91
Education MZ 910	-	2.37	2.37	-	2.01	2.01	-	85	85
R/Shelter MZ 910	.99	3.02	4.01	.99	2.627	3.61	100	87	90
Total	2.99	12.25	15.24	2.92	10.11	13.03	98	81	84

5. Status of Staff/Recruitment, Supplies & Cash

5.1 Location of Field Staff

Fld Location	Name	Title	Status	PAT #
El Obeid	Yousif, Mohd. ElFatih	A/Res. Proj. Off.	NO-D	36240
"	Nawai, Mustafa Babo	Proj.Off.SocMob	NO-C	89325
"	El Gamry, Omer A.	Project Officer	NO-C	36232
"	Morel, Robin J.	Asst Inst/Mech	L-2	36282
"	Kizza, Robinson S.	Drilling Superv.	L-2	90294
"	Albino Gabriel W.	Asst.Proj.Off (M/E)	NO-A	92791
"	Mohamed, Mekki A/N.	Asst. Proj. Off.	NO-B	89323
"	Kenyi, Anthony P.	Admin/Supp.Asst	GS-5	36236
"	Abdel Rahmin, Awadia	Sec/Admin Asst.	GS-5	02177
"	Hamadtou, Hassan	Senior Secretary	GS-4	36224
"	Hasseib, Juma Mohd.	Driver	GS-2	84157
	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Dr. Mustafa	Emergency Good	21/6/93	
"	Rhoda Dawa Thomas	Admin/Asst. Sec	9/06/93	
"	Soad Ahmed A.	Proj. Asst.	4/7/93	
"	Goda Omer, J	Radio Operator	28/2/94	
"	Mohamed El Nur	Watchman	28/2/94	
"	Fadul F. El Mola	Watchman	28/2/94	
"	Halima A. Kalam	Cleaner		
Malakal	Chol.H.Deng	Asst.Proj. Off.	NO-B	92793
"	Osman M. Ali	Driver	23/6/93	
Juba	Nart Land, P	Asst.Ops.Off.	NO-B	92792
"	Willi, Edward M.	A/Res. Proj. Off.	NO-A	91598
"	Habib, Rita N	Senior Secretary	GS-5	36220
"	Losio, Emmanuel G	Admin/Fin. Asst	GS-5	02179
"	Biro, Roko K	Driver	GS-2	03035
	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Guya Lukudu	Driver	18/07/93	
"	Sule, Phaniel Pata	Watchman	15/06/93	
"	Promo, Yonama Iyowa	"	31/12/93	
"	Subek, Simon Taban	"	31/12/93	
"	Samson, Agrey A.	"	28/06/93	
"	Rita M. Matere	Cleaner/Messngr	11/03/94	
"	Emmanuel T. Joseph	Watchman	15/06/93	
"	Nyimba, Samson A.	Watchman	13/03/94	

Port Sudan	Awadallah, Saeed A.	Res. Proj. Off.	NO-C	89699
"	Mahdi, Hooda Ahmed	Admin/Fin. Asst	GS-5	87269
"	Obeid, Nadio Omer	Senior Secretary	GS-4	84282
"	Nur, Mahmoud Mohd.	Driver	GS-2	84283
	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Zhanish Keros	Messng./Cleaner	31/8/93	
"	A/Alla Ali Adam	Watchman	31/8/93	
"	Adam Osman H.	"	31/8/93	
"	Adam Ali Hussein	"	31/8/93	
El Fasher	Mohamed El Faki	Proj. Off.(WES)	NO-C	93462
"	Ali Abbas F.	Proj. Off (PHC)	NO-C	93066
"	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Khogali, Osama M.	Project Asst.	23/04/94	
"	Elhag, Fatima, Omer	Secretary	30/6/93	
"	Ahmed A. Hassan	Driver	30/6/93	
"	Karima T. Medani	Cleaner	30/6/93	
"	Osman A. Hassan	Watchman	19/7/93	
Wau	Rose Lisok Paulino	Asst. Proj. Off.		92794
"	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Elizabeth Tiringo	Secretary	6/6/93	
Sennar	Willem, Heijstek	Driller/Inst.	NO-4	85479
OLS Nairobi	Philip D. O'Brien	Chief of Ops.	L-5	89819
"	A. Owereko	Ops. Officer	P-4	89821
"	P. Kouko	AFO	NOB	90338
"	P. Oriedo	ASO	GS-7	89832
"	K. Gichinga	Fin. Asst	GS-7	89843
"	M. Bara	Adm/Fin. Asst	GS-7	89838
"	O. Meada	Fin/Acct	GS-6	90339
"	S. Ogweno	Sup/Proc. Asst	GS-7	89836
"	L. Whilworth	Sr. Secretary	GN-5	89835
"	S. Asguedon	Secretary	GS-6	89842
"	M. Nduati	Secretary	GS-6	89841
"	C. Mumo	Secretary	GS-6	89840
"	L. Kimani	Secretary	GS-6	89839
"	K. Choka	Radio Opr.		89837
"	W. Kimani	Driver	GS-2	89844
"	E. Odawo	"	GS-2	89846
"	J. Kangethe	"	GS-2	89847
"	Sally Burnheim			
Nimule	T. Hannegraaf	Water Consult.		
"	H. Were	EPI Consultant		
Ayod	D. Kagunda	PHC Consultant		
Akon	Hakim Akber			

Nasir "	H. Were A. Joyner	Res. Proj. Off Educ. Consultant		
Akobo	A. Murfitt F. Caley	Fisherman		
Lokichokio " " " " " " " " "	R. McCarthy R. Kato R. Mungela P. Kiboi S. Loyanai J. Ngaira P. Latelengo W. Engome J. Kibara Wekesa	Camp Manager Secretary Radio Opr. Fin. Clerk Off. Clerk Aircraft Rec. Sr. Storeman Sr. Storeman Driver " "	L-3 GS-7 GS-7 GS-4 GS-3 GS-3 GS-3 GS-3 GS-2 GS-2 GS-2	89828 89849 89848 89851 89855 89856 89852 89853 89859 89857 89858

5.2 Status of Supplies In Pipeline (Khartoum)

Prog. Name & Code	SCF	Value (US\$)	TAD	Status & Date			
				CFed	POed	Shiped	Rced
Relief & Shelter MZ 910	Blkets, cooking utes, mills 92/0312	46.634	28/2/93	19/10/92	12/2/93	27/2/93	--
	Plas. sheets, cooking utes, water tanks 92/0308	135.310	31/1/93	13/9/92	13/9/92	10/2/93	Rcvd W/h B 18/3/93
	Water containers tents 92/0307	49.402	31/1/93	13/9/92	13/9/92	10/2/93	Rcvd W/h B 18/3/93
	Cooking utes, baby cups 92/0306	41.480	31/1/93	13/9/92	13/9/92	--	Rcvd W/h B 19/3/92
	Blkts. 92/0305	99.902	31/1/93	13/9/92	31/11/92	23/1/93	--
	Mills 92/0304	64.158	31/1/93	13/9/92	13/9/92	10/3/93	18/3/93
Water & Sanitation MZ 910	Spares for gener & tyres & tubes 92/0275	157,634	03/93	12/10/92	4/12/92 18/02/93 04/12/92 14/12/92 18/02/93	26/02/93 -- -- -- --	26/03/93 -- -- -- --
	Drilling rig, support trucks 92/277	185,200	03/93	18/10/92	26/1/93 29/03/93 26/01/93 19/03/93	17/03/93 -- -- --	10/04/93 -- -- --
	Spares for trucks 92/0284	39,200	11/92	01/9/92	3/11/92	01/2/93	02/2/93
	India Mark II handpumps 92/0285	25,000	03/93	31/8/92	1/12/92	28/1/93	22/2/93
	Spares for India Mark II handpumps 92/0286	4,000	02/93	08/9/92	19/01/93	--	--
	Bentonite 92/0287	13,800	02/93	08/09/92	19/10/92	30/11/92	30/12/92
	Water level & resistivity mt 92/0288	15,000	02/93	08/09/92	21/10/92	25/11/92	15/12/92

Status Of Supplies (Khartoum)

Prog. Name & Code	SCF	Value (US\$)	TAD	Status & Date			
				CFed	POed	Shiped	Rced
Water MZ 910	Steel rods & binding wire 92/0289	35,500	02/93	08/09/92	30/10/92	7/1/93	7/2/93
	Safety clothes 92/0290	6,600	03/93	17/09/92	8/2/93	---	---
	Workshop tools & equip 92/0294	25,400	02/93	15/09/92	2/12/92 2/12/92	22/1/93 22/2/93	21/2/93 17/3/93
	Drill bits 92/0295	39,100	03/93	15/09/92	16/11/92 4/12/92	23/12/92 20/1/92	21/1/93 28/2/93
	Drilling rig & support truck 92/0296/amdt1	333,000 638,000	03/93	17/09/92	16/11/92 15/2/93 23/10/92 19/11/92 19/03/93 29/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93	---	---
	Mercedes truck & compressor 92/0297/amdt1	155,000 297,000	03/93	17/09/92	23/10/92 19/11/92 11/2/93 19/03/93	17/03/93 ---	10/04/93 ---
	Mercedes truck & spare parts 92/0298	86,000	03/93	17/09/92	23/10/92 08/12/92	19/02/93	15/3/93
	Safety clothes 92/0299	6,600	03/93	17/09/92	26/2/93	02/05/93	02/6/93
	PVC casings & screens 92/0310	33,400	05/93	29/11/92	10/2/93	18/03/93	26/3/93
	Mat. for school latrine cons. 92/0311	115,400	05/93	29/11/92	4/2/93 09/02/93	02/05/93 17/03/93	25/5/93 20/4/93

2 Toyotas for HP installation & training 92/0600	34,000	05/93	05/12/92	31/3/93	06/04/93	30/4/93
Spares for Deutz engines (comp)92/0605	28,600	04/93	06/12/92	17/2/93	---	Rcvd 18/3/93
Gasoil in bulk 92/0606	42,500	05/93	23/11/92	26/1/93	23/1/93	26/1/93
Gasoil in bulk 92/0607	85,000	05/93	23/11/92	26/1/93	23/1/93	26/1/93
2 Toyotas for HP installation & training 92/0609	40,900	05/93	06/12/92	20/1/93 15/4/93	06/04/93 ---	30/04/93 ---

Prog. Name & Code	SCF	Value (US\$)	TAD	Status & Date			
				CFed	POed	Shiped	Rced
Water MZ 910	6 Elec pumps with generators 92/0610	140,000	05/93	07/12/92	15/1/93 9/2/93	28/2/93 15/04/93	1/4/93 ETA P/S 12/05/93
	5 Mono-lift pumps with diesel engines 92/0611	100,000	03/93	12/12/92	14/1/93		28/03 transprtd to NRWC Eldien
	Mercedes support Truck 93/0102	60,000	08/93	11/02/93	29/03/93		
	Spare parts for Aquadril I 93/0103	60,000	07/93	01/02/93			
	3 Mercedes Trucks & Water/Fuel Tanker 93/0104	230,000	08/93	01/02/93	15/03/93		
	Office Equipt. & Supplies 93/0105	4,249	08/93	21/02/93			
	Electric Typewriters 93/0106	2,120	08.93	17/03/93			
	100 DTH Hammer Bits 93/0108 (item 01)	56,000	05/93	14/02/93			
	INDIAN M. II Handpumps 93/0109	17,030	09/93	16/03/93			
	Computers/ Photocopier s 93/0112	17,360	06/93	30/03/93	13/05/93		

Speed Start Drilling Rig/Spare Parts 93/0113	8,830	07/93	07/03/93			
Batteries & Tyres 93/0114	26,200	08/93	03/03/93			
Furniture 93/0116	80,550	08/93	09/03/93			
Water Tanks For Handpumps & GI Pipes 93/0117	17,000	09/93	16/03/93			
Mercedes Truck Spare Parts 93/0118	28,000	09/93	17/03/93			
Material For Latrine Constructn 93/0121	53,700	09/93	29/03/93			
Tyre/Tubes 93/0122	51,000	09/93	30/03/93			
Toyota L/cruisers 93/0123	64,700	09/93	30/03/93			
Workshop & Camping Equip. 93/0124	39,467	08/93	13/04/93			
Tool Kits & Spares For IND.M.II H/Pumps 93/0125	26,400	10/93	29/04/93			
Office Supplies 93/0126	1,736	08/93	12/04/93			
Bentonite 93/0127	24,600	09/93	12/04/93			

	Squat Slabs For Latrine Construction 93/0128	36,000	10/93	29/04/93			
	Toyota L/Cruisers 93/0129	65,100	10/93	06/05/93			
	Spares For Percussion Rig 93/0130	39,708	09/93	11/05/93			
	Desk & Laptop Computers 93/0131	4,850	10/93	17/05/93			
Health MZ 910	Essential Drugs 92/0125	380.00	4/93	15/12/92	2/2/93	01/04/93	P/S 06/05/93
	Essential Drugs 92/0116	148,979	11/92	18/6/92	30/7/92	12/12/92	13/1/93
	Essential Drugs 92/0117	326,170	12/92	18/6/92	19/8/92 16/7/92	23/9/92 25/11/92	11/11/92 19/12/92
	Essential Drugs 92/0118	289,614	11/92	18/6/92	16/7/92	26/9/92 24/10/92	11/11/92 7/12/92
	Essential Drugs 92/0119	14,618	8/4/93	18/6/92	16/8/92	24/10/92 12/12/92	7/12/92 13/1/93
	Essential Drugs 92/0124	413,207	8/4/93	28/9/92	11/11/92	27/2/93	29/03/93
	Meningitis Vacc. 92/0112	99,192		08/92	31/7/92	10/8/92	12/8/92
	Meningitis Vacc. 93/0301	140,000		02/93	5/1/93	19/1/93	21/1/93
	UNIMIX raw materials 93/0304	88,999	30/06	24/02	12/05/93	--	--

	Needles & Syringes for South Sudan 93/0305	225,000	30/06	25/02	--	--	--
	Essential Drugs 93/0306	124,816	30/06	25/02	--	--	--
	UNIMIX Packng materials 93/0307	14,200	30/06	01/03	--	--	--
	ORS 93/0308	139,720	31/10	23/03	--	--	--
	Spares For Toyota Vehicles 93/0309	17,323	10/93	11/04/93			
	Spares For Toyota vehicles 93/0310	23,286	10/93	21/04/93			
	Spares For Toyota Vehicles 93/0311	19,252	10/93	21/04/93			
	Spares For Toyota Vehicles 93/0312	18,379	10/93	21/04/93			
	Spares For Toyota Vehicles 93/0313	24,461	10/93	21/04/93			
	Spares For Toyota vehicles 93/0314	14,517	10/93	21/04/93			
	Spares For Toyota Vehicles 93/0315	12,924	10/93	21/04/93			
	Spares For Toyota Vehicles 93/0316	3,935	10/93	21/04/93			

	Toyota Vehicles 93/0317						
	Spares For Toyota Vehicles 93/0318	1,658	10/93	21/04/93			
Education MZ 910	Educ Materials 92/0415	282,847	05/93	23/11/93	2/12/92		P/S 13/06/93
	Educ Materials OLS 92/0314	193,862	05/93	31/12/93	2/12/92		ETA P/S 20/06/93
	Tarpaulin CR Roof 92/0317	87,550	05/93	31/12/93	10 rcvd	2/4/93	rcvd w/h 18/3/93
	Reserved Edu Mat 92/0316	30,135	05/93	31/12/93	12/2/92	22/03/93	P/S 23/04/93
	School Furniture 92/0315	240,525	01/93	31/12/93	Local Proc. Pending PA		

5.3 Status of Cash Call Forward (Khartoum)

Prog Name/Code	Activity	CCF	Value	Status/Date		
				Issued	Utilized	Liquidated
Education/ MZ910/05	salaries	93/0451	\$50,000	13/01/93	7,345	N/A
Education/ MZ910/05	training	93/0452	\$30,000	27/01/93	4,375	"
Shelter/ MZ910/05	salaries	93/0801	\$60,000	18/01/93	26,875	N/A
Education/ MZ910/05	salaries	93/0401	\$125,000	12/01/93	1,989	"
Health MZ910/02	salaries	93/0301	\$25,000	20/01/93	NA	"
" MZ910/02	salaries	93/0302	\$8,000	26/01/93	NA	"
" MZ910/02	"	93/0304	\$100,000	27/01/93	2,801	"
" MZ910/02	"	93/0305	\$130,000	27/01/93	1,960	"
" MZ910/02	"	93/0306	\$2,000	27/01/93	247,98	"
" MZ910/02	"	93/0307	\$4,000	28/01/93	5,792	"
SF/MZ910/03	UNIMIX	93/0308	\$100,000	03/02/93	12,479	"
" MZ910/03	Security	93/309	\$30,000	03/02/93	NA	"
" MZ910/03	UNIMX	93/0310	\$41,200	03/02/93	"	"
" MZ910/03	fumigatn	93/0311	\$10,000	03/02/93	"	"
Health MZ910/02	transport of drugs	93/0312	\$100,000	03/02/93	"	"
" MZ910/02	transport	93/0313	\$50,000	10/02/93	6,065	"
" MZ910/02	"	93/0314	\$35,000	22/02/93	NA	"
" MZ910/02	"	93/0315	\$81,091	15/3/933	NA	"
" MZ910/02	salaries	93/0216	\$100,000	2/3/93	NA	N/A

Prog Name/C ode	Actvty	CCF	Value	Status/Date		
				Issued	Utilzed	Liqd
Water/ MZ910/ 04	salary; proj. off.	93/0101	35,000	17/01/93	11,48	N/A
" "	Salaries	04/0102	48,000	17/01/93	2,991	"
" "	salary	04/0103	20,000	18/01/93	521	"
" "	"	04/0104	3,000	19/01/93	NA	"
" "	"	04/0105	7,500	18/01/93	2,403	"
" "	"	04/0106	10,000	18/01/93	NA	"
" "	travel	04/0107	15,000	19/01/93	5,932	"
" "	fuel	04/0108	15,000	19/01/93	12345	"
" "	transport	04/0109	10,000	19/01/93	384	"
" "	h/p Mnt	04/0110	10,000	21/01/93	2,960	"
" "	training	04/0111	5,000	21/01/93	1,492	"
" "	sanitatn	04/0112	5,000	21/01/93	NA	"
" "	salary	04/0113	4,000	26/01/93	4,016	"
" "	constrctn	04/0114	15,000	26/01/93	NA	N/A
" "	salary	04/0115	110,000	11/02/93	"	"
" "	transport	04/0116	50,000	7/03/93	16536	"
" "	wateryrd	04/0117	10,000	11/02/93	NA	"
" "	Soc.Mob	04/0118	5,000	11/02/93	NA	"
" "	transport	04/0119	60,000	7/03/93	2,121	N/A
" "	salary	04/0120	52,000	01/03/93	NA	"
" "	"	04/0121	10,000	01/03/93	NA	"

h/p Mnt. = Handpump maintenance

Table Of Technical Terms In Non-Food Items

Term	Description/Meaning
Basic Kit	comprises of 19 drug items at health unit level
Health Centre (HC) Kit Booster Kit	comprises of 32 drugs at health center level additional drug items for HC kit
Hospital Kit	comprises of 66 drug items at hospital level
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts for diarrhoeal treatment
PHCU	a health post or station manned by community health worker
Supplementary Kit	comprises of emergency drugs and basic medical equipments
Supplementary Kit II	drugs for replenishing supplementary kit