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Emergency Programme Status, Sudan, February 1994

UNICEF

February 1994

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Emergency Programme Status



Sudan, February 1994

UNICEF

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Emergency Programme Status

Sudan, February 1994

1. General Situation

- 1.1 UNICEF has proposed to all parties to the conflict in southern Sudan two periods of tranquillity to allow for a child immunisation campaign. The two periods, 15-31 March and 18-30 April, would allow access to some 800,000 children under 5. This includes about 200,000 southern displaced in the northern states and 235,000 children in government held areas in the south who are being accessed by OLS/Khartoum. At present, OLS Nairobi has access to about 147,000 children in SPLA held areas. Depending on agreement on corridors of tranquillity, it has been estimated that, in addition to these figures, approximately 100,000 can be accessed from Juba, Malakal and Wau and 120,000 from Nairobi. A meeting to coordinate the campaign in southern Sudan is scheduled for 6 March in Juba.
- 1.2 Acceleration efforts are continuing in most accessible locations since mid-January. The first round of the polio vaccination in the northern states has reached 2.25m children under 5, some 60% of the target. Round two is due to begin on 15 March. UNICEF Sudan Country Office has provided US\$ 1.2 m for vaccines, syringes, needles and carriers, whereas GOS has allocated US\$ 800,000 to fund additional supplies (6m doses OPV, 3m autodestruct syringes and needles), and a further Ls50m to strengthen state level action. The Kordofan government has contributed Ls 7.5 million, 3250 gallons of fuel and the use of 8 vehicles for the state campaign. (See other reports on immunisation in section 3).
- 1.3 Three members of UNICEF's health team, together with two WFP staff, have been detained by the SPLA. The team, which had been travelling on board the WFP barge "Tabaldia" on the Tonja-Farjak river corridor, was carrying out nutrition surveys, measles and polio vaccinations and curative health tasks. It was detained in the area of Atar Al Deleib south of Malakal. On the morning of the 24th, the five people left

the barge in a dinghy and travelled a few km upstream Atar river. The dinghy was moored and they proceeded on foot to locate villages in the area where services could be rendered. They were detained en route by SPLA troops and held in custody. Since then, one WFP staff member has been released and was picked up on 27 February by a UN plane which flew in from Lokichokio. The three UNICEF team members (one physician and two medical assistants) and one WFP staff members are still held in detention.

- 1.4 Following a rise in military activities, the combined populations of Ame and Atepi, totalling some 70,000 people, were moved by the SPLA/SRRA to a location closer to the Ugandan border in the first week of February. Another 40,000 civilians were moved to a location east of Nimule, near Parajok. The area is very difficult to access due to poor roads. Two CRS food convoys have managed to deliver food and some medical supplies. SRRA have not decided yet where the people will be relocated. TB patients were moved from Nimule to the refugee camp at Pakele to make room for war wounded. All UN/NGO staff were evacuated from Mundri and the Triple A camps at the beginning of February, whereas numbers of staff in Thiet and Maridi were reduced to an absolute minimum. Some NGO relief staff returned to Maridi mid-February to assess the situation in Mundri following reports of heavy fighting. There are 20 UNICEF/NGO relief staff in Nimule and four in Pakele.
- 1.5 Arapi was bombed on 4 February and again on the 12th. Some bombs fell near the NPA and Goal compounds at nearby Loa. Mundri was bombed on 19 and 20 February.
- 1.6 AAIN reports some 70,000 people from Kotobi, Mundri and returnees from Zaire camped in a 40 Km radius around Maridi (Equatoria). The displaced from Kotobi managed to bring their blankets, pots and pans with them. AAIN staff in Maridi have begun transferring some of the displaced to a new camp "Angutua" some five days walk south of Maridi. The displaced being moved are targeted for food distribution along the way and there are water points approx every 10 km.

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- 1.7 Following his visit to the Triple A camps, Pageri, Yambio, Nzara, Maridi, Bahr Olo and Antagua, the US Ambassador to Sudan reported that Ame, which was a relatively well-off camp, is now a ghost town, and the thousands who fled it have left behind food, cooking utensils and other possessions. Kotobi, which was found deserted, was also well-run and the people who were growing their own food were relatively well-off. He added that if military operations interrupted the transport of relief food, along the route to Antagua, thousands would face starvation. He stated that it was imperative that everything possible be done to end this war, and referred to Washington's call for an immediate ceasefire.
- 1.8 WFP began the first of eight food airdrops in Maridi on 22 February.
- 1.9 A statement issued in Nairobi by the US State Department referring to military offensives in Eastern and Western Equatoria by GOS army against civilians has been denounced by GOS as completely false and baseless.
- 1.10 In its resolution on the situation in Sudan (19/1), the European parliament insisted that, while abuses of human rights continue, no assistance other than emergency food and medical aid delivered under the control of the European Union and its member states should be provided. It further called on the Union to urge GOS to put an end to human rights infringements and to prepare the measures necessary for the application of Article 367 of the Lome Convention i.e. the expulsion of Sudan from the Convention.
- 1.11 The chairman of the External Relations Committee at the TNA has described the report by the UN Secretary General's special envoy on human rights to the Sudan as a flagrant infringement of rights on the Islamic nation (SUNA 13/2). GOS has officially called on the UN to withdraw the paragraphs based on blasphemy to Islam, otherwise Sudan will reject the report and suspend its cooperation with UN human rights agencies (SUNA 19/2) .
- 1.12 The meeting between President Omer Al-Bashir and the Kenyan President in the

context of IGADD countries peace initiative for the southern Sudan problem scheduled for 18 February was postponed in response to a request from the Kenyan President. The meeting is now scheduled for 8 March.

- 1.13 The Sudanese Minister of Finance stated that the IMF's decision imposing compulsory withdrawal of Sudan's membership will have no financial impact, as the fund has not extended any assistance to the Sudan since 1985 (SUNA 23/2). He later stated that GOS is currently engaged in efforts to secure the sums required to repay the World Bank debts, which should encourage the World Bank to resume implementation of its projects in the country (SUNA 25/2). These include, Sennar Dam Rehabilitation Project, Khartoum-Port Sudan Highway and a project for rehabilitation of schools in the Northern Khartoum and Central states.
- 1.14 GOS has announced the lifting of restrictions of cereal imports for emergency relief operations and is encouraging donors to send wheat. Sorghum imports are no longer discouraged.
- 1.15 GOS has agreed to make available 100,000 MT of sorghum for local purchase for 1994 relief operations. All sorghum purchases will be conducted in US dollars at the exchange rate of Ls 215 (i.e. not at the preferential rate of Ls 353).
- 1.16 WFP has inspected and weighed 9,000 MT of the latest 10,000 MT tranche of GOS donated sorghum. GOS has confirmed that this will be the final batch of its 1993 commitment of 153,000 MT, bringing the total to 81,835 MTs, 53.4% of the original pledge.
- 1.17 WFP-Khartoum estimates cereal shortfall for on-going relief operations in southern Sudan from 1 February to 31 March at almost 30,000 MT. WFP has requested donors to allocate sufficient funding to bridge the current relief food gap. There is an urgent request for funding for 3,000 MT of maize to be locally purchased for Juba airlift Ex-Entebbe. ODA has stated that it will allocate funds for 1,000 MT.

1.18 As usual, UNICEF participated in four weekly UN/Donor and GOS/UN/Donor supervisory group meetings during the past month. Four weekly Updates were issued.

2. Impact on Women & Children

2.1 An outbreak of measles has occurred at Karnai rural council (Darfur). Over 210 cases have been reported, and two people have died.

2.2 WHO reports that Malaria is at epidemic level in Gezira (Eastern province) and has projected 13 m cases, with over 100,000 deaths. 60% of deaths could be avoided by the implementation of special programmes to control malaria. No such programmes were implemented in 1993 due to lack of funding.

2.3 WFP reports the food situation is worsening in Juba. CART reported 65 children died during the middle of February.

2.4 Following the exceptionally high malnutrition rates obtained in the December survey of the Obel-2 displaced camp (Malakal), a UNICEF nutrition consultant conducted a further survey of the camp on 5 February. The camp was divided into 6 clusters with approximately equal numbers of inhabitants. In each cluster 50 children under the age of 5 were measured, using the weight for height methodology. The total malnutrition rate was found to be 30.3% , of which, the severely malnourished rate was 6.7%. Of the total malnourished, two thirds were found to be females.

2.5 A nutritional assessment of 250 children from Buthe, Kiergue and Rubab, (north of Maiwut, Upper Nile), carried out by World Vision International (WVI) in mid-January found 6.4% severely malnourished.

2.6 The third round of the Kordofan state nutrition survey was completed at the end of January. The survey was carried out using the weight for height measure. The provinces were divided into 40 clusters, and the camps into 6 clusters. 40 children under the age of 5 and less than 110 cm in height were measured from each cluster.

A summary of the results is presented in the tables below together with results of a survey conducted in July.

PROVINCE	% Moderately malnourished		% severely malnourished	
	July 1993	Jan 1994	July 1993	Jan 1994
Sodari	7.1	14.6	0.85	4.5
Um Ruwaba	14.6	12.7	1.45	1.3
Sheikan	10.2	10.6	0.95	10.2
En Nuhad	8.3	10.4	0.95	2.1
Bara	7.85	10.5	2.15	2.9
Dilling	12.9	7.1	1.2	1.4
El Fula	9.5	8.6	2.4	2.9
Rashad	13.6	10.5	0.0	0.0

CAMP	% Moderately malnourished		% Severely malnourished	
	July 1993	Jan. 1994	July 1993	Jan 1994
Meiram	26.6	11.1	6.3	5.2
Abyei	22.9	26.0	5.4	5.6
Rahmanniyah	16.7	2.1	3.3	0.0
Sidra	11.8	1.1	3.9	0.0
Kadugli	7.7	10.7	5.0	3.3
Angarko	0.0	16.5	0.0%	2.2

The results indicate a doubling of moderate malnutrition in Sodari, and an increase in EnNuhud and Bara in the northern part of the state which is going through a period of food shortages due to failure of rain. Um Ruwaba, Sheikan and Dilling and Rashad are fairly stable. Of the camps, Kadugli and Abyei show no significant difference in nutritional status, which is the result of the continuous influx of returnees who arrive in a fairly malnourished state. In Rahmaniya, Sidra and Meiram, both moderate and

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- severe malnutrition percentages have dropped. This may be attributed to the regular supply of UNIMIX to the camps and improvement of services in the feeding centres. The opposite can be said of the Angarko camp, where the percentage of moderate and severe malnutrition have both increased.
- 2.7 During the last two weeks of January, a team from UNICEF, UNEU, WFP, RRC, Department of Displaced (DOD), GOAL and Dawa Islamiya conducted needs assessments for food and non-food items in the four "official" displaced camps in Khartoum i.e. Jebel Awlia, Mayo farms, El Salaam and Wad El Bashir. The general situation in El Salaam camp which has the largest population of the four camps was found to be better than in the other camps. The total population of the camps was estimated at over 41,000 families (approximately 300,000 people). It was observed that the four camps are in need of more wet feeding centres and that there is a need for a fixed regular flow of food for supplementary feeding. General food distribution should be considered only for newcomers and targeted beneficiaries.
- 2.8 There are no hospitals in the displaced camps, although a referral system has been organised with nearby hospitals. There are 22 health centres with some 200 staff which cater to over 36,000 patients monthly. All health centres provide curative services. There are no doctors in the camps. Only a few NGOs offer a complete PHC complex. There are only 3 laboratories for general investigation. Drugs donated mainly by UNICEF and ODA are supplied through the NGOs, but there is always a shortage, especially chloroquine, ampicillin, eyedrops and Vit. A. The most common diseases are malaria, diarrhoea, skin disease and night blindness.
- 2.9 Wad El Bashir and Mayo have virtually no sanitation facilities. UNICEF is supporting MSF-Holland and ADRA Sudan sanitation programmes in Jebel Aulia and El Salaam.
- 2.10 Only some 9,000 children attend primary school from an estimated under 16 population of 150,000. No higher education is available within the camps.

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- 2.11 Income generation schemes are present in only three of the camps. These are all aimed at women, mainly in handicrafts training. Some 720 women have been trained in income generation skills.

3. Major Goals

- 3.1 To provide emergency relief assistance, primarily for women and children amongst 7.5 million displaced, war and drought affected populations.
To provide basic social services and rehabilitation measures to relocated populations, with special focus on the most vulnerable groups.

Programmes

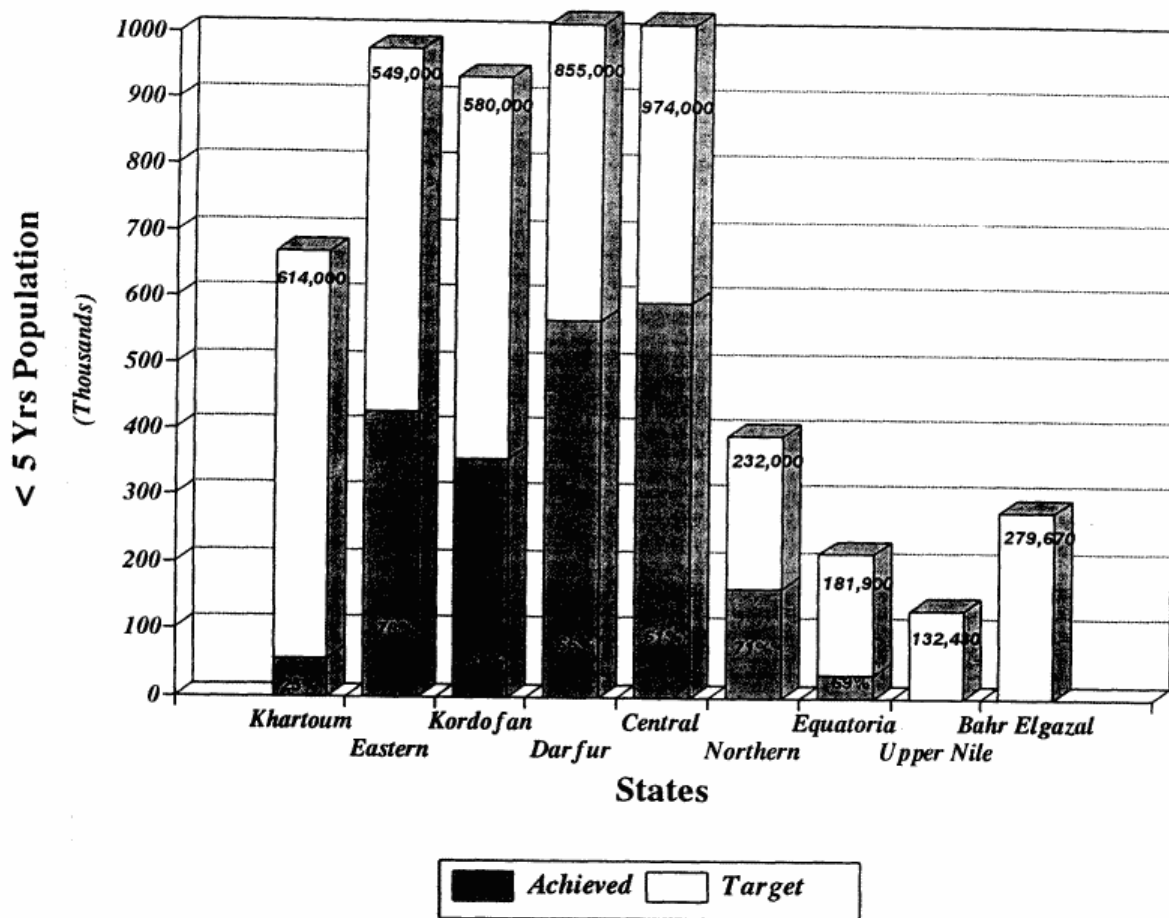
- 3.2 Based on priority problems identified by Needs Assessment Missions, operational capacity, access, security, and previous experiences, UNICEF is implementing an emergency programme that covers affected areas. Based in Khartoum and Nairobi, with extensive field presence, the programme is implemented in cooperation with the Government of Sudan, the SPLA factions, UN agencies and various NGOs. Funding remains a major constraint in meeting needs. Needs assessments conducted during October/November 1993 indicated a population of about 5.2 million in need of non-food assistance. UNICEF plans to reach about 80% of this population (4.1 million) with services such as health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, household food security and relief and shelter.
- 3.3 During 1993 UNICEF SCO Khartoum provided the following NGOs (local and international), with a range of items including drug kits, medical equipment, toilet soap, vaccine carriers, Vitamin A tabs, ropes, plastic sheeting, blankets, UNIMIX and BP-5 for use in their various emergency relief and rehabilitation projects in the various states:

NGO ¹	Location
ADRA	Khartoum
AICF	Equatoria
AMA	Khartoum
BASMA	Khartoum
CONCERN	Khartoum, Central, Upper Nile
DAWA ISLAMIYA	Khartoum, Kordofan, Darfur, Central, Upper Nile
FAR	Khartoum, Kordofan
GOAL	Khartoum
IARA	Khartoum, Upper Nile
LOWER SAXONY	Khartoum
MOWAFAG	Khartoum, Upper Nile
MSF-FRANCE	Khartoum
MSF-HOLLAND	Khartoum, Eastern, Upper Nile
SALESIAN FATHERS	Khartoum, Bahr El Ghazal
SCC	Upper Nile
SCF (UK)	Darfur
SCF (US)	Eastern
SPCR	Khartoum
SRC	Khartoum, Eastern, Central, Darfur, Kordofan
SUDANAID	Bahr El Ghazal
SUDRA	Khartoum

Emergency Health Services

- 3.4 In the context of the national polio/measles/Vitamin A campaign, the following graph (next page) illustrates the targets and achievements in respect of each state. The coverage averages 59.5%. Four provinces in Darfur, Central, Northern and Khartoum states had carried out mass immunisation of about 250,000 children as polio containment in November and December.

¹ See last page of report for full names of NGOs



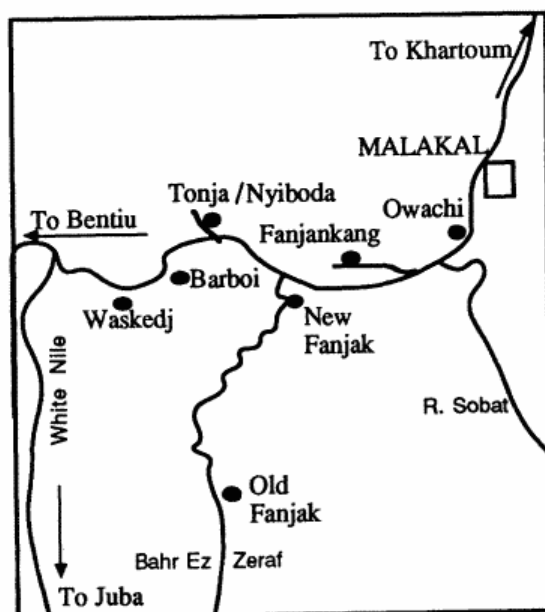
3.5 In areas covered by OLS/Nairobi, there are now 21 EPI service delivery points. Nearly 20 INGOs will be actively involved in the implementation of the campaign. In addition, 15 Sudanese NGOs have agreed to take part in the mobilization activities prior to the campaign.

3.6 The OLS/Nairobi EPI training officer has been preparing EPI teams for the campaign. Some 40 teams are currently in place, but more will be required. In the last two months, a cold chain technician has assisted with the installation and repair of refrigerators in some 12 locations. Three NGOs have been helped to establish new EPI programmes which should be functioning by the middle of March. There is a need for more refrigerators in field locations to enhance outreach activity.

- 3.7 During 1993, over 40,400 children under five were vaccinated against measles in Nimule (Equatoria).
- 3.8 In Ame (Equatoria), immunisation against measles continues with 5,300 children vaccinated in December. During the same month, six EPI vaccination trainees attended refresher courses in Nimule.
- 3.9 UNICEF has responded to the outbreak of measles in Karnai rural council (Darfur) by providing 0.2 MT of drugs (antibiotics, eye ointment, ORS and analgesics). Containment measures are proceeding with immunisation and Vit. A distribution.
- 3.10 The immunisation campaign reports vaccination with the first dose of polio vaccine in Meiram, Abyei, Rahmaniyyah and Angarko displaced camps (Kordofan) as follows:

CAMP	No of children immunized	% coverage
Meiram	4,830	99
Abyei	1,520	100
Rahmanniyah	386	100
Angarko	214	100

- 3.11 Consisting of one doctor, two medical assistants and two nurses, a UNICEF mobile medical team left Malakal on 30 January on board the WFP barge "Tabaldia" to provide curative and preventative services to an estimated 212,000 people including some 40,000 children, at the following locations: Owachi, Fanjankang, New Fanjak, Tonja/Nyiboda, Barboi, Waskedj and Old Fanjak.



Special attention was given to polio and measles vaccinations and distribution of Vitamin A for under fives as part of the national campaign. The team conducted nutrition surveys and carried out needs assessments in the health sector, as well as providing drugs and medical services. Owachi and Old Fanjak will be visited for the first time by a UNICEF medical team. The other 5 locations were visited by a mobile health team during October/November 1993.

- 3.12 In Owachi, the health team treated over 1,400 patients. In New Fanjak the team delivered a monthly quota of drugs to the MOH medical assistant, and a roll of plastic sheeting to the primary school for use as a roof. Some 470 patients were examined and treated. In Tonja the team examined and treated over 550 patients. A roll of plastic sheeting was provided for use as a roof in the primary school. The barge health team in Barboi. Some 240 patients were examined and treated. The following table shows immunisation services performed and results of surveys.

LOCATION	Children Immunized		No. of U5 surveyed	% malnourished	
	Polio	Measles		Severely	Moderately
Owachi	700	900	390	6.2	40
New Fanjak	450	600	244	16.4	51.2
Tonja	460	1,100	522	8.8	47.9
Barboi	190	280	140	7.2	35.8

3.13 In the context of the recent influxes, some 40 MT of assorted essential drugs have been pre-positioned in Malakal town for the next six months.

3.14 The UNICEF health/nutrition coordinator conducted a 7-day training course for TBAs at the midwifery school in Malakal.

3.15 The diseases treated in the MDM clinic in Waat (Upper Nile) during January are listed below, the commonest still being malaria and diarrhoea.

Malaria	32%
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Diarrhoea	26%
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Upper Respiratory Tract infections	23%
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Fever	8%
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Worms	9%
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Typhoid	1%
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3.16 During the third week of January, the MSF-H mother and child clinic in Waat vaccinated over 100 children against polio and measles. Total number of children under five treated in the last two weeks of January was 800. The clinic conducts

between 15 and 20 ante-natal consultations per day.

- 3.17 Following reports of meningitis in Magwe (Equatoria) in December, resulting in five deaths, a vaccination programme against the disease was started, which continued into January. Some 20,000 people have been vaccinated, and the situation is reportedly now under control.

Supplementary Feeding & Household Food Security

- 3.18 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.
- 3.19 The household food security (HHFS) project officer from UNICEF/OLS Nairobi visited Sudan (6-17 Feb) to assist in project design. Together with a HHFS team from UNICEF and RRC, he visited Upper Nile and Equatoria states to review plans for the project. It is proposed that each targeted household will be provided with 4-5 pieces of handtools, 10-25 kg seeds (maize, sorghum, groundnut, sesame, cow-pea and vegetable), and 2 reels of fishing twine and hooks where appropriate. A total number of 52,300 households have been targeted for seeds and tools, and another 22,000 for fishing equipment. In Upper Nile, 12,000 households in Malakal, Obel, Canal and Nagdiar will be assisted with the essential inputs for production. About 8,000 households have been targeted in the areas of Maban, Tonja, Owachi, Fanyakang, Barboi, Waskedj, New Fanjak and Bentiu. In the Malakal area, the project will also assist the development of blacksmith skills in order for local production of the required handtools. In Equatoria, 5,500 households will be targeted in the Juba area, 4,000 in Terekeka and Gamieza and 2,000 in Managalla, Nangalla,

Liria, Torit and Kapoeta. UNICEF is currently seeking funds to procure, transport and distribute the seeds and tools in time for the planting season.

- 3.20 The seed swap programme in Leer (Upper Nile) collected some 9 MT of seed between 9 and 15 January, bringing the total amount of seed collected from the start of the programme to 20 January to 107 MT. By the beginning of February, the target for the seed swap programme for 1993/94 of 130 MT had been realized, bringing the programme to an end.
- 3.21 In view of food shortages, UNICEF has distributed dry UNIMIX to mothers with children in Malakal town and increased the supply to Obel, Canal and Nagdiar displaced camps.
- 3.22 Some 1000 children (140 newcomers) attended the SCF-UK supplementary feeding programme in Waat (Upper Nile) during the period 30 January to 6 February, whilst some 35 children were discharged. The therapeutic programme reported an increase of children from 82 to 86 during the same period. The increase is the result of an influx of displaced families arriving from Padoi, Pieni, Motot, Tut and Pading villages in search of food.
- 3.23 The MDM feeding centre in Ayod (Upper Nile) registered an increase in the number of children during December. The therapeutic feeding had some 50 beneficiaries, while the supplementary feeding programme supported over 130 children.
- 3.24 UNICEF is providing the supplementary food for the MSF-F feeding centres in Akon (Bahr El Ghazal), which support some 480 children. Some 90 children are registered for therapeutic feeding.
- 3.25 The GOAL feeding centre in Ame (Equatoria) reports over 60 beneficiaries receiving therapeutic feeding and 450 receiving supplementary feeding at end January.
- 3.26 The GOAL supplementary feeding programme in the Mayo Farms displaced camp

(Khartoum) provides weekly rations of dura, lentils, oil, sugar and DSM for some 150 children under five. 250 children per week are monitored for growth.

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education

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.

- 3.27 **Present status:** During 1993, 2,800 VIP (ventilated improved pit) latrines out of a targeted 3,000 were constructed in Khartoum state, whilst 15 targeted boreholes were drilled. In Kordofan, 652 boreholes were drilled and 1,485 VIP latrines and 60 school latrines were constructed. 19 new boreholes were drilled, 180 handpumps maintained and 30 household latrines installed in Equatoria state. 53 household latrines were installed in Upper Nile. In Bahr El Ghazal, 45 boreholes were drilled and 38 household latrines installed.
- 3.28 Health education training continues in Obel and Canal. During January, a UNICEF water consultant and the UNICEF health/nutrition coordinator stationed in Malakal, conducted a series of training courses on water and environmental sanitation issues in the displaced camps, in collaboration with the state health education team. Five health committees for each camp, consisting of participants from Dawa Islamiya, IARA, SRC, together with sanitary overseers from Canal and Obel, and several community leaders, were trained. Training included the construction of demonstration VIP latrines.
- 3.29 UNICEF and IARA signed a letter of agreement to implement an Emergency Water and Sanitation Project in Malakal, Nagdiar, Obel and Canal. The main objective of the project is to reduce the level of water-borne diseases by providing safe water. This will be achieved by the installation of four rapid sand filter water treatment

plants, one in each location, which will provide 1,600,000 litres of drinking water per day. The project also includes the construction of 100 community pit latrines and 10 in each of the displaced camps.

3.30 In Ame (Equatoria), the UNICEF water team repaired pumps for seven boreholes in December.

3.31 The UNICEF water team installed two Daba pumps in Walgak and Lancken (Upper Nile) at the beginning of January.

Displaced Movement/Relief & Shelter

3.32 The long drawn civil war, political unrest and a succession of droughts in the country has meant an increase in the number of displaced people. The composition of the displaced changed in 1992, with new populations forced to move by the surge in the armed conflict while some of the drought displaced were able to return to their home areas. Due to the lack of food for distribution, many of the displaced in Wau left for south Darfur or south Kordofan and some have been absorbed in the local community. The influx of displaced from northern Bahr el Ghazal to Southern Kordofan continues. There are about 150,000 displaced persons at present in displaced camps or peace villages in the south Kordofan transitional zone, most of them women and children who live in very difficult conditions and are in great need of help. Some 300,000 displaced people have been resettled in four official camps in Khartoum are in need of food and non-food items. 60,000 displaced people have taken refuge in the displaced camps in Malakal following SPLA interfactional fighting in Upper Nile. There is also a population of over 100,000 residents in Malakal, many of them requiring assistance. Recent military activities in the south have led to further displacements (see page 1). Urgent interventions are needed in the fields of household food security, upgrading health facilities, staff training, and improving water and sanitation facilities.

3.33 The food situation in the displaced camps Obel, Nagdiar and Canal (Upper Nile) is

deteriorating causing a backward influx of the displaced from the camps to Malakal. The local state relief committees are reviewing the situation.

- 3.34 Recent influxes in the Malakal area include some 4000 Nuer and Dinka from Waat, Ayot, Akobo, Duk Padiet and Duk Paweil at the Canal displaced camp. Another 220 have been reported at Nagdiar, and 140 at Obel. Travelling with their livestock, in search of water, the general health status of the new arrivals is reported to be fairly good, with no noticeable diseases among them. Although Nasir and Fanjak (where water is available) would have been nearer, they have elected to travel the longer distance to the displaced camps in order to avoid clashes with tribes in nearby areas. A further influx of some 50,000 is expected.
- 3.35 Some 200 people are reported to have arrived from the Nuba mountains to Karapi, north of Nimule (Equatoria) .
- 3.36 Towards the end of January, some 2,500 returnees were reported to have reached El Buram (Kordofan). UNICEF has provided UNIMIX, blankets and drugs. Meanwhile, the Peace and Resettlement Administration (PRA) has announced that five further areas near Talodi (Kordofan) with displaced communities and returnees have been made accessible for assistance. The table below shows the names of the villages and the returnee population in each. UNICEF has supplied drugs, blankets and vaccines as initial emergency assistance.

Village	Population
Farink	3,553
Um Dihaib	7,381
Ellink	827
Kaoda	432
Njakma	756
Total	12,949

- 3.37 2,250 plastic sheets for as many families and 14,000 blankets (2 per family) were

distributed in Mayo Farms displaced camp (Khartoum) at the end of January/ beginning February, after registration for numbers by GOAL.

Emergency Education

3.38 **Present status:** Upto the end of February 1994, the following educational items were provided to schools in all the southern and northern states by the UNICEF Emergency Education Project:

Tarpaulin rolls	220 m
School furniture sets	3,226
Teacher guide books	5,847
Textbooks	197,512
Blackboards	6,175
Packs of chalk white	61,858
Pencils	887,760
Exercise books	1,404,900
Geometry sets	78,000
Slates	61,205

3.39 In the context of the Emergency Education project in Malakal, a total of 66 classrooms have so far been rehabilitated and 38 temporary classrooms erected. This has changed the appearance of Malakal town, since classrooms no longer look like mere frames holding a torn roof. A total number of 86 schools have been supplied with basic educational materials which will benefit some 25,000 pupils, of which, over 9,000 are girls. To improve educational effectiveness, an additional 100 teachers from Fanjak, Nagdiar, Obel, Canal, Warajok, Wau-Shilluk, Kodok and Malakal town attended a refresher teacher training course.

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- 3.40 In the displaced camp of Nagdiar, where the population is mainly Nuer, Shilluk and Dinka, a national NGO, Mowafag, runs a private school attended by 465 pupils (170 girls). UNICEF has supplied educational materials. Another NGO, Dawa Islamiya, runs a Khalwa (pre-school) for some 300 pupils (50 girls). A government run primary school benefits some 160 pupils (39 girls).
- 3.41 Dawa Islamiya also runs a primary school accommodating some 670 children in Obel 1, and supports a dilapidated classroom in Obel 3. No educational facilities have been established in Obel 2 (estimated population 2,800 -Nuer and Dinka). It is estimated that some 400 displaced children are of school-going age. IARA (a national NGO) has agreed to erect the shelter necessary to start a school. UNICEF has provided blackboards, chalk white, pencils and exercise books.
- 3.42 In Canal, two basic schools, using UNICEF educational materials serve the population which consists mainly of Shilluk, Nuer and Dinka. The Faruq school benefits 190 pupils (64 girls) at primary level, and provides adult education for approximately 62 people (mainly women). The Canal Primary school accommodates 511 pupils (158 girls).
- 3.43 In Wau, state level distribution of UNICEF supplied educational materials and textbooks to benefit over 13,000 boys and some 8,200 girls is now complete. Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms is proceeding well. Tarpaulin sheets have been supplied to the Salesian Fathers to use as roofing for the St Michael School in Loloko. Altogether, 30 sheets were airlifted to Wau for distribution to Jabal Al Khayr, Nazareth, Dirakok, Marial Agith, Bahr Sharqi, Rumbek, Tonj and Grogrial.

Aircraft/Barge/Rail Operations

- 3.44 During the month of February, the UNICEF Khartoum-based Twin Otter covered some 90 flying hours. 124 passengers were flown and the total weight of cargo transported amounted to some 31 MT. Total flying hours so far this year are 185. Total cargo carried this year amounting to 57 Mt is more than the 54 MT transported

during the whole of 1991.

- 3.45 WFP airdrop operations-ex-Khartoum still continuing with 606 MT of food relief assistance delivered to Akon, Pibor, Waat and Gogriol, reaching an estimated 112,000 beneficiaries. Airlift/airdrop ex-Lokichokio totals 1,968 MT.
- 3.46 Juba ex-Entebbe airlift of maize (to be purchased in Uganda with ODA funds) will begin soon.
- 3.47 WFP chartered pusher Biarritz, departed Bor and completed off-loading in Malek, Pariak, Panwell, Wechnyang, Bor Majong, Mabior and Gemeiza. The 673 Mt allocated for Juba will be delivered to Bor due to the low water level. Tabaldia started from Malakal on 30 January for the Tonja-Fanjak corridor loaded with 1,800 MT which were delivered to the following locations: Owachi, Fanjankang, New Fanjak, Tonja/Nyiboda, Barboi, Waskedj and Old Fanjak, benefiting some 212,000 people. The convoy proceeded to Atar to conduct a joint WFP/RRC assessment of the area where the food situation is reported to be critical. In Atar, some members of the team were detained by SPLA troops (for details see page 1) El Canal and Ghareb El Nuer are awaiting GOS clearance to change Nagdiar/Nasir corridor to Baliet/Nasir due to unsafe road conditions. Total barge deliveries for 1994 so far are some 3,240 MT of relief food to benefit an estimated 310,000 beneficiaries.
- 3.48 The WFP relief train for the Wau corridor is on hold, while negotiations take place on safe passage. WFP is planning to deliver 1,500 MT. It is expected to depart 1 March.

4. Status of Funding

- 4.1 The total UNICEF component of the 1994 SEPHA appeal for the Sudan is US\$ 40.4 million, slightly less than last year's. Of this, \$21.05 million (52%) is proposed for relief operations from Khartoum, and US\$ 19.3 (48%) for Nairobi operations.
- 4.2 By the end of February, receipts amount to US\$3.45 million. While this is a significant improvement over last year's funding situation for the same time period, it represents only about 17% of the total appeal.
- 4.3 About 80% of the funds received, some US\$2.79 million, are earmarked for Nairobi, and constitute about 14% of Nairobi's estimated requirements. Khartoum receipts total US\$664,389, more than half of which is made up of the Khartoum share of a 1993 CIDA contribution. This amounts to only 3% of the Khartoum appeal.

Status of UNICEF Assisted Emergency Programmes
(in millions US \$)

Programme	Appealed 1994	Funded 1994
Health	8.60	.505
Nutrition	1.95	0
Water & Sanitation	7.88	0
Shelter, Relief & Rehabilitation	4.96	.599
Education	3.75	0
Aircraft Ops/Logistics	9.32	0
Household Food Security	3.94	2.35
TOTAL	40.4	3.45

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- 4.4 Emergency supplementary funds available in 1994 for Khartoum, including carry-over, amount to US\$ 7.1 million, with call forwards of about US\$ 5.3 (74%) as of 27 February.

Emergency Programme (1994)

Programme	Code	Funding			Call Forward 94			Implementation Rates %		
		GR ²	SF ³	Total	GR	SF	Total	GR	SF	Total
Household Food Security	MZ910-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Health	MZ 910-02	0	2,213,993	2,213,993	0	1,757,824	1,757,824	NA	79.4	79.4
Nutrition	MZ 910-03	0	886,605	886,605	0	531,074	531,074	NA	59.9	59.9
Water & Sanitation	MZ 910-04	0	2,010,743	2,010,743	0	1,713,245	1,713,245	NA	85.2	85.2
Shelter & Rehab.	MZ 910-05	0	394,384	394,384	0	324,000	324,000	NA	82.2	82.2
Programme Support	MZ 910-06	0	275,622	275,622	0	190,592	190,592	NA	56.6	56.6
Education	MZ 910-07	0	1,335,058	1,335,058	0	755,772	755,772	NA	56.6	56.6
Total		0	7,116,405	7,116,405	0	5,272,507	5,272,507 0	NA	74.1	74.1

As of 27 February 1994

² GR - General resources

³ SF - Special funds

5. Status of Staff/Recruitment

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) Asst. Proj. Off.	NO-A	92791
"	Mohamed, Mekki A/N.	Off.	NO-B	89323
"	Abdel Rahmin, Awadia	Sec/Admin Asst.	GS-5	02177
"	Hamadtou, Hassan	Senior Secretary	GS-4	36224
"	Hasseib, Juma Mohd.	Driver	GS-2	84157
"	Ebrahim Bushara Ebrahim	Driver	GS-2	92795
	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
	Goda Omer, J	Radio Operator	28/02/94	
	Mohamed El Nur	Watchman	28/2/94	
	Fadul F. El Mola	Watchman	28/2/94	
	Halima A. Kalam	Cleaner	28/2/94	
Malakal	Deng, Humoon Chol	Asst.Proj. Off.	NO-B	92793
	Franic Philip doka	Driver	GS-2	92799
	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
	Ajak, Willam Oyath	Watchman	13/07/94	
	Cosmos Yor Yeijak	Clerk/typist	22/03/94	

Juba	Z. M. Mkumbwa	RPO	L-4	93051
"	Saeed A. Awadalla	Project Officer	NO-C	93061
"	Nart Land, P	Asst.Ops.Off.	NO-B	92792
"	Habib, Rita N	Senior Secretary	GS-5	36220
"	Losio, Emmanuel G	Admin/Fin. Asst	GS-5	02179
"	Kenyi, Anthony Paul	Supply Asst	GS-5	92807
"	Mohamed ElHaj Badi	Driver	GS-2	92796
"				
"				
"	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"				
"	Promo, Yonama Iyowa	Watchman	15/04/94	
"	Joseph, B. Tombura	"	15/05/94	
"	Samson, Agrey A.	"	11/03/94	
"	Rita M. Matere	Cleaner/Messngr	13/03/94	
"	Scopas M. Isaiah	Watchman	15/05/94	
"	Simon Taban Subek	Watchman	14/04/94	
"	Ezbon Longa Bojo	Watchman	31/05/94	
"	Samson Akuma Nyimba	Watchman	13/03/94	
Port Sudan	Willi, Edward	Res. Proj. Off.	NO-A	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	31/8/94	
"	A/Alla Ali Adam	Watchman	31/8/94	
"	Adam Osman H.	Watchman "	31/8/94	
"	Adam Ali Hussein	Watchman "	31/8/94	
El Fasher	Mohamed El Faki	Proj. Off.(WES)	NO-C	93462
"	Ali Abbas F.	Proj. Off (PHC)	NO-C	93066
"	Ahmed Abdallah Hassan	Driver	GS-2	92797
"				
"	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"				
"	Hamad, A/Gadir	Emerg. Coord.	16/05/94	
"	Khogali, Osama M.	Project Asst.	23/04/94	
"	Swar, Mohd. Ali	Adm/Fin Asst.	14/05/94	
"	Elhag, Fatima, Omer	Secretary	28/02/94	
"	Mohamed, Adam A.	Watchman	31/08/94	

Wau	Rose Lisok Paulino Eisa Ahmed Musa	Asst. Proj. Off. Driver	NO-B GS-2	92794 92798
"	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
	Gisma Haroun	Secretary	23/04/94	
Sennar	Willem, Heijstek Akoi Jok Deng	Driller/Inst. Driller/Mech.	NO-4 GS-7	85479 93461
OLS Nairobi	Philip D. O'Brien	Chief of Ops.	L-5	89819
"	A. Owereko	Ops. Officer	P-4	89821
"	S. Burnheim	Proj. Coord.	L-4	89697
"	R. Amirian	Supp/Log Off.	L-2	89827
"	P. Kouko	AFO	NOB	90338
"	P. Oriedo	ASO	GS-7	89832
"	K. Gichinga	Fin. Asst	GS-7	89843
"	O. Meada	Fin/Acct		90339
"	S. Ogweno	Sup/Proc. Asst		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
Kongor	J. Odenyo			
Akon	A. Akbar	Driver		
Akobo	A. Murfitt F. Caley	Fisherman		
Loki	D. Kagunda Betty Press			
Yambio	I. Sharp			
Nimule	J. Abenda M. Auguste J. Mwavula G. Wekesa	Res. Proj. Officer Res. Proj. Officer Driver Driver		
Nasir	J. Johnson A. Mbugua P. Nichols	Res. Proj. officer Asst. Vet. Officer Programme Coord.		
Leer	M. Okongo	Agic. consultant		

Mundri	T. Leyland A. Mbugua	Vet. Consultant Vet. Assistant		
Akot	S.Blakeway			
Lokichokio	O.Predja	Camp Manager	L-3	89828
"	H. Were	Res. Proj. Officer		
"	D. Kagunda	Res. Proj. Officer		
"	A. Kellet	Res. Proj. Officer		
"	J. Odenyo	EPI Officer	GS-7	89848
"	R. Mungela	Radio Opr.	GS-4	89851
"	P. Kiboi	Fin. Clerk	GS-3	89855
"	S. Loyanai	Off. Clerk	GS-3	89856
"	J. Ngaira	Aircraft Rec.	GS-3	89852
"	P. Latelengo	Sr. Storeman	GS-3	89853
	W. Engome	Sr. Storeman	GS-2	89859
	J. Kibara	Driver	GS-2	89857
	S. Kwoi	"		
	M. Okongo	Agric.consultant		
	D. Hughes	Household Food Sec. Coord.		

6. Status of Supplies in Pipeline (Khartoum)

Prog. Name & Code	SCF	Value (US\$)	TAD	Status & Date			
				CFed	POed	ETA	Rced
Water & Sanitation MZ 910	Spares for grnrator & Tyres/tubes 92/0275	157,634	03/93	12/10/92	18/2/93 18/2/93	4/11/93 4/11/93	6/11/93 6/11/93
	Spare parts for electro M. instrum 93/0101	2,720	12/93	19/1/93	30/9/93	29/5/93	-
	Spare parts forAquadrill 93/0103	60,000	07/93	01/02/93	12/8/93	-	-
	S/parts for w.well drilling rig 93/0103-1	72,870	07/93	01/02/93	12/8/93	-	-
	Office Equipt. &Supplies 93/0105	4,249	08/93	21/02/93	21/2/93	30/11/93	30/11/93
	Cement for h/pumps & latrines constr. 93/0107	24,000	03/93	04/11/93	9/5/93 11/5/93	- -	- -
	S/parts for gen. - Kord & D. 93/0111-1	1,593	03/93	21/02/93	14/03/93	-	-
	Batteries for vehicles 93/0114-1						
	Misc. 93/0119-1	5,000	12/93	22/03/93	25/04/93 29/04/93 05/05/93 07/06/93 05/12/93 05/12/93	-	-

A/Cs for proj.offices 93/0120-1	3,090	04/93	22/03/93	02/05/93	-	-
Workshop & Camping Equip. 93/0124	39,467	11/93	13/04/93	13/04/93	18/01/94	18/01/94
Tool Kits & Spares For IND.M.II H/Pumps 93/0125-1	26,400	10/93	29/04/93	29/7/93	-	-
Squat Slabs For Latrine Construction 93/0128	36,000	10/93	29/04/93	16/7/93	30/10/93	25/11/93
Toyota L/Cruisers 93/0129-1	73,003	10/93	20/10/93	23/6/93	13/09/93	23/11/93
Spares For Pergussion Rig 93/0130-1	39,708	10/93	11/05/93	25/6/93	25/09/93	20/11/93
India M.2 h/pump galvan. 93/0132-1	9,540	12/93	26/05/93	14/10/93	-	-
Mercedes Benz truck Compressors 93/0134-1	490,000	12/93	6/6/93	6/8/93 13/08/93 16/11/93 09/12/93	03/11/93 - - -	3/11/93 - - -
Toyota L/cruiser 93/0135-1	33,930	12/93	07/06/93	10/08/93	-	-
A/Cs for office 93/0136-1	3,050	09/93	02/07/93	19/09/93	-	-
Toyota Land Cruisers 93/0137	109,560	12/93	19/8/93	7/9/93	2/11/93	24/11/93
Toyota L/Cruis. 4WD P/up 93/0138-1	49,500	12/93	19/8/93	7/9/93	2/11/93	24/11/93
Culture medium Chemical Turbidimeter Chemicals 93/0139-1	107 3,186 991 3,559	12/93	23/8/93	1/11/93 14/10/93 24/11/93 14/10/93	29/12/93 16/01/94 15/11/93 13/01/94	29/12/93 16/01/94 15/11/93 13/01/94
Oil 93/0144-1	12,482	04/94	22/09/93	03/11/93	12/01/94	12/01/94

Health MZ 910	Batteries 93/0309	178	10/93	14/4/93	9/8/93	25/10/93	9/11/93
	Needles & Syringes 93/0305	225,000	06/93	25/2/93	--	--	--
	Batteries 93/0310	356	10/93	21/4/93	9/8/93	25/10/93	9/11/93
	Batteries 93/0311	284	10/93	21/4/93	9/8/93	25/10/93	9/11/93
	Batteries 93/0312	213	10/93	21/4/93	9/8/93	25/10/93	9/11/93
	batteries 93/0313	356	10/93	21/4/93	9/8/93	25/10/93	9/11/93
	Batteries 93/0314	142	10/93	21/4/93	9/8/93	25/10/93	9/11/93
	Batteries Toyota spare parts 93/0315	142 8,175	10/93 10/93	21/4/93 21/04/93	9/8/93 19/08/93	25/10/93 03/01/94	9/11/93 03/01/94
	Batteries 93/0316	35	10/93	21/4/93	9/8/93	25/10/93	9/11/93
	Batteries 93/0318	35	10/93	21/4/93	9/8/93	25/10/93	9/11/93
	Toyota Landcruiser 93/0325	40,857	12/93	31/8/93	6/10/93	1/12/93	22/12/93
	Iodine caps 93/0326	103,284	12/93	8/9/93	20/9/93	1/12/93	30/11/93
	Menengitis vacc.	88,001 95,346	12/93 01/93	25/11/93 15/01/93	3/12/93 05/01/93	13/12/93 21/01/93	14/12/93 21/01/93

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	comprises of 32 drugs at health center level
Booster Kit	additional drug items for HC kit
Hospital Kit	comprises of 66 drug items at hospital level
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts for treatment of dehydration
PHCU	a health post or station manned by a community health worker
Supplementary Kit	comprises of emergency drugs and basic medical equipments
Supplementary Kit II	drugs for replenishing supplementary kit

Abbreviations

AAIN	Action Africa in Need	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
AICF	Action Internationale Centre Le Faim	NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
AMA	African Muslim Agency	OLS	Operation Lifeline Sudan
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	RASS	Relief Association of Southern Sudan
CMA	Christian Mission Aid	SCC	Sudan Council of Churches
CRRS	Cush Relief and Rehabilitation Society	SCF	Save the Children Fund
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	SPCR	Sudan Popular Committee for Relief
DOT	Diocese of Torit	SPLA/M	Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization	SRC	Sudanese Red Crescent
FAR	Fellowship for African Relief	SRRA	Sudan Relief & Rehabilitation Association
FFW	Food for Work	SUDRA	Sudan Development and Relief Association
GOS	Government of Sudan	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IARA	Islamic African Relief Agency	UNICEF	United Nation's Children's Fund
IAS	International Aid Sweden	WFP	World Food Programme
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	WVI	World Vision International
ICS	International Communications System		
IRC	International Rescue Committee		
LWF	Lutheran World Federation		
MDM	Medecins du Monde		
MEDIC	Medical Emergency Development		
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontiers		
MT	Metric Tonnes		



File: Sudan new States

