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UNICEF Emergency Programme Status: Sudan, October/November 1993

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November 1993

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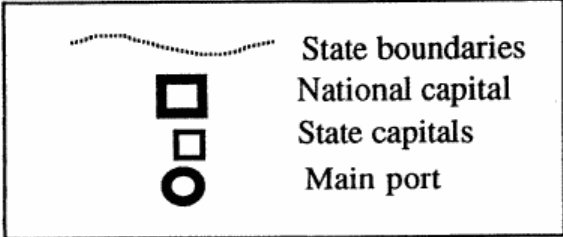
Emergency Programme Status



Sudan, October/November 1993

UNICEF

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File: Map of Sudan

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Emergency Programme Status
Sudan, October/November 1993

1. General Situation

- 1.1 The end of 1993 promises to be a period of intensive discussions on humanitarian operations in the Sudan. The UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for Humanitarian Affairs for the Sudan, Mr Vieri Traxler, is scheduled to visit Sudan from 7-15 December. A preparatory visit by Mr Charles LaMunier -Deputy to the USG for Humanitarian Affairs and Director DHA/UNDRO Geneva, scheduled for 29/30 November, was cancelled at the last moment. Mr Gasper Biro, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan is also expected. After his last visit to Sudan (10/9), Mr Biro submitted an interim report to the Second Committee of the General Assembly. The Sudanese Foreign Minister (25/11) described the report as being inaccurate, lacking any proof and distorting facts pertinent to the delivery of relief supplies, recalling the fact that the international community had recently hailed the GOS after it had delivered food to the affected people in the south by train from Babanusa.
- 1.2 UNICEF's Goodwill Ambassador Ms Tetsuko Kuroyanagi will be visiting Sudan in December to shoot a fundraising TV programme.
- 1.3 An "Informal Consultation on Priority Emergency Needs in Sudan" held in Geneva on 28 September, was attended by key UN, Donor and NGO representatives. Ambassador Traxler gave an overview of the political context and background to his August visit to Sudan, whilst Mr Per Janvid, Special Coordinator, UNDP, Khartoum delivered an update on the status of current programmes in the country and implementation of the agreements on increased access and NGO operations. Problem areas were :
- closing of certain road access which necessitated the use of aircraft as the only way to lift relief goods, hence increasing the financial cost of maintaining operations;
 - delays in customs clearances, work and travel permits, recruitment of national staff;
 - looting by SPLA.
- Participants acknowledged the steps taken by the GOS to facilitate NGO activities within the country, but noted that additional progress was required to implement all provisions of the relevant agreements.

- 1.4 Also at the same meeting, eight UN Agencies presented documents indicating a total of US\$105 million in funding requests to the donors. A number of agencies took this opportunity to revise the requests they had made through the 1993 SEPHA Appeal for Sudan, launched in January 1993. (For details of funding requests see page 24).
- 1.5 UNICEF emergency operations in Sudan were discussed at the Mid-term Review (18 to 20 October) held between the GOS and UNICEF, where the UNICEF Representative highlighted the principles and achievements of OLS, and appealed for more access to affected areas and acknowledged the participation of INGOs in ongoing assessments. Following the Mid Term Review a consensus statement was issued which highlighted the need for greater access, acceleration of vaccination services, and increasing efforts on rehabilitation and household food security in a move towards future development efforts. There would be more cooperation between UNICEF and both national and international NGOs, and the RRC, in emergency programme planning, and needs assessment missions, with UNICEF providing technical assistance as required. UNICEF would develop ways to increase its transport capacity by wider use of barges, trains, roads and air transport. Particular attention would be given to timely delivery of travel permits and uninterrupted radio communication.
- 1.6 The Revolutionary Command Council dissolved itself (16/10), and appointed Lt. General Omer Al-Bashir as the President of the Republic.
- 1.7 Welcoming Mr Ahmed Suleiman as Sudan's newly appointed ambassador to the U.S. (1/10), President Clinton said the appointment came at a time of great difficulty in U.S.- Sudanese relations. He added that the problems between the two countries had nothing to do with Islam, but focused on very serious issues, including terrorism, human rights, peace and the humanitarian well-being of all peoples. Ambassador Suleiman stated that he was under strict instructions from his government to exert his utmost possible efforts to overstep all of the hurdles in the relations between the two countries.
- 1.8 The State Minister at the Presidency, Dr Ghazi Salah-Eldin stated (11/10) that the U.S administration's decision to designate Sudan a state sponsor of acts of international terrorism did not receive any response from the international community. He also pointed out that the U.S. administration was behind issuance of the unjust U.N. resolution on allegations of abuse of human rights in the Sudan, adding that the resolution was aimed at undermining Sudan's

Islamic orientation and political independence. Dr Salah-Eldin further stated that Sudan's membership at the IMF had not been dropped, but only suspended, and that this would not affect the Sudan.

- 1.9 Former American President Jimmy Carter repeated (19/10) his criticism of the U.S. administration's decision to place Sudan on the list of terrorist states, stating that the time was inappropriate, and that this decision could force Sudan to sever its ties with the West and resort exclusively to other countries considered by the West as extremist states.
- 1.10 The Central Bank of Sudan declared new financial policies (15/10) according to which all foreign currency must be deposited into bank accounts by 6 November. A dual currency exchange system has been reintroduced, giving individuals a more preferential rate as opposed to institutions, including UN agencies and NGOs. It will be recalled that one of the principles of OLS when it was first launched in 1989, already stated in basic agreements between the UN and GOS, was that the best available rate of exchange would be provided for relief operations.
- 1.11 The leaders of the SPLM/SPLA and SPLM-United met in Washington on 22 October in the context of a symposium on Sudan. The following agreement was reached, although the two leaders could not agree on signing the same document(due to differences over the names of their organisations):
 - the right of self-determination for the people of southern Sudan, Nuba mountains and marginalised areas;
 - an agenda for peace reconciliation, unity and democracy to be set;
 - recognition that the conflict between the two factions should be resolved through peaceful and democratic means;
 - to appreciate and encourage the regional effort for peace, reconciliation and unity in southern Sudan, Nuba mountains and other marginalised areas, and call upon the international community to support this effort.
 - to cooperate and facilitate relief work in areas where people are affected by war, famine and disease.
 - to oppose the policies of GOS, and other subsequent regimes that deny the right to self-determination of the people of southern Sudan, Nuba mountains and other marginalised areas;

-
- to inform regional leaders of this agreement and to urge that a follow-up meeting take place no later than 15 November 1993.
- 1.12 The GOS described the meeting as a hostile act directed against the Sudan and said that it is a call for the continuation of the war in Sudan (SUNA, 27/10). The Minister of Foreign Affairs described (30/10) the Washington Symposium as a blatant interference in Sudan's internal affairs and stated that the GOS had declined to participate because all those who had been invited were opponents to the government. He called on the opposition to return to the country and to join hands with their brothers in the homeland.
- 1.13 Critical fuel shortages are still being reported nationwide, occasionally hindering the procurement of fuel by relief transporters, hence causing constraints in moving commodities through private agents. However, the Port Sudan UNICEF office reports that supplies worth US\$ 500,000 weighing a total of over 125 MT were cleared and transported to support UNICEF projects.
- 1.14 Kenya's President Moi, who is also the chairman of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification (IGADD) committee for solving the Southern Sudan problem, met with the Prime Ministers of the four IGADD states (6/11) in Kampala at the Summit Conference of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of East and Southern Africa, to set up principles for solving the problem. The peace initiative got underway with President Moi conducting a first series of meetings in Kampala with President Al Bashir and the leaders of the two SPLA factions.
- 1.15 Sudan's Minister of State (Social Planning) in a statement at the UN (16/11) reaffirmed that assistance to the needy in all parts of the country was first and foremost the responsibility of GOS, which welcomes the efforts and support of the UN and the international community. Pending the achievement of a peaceful settlement, GOS fully supports the emphasis placed on the concept of relief, rehabilitation and development in the Secretary-General's report. On the question of enhanced access and better cooperation with the UN system and NGOs, the Minister quoted WFP figures for food delivery to the south, and stated that 70 locations were now being served by the UN as compared to 21 accessible sites during Under-Secretary General Eliasson's visit to Khartoum a year ago. A focal point, the Commission on Voluntary Agencies (COVA), was established to encourage more participation between GOS and

INGOs. The government had made available more pushers and barges to increase the capacity of low cost river transport and reduce costly air transport. He stated that problems still remained as actions were taken without consultation/agreement of GOS e.g: the use of relief aircraft for the purpose of transporting combatants of the rebel groups; transporting journalists and parliamentarians into the country ; undertaking cross border operations and the arrangement of a workshop on the formulation of a new syllabus for the schools in the southern region. He asked that special attention be given to building up government institutions dealing with emergencies, and strengthening national NGOs.

- 1.16 The General Assembly of the UN at its 48th session, in it's annual resolution on humanitarian operations in Sudan, called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs of the country, including the recovery and rehabilitation needs. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilise and coordinate resources and support to the Sudan, to assess the emergency situation and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.
- 1.17 WFP emergency food aid movements for this year amount to some 230,000 MT despatched to various locations in the Sudan ex P.Sudan, Kenya and Uganda out of a total arrival of some. The total requirement for 1993 has been estimated at about 327,500 MT, against total receipts of 280,000, which leaves a shortfall of some 50,000 tons. Sudan's new Minister of Finance has advised that an additional 21,000 MT GOS sorghum will be made available in December, with the remaining 60,000 to be provided from the new harvest commencing in January. So far, GOS allocations for relief operations in both government and SPLA held areas are 72,000 representing about 47 % of the promised 153,000 MT.
- 1.18 UNICEF Kenya refuted a Kenya Times newspaper report (17/11) which stated that UN staff had been arrested in Lokichokio with guns and ammunition.
- 1.19 A delegation of RRC/Donors/UNICEF visited Malakal on 9 November. The team included the US and French Ambassadors, the EEC Delegate, the MSF-H Country Director, the RRC Assistant Commissioner for Rehabilitation, and the UNICEF Representative and staff.
- 1.20 As usual, UNICEF participated in weekly UN/Donor and GOS/UN/Donor supervisory group meetings during the two months. Eight weekly updates were issued since 7 October.

2. Impact on Women & Children

- 2.1 A resurgence of poliomyelitis and measles is occurring in Sudan and transmission of wild poliovirus is probably occurring in all states. Population movements due to drought and civil unrest are likely to result in further dissemination of wild poliovirus in Sudan resulting in additional cases of poliomyelitis. One of the main reasons for the resurgence is the declining OPV3 vaccination coverage (53% in 1992 as opposed to 63% in 1991), due to inadequate GOS funding and frequent management changes. During the period May to October some 220 cases of polio were reported from various locations in the Sudan. The first outbreak was reported in May in Nyala. By 20 October, the number of cases reported in Darfur reached 140 . This was followed by outbreaks in the Central State (June), Kordofan (July) and Equatoria (July). Following this, a polio campaign for children under 5 in Nyala and El Fasher was carried out in October. Vaccination efforts in the rural areas are continuing. Experience shows that polio outbreaks cannot be contained through routine immunisation programmes alone. Mass campaign strategies such as national immunisation days are needed to interrupt the continuing and increasing polio virus transmission in Sudan. UNICEF is discussing with MOH and WHO the possibility of a national polio and measles plus campaign to begin in early 1994.
- 2.2 The joint UN/GOS/NGO assessment missions for 1993/94 have now been completed with over 60 locations in the the three southern states, in addition to Kordofan and Darfur, visited between October and November 1993. Over 1.2 m people were assessed from Khartoum and a similar number from Lokichokio. A comprehensive report on the needs of southern Sudan for 1994 is being prepared.
- 2.3 Assessments for Wau indicate that the resident population is some 95,000 people, of which about 13,000 are scattered in three displaced camps in the immediate surroundings. The Eastern Bank camp has a total figure of 6,000 beneficiaries, with an influx of 250 from Yirol and Rumbek, and 620 from Tonj, who are unregistered. Marial Ajith camp has 2,500 beneficiaries, mainly Dinka. The new displaced in 1993 have been arriving at the rate of 4 to 10 per day, from Aweil and Ariath. Moi-Moi camp, which is more a gathering place where relief food is distributed monthly, has only 10-20 persons in residence. Reports indicate that at least 3,350 people received food aid here in September, after which many of them returned to their home areas. The sole source of income for some displaced families is fire-

wood collection and fishing. Access to relief food in reasonable quantities and to affordable cereals in the market continues to be difficult for the displaced in Wau town and in the camps. Environmental sanitation in Wau and the displaced camps is almost non-existent. Of the 300 existing hand pumps in Wau town, 213 are functioning. Marial Ajith camp has 3 hand pumps within a radius of 200 meters, of which only 2 are accessible to the displaced. Four handpumps exist within one km from the Eastern Bank camp, however only one is available to the displaced.

- 2.4 In Maban Rural Council, Upper Nile state, the population of the 48 villages contained within the area is estimated at 47,000. There is one badly-equipped dispensary for the whole area, which is located centrally in Al Bonj village. The dispensary does not receive any regular supply of drugs. An NGO (Mowafag) maintains a pharmacy which sells drugs at cost price. Mowafag also provides a medical assistant to the dispensary. There is no immunisation facility, or any supplementary food/feeding centres. Malaria, diarrhoea and skin diseases are prevalent. There are some 47 patients suffering from Hansen's disease, who live in miserable conditions, as no drugs are available to them. There are 9 schools in the area, consisting of 25 classrooms with a total number of 2035 students (50% of total children of school age), and 23 teachers (16 trained). The schools are all run by Mowafag, which is proposing to open six new schools.
- 2.5 The assessment team of Ed Daein has recommended that a census be undertaken, as the current displaced population figures are considered inflated.
- 2.6 Assessment missions to the displaced camps in Khartoum state have been approved by GOS, and are due to start late November. The assessments will be carried out jointly by UNEU, GOS and NGOs.
- 2.7 SCF(US) reports that only sesame is being grown this year in eastern Kordofan, and that less than 50 percent of it is expected to be successful.
- 2.8 WFP report a drought situation in Akon and the surrounding areas. The river levels are unusually low and many of the shallow wells have already dried up.

- 2.9 In November, Malakal has been the target of accelerated emergency action. The interfactional fighting in the southeastern part of the Upper Nile State resulted in severe deterioration of the socio-economic conditions of the people of the area, causing them to desert their villages and move to the towns. The majority of the thousands of people who flooded into the Malakal region in the first half of 1993 have been resettled in camps in Obel, some 40 Km south of the town, following the State government's decision to re-open about 12 schools in Malakal, where the displaced had initially taken refuge. Nevertheless, a group of about 1,200 who were very weak due to malnutrition, stayed in Malakal town, and have been housed in two school buildings; Malakal 2 and Dr Samani, and a makeshift camp; "Khallibalek". According to an ICRC report, there are 1,270 people living in the above three camps. A government survey carried out in September indicates a population of about 21,000 settled in the three Obel camps.
- 2.10 A WFP/UNICEF mission that visited Malakal on 25/26 October, reported a population of 850 displaced in the Malakal 2 and Dr Samani camps, most of them ill adults, and a few children living in crowded and unhygienic conditions. There had been around 100 deaths in the camps in the past two months, mainly due to preventable diseases like diarrhoea, ARI and malnutrition. Contributing factors were: a shortage of safe drinking water and inadequate sanitation facilities; distribution of inadequate rations, not for lack of supply, but due to bad management; and similarly, poor management of health services. During the visit, the team found 150 UNICEF-supplied drug kits, 1,500 bags of UNIMIX and 100,000 sachets of ORS in stock.
- 2.11 On 8 and 9 November, a technical mission comprising of staff from RRC, Peace and Development Foundation, FAO, WFP, United Nations Emergency Unit and UNICEF, MSF-Holland and Dawa Islamiya visited Malakal. The team split into four working groups, viz., Health/nutrition, water/sanitation, education, and food security. Each group met with its local counterpart in the state government, and after reviewing sectoral needs, established a framework for project plans. More detailed investigations in the targeted locations are envisaged for the coming weeks.
- 2.12 An RRC/Donor/UNICEF delegation visited Malakal on 9 November and made a round of the town and displaced camps. Malakal hospital employs over 100 nurses and 25 TBAs. However, local health training facilities are not functioning. A clinic at the Dr Samani camp

provides vaccination services . Over 80 patients had been seen on the day of the visit. The Ministry of Health clinic at Obel 1, manned by one Health Officer and 7 assistants, also provides health services to Obel 2 and Obel 3. A Dawa Islamia clinic at Obel 1 had seen 16 patients that morning, and reported a total of over 2,800 patients seen since 10 September. Staff also reported on declining mortality figures in the camp. August had seen 74 deaths, with a peak of 82 in September dropping to 38 deaths in October. Supplementary feeding was not in operation at the Obel camps, although it was estimated that around 200 children required it. Health staff mentioned the need for sheds where the cooking and feeding could take place. It was also noticed that there was a need to streamline the administration of drugs. Due to traditional beliefs, the local population had certain reservations about the use of UNIMIX and treatment regimes. This indicated a need for ethnographic surveys and health education. Reports from Khallibalek camp indicated that UNIMIX feeding had not been administered, due to the lack of cooking fuel. A Dawa clinic, manned by five staff members, operates in Canal, across the Sobat river. They provide immunisation services for children, and supplementary feeding with UNIMIX. Two Dawa schools were in operation in Canal, with a staff of 17. They run 10 classes at the primary level, attended by 420 pupils.

- 2.13 The UNICEF mobile health team on board the WFP barge "AlMogran", travelling along the Nile Corridor, reported on their activities in Nvibodo and Borboi in Upper Nile during early October. At Nvibodo, some 40 km from Malakal, a sample of 617 children, was found to be 14% moderately malnourished and 30% severely malnourished with 30% anaemic. Vitamin A was administered and 1100 children were vaccinated against measles. At Borboi, 12 km from New Fanjak, the team walked in water for 3 km to reach the first of some 42 mainly Nuer villages. Some 100 children were vaccinated against measles and given Vit. A. It is thought that a measles outbreak, that occurred 3 months ago, caused high child mortality, which explains the relatively low number of children under 5. A rapid survey showed that 17.4% of the children were moderately malnourished, 22.2% severely malnourished, with 30% anaemic. The team returned to Malakal at the end of October, and re-started its travels along the White Nile Corridor from Malakal to Juba, a distance of some 550 km., at the beginning of November. At Adok, they carried out the following services: 130 children under the age of 5 were immunised against measles; rapid nutrition surveys of 78 children, showed that 13% were severely malnourished and 25% moderately malnourished. The prevalent diseases were : malaria; diarrhoea; urinary tract infections; scabies and guinea worm.

- 2.14 Another UNICEF mobile health team, which was on the WFP train travelling from Babanusa to Wau, before being recalled due to a break in the cold chain, carried out rapid nutrition surveys at four locations, the results of which are presented in the table below.

LOCATION	No. of children <5	% malnourished	
		Severely	Moderately
Malual	150	7.5	30
Maker	400	3.9	25.2
Mabior	70	17.3	15.7
Ariath	140	8.7	18.3

- 2.15 WFP/Malakal reports that the outbreak of relapsing fever in Malakal itself is being carried by the displaced coming from the Ulang, Dajo and Nasir areas. The number of cases in the Ulang area has now decreased, and Christian Mission Aid (CMA) have launched a spraying programme to control the vector.
- 2.16 A UNICEF mobile health team in Aweil during November, reported a total town population of some 22,000 people, in addition to a displaced population of 6,600. One MOH hospital manned by one doctor, and one clinic operated by IARA exist in the area. Of the existing 63 handpumps in the town, only 25 are functioning, contributing to the poor environmental sanitation.

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.

3.3 UNICEF Sudan held a two day internal workshop in early October to review emergency operations in the country. A three-day workshop for UNICEF/NGO health and nutrition staff in south Sudan was held in Lake Masinga, north of Nairobi.

3.4 A recent report shows that under the coordination of CART (Combined Agencies Relief Team), the following NGOs, both national and international have operations in Juba:

National NGOs

- Sudanaid
- Sudan Council of Churches (SCC)
- Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC)
- Mowafag
- Episcopal Church of Sudan (ECS)
- Sudanese Development Relief Agency (SUDRA)
- Munazamat Dawa Islamiya (MDI)
- Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA)
- ACCOMPLISH
- BIR

International NGOs

- OXFAM
- GTZ
- YMCA
- Action Internationale Contre la Faim (AICF)
- ICRC
- International Islamic Relief Organisation
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- Swedish Free Mission (SFM)
- African Inland Church (AIC)

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.
- 3.6 A UNICEF health team left Babanusa, in southern Kordofan on 28 October, on board a WFP train heading for Wau. The mobile health team, the first to utilise a train in Sudan was targeting around 48,000 people at 18 locations, between the two towns, with the prospect of providing measles vaccinations, vitamin A capsules, and undertaking rapid nutrition surveys of children under five in these previously inaccessible areas.
- 3.7 **Present status:** Before it was recalled, due to looting incidents and subsequent delays, which caused a break in the cold chain, the UNICEF mobile health team managed to perform the following services at locations between Babanusa and Wau last November:

LOCATION	No. of children < 5 vaccinated against Measles and given Vitamin A
Malual	150
Maker	400
Mabior	70
Ariath	140
Total	760

- 3.8 OLS Nairobi reports that by the end of August, 45,000 children had been vaccinated against measles out of a total target of 170,000 children for the year 1993.
- 3.9 Preparations are in progress by GOS/ UNICEF/ NGOs for a measles and polio campaign in Juba during the period January to April 1994. The following constraints are being addressed with UNICEF assistance:
- lack of fuel for generators that operate the cold chain ;

- lack of transport for peripheral areas;
 - lack of solar panel battery fluids;
- 3.10 UNICEF supplied a batch of drugs to Maban Rural council, Upper Nile state, in September, which was distributed to the surrounding villages.
- 3.11 Following reports of a measles outbreak, a mobile EPI team was sent to Aweil for the period 7 to 13 November. Some 1000 children under the age of five were vaccinated against measles, and Vitamin A capsules were distributed to 4000 children. Other antigens, DPT, Polio and BCG were given to children upto 3 years of age. Tetanus toxoid was given to pregnant women, and women of child-bearing age. The lack of a cold chain in Aweil made further operations difficult.
- 3.12 UNICEF provided solar unit has just been fitted at the Malakal hospital to strengthen the cold chain. Seven other units are being installed to enhance outreach activities. Two solar refrigerators have been installed in Malakal town. More are planned to be installed in Fanjak and Kodok towns to improve EPI coverage. Dr Samani camp conditions improved following an increase in UNIMIX feeding to 3 times a day at the IARA feeding centre.
- 3.13 In response to a recent assessment report from the El Gedaref area, Eastern state, the following drugs were despatched to the area:
- | | |
|--|------------|
| chloroquine syrup 60ml | 1000 BHS |
| chloroquine inj 5 ml. box/100 | 2 boxes |
| ORS | 10 cartons |
| sulphamethoxazole + Trimethriprim tabs | |
| tin/500 | 40 tins |
| Vitamin A tin/500 | 20 tins |
- 3.14 In Rahmania, Kordofan state, over 300 children were vaccinated against measles and 265 women were given Tetanus Toxoid shots during a visit by a mobile health team from Rashad in early November. This is part of an EPI acceleration programme which aims to achieve 50% coverage for children under one year by the end of 1993.

EPI VACCINATORS TRAINEDAPRIL - NOVEMBER 1993

STATION	PREVIOUSLY TRAINED	REFRESHER COURSE	NEWLY TRAINED	TOTAL TRAINED PER LOCATION
Akobo	12			12
Akon	17	17		17
Akot	25			25
Kongor			12	12
Kajo-Keji	9	9		9
Leer	10			10
Maridi	5			5
Mundri	11	11		11
Nasir	20	20		20
Nimule	19			19
Nzara	15	15	8	23
TOTALS	143	72	20	163

Supplementary Feeding & Household Food Security

- 3.16 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.
- 3.17 To date, in 1993, 250 metric tons of supplementary food items like UNIMIX, High Energy Biscuits and milk powder have been delivered by OLS/Nairobi to various locations in southern Sudan.

- 3.18 CARE phased out its Lafon feeding centre with nine recipients receiving dry rations on a weekly basis. AICF continue to operate three supplementary feeding centres in Kotobi displaced camp, serving 520 beneficiaries. There is one therapeutic feeding centre serving 200 beneficiaries. Both UNICEF and AICF are supplying the three PHCUs and one PHCC, which includes five beds for in-patients.
- 3.19 UNICEF has been providing veterinary services in southern Sudan, including the training of livestock owners and local vaccinators. UNICEF is now operating 19 main Rinderpest vaccination centres, with a total of 164 trained vaccinators. Since the rinderpest vaccination programmes have been started, livestock figures have increased significantly. Vaccinating cattle against rinderpest reduces mortality by up to 70% in susceptible herds, and by 20% in other herds. Children under five receive about 50% of their nutritional intake from cattle. Each litre of milk can provide half the daily energy requirements of a child under three, and three times its protein requirement. Rinderpest vaccination of cattle is therefore one of the most cost effective interventions of food security. OLS Nairobi reports that 847,000 cattle were vaccinated against rinderpest by Mid-August, out of a total target of 1,245,000 for the year 1993.
- 3.20 Seven supplementary feeding centres supported by UNICEF in Toker South district, Eastern state, benefited the following :

children < 5 years of age	857
pregnant women;	265
lactating mothers;	408
elders;	224
TB patients.	315
Total	2069

- 3.21 A seed swap programme planned for Leer was delayed, due to a concern among the community that it would result in cessation of food aid to the area. Once the situation was made clear, the programme resumed on 4 November. By 7 November, some 5 MT of

sorghum seed had been collected from farmers in exchange for 145 bags of sorghum grain. The collected seed will be distributed to other farmers for next year's planting season.

- 3.22 Maridi received over 3,000 tools and 3.5 MT of seeds from OLS ,whereas Nzara received nearly tools from NGOs as well as 7 MT of seeds.

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education

- 3.23 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.

- 3.24 **Present status:** To date the UNICEF water programme has installed 500 handpumps in eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile. Recently, more attention has been paid to repairing the existing 600 bore holes in Bahr El Ghazal and western Equatoria, which serve over two million people.

- 3.25 In Juba, UNICEF water activities continued during the past two months with 45 water pumps repaired 3 boreholes rehabilitated and one piston type air drilling rig compressor repaired and in use. Some 155 handpump mechanics and community health educators have been trained. However, the sanitation situation remains difficult, with some camps lacking sanitary facilities completely.

- 3.26 UNICEF is installing 50 new boreholes in Wau town and Marial Ajith camp, and 12 hand pumps in schools. So far, 23 have been installed.

- 3.27 During early November UNICEF airlifted around 100 MT of supplementary food, shelter materials, fuel and building materials for water/ sanitation activities from El Obeid to Wau.

Displaced Movement/Relief & Shelter

- 3.28 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 163,800¹ displaced persons at present in 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 60,000 displaced people have taken refuge in Malakal and surrounding areas following SPLA interfactional fighting in Upper Nile. There is also a population of over 100,000 residents in Malakal, many of them requiring assistance. Urgent interventions are needed in the fields of household food security, upgrading health facilities, staff training, and improving water and sanitation facilities.

- 3.29 GOS/SPLA fighting between Yei and Kaya, preceded by bombing, forced the 100,000 already displaced and the local population of Kaya and Moroba, to move into Uganda and Eastwards towards Kajo Keji. All of the above populations were served by UNICEF/OLS who provided resettlement kits, household goods and clothing, in addition to the basic health care inputs, support for NGO supplementary feeding centres and education supplies. UNICEF is also planning interagency schemes for relief and rehabilitation of Malakal and neighbouring area, and in the transitional zones in South Kordofan.
- 3.30 More demolitions in the Mayo district of Khartoum, as a result of the re-planning of the city, has meant that approximately 2000 families have now had their homes destroyed and are forced to live in poorly protected rakubas (temporary shelters). Goal and MSF France have asked the donors to intervene : to urge the Ministry of Housing to offer the affected families alternative sites for rebuilding as soon as possible; to encourage the Minister of Housing to inform Popular Committees, NGOs, UN and Donors about forthcoming demolitions in order for them to respond effectively to such emergencies; to seek long-term solutions to the displaced/squatter issues, by taking steps towards institution building within displaced communities; to ensure that the proposed UN/GOS survey of Khartoum displaced and squatter areas achieves all its aims.

(1) source: Peace and Resettlement Administration - Kordofan state

- 3.31 Following meetings between NGO/Donors and the Khartoum State Minister for Housing and Public Utilities, some 417 plots in Dar Al Salaam, and another 2 -3000 plots near the green belt are being prepared for distribution to the newly relocated. The displaced can buy the plots at Ls 20,000 (i.e. US\$ 93) each. In Mayo farms, newly displaced are given 50 sq.m plots per family at a cost of Ls 200 (i.e US\$ 0.93), but have no documents of ownership. The displaced are required to build their own rakubas (temporary shelters) on these cheaper plots. GOAL reports that limited distributions of relief supplies for those who have been displaced by the demolitions in the low income settlement of Mayo have been granted by Khartoum state authorities. GOAL will be starting registration of these people at the beginning of December. There is still, however, a problem with the distribution of shelter material, and for greater need for liaison between NGOs involved and the local authorities.
- 3.32 In early November, UNDP reported that, Mayo Mashara and Mayo farms experienced an influx of over 3000 individuals from the demolitions in Mayo, and other arrivals from Bahr El Ghazal (25 families), Equatoria (20 families), and South Kordofan (approx 30 families). An unestimated number of newly arrived Dinka males seem to be residing in the vicinity at night only. As a result of meetings between UNEU, the Ambassador of France, NGOs and GOS, 1000 other displaced families have been allocated 100 sq.m plots in an area between Mayo village and Mayo farms. The report also states that the chairman of the Department of Displaced (DOD), has requested the NGOs to prepare for a general distribution at Christmas, targeting the displaced settlements of Jebel Aulia, As Salaam, Mayo farms and Wad El Beshir. It is estimated that the proposed allocation for each family would sustain it for about 25 days if it is the sole source of nutrition. Some of the INGOs would prefer to see a three-month allocation. The only source of water in Mayo farms is via donkey carts, and newly displaced in the area are placing a tremendous strain on the limited service available. MSF-Holland in collaboration with UNICEF, are trying to install a water pump, but permission has not been granted yet.
- 3.33 Concern reports that the food security situation for an estimated 13,000 displaced in the Kosti camps (Central state) could become serious due to a shortage of labour opportunities this season. General ration distribution is planned for December, provided cereals are made available.

- 3.34 Members of UNICEF's 5-person medical team in Malakal have been active in the displaced camps. They have organized medical interventions, trained government staff, and will be assessing nutritional needs and monitoring UNICEF inputs. A UNICEF/MOH nutritionist spent a week in Malakal in order to study the situation and recommend possible interventions. She conducted a two-day training course on base-line nutrition surveys in camps for MOH, Ministry of Education and IARA staff. There were six participants, who will be responsible for conducting the coming and subsequent nutrition base-line surveys. Another UNICEF consultant conducted a PHC training workshop which was attended by 22 participants from GOS and NGO staff.

Emergency Education

- 3.35 Assessment surveys on the situation of education among the target population conducted in 1992, revealed that over one million children, i.e. two-thirds of the school age children, have no access to schooling. Girl enrollment rates were very low, ranging between 10-50% of that of boys. Schools are functioning in spite of the lack of trained and paid teachers, and education is considered a priority by the people of Sudan, despite years of schooling lost in conflict, migration, displacement and poverty. In southern Sudan it is estimated that some 150,000 pupils are attending school. The major priorities for education are the provision of school facilities and educational materials, and special care for traumatized and malnourished children.
- 3.36 **Present status:** Before the beginning of the new school year in September, more than 2.7 m educational items (including chalkboard panels, chalk, exercise books, pensils, geometry sets and slates) were provided by the UNICEF Emergency Education Project to schools in Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile.
- 3.37 UNICEF and WFP are supporting Dawa Islamiya to run a project aimed at upgrading the lives of women in Dar-Elsalaam , Jebel Aulia, which is a new settlement of previously displaced people. The camp is situated 40 Km south of Khartoum and 2 Km east of the Jebel Aulia Dam, and has an estimated population of 60,000 people, mainly from the southern and western states. The project aims to educate the predominantly illiterate female population by running literacy, health and nutrition education classes, as well as providing integrated women's development programmes. UNICEF will provide financial and technical assistance, whereas WFP will provide food for work and supplementary feeding for the kindergartens.

- 3.38 UNICEF and WFP have signed a tripartite agreement with the Ministry of Education for an Emergency Education project which is targeted at displaced children within five states of the Sudan viz., Kordofan, Darfur, Eastern, Central and Khartoum. The project focuses on making basic level education more accessible to displaced girls, and to increase enrolment rates for all displaced children. To encourage community participation in these activities, food for work schemes will be incorporated. UNICEF will monitor the construction/rehabilitation of classrooms and offices, and latrines and handpumps installations. WFP will provide specified quantities of commodities.
- 3.39 A UNICEF education officer visited Malakal to review progress on emergency education activities. UNICEF has supplied some 2.4 MT of educational materials to the area. Some 35,000 copybooks and 70 blackboards were despatched from Juba to Torit, Kapoeta, Tali and Terekaka during October, to support some 2,300 pupils.
- 3.40 The UNICEF education officer visited Mundri, Maridi and Yambio county schools in Western Equatoria during October and November. There are about 120 primary schools in Mundri, 17,800 students, and 550 teachers. There are two schools in the Kotobi displaced camp which is run under a separate administration. Maridi is reported to have some 70 primary schools, two intermediate schools, and one secondary school. There are also 10 kindergartens and four adult education classes run by the women's association. Schools are operating in English. In Maridi town schools, Juba Arabic is used as a medium of understanding in classes as there is no single indigenous language common to all students. The UNICEF officer met with the New Sudan Women's Association (NSWA) and the OXFAM women's officer to discuss their activities which include kindergartens, agriculture, adult education, sewing, knitting, carpentry, shoe-making, and a typing school. While the groups have already been designated, many are hampered by lack of materials. In Yambio the school garden materials have been received and the project implemented.
- 3.41 The UNICEF Education Officer visited Yirol district in El Buheyrat between 6 and 7 October. There are a total of 35 schools operating mainly during the wet season due to the movement of the population during the dry season. In Rumbek district, 54 schools operate with 252 permanent teachers. These schools are open from May until November/December. The normal constraints of lack of textbooks, school materials, schools clothes, and qualified teachers were evident when visited by UNICEF education Officer between 4 and 6 October.

- 3.42 During October, the following education materials were supplied to Wau (Bahr El Ghazal) and Rashad, Kadugli, Al Salaam, Al Dilling and Sheikan provinces (Kordofan):

Item	Kordofan	Wau
blackboards	550	1000
exercise books	170,000	200,000
pencils	45,000	100,000
slates	-	9,600
geometry sets	5,500	13,000
chalk packages	8,000	4,200

- 3.43 A consultant for the Emergency Education programme visited Dilling, Sidra and Al Rahmaniyyah camps in South Kordofan. 51 basic schools for the displaced have already received their share of educational materials from the Peace and Development Administration of Kordofan State. The surplus material from Al Rahmaniyyah camp has been stored at Abu Jubeiha to support future educational needs. Angarko camp is in need of more exercise books. The emergency education project team is assisting the Kordofan State liaison office with the purchase of text books and school furniture, and the construction and maintenance of classrooms. Work has already begun in ElMaasir, El Matar, Al Damra, Angarko (Dilling province), and El Hamya, El Simma, El Nazihin East, El Nazihin West, and Murtaf basic (Kadugli) schools. A total of 16 classrooms are scheduled for rehabilitation, and 10 for construction. Work is expected to be completed soon. Fifteen handpumps and 5 school latrines will be provided at construction/rehabilitation sites.

Aircraft/Barge/Rail Operations

- 3.44 During the months of October/November, the UNICEF Khartoum-based Twin Otter covered some 143 flying hours, and carried a total number of 169 passengers. The total weight of cargo transported during this period stands at nearly 41 MT.

3.45 A DC-3 aircraft crashed on take-off from Lokichokio early on 7 November, destroying another aircraft and causing some damage to a third. The aircraft's two pilots escaped with minor injuries. Meanwhile, four aircraft were grounded in southern Sudan due to strip conditions and mechanical problems early November, resulting in a temporary lack of aircraft which was offset by short charters.

3.46 The following table shows UNICEF aircraft operations ex- Lokichokio for the month of October.

Block Time (Hours)	Miles flown (Naut.Mile)	Passengers	Freight (pounds)
190.2	24498	323	151857
98.4	13778	221	16794
154.5	21509	366	28864
248.5	35957	241	390013

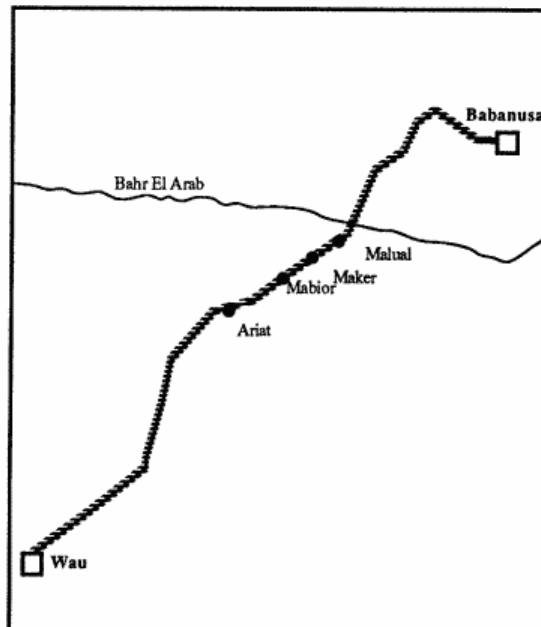
3.47 WFP Juba-ex-Khartoum airlift is still continuing sporadically with 8313 MT of food relief assistance delivered to 29 November.

3.48 WFP airdrop operations for October were completed, with a total delivery of 2782 MT since 24 April. WFP airlifts from Khartoum for November are 968 MT, making a cumulative total of 3750 MT. The aircraft has been grounded pending resolution of insurance coverage by WFP Rome.

3.49 WFP chartered pusher Biarritz, is still in Kosti awaiting arrival of spare parts from Germany. It is loaded with 1557 MT. However, Canal and El Mugran having received military clearance departed Kosti 10 November for Juba. The convoy total tonnage is 2785 MT. UNICEF mobile health teams are on both pushers. El Mugran is now in Adok and El Canal in Shambe, off-loading according to schedule. Meanwhile, Tabaldia departed Malakal 28 November after completing emergency repairs. It arrived Baliet 29 November and haeded towards Nasir. The new WFP pusher, Ghareb El Nuer, which is scheduled for the December barge/road operation, was hired on 25 November, and will be departing for Renk soon in order to start loading Sorghum.

3.50 Total barge deliveries to end November are almost 20,000 MT of relief supplies.

3.51 A WFP relief train convoy carrying 1500 MT of food aid for various locations between Babanusa and Wau, was attacked and looted between the stations of Mabior and Ariat on 2 November. The attackers appropriated, at gun-point, a large quantity of food, and also looted personal effects of U.N. staff. A UNICEF mobile health team which was aboard the train was recalled to Khartoum as a result of the cold chain breaking. The train was stopped at Ariath pending clarification from GOS/SPLA. It left Ariath on 13 November arriving Aweil 15 November where it off-loaded 232 MT of relief food. It left Aweil on 18 November arriving Wau on 22 November. En route at Fanjab, six wagons were again looted in spite of the presence of SPLA personnel. Following a UN protest, SRRRA rendered assurances on the train's security. The train finished off-loading in Wau on 25 November. Out of the convoy's total of 1,500 MT, a total of 201 MT (13%) was lost in the looting. The train is now on its way back to Babanusa.



4. Status of Funding

- 4.1 The total UNICEF component of the 1993 SEPHA Appeal for the Sudan is US \$ 40.7 million, of which \$ 24.7 million (60.7%) is proposed for relief operations from Khartoum, and US \$ 16 million (39.3%) for Nairobi operations.
- 4.2 Of the US\$ 105 million of priority needs discussed at the September 28 meeting in Geneva, US\$ 68.5m was requested for receipt in 1993. This represented the full requests of seven UN bodies (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNV, WHO, FAO and DHA, as well as funding for September -December 1993 for WFP. UNICEF had requested US\$ 40.7m At the Geneva meeting, UNICEF requested some US\$ 13 m in funding for operations carried out via OLS/Khartoum, and US\$ 4m for activities carried out under OLS/Nairobi which represent the prioritised needs within the two programme components.
- 4.3 As of early November 1993, receipts total \$ 17.27 million, an increase of some \$ 3 million since September. This amounts to 42% of the total appeal. The total shortfall in receipts is about \$ 23.5 million: \$ 18.5 million for Khartoum operations, and \$ 5 million for operations from Nairobi. SEPHA 1993 receipts for Khartoum amount to US \$ 6.2 million, or about 25% of the Khartoum appeal.
- 4.4 The US government has made a contribution of US\$ 1.65 million for emergency operations in the Sudan, for projects supporting water sanitation, child immunisation, nutrition surveys, drugs and ORS in Kordofan and the three southern states.
- 4.5 In the context of a fundraising campaign by the people of Hamburg, for the Kordofan water supply project, Mr Thomas Ihm, a German journalist working for the Hamburger Abendblatt newspaper, and North German Broadcasting radio station visited Sudan during the period 29 September to 8 October.

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

Programme	Appealed 1993	Funded 1993
Health	9.19	4.3
Nutrition	9.52	2.8
Water & Sanitation	9.10	3.4
Shelter, Relief & Rehabilitation	8.7	6.4
Education	1.26	.089
Aircraft Ops/Logistics	3.00	.245
TOTAL	40.77	17.2

Includes new receipts as of 5 Nov 1993

Status of Implementation

Country Profile

Programme	Funding			Call Forward			Implementation Rates %		
	GM	SF	Total	GM	SF	Total	GM	SF	Total
Health	774,100	2,624,348	2,398,448	774,100	1,802,700	2,944,052	95.7%	68.7%	74.9%
Nutrition	181,200	1,043,395	1,224,595	181,200	366,297	744,600	100%	35.1%	44.7%
Water & Sanitation	1,054,000	3,778,515	4,832,515	1,012,564	2,973,623	3,986,187	96.1%	78.7%	82.5%
Shelter & Rehab.	990,700	887,509	1,878,209	798,015	671,166	1,469,181	80.6%	75.6%	78.2%
Prog.Sup.	0	139,977	139,977	0	47,157	47,157	0	33.7%	33.7%
Education	0	2,372,566	2,372,566	0	1,910,375	1,910,375	0	80.5%	80.5%
Total:	3,000,000	10,846,310	13,846,310	2,732,879	7,771,318	10,504,197	91.1%	71.7%	75.9

Implementation as of 31 October, 1993

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	NO-A	92791
"	Mohamed, Mekki A/N.	(M/E) Asst. Proj. Off.		
"	Abdel Rahmin, Awadia	Off.	NO-B	89323
"	Hamadtou, Hassan	Sec/Admin Asst.	GS-5	02177
"	Hasseib, Juma Mohd.	Senior Secretary	GS-4	36224
"		Driver	GS-2	84157
"	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Goda Omer, J	Radio Operator	28/02/94	
"	Mohamed El Nur	Watchman	28/2/94	
"	Fadul F. El Moia	Watchman	28/2/94	
"	Halima A. Kalam	Cleaner	28/2/94	

Malakal	Deng, Humoon Chol Temporary fixed term staff Nyagyeth Yor Deng Ajak, Willam Oyath Osman, Mohamed Ali	Asst.Proj. Off. Watchman Watchman Driver	NO-B Expiry Date 31/01/94 31/12/93 31/12/93	92793
Juba	Z. M. Mkumbwa	RPO	L-4	93051
"	Saeed A. Awadalla	Project Officer	NO-C	92792
"	Nart Land, P	Asst.Ops.Off.	NO-B	36220
"	Habib, Rita N	Senior Secretary	GS-5	02179
"	Losio, Emmanuel G	Admin/Fin. Asst	GS-5	92807
"	Kenyi, Anthony Paul	Supply Asst	GS-5	
"	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Guya Lukudu	Driver		
"	Guya Lukudu	Watchman	08/01/94	
"	Sule, Phanuel Pata	"	31/12/93	
"	Promo, Yonama Iyowa	"	31/12/93	
"	Joseph, B. Tombura	"	15/05/94	
"	Samson, Agrey A.	Cleaner/Messngr	11/03/94	
"	Rita M. Matere	Watchman	13/03/94	
"	Scopas M. Isaiah	Watchman "	15/09/93	
"	Simon Taban Subek	Watchman "	31/12/93	
"	Ezbon Longa Bojo		31/05/94	

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		
"	Watchman		31/8/94	
"	A/Alla Ali Adam	Watchman "		31/8/94
"	Adam Osman H.	Watchman "		31/8/94
"	Adam Ali Hussein			31/8/94
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	
"	Hamad, A/Gadir	Emerg. Coord.		16/05/94
"	Khogali, Osama M.	Project Asst.		23/04/94
"	Swar, Mohd. Ali	Adm/Fin Asst.		14/12/93
"	Elhag, Fatima, Omer	Secretary		31/12/93
"	Mohamed, Adam A.	Watchman		31/08/94
"	Hassan, A. Abdalla	Driver		19/01/94
Wau	Rose Lisok Paulino	Asst. Proj. Off.		92794
"	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Unveo, arkangelo N.	Driver		30/09/93
"	Gisma Haroun	Secretary		23/01/94
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
"	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	Hakim Akbar			
Akobo	A. Murfitt F. Caley	Fisherman		
Loki	D. Kagunda Betty Press			
Yambio	I. Sharp			

Nimule	M. Augustine Dana Rob Rose			
Nasir	A. Joyner			
Akot	S. Blakeway			
Lokichokio	O. Predja	Camp Manager	L-3	89828
"	R. Mungela	Radio Opr.	GS-7	89848
"	P. Kiboi	Fin. Clerk	GS-4	89851
"	S. Loyanai	Off. Clerk	GS-3	89855
"	J. Ngaira	Aircraft Rec.	GS-3	89856
"	P. Latelengo	Sr. Storeman	GS-3	89852
"	W. Engome	Sr. Storeman	GS-3	89853
"	J. Kibara	Driver	GS-2	89859
"	Wekesa	"	GS-2	89857
"	S. Kwoi	"	GS-2	
Yirol	H. Were	Camp Manager	L3	

6. Status of Supplies in Pipeline (Khartoum)

Prog. Name & Code	SCF	Value (US\$)	TAD	Status & Date			
				CFed	POed	Shiped	Rced
Relief/shelter MZ910	Mills 92/0304	64,158	31/1/93	13/9/92	13/9/92	23/6/93	20/7/93
Water and sanitation MZ910	Drilling rig & support truck 92/0296/amdt1	333,000 638,000	03/93	17/09/92	16/11/92	2/7/93	2/8/93
					15/2/93	2/7/93	9/7/93
					23/10/92	2/7/93	9/7/93
					19/11/92	2/7/93	9/7/93
					19/03/93	2/7/93	9/7/93
					29/03/93	2/7/93	9/7/93
					31/03/93	2/7/93	9/7/93
					31/03/93	2/7/93	9/7/93
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					31/03/93	2/7/93	9/7/93
					31/03/93	2/7/93	9/7/93
					31/03/93	13/8/93	5/9/93
31/03/93	13/8/93	5/9/93					
Water & Sanitation MZ 910	Spares for grnrator & Tyres/tubes 92/0275	157,634	03/93	12/10/92	18/2/934	4/11/93	6/11/93
					14/12/92	9/7/93	21/7/93
					18/2/93	4/11/93	6/11/93

Drilling rig/support trucks 92/0277	185,200	03/93	18/10/92	29/3/93 19/3/93	16/6/93 13/8/93	10/7/93 5/9/93
Spare parts for India Mark II handpumps 92/0286	4,000	02/93	8/9/92	19/1/93	20/8/93	20/9/93
Drilling Rig & support truck 92/0296	333,000 638,000	03/93	17/9/92	16/11/92 15/2/93 23/10/92 19/11/92 19/3/93 29/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93 31/3/93	9/6/93 9/6/93 9/6/93 9/6/93 9/6/93 9/6/93 9/6/93 9/6/93 9/6/93 2/7/93 2/7/93 2/7/93 2/7/93 2/7/93 2/7/93 2/7/93 13/8/93 13/8/93	9/7/93 9/7/93 9/7/93 9/7/93 9/7/93 9/7/93 9/7/93 9/7/93 9/7/93 2/8/93 2/8/93 2/8/93 2/8/93 2/8/93 2/8/93 2/8/93 2/8/93 5/9/93 5/9/93
Mercedes truck & Compressor 92/0297/amdt 1	297,000	03/93	17/9/92	19/11/92 11/2/93 19/3/93	2/7/93 2/7/93 --	2/8/93 2/8/93 --
Mercedes truck & spare parts 92/0298	86,000	03/93	17/9/93	8/12/92	2/7/93	2/8/93

Mercedes support Truck 93/0102	60,000	08/93	11/02/93	29/03/93	23/6/93	5/9/93
Spare parts for Aquadrill 93/0103	60,000	07/93	01/02/93	12/8/93	--	--
3 Mercedes Trucks & Water/Fuel Tanker 93/0104	230,000	08/93	01/02/93	15/03/93 29/3/93	16/6/93 13/8/93	10/7/93 5/9/93
Office Equipt. & Supplies 93/0105	4,249	08/93	21/02/93	8/9/93	28/10/93	30/11/93
Electric Typewriters 93/0106	2,120	08.93	17/03/93	18/5/93 18/5/93	25/7/93 27/7/93	30/7/93 28/7/93
100 DTH Hammer Bits 93/0108 (item 01)	56,000	05/93	14/02/93	19/5/93	6/7/93	21/7/93
INDIAN M. II Handpumps 93/0109	17,030	09/93	16/03/93	14/5/93	11/8/93	31/8/93
Computers/Photo copiers 93/0112	17,360	06/93	30/03/93	8/7/93 8/7/93	17/6/93 29/7/93	18/7/93 2/8/93

Speed Start Drilling Rig/Spare Parts 93/0113	8,830	07/93	07/03/93	28/5/93	28/7/93	25/8/93
Batteries & Tyres 93/0114	26,200	08/93	03/03/93	8/6/93 9/6/93 30/6/93	20/8/93 6/8/93 24/7/93	18/9/93 23/8/93 27/7/93
Furniture 93/0116	80,550	08/93	9/3/93	11/6/93	3/9/93	1/10/93
Water Tanks For Handpump & steel Pipes 93/0117	17,000	09/93	16/3/93	14/5/93 27/5/93	20/9/93 7/9/93	8/10/93 5/10/93
Mercedes Truck Spare Parts 93/0118	28,000	09/93	17/3/93	7/7/93	17/9/93	3/10/93
Material For Latrine Constructn 93/0121	53,700	09/93	29/03/93	8/6/93 8/6/93	24/8/93 12/10/93	23/9/93 25/10/93
Tyre/Tubes 93/0122	51,000	09/93	30/03/93	30/6/93	30/8/93	30/9/93
Toyota L/cruisers 93/0123	64,700	09/93	30/03/93	25/5/93	6/8/93	2/9/93
Workshop & Camping Equipt. 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	19/7/93	22/11/93	-

	Office Supplies 93/0126	1,736	08/93	12/04/93	8/4/93	2/10/93	5/10/93
	Bentonite 93/0127	24,600	09/93	12/04/93	10/6/93	27/7/93	23/8/93
	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	65,100	10/93	06/05/93	23/6/93	3/9/93	26/9/93
	Spares For Pergussion Rig 93/0130	39,708	09/93	11/5/93	25/6/93 30/8/93	25/8/93 22/9/93	25/9/93 17/10/93
	Desk & Laptop Computers 93/0131	4,850	10/93	17/5/93	26/7/93 N.A.	24/8/93 30/7/93	26/8/93 2/8/93
	Mercedes Benz truck 93/0134	490,000	12/93	6/6/93	6/8/93	6/10/93	3/11/93
	Toyota Land Cruisers 93/0137	109,560	12/93	19/8/93	7/9/93	2/11/93	24/11/93
	Toyota Land Cruisers 93/0138	49,500	12/93	19/8/93	7/9/93	2/11/93	24/11/93
Health MZ 910	Batteries 93/0309	178	10/93	14/4/93	9/8/93	25/10/93	9/11/93
	UNIMIX raw materials 93/0304	88,999	06/93	24/2/93	12/5/93	3/6/93	5/7/93

Needles & Syringes 93/0305	225,000	06/93	25/2/93	--	--	--
Essential Drugs 93/0306	124,816	06/93	25/2/93	17/5/93	26/5/93	1/7/93
ORS 930308	139,720	20/93	23/3/93			20/8/93
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 93/0315	142	10/93	21/4/93	9/8/93	25/10/93	9/11/93
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
Iodine Caps. 93/0326	103,284	12/93	8/9/93	20/9/93	28/10/93	30/11/93