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Emergency Programme Status, Sudan, August/September 1993

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September 1993

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Emergency Programme Status



Sudan, August/September 1993

UNICEF

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Emergency Programme Status
Sudan, August/September 1993

1. General Situation

- 1.1 The UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for Humanitarian Affairs for the Sudan, Mr. Vieri Traxler and Mr. Charles Lamuniere, Deputy Director of DHA, visited government and SPLA held areas in August. The mission reviewed the implementation of existing agreements on humanitarian operations in Sudan.
- 1.2 The mission report noted that the agreement signed between the UN, GOS, SRRA, RASS and the SRRA Ad-Hoc Committee, on 5 December 1992, significantly enhanced UN capacity to deliver emergency relief assistance to populations affected by the conflict in southern Sudan. The use of the Nile Corridor for transport of relief assistance, the reactivation of the railroad link from Muglad to Aweil, airlifts and the facilitation of access for assessments of affected areas have been put into effect successfully. The mission noted that the movement of food to Yuai from Juba, to Chukudam from Lockichokio via Kapoeta, and to Ikotos from Kitgum were not attempted because of security concerns on the side of UN.
- 1.3 Additional agreements were reached between the mission and the concerned parties to enhance access and delivery capacity. It was agreed that efforts will concentrate on using river, rail and road corridors to reduce dependency on costly air transport. GOS committed itself to take all necessary measures to avoid the interruption of flights. The UN will submit flight schedules from both Khartoum and Lokichokio by the 20th of each month for clearance by the last day of the month. Requests for clearance for transport of emergency commodities by road, river and railway convoys will be responded to within 10 days.
- 1.4 It was agreed that UN international monitoring personnel should be present wherever UN emergency relief operations are undertaken, and that visas and travel permits will be processed and issued to them within 10 days or less, depending on the urgency of the requests.

- 1.5 It was further agreed that UN will improve the timeliness and regularity of its reporting to the RRC, particularly with regards to OLS southern sector. Provision of emergency resources and relief will be allocated on the basis of a common methodology of assessment applied in all areas accessed by UN.
- 1.6 The mission also reviewed the January 1993 Agreement reached between GOS, UN and INGOs, and it was agreed that four projects will be implemented with a review of their implementation to take place in October 1993. The projects, involving four INGOs (MSF-Holland, OXFAM, IRC, AICF) will centre on relief operations in south Kordofan, Malakal, and Equatoria.
- 1.7 Accelerated fighting between SPLA (Mainstream) and GOS forces was reported in eastern and western Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal. GOS forces bombed SPLA held areas, mainly Kaya and Nimule plus the two villages of Panyume and Nyori. The fighting resulted in GOS capture of Morobo town, located 30 kms west of Kaya. Over 40,000 people fled the area and arrived in the northern town of Koboko in Uganda, and east to Kajo Keji and northwest towards Mundri and Zaire. Clashes between GOS and SPLA were also reported in Theit, Akon, Lafon, Mundri and Maridi in Bahr El Ghazal.
- 1.8 Following a summit meeting in Addis Ababa, the IGADD (the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification) formed a four-member committee comprising Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Kenya to work for the restoration of peace and stability in southern Sudan. The chairperson of the Committee, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, has announced that he will soon issue invitations for GOS/SPLA (Mainstream) peace negotiations in Kenya.
- 1.9 The U.S. government designated Sudan a state sponsor of acts of international terrorism (18/8). A US embassy press release stated that "Sudan allows the use of its territory as sanctuary for terrorists including the Abu Nidal organization and members of Hizballah and Palestine Islamic Jihad...Safe houses and other facilities used to support radical groups are allowed to exist in Sudan with apparent approval of the Sudanese government's leadership." Furthermore, "...reports of training in Sudan of militant extremists that commit acts of terrorism in neighbouring countries are credible." According to the press release, the United States had been in frequent communication with GOS for over a year, but the latter had failed

to respond positively to US concerns. Placement on the terrorist list, "disqualifies Sudan from virtually all US foreign assistance. Current disaster, emergency and certain other humanitarian assistance, however, may continue, notwithstanding Sudan's placement on the terrorism list."

- 1.10 The Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs described the above allegations as unfounded, and called for meetings between GOS and US officials to investigate the matter. The Ministry denied allegations in a communique which also expressed commitment to the continuation of GOS peace efforts and delivery of relief supplies to all affected people in collaboration with United Nations and voluntary organizations.
- 1.11 Speaking at press conference (19/8), President Al Bashir, described the US decision to designate Sudan a state sponsor of acts of terrorism as "political enmity to Sudan". President Bashir said that "the decision was taken because of the Islamic orientation Sudan adopts" and that "enmity to Islam was the main feature of the American policy." He pointed out that "the US administration is supporting John Garang despite his terrorist activities." "It is surprising", said the President, "that the US asks Sudan to close its borders against Muslims and Arabs and to open it for the suspected relief organizations."
- 1.12 Ex-American President Carter visited Khartoum (7/8). Although the declared purpose of President Carter's visit was to promote guinea worm eradication in the Sudan, he also attended an inter-agency meeting in which UNICEF participated. The meeting presented an outline of UN relief operations in Sudan and a situation update. In mid-September, President Carter was quoted in the Sudanese media, criticising the Clinton administration for its decision to enlist Sudan as a terrorist state. He said that the State Department action against the Sudan aborted his efforts to reach a ceasefire in the south. "They declared that the Sudan was a terrorist state without proof... In fact, when I later asked an Assistant Secretary of State, they did not have any proof," he said.
- 1.13 Mr. Gaspar Biro, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, arrived Khartoum (10/9). Mr. Biro's visit was carried out in the context of the Special Rapporteur's mandate under the Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/60. The Special Rapporteur will submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty eighth session and a final report to the Commission on Human

- 1.14 The Sudanese media reported that the World Bank had lifted its embargo on financing the rehabilitation of various projects in Sudan (7/9).
- 1.15 A GOS aircraft crashed (5/9), killing a number of senior Sudanese government officials including Ahmed Al-Radi Jabir, a key peace negotiator, and Mr. Abu Gesisah, Director of the Peace and Development Foundation and Mr. Paul Reth Kuwani, the Wali of Upper Nile State. The plane was reported to have crashed as a result of a technical failure in the Rubobkona area of Upper Nile, as the delegation was heading for negotiations with the SPLA (United) faction.
- 1.16 SRRA/RASS/NSCC/Cush and women groups issued a joint statement (16/9) requesting donors to invest in local capacity building, to achieve a more efficient, sustainable and accountable delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- 1.17 Joint assessment missions throughout southern Sudan and the Transitional Zone are expected to start soon. Some 30 locations will be assessed Ex-Khartoum, with an additional 50 locations from OLS Nairobi. The assesemnt is expected to last until mid October. Meanwhile, the Commission of Voluntary Agencies (COVA) has recommended nine NGOs to take part in the assessment.
- 1.18 Preliminary findings indicate a poor harvest in Darfur state this year due to delayed rains. Meanwhile, a joint RRC/WFP/NGO assessment mission to areas in North Kordofan also reported a preliminary crop failure due to the lack of rains and infestation of rats and insects. The mission recommended immediate delivery of relief food in the state's Bara province, to stop the movement of people in search of food.
- 1.19 So far this year, WFP operations from northern Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda have despatched some 100,000 MT of food to various locations in Sudan. Over 52,000 MT of the total have arrived in the south, while the balance, approximately 57,000 was despatched to the north. But of a total GOS commitment of 153,000 MT, WFP received 61,000 MT with an expectation of another 30,000 MT in the pipeline.

- 1.20 FAO reports that the locust situation is critical, affecting harvests in north Darfur and Kordofan states during the first half of July. Meanwhile, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, a general crop assessment mission will be carried out by FAO in October.
- 1.21 As usual, UNICEF participated in weekly UN/Donor and GOS/UN/Donor supervisory group meetings. Four weekly updates were issued. British MPs Tony Worthington and Robert Banks visited Nimule, Mundri, Leer and Watt (12-18/). The MPs met with John Garang and representatives of SRRA and RASS in Nairobi.

Impact on Women & Children

- 2.1 Heavy fighting in southern Sudan, particularly in the town of Kaya has forced some 40,000 civilians to flee to locations in Uganda, Kenya and Zaire. The health situation of the arrivees is reported poor, with some 65 deaths caused between 5 to 25 August as a result of diarrhoea and measles. Shelter materials are in great need, and a large concentration of people near the Sudan-Ugandan border could potentially move into Uganda if insecurity escalates. Non-food items such as blankets, seeds and tools and essential drugs are in great need.
- 2.2 Following an assessment of Yirol in Bahr El Gahazal (6/8) OLS southern sector reports the crop situation not promising due to lack of seeds and the infestation pests. The mission noted that some 12,000 people, mainly women and children, are now residing in Yirol in comparison to the December 1992 figure of 30. A head count is recommended in the area by WFP along with distribution of relief food.
- 2.3 A fever of unknown origin has been affecting areas around Maridi in Equatoria and in Yambio in western Equatoria with some 270 cases reported in Maridi alone. The mortality rate was as high as 50% at the beginning of the outbreak.
- 2.4 SRRA/WFP/UNICEF undertook an assessment of southern Bari in Equatoria (17/8), following an SSRA appeal in May. The assessment recommended against a food intervention by WFP due to the agricultural self-reliance programme underway in the region. However, the team recommended that OLS consider initiating an overall reassessment of relief food needs in the Ame-Aswa-Atepi (Triple A) area including an update of the head count established last year. Meanwhile, regular food supplies have helped to improve the nutritional

situation among the displaced in Yei county (Kay, Yondu and Dudulabe) although there is a possibility of people moving to follow food distribution.

- 2.5 An SRRA/Friends in the West/UNICEF team carried out an assessment of Pariang in Upper Nile (four hours walk from the airstrip in Kiunger) (19/8). Local authorities reported a population of some 30,000. Nuer of Bentiu had looted cattle and food from Pariang earlier this year, and burnt down farms and houses. A moderate harvest was recorded in the town last year, and there was a poor cultivation this year due to insecurity and Nuer raids. Over 95% of cattle in the area was looted by Nuer in January/March, while the remaining 40% have died of diseases. According to SRRA estimates, there are now only 3,000 cattle remaining. The population also relies on fishing for food which is done in Bahr El Ghazal and a lake 20 miles south of the town.
- 2.6 Kala Azar was said to have affected the whole community with an average of 50 people dying every month. There is one primary health care unit in the area run by two medical assistants and one nurse, while the nearest hospital is 3 days walk away in Bentiu or Duar. MSF Holland is carrying out treatment for Kala-Azar. Medical supplies were reported to have been looted by Nuer in the recent past. Other diseases in the area are guinea worm, diarrhoea, worms, TB and scabies. Some 5,000 tablets of chloroquin and 2 essential drug kits were delivered by the mission.
- 2.7 As there is no safe water sources in Pariang, the population has to move to Bahr El Ghazal during the dry season. Local authorities reported 5 schools working in the region, with 500 pupils. The number of teachers was not known.
- 2.8 Pariang needs assistance in terms of vegetable seeds, medical supplies, tools for drilling wells, communication for logistic support and education materials.
- 2.9 According to a Nuba mountain delegation, which met the mission to Pariang at the Kiunger airstrip, the current population of Nuba Mountains is 200,000. An estimated 16,000 have died from hunger since 1989. Relief is needed in an area about 70 km from Pariang, as present harvest of sorghum has not been sufficient to feed the population. The prevalent diseases in the region include malaria, measles, venereal and worms infections. There is a severe scarcity of water during the dry season, with only one well dug in the area. Education materials are

also needed for the only school in the area.

- 2.10 The situation of mothers and children is reported to be extremely poor in the GOS held town of Bor. The UNICEF health team, which reached Bor on barges, conducted a survey among a sample of some 330 children showed an overall malnutrition rate of over 45% (18% severely malnourished, 27% moderately malnourished). There is no agricultural harvest for the people to depend on, in addition to a lack of livestock/milk and fish. Some 330 MT of various food commodities were delivered to Bor (22-23/7).
- 2.11 An assessment mission to Ulang (12/8) by IRC found a serious health situation with diarrhoea, typhoid, and relapsing fever being the most common diseases reported. Over 15 people were seen in different locations suffering from at least one of the diseases. Lack of sanitation fecal disposal on the river bank is a major underlying cause. IRC will again assess the situation in near future.
- 2.12 Some 300 people have moved from Nasir (Upper Nile) to Ethiopia in August in search of improved living conditions in terms of food, education and other available services offered in the refugee camps there. This brings the total Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia to some 70,000. (see table overleaf). Meanwhile, cases of relapsing fever continue to be reported in most health centres in the Nasir region. A sanitation/personal hygiene programme has been started by IRC and RASS.

Sudanese Refugees in Neighbouring Countries
(as at 15 Sept. 1993)

	Old Caseload	New Caseload (since July 1993)
Ethiopia	50,000	19,000
Uganda	100,000	92,000
Zaire	100,000	5,000
Central African Republic	20,000	39
Kenya	-	33,200
Total	270,000	149,000

Grand total	419,00
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source: UNHCR Khartoum

- 2.13 The UNICEF mobile health teams on board the WFP barge El Mugran completed their operations (12/8). Travelling a distance of 555 km along the White Nile Corridor from Malakal to Juba, the health teams provided preventive and curative health care, conducted nutritional surveys, and assessed locations in terms of target population and disease prevalence at 15 drop-off points.
- 2.14 From Adok to Juba the teams treated 5,100 patients, with 34% of these children; 48% of the patients were female. Malaria, diarrhoea, respiratory tract infections, scabies and anaemia were among the prevalent diseases noted by the teams. Only one hospital in Terkaka and two NGO clinics in Bor and Mongola, were functioning out of 13 health facilities. The availability of drugs was poor in all the stations, along with a poor infrastructure.
- 2.15 The teams carried out rapid nutrition assessments using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) methods. Very high malnutrition rates were encountered, as follows:

Location	Sample <5	Moderately malnourished %	Severely malnourished %	TOTAL %
1. Adok	100	20	37	47
2. Shambe	127	18.9	14.2	33.1
3. Dhiam Dhiam	70	11.5	11.5	23
4. Tuer Majok	81	18.5	2.5	21
5. Akuak	63	47.6	12.7	
6. Bor	328	27	18	
7. Malek	102	34	20	54
8. Pariak	138	22	8	30
9. Panwel	107	27	17	
10. Washnuang	57	18	8	
11. TereKaka	200	10	11	21

12. Mongala	78	13	13	26
13. Kuku(Juba)	100	7	15	22
Average		21	15	36

2.16 Feeding centres were seen by the teams in Bor, Terekaka and Mongala. Almost all these were run by the Islamic African relief Agency (IARA). The centres were poorly administered, lacking trained staff and equipment and experiencing shortages of UNIMIX. The overall status of sanitation between Malakal and Juba is poor as a result of the absence of health education and absence of environmental health facilities and services.

2.17 Following the Upper Nile State government's decision to reopen primary schools, a total of 20,000 displaced, occupying 12 primary schools in Malakal, were transported some 38 km south to the Obel displaced camps numbers 1,2,3, at the confluence of the Sobat and the Nile (21-24/8). While non-food items, essential drugs, and agricultural equipment were provided to facilitate earlier movements, the recently displaced population of 7,870 did not receive medicines, seeds or shelter material. A doctor was despatched to the camps, but soon left the site because of lack of medical supplies, and the consequent death of 70 people in only 15 days. The situation at the camps is reported critical and needs monitoring. Some 775 displaced have not been moved and are still in Malakal due to illness. Some reports indicate a movement by the relocated people.

2.18 As of end July, OLS southern sector has identified over 1,000 schools in the three southern states with the following distribution:

Known Schools in the three Southern States (southern sector)

As of End July

Upper Nile	No. of Schools
Watt	7
Ayod	7
Akobo	31
Maiwut	38
Pangak	39

Leer/Duar	42
Sobat Basin	55
Total	194
Equatoria	
Boma	7
Lafon	7
Chukudum/Narus	31
Tambura	38
Maridi	39
Torit County	42
Yambio	55
Kajo Keji	71
Mundri	127
Yei/Kaya	79
Total	596
Bahr El Ghazal	
Wunrok	27
Theit/Tonj Warab	47
Akot/Rumbek/Cuibet Aliab/Yirol	60
Aweil/Gogrial	70
Total	204
Grand Total for the three States:	1,065

2.19 Reports of the second nutrition survey held in Juba in July, indicate the overall malnutrition among children under 5 to be 19%. Some 4% percent of the children were found to be

severely malnourished, while 15.5% were moderately malnourished. The survey was conducted using a sample of some 1,500 children, with the most malnourished age group consisting of children between 6 and 24 months. Female children were more malnourished than males. The significant diseases observed among surveyed children were diarrhoea, eye and skin infections, malaria, respiratory infections and skin problems. Findings of the second survey indicate a deterioration compared to last April, when the number of severely malnourished children stood at just above one percent, while the number of moderately malnourished children was some 10.5%. The cause for the deterioration may be delayed transportation of food and UNIMIX.

- 2.20 Following reports of floods in the Central State, UNICEF joined RRC, UNDP, and WFP in an assessment mission (19/8). Over 1,600 shelters along with household foodstocks had been damaged in Gezira and Sennar, El Jebelein provinces and Kosti town. Worst affected were camps or settlements of unregistered labourers who had migrated from war/drought affected areas. According to local health officials, the stagnant water may result in a substantial increase in the incidence of malaria, and waterbred diseases threatening the health of approximately 10,000 people. UNICEF supplied one MT of drugs and 2,000 blankets.
- 2.21 A nutrition survey for the seven displaced camps in Kordofan was also held in July. The overall malnutrition rate was reported to be about 23%. Following is a table comparing the nutrition status for the seven displaced camps for May/July 1993. The July survey shows a significant improvement in the nutrition status of the seven camps as compared to May.

Kordofan nutrition status (May-July)

May 1993

July 1993

Camp	Severely Malnourished %	Moderately Malnourished %	Severely Malnourished %	Moderately Malnourished %
Meiram	12.2	28.8	6.3	26.6
Abyei	9.2	35.6	5.4	22.9
Kordofan	-	-	5.0	18.5
Rahmania	4.9	13.4	3.3	16.7
Sidra	7.8	4.7	3.9	11.8
Kadugli	3.7	12.5	5.0	7.7
Deling	1.1	7.5	0.0	0.0

3. Goals

- 3.1 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, donor countries, UN agencies and various NGOs. Funding remains a major constraint in meeting needs.

Emergency Health Services

- 3.3 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 mortality. Shortage of essential drugs and very poor primary health care services continue to be common problems.

- 3.4 **Present status:** During its operations along the Nile Corridor, the UNICEF mobile health team vaccinated some 2200 children under 10 years of age against measles at eight locations including Bor, Malek, Pariak, Panwel, Wasnuang, Gemeiza, Terekaka and Mongala. Vitamin A was also administered to 1,550 children under direct supervision. At their last two stations of Juba and Terekaka, the UNICEF mobile health teams treated an estimated 250 patients. The team vaccinated 1,000 children in Bor and 300 children in Terekaka against measles, and administered Vitamin A to some 100 children. Since its departure from Malakal (30/6), the team provided preventive and curative health care at some 15 locations along the White Nile (see section 2).
- 3.5 UNICEF delivered some 400 Kgs of vaccines and cold chain equipment to Juba in August. The vaccines are part of a 2,225 Kgs package of EPI supplies delivered to the three southern states to intensify EPI activities. Some 26 PHC kits, 16 Health Care kits, 25 booster kits and 45,000 ORS sachets were delivered to Wau in Bahr El Ghazal. EPI coverage for Wau for August and first week of September was recorded at 80%. Some 300 PHCU and 80 PHC kits were distributed to over 450 PHCUs in north and east of Bahr El Ghazal. Some 200,000 people receive medical care from these centres. Akon rural hospital received two hospital kits and one supplementary drug kit. Distribution plans for additional drug kits in Akon have been completed for September and distribution has begun to eight PHC centres and 32 PHCUs. One hospital kit and one PHCU kit were organized for delivery to Kapoeta between August and September. Basic kits were distributed to the IARA clinics in Bor, Pibor and Pochala in September.
- 3.6 Immunization activities continued in Renk (Upper Nile), despite operational constraints such as lack of fuel and breakdown of EPI vehicles. Approximately 2,900 children have been vaccinated with the six antigens. Some 700 women of child bearing age have received all five doses of tetanus toxoide. Three basic training courses on immunization were also organized by MOH/Concern for 100 health personnel and volunteers. Over 800 children were vaccinated in Watt as part of a measles campaign between 23-26 August. Meanwhile, the 14 PHCUs in Watt cannot function effectively due to limited number of health workers in the area. IRC is expected to train two community health workers to augment the shortage, while RASS will assess both Watt and Ayod and make recommendations for overall effectiveness of health programmes in the areas. A UNICEF-sponsored EPI workshop was successfully completed between 2-10 August. The workshop was designed to expose participants to

essential aspects of EPI programme to enable participants to better implement future immunization activities. Some 5,000 children were immunized against measles in Bahr El Ghazal between 15-30 August, bringing the total to 12,000 since the initiation of a vaccination campaign in May. Meanwhile, in Equatoria, some 1,550 children were vaccinated against BCG in Ame, Atepi and Aswa. Approximately 300 children were vaccinated against BCG and 200 children were vaccinated against measles in Ame during the same period. Total Ame vaccination is 600. Meanwhile in Aswa, over 680 children were immunized against measles in displaced camps I and II between 22-24 August. Two PHCU kits were provided to AICF for September.

- 3.7 The MOH/UNICEF emergency campaign continued in response to an outbreak of polio in Darfur State. The campaign included vaccination, surveys, social mobilisation and environmental sanitation. Most of the reported cases were in the slums of Nyala and the displaced camps. Three cases occurred in Al Fasher, two resulting in death. Nearly 85 cases were reported from May to late August. Over 70% of these occurred among children under 2. Over 50% of the affected children were not vaccinated. Less than 10% had received their first dose of vaccine. Male and female children were equally affected.
- 3.8 Although the Darfur outbreak started in May, this was not adequately reflected in the regular reporting system and only came to light following a visit of UNICEF officer. In Nyala, the total vaccination for under ones stood at over 3,000 children, while the number of children under 5 was some 33,000. Nearly 4,500 children under one and about 10,000 children under 5 were vaccinated with all three doses in Al Fasher. The 2nd round of vaccination will be carried out end September.
- 3.9 UNICEF despatched one carton of ORS sachets and one Health Centre kit to Nawa, a village in the Rahmaniya rural council in Kordofan, in response to reports floods in the area. An estimated 2,000 people were affected.

Supplementary Feeding & Household Food Security

- 3.10 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 energy biscuits) for children and pregnant/lactating mothers. Of

the total 1.7 million displaced persons identified as being in need of food assistance, 400,000 require special feeding.

- 3.11 **Present status:** In August, dura seeds were distributed simultaneously among 5 displaced camps in Wau, Bahr El Ghazal state. The seeds were part of the US\$ 33,000 package donated by the French and the Italian embassies in Khartoum, in collaboration with UNICEF and FAO. Some 105 bags were distributed benefitting a population of over 9,900. The 9 supplementary feeding centres in Wau have resumed operations following replenishing of UNIMIX stocks. UNIMIX and BP5 high energy biscuits are distributed on a weekly basis. Nearly 100 bags of UNIMIX and 105 cartons of BP5 were supplied late August and first week of September along with over 100 tins of Vitamin A tablets. UNICEF is delivering some 3,500 agricultural tools, along with some 5,000 kg of sorghum, 2,400 kg of ground nuts and 1,200 kg cowpeas to Yirol in Bahr El Ghazal for cultivation during rainfalls in September. Nearly 3 MT of UNIMIX were delivered to Torit in Equatoria from Juba. A critical shortage of UNIMIX in Juba was also resolved when 25 MT were delivered in mid July. Stocks in Juba as at 18 September stand at some 475 MT of cereal, 33 MT pulses, 25 MT oil and 33 MT UNIMIX.
- 3.12 According to a Care assessment in July, there is an overall malnutrition rate of 22% in Lafon. A health centre has been established in the region, while food aid has been increased to 50 MT until the harvest in September. Combined efforts between UN/INGOs have meanwhile improved the nutrition status of the new arrivals in Ayod to 50%, through distributing double rations of WFP food. Medecins du Monde continues to operate a therapeutic feeding centre for children under 5 years, while Concern operates a therapeutic and supplementary centre for children over 5 and other vulnerable groups like pregnant mothers, elderly and the disabled. Approximately 450 malnourished children receive therapeutic and supplementary feeding at centres in northeast Bahr El Ghazal. Fifteen MT of UNIMIX were despatched to locations in Kordofan from UNICEF El Obeid warehouse, including one MT to Nawa in response to the floods.
- 3.13 UNICEF veterenary co-ordinator visited Leer in Bahr El Ghazal (26-29/8) to follow up and support a vaccination team trained in the area in July. Some 73,000 cattle have been vaccinated since that time. The coordinator met livestock owners and vaccinators, clarifying the vaccination process. Meanwhile, a UNICEF vet coordinator also visited Lafon in

Equatoria (16/8), following reports that people in the area were concerned about their livestock. Ten cattle vaccinators were trained, following a UNICEF vet coordinator visit to Watt in Upper Nile.

- 3.14 The food-for work fishing project in Akobo, run by the NGO Pisces Aid with UNICEF support, has exported 9 MT of dried fish to Ayod, Watt, Lafon and Aswa hospital since early May. About 600 children are receiving supplementary feeding through the project.

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education

- 3.15 Over one million people, mostly in the southern states and the transitional zone, who have been displaced or affected by war and drought lack sufficient quantities of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.
- 3.16 **Present status:** To date, nearly 740 boreholes have been drilled and handpumps installed in Kordofan from a target figure of 850. Over 40 handpumps have been maintained against the target 100, while some 435 handpump mechanics have been trained, exceeding the target of 400. From a target of some 2,100 VIP latrines, over half (1,100) have already been constructed. Some 100 village health committees have been trained against the target 150. In Blue Nile Province (Central State) nearly 150 boreholes have been drilled against the target 250, while over 150 handpumps have also been installed from a target 250. Although progress on VIP latrine construction has been slow owing to operational constraints, (nearly 40 out of a target 520) the target figure of 300 handpump mechanics to be trained has been exceeded with over 335 mechanics trained to date. Out of a planned 100 village health committees, over 50 have been formed so far. In Darfur state, over 100 handpumps have been installed from the target 250. Six village health committees have also been formed in Darfur out of a planned 15. While drilling operations in south Sudan remain constrained due to access problems, nearly 70 handpumps have been added in Juba and Wau with another 325 maintained as the only source of safe water. Sixty two out of 72 handpumps were maintained in northern Bahr El Ghazal as at mid August. An OXFAM water and sanitation programme has received tools and equipments from UNICEF in Akot. A UNICEF water team has completed the rehabilitation of Watt's water supply in Juba. Two hand dug wells and one handpump are now operational. The team also completed a store/workshop in Lokichokio for water activities. UNICEF water technicians made a brief assessment of Panyangor water systems. The team maintained a handpump, estimated to provide 400 litres

per hour benefitting some 500 people in the region. In Khartoum state, MSF Holland, with UNICEF support, has completed over 195 VIP latrines at the three displaced camps of Omdurman, Jebel Dar El Sala and Jebel Bentiu. Meanwhile, a letter of understanding was signed between the Ministry of Education and UNICEF to install 15 handpumps in the displaced camp schools in Khartoum.

Displaced Movement/Relief & Shelter

- 3.17 The widespread population displacement in 1991 and 1992 rendered large numbers of people destitute. Essential commodities, including tents, housing material, blankets, clothing, cooking utensils and jerrycans are needed to ensure a rapid response to the vast human suffering. It is estimated that 200,000 families require assistance with shelter.
- 3.18 **Present status:** Joint efforts between UNHCR/WFP/MSF-Holland/OXFAM/AAIN/UNICEF are underway to provide relief assistance for some 40,000 displaced people from the south who moved to Koboko in Uganda. UNICEF is providing vaccines, immunization supplies, and cold chain equipment, while shelter materials are in great need. An influx of some 2,750 displaced people into the Eastern Bank and Marial Ajit was reported in August in Bahr El Ghazal, while approximately 5,000 displaced were received in Aweil. Following a field visit to Mayen Abun by WFP/SRRA/GOAL (27/8) an impending crisis was noted after an influx of displaced people from northern Sudan and western Upper Nile. There are reportedly 50,000 displaced Misserriya Arabs in northern Bahr El Ghazal who have come from areas around Muglad. Local authorities plan to settle them in an area called Dier, 36 km north of Mayen Abun. There are also some 30,000 displaced Ngok Dinkas, originally from Abyei who have settled in Wunmalith, approximately 18 km north of Mayen Abun. In the meantime, a UNICEF officer visited Akon and distributed six canoes. Some 17,000 Ruweng Dinka from Biemnhom (Upper Nile) are reported in Ajack Kuak, 36 km east of Mayen Abun. WFP monitors continue to report a daily influx of 100 to 150 displaced families in Malakal in Upper Nile. An influx of 450 displaced was also reported in Kotobi displaced camp in eastern Equatoria by AAIN mid August, while WFP reported the arrival of some 460 displaced into Juba, mainly from Torit, in search of food. NGOs are screening the displaced before registering them with CART. Meanwhile, CART completed distribution of 840 MT of relief food to an estimated 240,000 beneficiaries. Stocks in Juba as of 18 September stand at some 475 MT cereal, 33 MT pulses, 25 MT oil and 33 MT UNIMIX. Approximately 2,500 new arrivals were received in Akobo mainly from Watt.

Emergency Education

- 3.19 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.
- 3.20 **Present status:** Garden kits were distributed to some 90 schools in Tambura, Lobnok and Yambio. New schools, accessible only by foot have been reported in Katanga and Bovivkuro with a total of 420 students. In Atepi, new school buildings of local materials are being constructed on a new site. GOAL is assisting in the purchase of building materials. Eight classrooms are planned, with 4 already constructed along with a kitchen. GOAL is expected to provide one meal a day to schools in Ame and Atepi camps. This will facilitate the transition period from feeding programmes, as school gardens should provide food within two months to replace GOAL programme. Some 70 schools are being reactivated in 13 counties of Bahr El Ghazal, while over 65 education and 60 school garden kits were distributed to all the schools in these areas, benefitting 6,700 pupils. In addition, UNICEF supplied 30 schools with 15,000 pencils and 6,000 crayons along with 60 school garden kits. Four new schools were opened in Bahr El Ghazal between July and August, bringing the total number of functioning schools to 34. Some 90% of schools are reopening in Upper Nile, while the remaining are being rehabilitated after they were destroyed by fighting in the region. Rada Barnen continue to work with the minors in Nasir, with 12 classrooms completed. A pilot project to address the psychosocial needs of war-traumatized children is in progress and 60 children are on arts, play, story-telling and drawing therapy programmes.
- 3.21 Under the emergency education programme, UNICEF has curtailed lack of educational materials in the three southern states by providing approximately 12 MT of textbooks and other educational materials. Approximately 65,000 textbooks and teacher's guide books were also delivered to Juba. Teachers training courses were completed in Kordofan, attended by

30 secondary school graduates. Meanwhile, approximately 1,850 chalkboard panels, some 18,000 boxes of chalk, 250,000 exercise books, some 270,000 black pencils and nearly 22,000 geometry sets were despatched to Kordofan and Darfur for distribution to basic schools in displaced camps. Teacher training courses were also conducted in Al Fasher (Darfur) and Kassala (Eastern State) with 14 and 35 participants attending respectively. Approximately 120 school benches and 120 school desks were completed by the MOE with UNICEF assistance in Wad Medani in Central State. UNICEF also supplied local communities within the state with building materials for the construction of 12 classrooms. Over 190 chalkboard panels, 2,800 exercise books, over 34,000 black pencils and 2,000 geometry sets were supplied to Wad Medani at the same time.

Aircraft/Barge/Rail Operations

- 3.22 In August, the UNICEF Khartoum-based Twin Otter covered over 75 flying hours and flew some 11,120 nautical miles. The total weight of cargo transported by the Otter during this period stands at nearly over 20 MT, while the number of passengers carried amounted to 90. As of end August 1993, the Otter has logged nearly 700 flying hours this year. The coverage is significant when compared to the 720 flying hours in 1992 and 521 flying hours in 1991. Nearly 500,000 kgs of weight and 1,400 passengers were flown by the aircraft in the period January-August 1993, in comparison to the 140,000 kgs and 1,500 passengers in the whole of 1992. In 1991, the aircraft carried nearly 100,000 kgs and some 830 passengers. Meanwhile, the table overleaf shows the status of Lockichokio-based aircrafts as of end July, 1993.

Operation Lifeline Sudan: Lockichokio Aircraft

Call Sign	Aircraft Type	Agency
UNF1	C-130	WFP
UNF7	C-130	WFP
UNB2	Buffalo	WFP
UNB3	Buffalo	WFP
UND3	DC-3 T/P	UNICEF
UND4	DC-3 T/P	Care/Concern/UNICEF
UNC4	Caravan	WFP
UNC6	Caravan	UNICEF
UNC9	Caravan	WFP
UNC10	Twin Otter	Concern
FK-10	Twin Otterr	UNICEF

3.23 WFP airlift ex-Lockichokio have delivered some 8,500 MT of food relief assistance to locations in the south until mid September. Airlifts to Juba from Khartoum are meanwhile encounter delays due to unavailability of aircraft. Some 5,700 MT. have been delivered to date.

3.24 Airdrop operations to Bentiu (26-30/8) delivered approximately 175 MT relief assistance from Lokichokio, while airdrops to Yirol delivered some 60 MT (30/8). Airdrops were also made to Akon, Maban and Wau, delivering 28 MT at all three locations (13/9). Airdrop operations were grounded (20/9) owing to aircraft engine problems. Meanwhile, WFP Khartoum is planning to conduct airdrops in Bor, Theit, Fashoda and Ayod during October, with assessment of Fashoda before air-drop operations.

3.23 WFP train operations are still on hold awaiting clearance from Sudan railways to move to Muglad.

- 3.25 WFP chartered pusher Tabaldia, carrying some 2,330 MT of food relief to Upper Nile , off loaded in Kodok (19/9), Malakal (20/9) and Baliet (21/9). It is expected in Malakal on 5/10. Meanwhile, WFP chartered pusher Canal carrying some 600 MT of relief food in Renk, departed for Dalal Ajak (20/9); in early October it was loading in Kosti for next convoy to Malakal. "Al Mogran" is scheduled to depart Malakal early October to drop-off food at Fanjak/Tonga.
- 3.26 UNICEF is preparing for further operations by mobile health teams on WFP barges and the train to Wau. Professional staff are being identified and material earmarked for this activity based on the experience of the health teams that worked on the Nile corridor in July/August.

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. As of mid September 1993, receipts total \$ 14 million. While this is a significant increase in funding since June, it only amounts to 35% of the total appeal, and less than 15% of the Khartoum appeal. The total shortfall in receipts is about \$ 26.6 million: \$ 21.1 million for Khartoum operations, and \$ 5.5 million for operations from Nairobi.
- 4.2 SEPHA 1993 receipts for Khartoum amount to only US \$ 3.6 million. Total funds available for relief operations from Khartoum (including GM, and carry-over funds) amount to \$ 14 million as of 1 September 1993, of which 11.5 million, 82%, has already been called forward.

**Status according to Agency
(in million US\$)**

Agency	Appealed	Funded
UNICEF	40.77	14.07
UNDO	6.25	Not Available
WHO	8.93	0
FAO	8.09	0.01
UNHCR	8.53	Not Available
WFP	130 million	Not Available
UNV	0.72	Not Available
DHA	0.30	Not Available
TOTAL	189.80	Not Available

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

Programme	Appealed 1993	Funded 1993
Health	9.19	3.34
Nutrition	9.52	2.69
Water & Sanitation	9.10	1.66
Shelter, Relief & Rehabilitation	8.7	6.33
Education	1.26	0
Aircraft Ops/Logistics	3.00	.057
TOTAL	40.77	14.07

4. COUNTRY PROGRAMME
(in million US\$)

Programme Code		Funding			Call Forward			Implement. Rates %		
		GR	SF	Total	GR	SF	Total	GR	SF	Total
Hlth	YH901	2,080,121	914,791	2,944,912	1,360,122	456,290	1,816,412	65.4	49.9	60.7
Nutrtn	YN902	82,032	115,881	197,913	35,000	63,760	98,760	42.7	55%	49.9 %
CEDC	YS903	93,100	607,492	700,592	93,100	99,858	192,958	100	16.4	27.5
Educt	YE904	439,700	0	439,700	352,133	0	352,133	80.	0	80.1
Advoc y	YA905	265,800	13,913	279,713	201,888	2,550	204,438	76.0	18.3	73.
Planni ng	YT906	358,200	0	358,200	350,190	0	350,190	97.8	0	97.8
Z.Dev	ZZ908	188,800	986,419	1,175,219	187,600	206,135	393,735	99.4	20.9	33.5
Water	ZW909	1,836,900	883,715	2,747,615	1,860,581	831,088	2691,669	99.8	94.0	98.0
Emrg	MZ910	3,000,000	11,056,420	14,056,420	2,951,338	8,631,659	11,582,997	98.0	78.1	82.4
WID	YF913	164,400	110,684	275,084	130,178	5,000	135,178	79.2	4.5	49.1
U/Srvs	ZZ914	131,700	0	131,700	106,274	0	106,274	80.7	0	80.7
Total:		8,667,753	14,689,315	23,357,068	7,628,404	10,296,340	17,924,744	88.0	70.0	76.7

EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

Programme Code		Funding			Call Forward			Implementation Rates %		
		GR	SF	Total	GR	SF	Total	GR	SF	Total
Health	MZ9102	774,100	2,648,950	3,423,050	774,100	2,169,952	2,944,052	100	81.9	86.0
Nutrin	MZ9103	181,200	1,129,003	1,310,203	181,200	563,400	744,600	100	49.9	56.8
Water	MZ9104	1,054,000	3,660,076	4,714,076	1,006,023	3,371,690	4,377,713	95.5	92.1	92.9
R/Shltr	MZ9105	990,700	1,175,849	2,166,549	990,015	625,106	1,615,121	99.9	53.2	74.6
Supp.	MZ9106	0	69,976	69,976	0	3,357	3,357	0	4.8	4.8
Eductn	MZ9107	0	2,372,566	2,372,566	0	1,898,154	1,898,154	0	80.0	80.0
Total:		3,000,000	11,056,420	14,056,420	2,951,338	8,631,659	11,582,997	98.4%	78.1	82.4

5. Status of Staff/Recruitment & Supplies
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.	NO-A	92791
"		Proj. Off.		
"	Mohamed, Mekki A/N.	Admin/Supp.Asst	NO-B	89323
"	Kenyi, Anthony P.	Sec/Admin Asst.	GS-5	36236
"	Abdel Rahmin, Awadia	Senior Secretary	GS-5	02177
"	Hamadtou, Hassan Hasseib, Juma Mohd.	Driver	GS-4	36224
			GS-2	84157
	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Mustafa A. Omer	Health Coord.	28/2/94	
"	Rhoda Dawa Thomas	Admin/Asst. Sec	31/11/93	
"	Goda Omer, J	Radio Operator Watchman	4/9/93	
"	Mohamed El Nur	Watchman	28/2/94	
"	Fadul F. El Mola	Cleaner	28/2/94	
"	Halima A. Kalam		28/2/94	
Malakal	Deng, Humoon Chol	Asst.Proj. Off.	NO-B	92793
	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
	Nyagyeth Yor Deng	Watchman	31/01/94	
Juba	Nart Land, P	Asst.Ops.Off.	NO-B	92792
"	Willi, Edward M.	A/Res. Proj. Off.	NO-A	91598
"	Habib, Rita N	Senior Secretary	GS-5	36220
"	Losio, Emmanuel G	Admin/Fin. Asst	GS-5	02179
	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Guya Lukudu	Driver	08/01/94	
"	Sule, Phanuel Pata	Watchman	31/12/93	
"	Promo, Yonama Iyowa	"	31/12/93	
"	Joseph, B. Tombura	"	15/05/94	
"	Samson, Agrey A.	"	11/03/94	
"	Rita M. Matere	"	13/03/94	
"	Scopas M. Isaiiah	Cleaner/Messngr	15/09/93	
"	Simon Taban Subek	Watchman	31/12/93	
"	Ezbon Longa Bojo	"	31/05/94	
Port Sudan	Awadallah, Saeed A.	Res. Proj. Off.	NO-C	89699
"	Mahdi, Hooda Ahmed	Admin/Fin. Asst	GS-5	87269
"	Obeid, Nadio Omer	Senior Secretary	GS-4	84282
"	Nur, Mahmoud Mohd.	Driver	GS-2	84283
	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Amani El Amin Mstafa	Secretary	15/12/93	
"	Zhanish Keros	Messng./Cleaner	31/11/93	
"	A/Alla Ali Adam	Watchman	31/11/93	
"	Adam Osman H.	"	31/11/93	
"	Adam Ali Hussein	"		
El Fasher	Mohamed El Faki	Proj. Off.(WES)	NO-C	93462
"	Abbas Ali F.	Proj. Off (PHC)	NO-C	93066
	Temporary fixed term staff		Expiry Date	
"	Hamad, A/Gadir		16/05/94	
"	Khogali, Osama M.	Emerg. Coord.	23/04/94	
"	Swar, Mohd. Ali	Project Asst.	14/12/93	
"	Elhag,Fatima, Omer	Adm/Fin Asst.	31/12/93	
"	Osman A. Hassan	Secretary	19/10/93	
"		Watchman		

Wau	Rose Lisok Paulino Temporary fixed term staff	Asst. Proj. Off.	Expiry Date 30/09/93	92794
"	Unveo, Arkangelo N.	Driver		
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
"	M. Auguste (leave)	Res. Proj Officer	L-4	89824
"	C. Perner	"	L-3	91740
"	H. Were	"	L-3	89830
"	S. Burnheim	I/Mediz Coordinator	L-3	89820
"	I. Sharp	Res. Proj Officer	GS-7	89832
"	H. Scott-Villiers	PO (M/E)	GS-7	89843
"	A. Pintos	APO Cold Chain	GS-7	89838
"	P. Kouko	AFO	NOB	90338
"	J. MacAskill	Nut. Consultant		90339
"	P. Oriedo	ASO	GN-5	89836
"	K. Gichinga	Fin. Asst	GS-6	89835
"	M. Mukiria	Adm/Per Asst	G-7	89822
"	M. Bara	Adm/Fin. Asst	G-8	90339
"	O. Meada	Fin/Acct	GS-6	89841
"	S. Ogweni	Sup/Proc. Asst	GS-6	89840
"	E. Kabanyana	Snr Fin/Bal Ctrl	G-9	89834
"	L. Whitworth	Sr. Secretary	GN-5	89835
"	S. Asguedon	Secretary	G-6	89842
"	M. Nduati	Secretary	G-6	89841
"	C. Mumo	Secretary	G-6	89840
"	T. Mwasika	Secretary	G-6	89839
"	L. Kimani	Secretary	G-7	89839
"	K. Choka	Radio Op.	G-7	90339
"	W. Kimani	Driver	G-2	89844
"	T. Oindi	"	G-2	89845
"	F. Odawo	"	G-2	89846
"	J. Kangethe	"	G-3	89847
Akon	Hakim Akbar	PO Health	L-3	89697
Akobo	A. Murfitt F. Caley	Fisherman		
Loki	D. Kagunda Betty Press			
Watt	T. Hanegraff	Water Consultant		
Nimule	A. Joyner Dana Rob Rose F. Odawo S. Abende	Driver "		
Akot	S. Bleckley			
Lokichokio	O. Predja	Camp Manager	L-3	89828
"	J. Odenyo	EPI Consultant	S-7	89849
"	S. Blakeway	Vet. Consultant	GS-7	89848
"	R. Kato	Secretary	G-7	89849
"	R. Mungela	Radio Opr.	GS-3	89855
"	P. Kiboi	Fin. Clerk	G-4	89851
"	S. Loyanai	Off. Clerk	G-3	89855
"	T. Harvey	Security Consultant	GS-3	89853
"	J. Ngaira	Aircraft Rec.	G-3	89856
"	P. Latelengo	Sr. Storeman	G-3	89853
"	W. Engome	Sr. Storeman	G-3	89854
"	J. Kibara	Driver	G-2	89859
"	Wekesa	"	G-2	89857
"	J. Ngenye	"		

5.2 Status of Supplies in Pipeline (Khartoum)

Prog. Name & Code	SCF	Value (US\$)	TAD	Status & Date			
				CFed	POed	Shiped	Rced
R/Shelter MZ 910	Blkts.92/0305	99.902	31/1/93	13/9/92	31/11/92	23/1/93	--
Water & Sanitation MZ910	Spares for India Mark II handpumps 92/0286	4,000	02/93	08/9/92	19/01/93	---	---
	Safety clothes 92/0290	6,600	03/93	17/09/92	8/2/93	---	---
	Drilling rig & support truck 92/0296/amdt1	333,000 638,000	03/93	17/09/92	15/2/93 19/03/93 29/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93 31/03/93	---	---
	Mercedes support Truck 93/0102	60,000	08/93	11/02/93	29/03/93		
	Spare parts for Aquadrill 93/0103	60,000	07/93	01/02/93			
	3 Mercedes Trucks & Water/Fuel Tanker 93/0104	230,000	08/93	01/02/93	15/03/93		
	Office Equipmt. & Supplies 93/0105	4,249	08/93	21/02/93			
	Electric Typewriters 93/0106	2,120	08.93	17/03/93			

100 DTH Hammer Bits 93/0108 (item 01)	56,000	05/93	14/02/93			
INDIAN M. II Handpumps 93/0109	17,030	09/93	16/03/93			
Computers/Photocopiers 93/0112	17,360	06/93	30/03/93	13/05/93		
Speed Start Drilling Rig/Spare Parts 93/0113	8,830	07/93	07/03/93			
Batteries & Tyres 93/0114	26,200	08/93	03/03/93			
Furniture 93/0116	80,550	08/93	09/03/93			
Water Tanks For Handpumps & GI Pipes 93/0117	17,000	09/93	16/03/93			
Mercedes Truck Spare Parts 93/0118	28,000	09/93	17/03/93			
Material For Latrine Constructn 93/0121	53,700	09/93	29/03/93			
Tyre/Tubes 93/0122	51,000	09/93	30/03/93			
Toyota L/cruisers 93/0123	64,700	09/93	30/03/93			
Workshop & Camping 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			

	Office Supplies 93/0126	1,736	08/93	12/04/93			
	Bentonite 93/0127	24,600	09/93	12/04/93			
	Squat Slabs For Latrine Construction 93/0128	36,000	10/93	29/04/93			
	Toyota L/Cruisers 93/0129	65,100	10/93	06/05/93			
	Spares For Pergussion Rig 93/0130	39,708	09/93	11/05/93			
	Desk & Laptop Computers 93/0131	4,850	10/93	17/05/93			

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

Abbreviations

AAIN	Action Africa in Need	AICF	Action Int. Contre Le Faim
CIDA	Canadian Int. Dev. Agency	CMA	Christian Mission Aid
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	DOT	Diocese of Torit
FFW	Food for Work	EPI	expanded prog. on immunization
GOS	Government of Sudan	IARA	Islamic African Relief Agency
IAS	International Aid Sweden	ICRC	Int. Committee of the Red Cross
ICS	Int. Communications System	IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWF	Lutheran World Federation	MDM	Medecins du Monde
MEDIC	Medical Emergency development International Committee		
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontiers	MT	Metric Tonnes
NGO	non-governmental organization	OLS	Operaticna Lifeline Sudan
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid	RASS	Relief Association of Southern Sudan
SCF	Save the Children Fund		
SPLA/M	Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement		
SRRA	Sudan Relief & Rehabilitation Assosiation		
HCR	United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees		
UNICEF	United Nation's Children's fund		
WFP	World Food Programme		
WVI	World Vision International		