

HUMANITARIAN

Overview

AUGUST 2007



Photo Credit: Jean Katumbakana/IOM/2007

IOM distributing UNICEF non-food item (NFI) kits to families affected by the floods in Aweil.

DARFUR

During August, the humanitarian situation in Darfur has deteriorated. The main causes for this trend stem from renewed displacement. **Each week, thousands of civilians flee their homes**, reaching already overcrowded internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. Over 240,000 people have been newly displaced or re-displaced during 2007, and there are now approximately 2.2 million IDPs in Darfur – a number that grows every month. In many IDP camps, armed elements are present, and violent incidents are increasing.

Although flooding has been very limited, **heavy rains** have added to the misery of many communities, with the breakdown of sanitary infrastructures, and the spread of water-borne diseases in some areas.

The humanitarian response to current and new needs continues to be hampered by **security incidents**. During August, seven humanitarian vehicles were hijacked or stolen, and four humanitarian convoys were attacked. Five humanitarians were kidnapped or abducted, and three were physically

THIS ISSUE'S HIGHLIGHTS:

- FUNDING OVERVIEW – AS OF 30 AUGUST
- DARFUR UPDATE
- SOUTHERN SUDAN UPDATE
- MEETINGS & EVENTS – SEPTEMBER 2007

Welcome to the sixth issue of the Sudan Humanitarian Overview (SHO) for 2007. Produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and partner NGOs, the SHO aims to provide an overview of humanitarian trends and activities in the Sudan, as well as focus on particular issues of interest.

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assaulted. To date in 2007, five aid workers have been killed and 11 injured, while 53 others have been physically assaulted. Many areas of Darfur still remain a hostile environment for relief efforts. To date in 2007, humanitarians have relocated on 24 occasions, negatively affecting the delivery of aid to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries. This has a direct and tangible impact on the quality and quantity of aid and results, in some cases, in the inability to reach those in need.

During August, **humanitarian activities had to be suspended** in several camps due to insecurity. All operations were suspended in Zalingei Camp (West Darfur) for two days, while Kalma camp (South Darfur) was closed to aid operations for three days.

Humanitarian access, already hampered by ongoing violence, is further restricted by parties to the conflict. Several parts of the Jebel Marra area (West Darfur) have been inaccessible to humanitarians from 16 August. The suspension of assistance in this area is of great concern, at a time when new displacements have taken place, and at the peak of the hunger and rainy seasons.

Despite these disturbing signs, however, humanitarians have so far continued to **avert a full-scale humanitarian crisis**, by bringing relief to an estimated 4.2 million people. During August, access has been regained or improved in North Darfur, to the areas of Korma, Kutum, northern Dar Zaghawa, and Um Keddada.

According to data made available in August, the World Food Programme (WFP) delivered **53,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance** during July, to approximately 3.1 million beneficiaries in Darfur. The increased food distribution (up from 2.5 million during June) was in response to a rise in vulnerability of rural residents during the current pre-harvest 'hunger gap' season. Food distribution in Darfur has resumed to approximately 160,000 people, who had not been reached since May. However, 60,000 Darfurians were still not reached in July due to insecurity in some areas.

Meanwhile, approximately 120,000 schoolchildren are enrolled in the WFP's 'Food for Education' **school-feeding programmes**.

Along with food, **over 100,000 non-food items (NFIs) were distributed** during August, to approximately 30,000 households, through the 'Darfur Common Pipeline' operation facilitated by the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC). Items included blankets, women's clothing, jerry cans, plastic sheeting, sanitary materials, and sleeping mats. In addition, much-needed plastic sheeting was delivered to community centres, clinics, schools, and latrines, to serve as protection against the rains. Since 01 January, the operation has delivered NFIs to nearly 470,000 households across Darfur.

Worsening sanitary conditions in the IDP camps have led to a spread of **waterborne diseases**. In some cases, this has been accompanied by worsening malnutrition rates which, although localised, have required and received urgent responses.

In a context where the need for rule of law is part of the hu-

manitarian emergency, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) organized a seminar in Nyala on "**The role of customary law in the promotion of rule of law and peaceful coexistence in Darfur**". Topics addressed included the status of customary courts, the relationship between these courts and the statutory courts, and the traditional methods of dispute resolution in Darfur. The seminar brought together representatives from the judiciary, the Attorney General's Office, lawyers, police, humanitarians, and civil society organizations. The seminar resulted in several recommendations, on a more effective role for customary law in promoting rule of law in Darfur.

The UNDP also organized a lecture for Darfuri women on **women's rights in marriage, Islamic law and traditions**. The lecturers were a judge of the court of appeal, and the *Wali's* advisor for women's and child affairs. Approximately 70 women from Abu Shouk and Zam Zam IDP Camps attended the lecture.

In addition, in close collaboration with the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) Training Unit, UNDP completed a two-month training programme for 52 AU/AMIS female desk officers on **sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)** in El Fasher. Carefully tailored to their roles and responsibilities in the field. The training provided the participants with the practical skills needed to support SGBV victims, as well as to strengthen possible prevention and protection mechanisms.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN

During August, the United Nations and partners, in support of the Government, have continued in their **steady response to the floods** that have devastated many states of northern Sudan.

Grants were allocated to the response from the country-level Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) for US\$ 4.8 million, and from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for US\$ 8.7 million, **totalling funding for US\$ 13.5 million**. These funds enabled the United Nations and partners to respond to the most immediate and life-saving needs. Over 93 % of these funds went to the provision of clean water and sanitation services (US\$ 3.1 million out of 5.2 required in the 'Flash Appeal', with 1.6 million people helped by the end of August), emergency shelter and essential household goods (US\$ 4.2 million out of 7.2 required, with over 200,000 assisted), and health care (US\$ 6.6 million out of 8.3 required, with health supplies and epidemic surveillance benefiting entire states).

To date, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its implementing partners have ensured that **safe drinking water is available for approximately 1.6 million people** in 12 states of northern Sudan, through the chlorination of water sources, including at the household level, and emergency distribution through tankers. Support is also provided for the repair and construction of latrines in flood-affected areas, benefiting approximately 9,000 people. In parallel, during August, over 104,000 people have received home visits by hygiene promotion specialists supported by UNICEF, while a mass media awareness campaign is estimated to have reached up to ten million people across northern Sudan.



RETURN AND REINTEGRATION OF QUALIFIED SUDANESE PROGRAMME (RQS)

A TEACHER'S INTERVIEW

The Return and Reintegration of Qualified Sudanese (RQS) Programme aims to meet some of the critical gaps in knowledge and skills that the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) Ministries and other employing institutions face as they rebuild and develop Southern Sudan. Luca George Kidi is an internally displaced person (IDP) and a teacher, who wants to return home. Here is his story.

"I am from Eastern Equatoria, from Lopaw Payam [district] in Torit County, Southern Sudan. A long way from here ... I came to Khartoum in 1996, after fleeing from my village in 1993. I was eleven years old at the time. I had the chance to go to school in Khartoum and later studied to become a pre-school teacher. I also did teacher training courses in community development, physical education, child protection, early childhood development, music and movement, and a variety of other subjects. My aim is to bring this knowledge to the Torit area where my family comes from. But first of all, I hope to be offered a job as a pre-school teacher there. I lodged my application with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to join the Return of Qualified Sudanese Programme and they forwarded the list to the Ministry of Education in Eastern Equatoria. I understand that the ministry has indicated that they will offer jobs to all of us, who meet the qualification requirements. So, I am going to fly back to Torit via Juba with members of my family.

Apart from teaching, I see myself assisting in improving pre-school education in the Torit area, because early childhood learning is very important. I have experience. I have already been involved in setting up a school in El Salaam Camp for IDPs near Khartoum, where we live. The Episcopal Church of Sudan together with the Sudan Development and Relief Agency (SUDRA) have assisted us. NGOs such as World Vision and CARE Sudan are giving us some funds. I receive a small financial incentive for my work as a teacher at the school.



Luca George Kidi (first on the right) with colleagues, all teachers wanting to return to Southern Sudan as part of the Return and Reintegration of Qualified Sudanese Programme.

SUDRA sent me on an assignment mission to the Torit area in November last year, to see what is to be done there and where NGOs could help. There had been a fierce attack on the area by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) shortly before the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005. Since then, school buildings have not been properly repaired, there is hardly any teaching material and ... there are very few teachers. I can help. I have the experience with getting funds from NGOs. I can do my share to improve the situation in Torit. I keep telling my colleagues in the camps in Khartoum 'What are you still doing here? Let's go and build up something for future generations in our home areas in the South'."

sons (IDPs) and the host population – many of whom are returnees from Uganda. Reconciliation meetings are planned between the Didinga and the Toposa in Eastern Equatoria following clashes and cattle raiding between the two communities which occurred in May.

Humanitarian Situation

The humanitarian focus in Southern Sudan continues to be the response to the flood situation currently affecting an estimated 200,000 people. Thousands of residents continue to be displaced by floods forcing them to move from low-land areas to areas in higher grounds. The Nile River and its tributaries burst their banks causing this flooding, following heavy rains in neighboring Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) in July issued a 'state of disaster' in six states—Unity, Upper Nile, Lakes, Warrap, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Jonglei – and formed a Crisis Committee at

the national level chaired by the Vice President to support the State level Emergency Response Committee. United Nations agencies and NGOs continue to assess and assist the flood areas and communities. So far, the most affected areas are in Unity and Upper Nile States, with floods now spreading into Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Lakes, Central and Western Equatoria. Serious crop damage has occurred in most of the affected locations which will necessitate long-term food response to the affected communities even after the flooding season, which is expected to reach its peak in September. According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) the hunger season in Unity and Upper Nile States is likely to extend following extensive crop damage in the areas as a result of the flooding.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has pre-positioned adequate food commodities to cover operational requirements



PROGRESS IN UNITED NATIONS AND PARTNER SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN

Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, the United Nations and partners have supported the Government of Southern Sudan in the following achievements:

Education:

- The number of children enrolled at school has increased from 343,000 in 2005 to approximately 1,035,000 in 2007;
- 2,966 and 2,387 teachers have been trained respectively in 2006 and 2007;
- In 2006 and 2007 518 learning spaces — including 168 permanent classrooms — have been constructed;
- More than 500,000 children have benefited from the 'Food for Education Programme';
- 4 million textbooks were procured and distributed in 2006.

Food security and Livelihood:

- More than 350,000 households benefited from agricultural inputs such as seeds and tools;
- 1.7 million cattle were vaccinated in 2005 and 1.5 million cattle were vaccinated in 2006;
- More than 500 community animal health workers were trained.

Water and Sanitation:

- Improved water supply has been provided to 2.8 million people since 2005;
- 1,582 boreholes have been constructed and 2,852 boreholes were rehabilitated since 2005.

Health and Nutrition:

- Polio immunization campaigns allowed for the vaccination of more than two million children each year since 2005. As a result of these campaigns, no polio cases have been reported since 2005;
- A total of 2.7 million children have been immunized against measles, including 1.3 million children vaccinated in 2007;
- At least 1.5 million children received Vitamin A supplement each year since 2005;
- Over 3,500 health care workers have received training on case management, treatment, surveillance, emergency obstetric and neonatal care since 2006;
- Essential and emergency drugs, reproductive health commodities, nutritional items, and equipment have been supplied to all 10 States of Southern Sudan since 2005;
- The South Sudan Health Household Survey, and a comprehensive Reproductive Health Situational Analysis, were completed in 2007;
- A number of policies have been developed, including the Human Resources for Health Policy, Maternal and Reproductive Health Policy and the Pharmacy and Drugs Bill.

Basic infrastructure and de-mining

- More than 2,000 Kilometers (km) of roads were constructed or rehabilitated since 2005 facilitating the transportation of goods within Southern Sudan;
- De-mining activities have allowed the opening of more than 8,000 km of roads since 2005.

Returns:

- *Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)*: through the organized return programme 80,000 IDPs were assisted since 2005;
- *Refugees*: A total of 157,031 refugees were repatriated to Southern Sudan — including 66,515 organized and assisted self-repatriation. The total number of assisted and spontaneous repatriation since 2005 is approximately one third of the total number of refugees expected to return to Southern Sudan.

Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR):

- Through voluntary civilian disarmament 2,426 weapons were collected since 2006;
- In 2006 1,193 children were demobilized;
- In 2007 approximately 800 children were identified through the process of registration and family tracing and reunification;
- 25,021 DDR candidates are in the process of registration for demobilisation.

throughout the rainy season and the humanitarian community has responded with temporary shelters, medical kits, emergency food assistance and other non-food items. However, there is need for additional shelter and mosquito nets. The flood situation in Sudan remains critical and the Early Warning and Emergency Information Centre in Khartoum has predicted further heavy rainfall and the possibility of flash floods in Southern Sudan, as well as other affected areas. Additional funds are required to meet the needs identified through inter-agency assessments. To date, a total of US \$2.8 million has been received to support the flood response. This represents approximately 23% of the total US \$12.3 million requested by five United Nations agencies, three NGOs and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) covering food security and Livelihood, health and nutrition, non-food items (NFIs), emergency Shelter, and water and sanitation. Accessibility remains the major challenge, rendering assistance extremely difficult. People have moved to high grounds — which are separated by flood waters — and most roads, particularly in Unity, are not passable. Airstrips are only intermittently usable, thereby increasing the need to airlift supplies.

Disease outbreaks remain endemic, with Acute Watery Diar-

rhea (AWD), Meningitis, and Cholera surveillance being a priority. Overall disease outbreaks have stabilised, however, the situation is still being monitored in light of the current floods as communities in affected states are prone to disease outbreaks such as malaria, AWD and other water borne diseases. Part of the planned intervention is to enhance the distribution of long lasting insecticide treated nets (ITNs) as well as preparedness for any AWD outbreaks that may occur. Of late, an increase in malaria cases and snake bites have been reported in flood affected areas.

Returns

At the beginning of August the pilot returns programme by barge and air from Khartoum has come to an end. These operations brought back approximately 1,530 returnees to Lakes, Jonglei, as well as Central and Western Equatoria States. A joint North-South Returns and Reintegration Working Group meeting took place in August to kick start the planning for the next returns season. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supported the return of 472 refugees to Southern Sudan from Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. Overall, 44,610 dis-



Polio Immunization Across the Sudan

An estimated 4.9 million children across the north of Sudan were targeted in a special round of polio immunization which started on 06 August. Led by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and backed by UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners, the three-day campaign to protect children against the virus came in response to reports of polio being discovered in neighbouring Chad. The immunization drive covered all 15 states in the north of Sudan, with planners hoping to reach at least 82 per cent of children under the age of five during the initial three-day effort, with further children reached in currently inaccessible areas in the near future. Tens of thousands of vaccinators travelled house-to-house, administering the oral polio vaccine. Coverage data is now being assessed to gauge the success of the August campaign.

A local vaccinator administers polio vaccine during an immunization campaign in South Darfur.

Photo Credit: UNICEF Sudan/Carwardine

placed Southern Sudanese have been assisted as part of the Joint Return Plan of the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan and the United Nations and partners.

Meanwhile, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) provided assistance to 7,195 returnees – and the communities receiving them – in various states in southern Sudan. Among the assistance provided were 89 tones of common seeds (sesame, maize, Groundnuts and sorghum) and 16,800 common hand tools. The distribution took place in various Counties of Lakes, Warrap, Western Bahr el-Ghazal as well as Equatoria States. The distribution enabled the returnees to begin the reintegration process by allowing them to participate in the planting process, as a first step towards moving away from food dependency. FAO partnered with NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), United Nations partners, State Ministries and other Government Institutions, to ensure the smooth running of the distribution process.

During August, The United Nations Mine Action Office (UNMAO) carried out a prioritisation exercise and gathered requests from United Nations agencies, NGOs, and state governments for the de-mining of routes and areas. UNMAO will now consolidate these into a list, which will be presented to the Transport and De-mining Steering Committee in early September for a decision on the priority order in which the tasks will be addressed. This list will form the basis of tasks to be undertaken in the coming October-June de-mining season. An increased number of surveys and de-mining assets will be sent to Malakal, to compensate for time lost when operations were forcibly suspended as a result of last November's fighting in the area.

The number of persons receiving UNMAO-coordinated Mine Risk Education (MRE) has risen significantly over the past three years, from 18,490 in 2005 to 231,911 in 2007. UNMAO has been working with the Ministry of Education (MoE)

to incorporate MRE into the school curriculum – a measure which will greatly increase the number of children exposed to the messages. However, most mine action operations were suspended throughout August as a majority of mine action assets are unable to work safely and effectively during the wet season. Since the beginning of the 2006-2007 de-mining season in October 2006, UNMAO has opened 4,220 kilometers (km) of roads, facilitating humanitarian operations, development, and the safe movement of returnees and communities.

Amurt International conducted a graduation ceremony for 39 graduates at their Teacher Training Center in Malualkon (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal) on 24 August. The teacher training programme was established in 1999 with an average of 35 students graduating every year. This is the seventh graduation since the center was established and it contributed significantly to the education sector by producing qualified teachers thus improving the quality of education and school enrollment. The number of schools in the State has increased from 35 in 1998 to 105 in 2007. Vocational training for girls and women is also part of the courses.

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMON MAP SHOP

The Map Shop is a joint effort of several United Nations agencies, created with the intention of providing map products to the humanitarian community. We have over 1,000 different maps of the Sudan in a variety of sizes and formats, available free of charge to Government, donors, and humanitarian organizations. We are located in the basement of the OCHA Office, House 23, Block 11, Riyadh, Khartoum (three streets east of the UNMIS compound).

We are open Sunday – Thursday, 09:00 – 15:30.

You may view and download most of our maps at:

<http://www.unsudanig.org/library/mapcatalogue/sudan/index.php>.



2007 WORK PLAN FUNDING STATUS BY ASSISTANCE CATEGORY – AS OF 30 AUGUST 2007

ASSISTANCE CATEGORY	WORK PLAN REQUIREMENT	CONTRIBUTIONS	COVERAGE
HUMANITARIAN ACTION	\$1,258,783,899	\$885,393,878	70.3%
RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT	\$559,667,487	\$263,604,174	41.7%
TOTAL	\$1,181,451,387	\$1,148,998,052	63.2%

2007 WORK PLAN FUNDING OVERVIEW BY REGION – AS OF 30 AUGUST 2007

WORK PLAN REGION	WORK PLAN REQUIREMENT	CONTRIBUTIONS	COVERAGE
Abyei	\$16,668,769	\$12,118,949	72.7%
Blue Nile	\$32,149,272	\$16,957,455	52.7%
Darfur	\$653,229,187	\$484,133,192	74.1%
Eastern States	\$61,297,986	\$34,669,174	56.6%
Khartoum & Other Northern States	\$29,387,810	\$5,774,319	19.6%
National Programmes	\$132,402,663	\$77,645,189	58.6%
Southern Kordofan	\$54,509,337	\$33,887,470	62.2%
Southern Sudan	\$279,134,876	\$184,118,556	66%
TOTAL	\$1,258,783,899	\$885,393,878	70.3%

UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS OF NOTE IN SEPTEMBER 2007

* For full information on meetings go to the meeting schedule on www.unsudanig.org

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						01 SEPTEMBER
02 SEPTEMBER	03 SEPTEMBER	04 SEPTEMBER	05 SEPTEMBER	06 SEPTEMBER	07 SEPTEMBER	08 SEPTEMBER
	15:15 UN Donor Brief, UNDP	11:00 IAWG, OCHA 13:00 KHT Protection WG, UNHCR	08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS 11:00 CETA/CPs Coord mtg, OCHA 15:30 WATSAN, UNICEF	12:00 RH Coord Meeting, UNFPA 12:00 Child Protection, National Council for Child Welfare		
09 SEPTEMBER	10 SEPTEMBER	11 SEPTEMBER	12 SEPTEMBER	13 SEPTEMBER	14 SEPTEMBER	15 SEPTEMBER
15:00 Return and Reintegration WG, OCHA 15:00 Health, WHO 14:00 Common Pipeline Management Meeting, UNDP	10:00 Food Sec Coord, HAC 11:00 KHT State Inter-Agency, FAR 12:00 SGBV Core Group, UNFPA 13:00 UN Sector Coord RoS, UNDP 14:00 UN Sector Coord Dar, UNDP 16:30 Darfur NGO meeting, UNDP	12:30 Humanitarian Press Briefing, UNMIS	08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS 11:00 KPSG, OCHA	11:00 Nutrition, UNICEF 14:00 Logistics meeting for Darfur & RoS, UNDP		
16 SEPTEMBER	17 SEPTEMBER	18 SEPTEMBER	19 SEPTEMBER	20 SEPTEMBER	21 SEPTEMBER	22 SEPTEMBER
15:00 Return and Reintegration WG, OCHA	15:15 UN Donor Brief, UNDP	11:00 IAWG, OCHA 13:00 KHT Protection WG, UNHCR	08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS 09:00 Reproductive Health, UNFPA	10:00 NFI Coord Darfur, UNDP 11:00 NFI Coord RoS, UNDP 12:00 Child Protection, National Council for Child Welfare		
23 SEPTEMBER	24 SEPTEMBER	25 SEPTEMBER	26 SEPTEMBER	27 SEPTEMBER	28 SEPTEMBER	29 SEPTEMBER
15:00 Return and Reintegration WG, OCHA 15:00 Health, WHO	11:00 KHT State Inter-Agency, FAR 12:00 SGBV Core Group, UNFPA 13:00 UN Sector Coord RoS, UNDP 14:00 UN Sector Coord Darfur, UNDP 16:30 Darfur NGO meeting, UNDP	12:30 Humanitarian Press Briefing, UNMIS	08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS 11:00 KPSG, OCHA 11:00 Education, UNICEF 11:00 Food Security and Livelihoods Sector, FAO	11:00 Nutrition, UNICEF		
30 SEPTEMBER						
15:00 Return and Reintegration WG, OCHA						