

Sudan

2004



**REVISED APPEAL FOR THE
SUDAN ASSISTANCE
PROGRAMME (ASAP 2004):
DARFUR CRISIS**

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Version 2.1 (6 May 2004)

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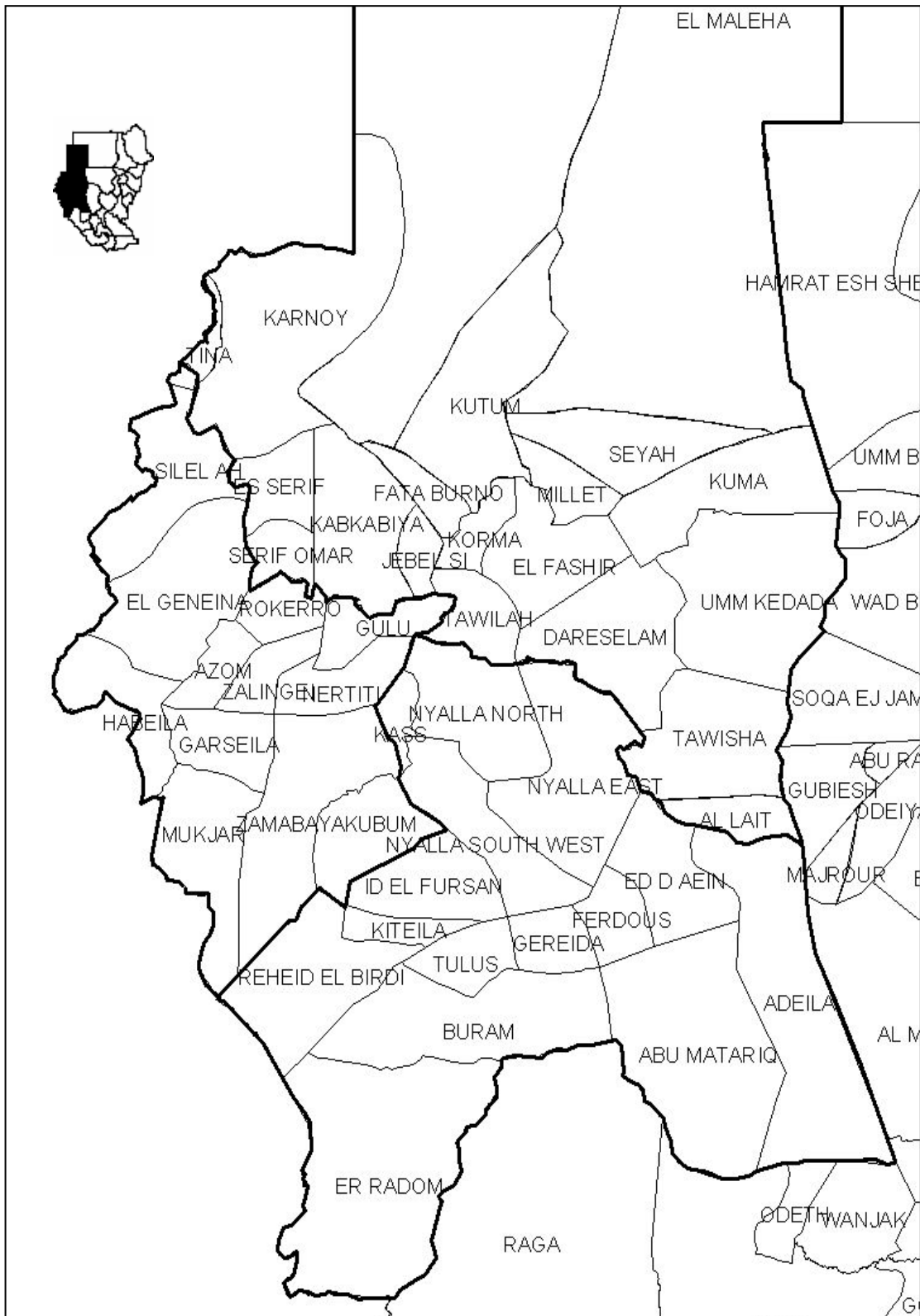


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Map of Greater Darfur Region



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the issue of the Greater Darfur Special Initiative (GDSI) on 15 September 2003, the humanitarian situation in the region has deteriorated due to the breakdown of the ceasefire in December 2003 and the resulting intensification of the conflict and impunity for abuses of International Humanitarian Law. These resulted in increased displacement in the region and to neighbouring Chad, as well as a rise in the overall level of vulnerability of the entire population. The situation of the affected population has not been adequately addressed by the international aid community because of a very restrictive policy of travel permits for aid workers, further exacerbating the situation.

Against the backdrop of these worrying trends, this March 2004 *ASAP Revision: Darfur Crisis* presents a situation analysis and additional planned programmes with requirements in the amount of **US\$ 141,067,595¹** to meet assessed humanitarian needs in Darfur that have emerged since the submission of the ASAP in October 2003. These requirements complement and update existing projects and programmes with targeted interventions in Greater Darfur already included in the ASAP 2004.

Because of the urgent additional assessed needs for the worsening Darfur crisis, the original requirements in the Consolidated Appeal for the Sudan Assistance Programme of US\$ 465,480,905 (since increased to US\$ 503,654,447) now increase to a total of US\$ 644,722,042.²

Revised ASAP 2004: Darfur Crisis	
Requirements by Sector	
April - December 2004	
<i>as of 06 May 2004</i>	
AGRICULTURE	4,535,410
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,900,000
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	22,528,000
FOOD	99,394,485
HEALTH	12,709,700
TOTAL	141,067,595

¹ This figure is greater than the originally published new requirements for Darfur (March 2004) because of the addition in April 2004 of a new UNICEF/WFP project for US\$ 22,528,000 (described below on p. 27), a UNICEF/WHO project for US\$ 4,128,000 (p. 28), and an increase in requirements for the UNFPA project (p. 22). Requirements are expected to continue to change over the coming weeks as the situation develops. For the latest figures on requirements and contributions, please see the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int), which is updated daily.

² Humanitarian needs are evolving elsewhere in Sudan as well. A further ASAP revision for humanitarian activities outside Darfur is expected in the coming weeks, which together with this revision for Darfur will bring the total revised ASAP 2004 requirement to an estimated US\$ 665 million.

Revised ASAP 2004: Darfur Crisis
Requirements by Appealing Organisation
April - December 2004
as of 06 May 2004

FAO	4,535,410
OCHA	900,000
UNICEF	25,478,000
UNFPA	3,140,000
WFP	99,544,485
WHO	7,469,700
TOTAL	141,067,595

BACKGROUND

The Greater Darfur Region covers 510,888 square kilometres, representing one-fifth of Sudan's geography (see *Map, page 17*). Based on figures from the 1993 Census, it is estimated that 20% of the Sudan's population live in Greater Darfur. Currently, over one million people in Darfur have been affected by the escalation of violent conflict in the region. An estimated 600,000 to 700,000 of these are internally displaced.

Historically, the Greater Darfur Region has had a vibrant local economy, which was highly diversified. The economy comprised agricultural production, livestock, forestry, small scale and processing industries, financial, trade, transport, and marketing activities.

However, the region has had progressively worsening droughts over recent years, with increased desertification. Livelihoods have suffered with forced migration as one consequence. Competition between pastoral and settled communities for scarce resources have created conflict and inter-tribal disputes, exacerbated by lack of basic services, weak systems of governance with little community participation, and guarantees for the protection of human rights. These weaknesses have only compounded the effects of the on-going conflict – characterised as one of today's worst by numerous observers.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT OVERVIEW

Since the end of the cease-fire in December 2003, the situation in Darfur worsened rapidly. The escalation of the conflict led to increasing forced displacement, targeting of civilians and increasing humanitarian needs. At the end of December 2003 the humanitarian community had access to approximately 60,000 IDPs as a result of a very restrictive travel permit regime implemented by Khartoum and Darfur authorities. In early 2004 this situation worsened and the humanitarian community lost much of the little access it had, reaching less than 5% of the then estimated 600,000 IDPs. In addition a substantial number of people had fled into neighbouring Chad. Despite numerous calls for access to vulnerable populations in line with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) from the humanitarian community and donors, access was not permitted. On 9 February a statement by the President of Sudan, followed by communications to the United Nations, assured the opening of all humanitarian communities. Limited further access was granted on 16 February. However, aid workers at the peak of access so far have been able to reach no more than 250,000 IDPs. This access is inconsistent as many areas cleared have subsequently been subject to restricted travel.

As access did improve, aid workers in their rapid needs assessment obtained a better, yet nevertheless incomplete, picture of the humanitarian needs as outlined in the sectoral analysis that follows. The worrying picture is one of continuing conflict and forced displacement resulting from the targeting of civilians and the destruction of villages – mainly along ethnic lines. Furthermore, the violations of IHL include reports of rape and killings of civilians.

In February an NGO convoy hit a land mine in Northern Darfur taking food assistance to populations that had not been accessed for several months, causing serious injury to one person. This has created an entirely new threat and risk to humanitarian operations, given that many roads in the region are not paved.

The protection of civilians is the most pressing priority in Darfur. Following protection, shelter and non-food items, health, food security, and water and sanitation are equally pressing. Further to life-saving interventions in these sectors, education is also a priority.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2004

From December 2003 to February 2004, very little humanitarian assistance was provided in Darfur because the entire aid community had access, at any time, to less than 10 percent of the IDP population, due to insecurity along the routes, the poor road network in the region and the extremely slow rail transport, over and above the difficulties faced in obtaining the necessary permissions from the Sudanese authorities. During this time, given the conflict and general population's lack of access to their livelihoods, overall vulnerability has also increased.

UNICEF works with GoS Ministries, WHO and NGOs to provide health, water, education, and protection assistance in Darfur. This includes: supporting measles and polio vaccination campaigns (e.g. second round of polio Sub-NIDs took place in early April in Kutum and El Fasher); providing essential drugs and primary health care kits (e.g. serving 15,000 IDPs plus host population in West Darfur); delivering therapeutic food and anthropometrics equipment for the most severely malnourished children; drilling new boreholes; rehabilitating boreholes and hand pumps; digging latrines; distributing soap/jerry cans/plastic sheeting; re-establishing classrooms for children (e.g. construction of 16 temporary classrooms and 6 teacher offices in El Riyadh camp); providing education kits; and training counterparts on assisting victims of sexual violence and on awareness of IASC core principles on sexual exploitation. UNICEF has also conducted training for government counterparts on humanitarian principles and awareness of sexual exploitation.

Every day, UNICEF dispatches additional supplies and staff to Darfur. The intention is to increase the coverage of measles campaigns and try to increase water and environmental sanitation capacity because several of the drilling rigs are old and in disrepair. In addition, if the GoS grants humanitarian access to more areas, UNICEF will expand its operations to newly accessible areas. Examples of planned activities are: the installation of 20 hand pumps, rehabilitation of another 25, and construction of 400 latrines in 19 assessed locations in S. Darfur; second rounds for routine vaccination on 7-9 April in Mashtal camp, El Fasher; and readying immunisation teams in El Fasher to start activities as soon as other areas become accessible.

Currently, UNICEF has 13 staff based in the three states of Greater Darfur and 5 staff on mission from Khartoum.

Since mid-February, UN agencies have gone from virtually no staff in Darfur to well over 50, of whom 12-15 are international. Since February 16, when access was permitted to several locations, the humanitarian community increased substantially its access to affected populations – the majority of them IDPs. This figure is still only a quarter of the originally affected population of 1 million (a very conservative figure for today's needs).

Because of conflict, displacement, burning of un-harvested fields, and grazing on farmland by looted livestock, a problem has arisen regarding the in-region and in-country sourcing of adequate and appropriate drought resistant sorghum and millet seeds in preparation for the 2004 summer agricultural season. Sourcing, testing and purchase of appropriate seeds (of varieties suitable to face the recurrent drought situation in Darfur) are underway, but quantities will fall far short of possible demand. Considering the shortfall in both crop and vegetable seeds and in farming tools (hand tools and animal-drawn ploughs) and the limited prospects for a full resumption of agricultural activities during the summer 2004 crop season and the 2004 winter vegetable season, FAO is already making preparations for seed multiplication activities in more stable areas of Northern Kordofan presenting similar drought conditions and agricultural profiles in preparation for the 2005 agricultural season.

Food assistance for 324,140 vulnerable persons has been delivered to Darfur since 2004, both by road and by air (given the disruption of some supply routes due to insecurity). WFP revised its budget within the on-going EMOP 10048.2 to accommodate the needs of 600,000 beneficiaries in Darfur with a total quantity of 52,650 metric tonnes (MTs) combined food commodities, having a total cost to WFP of US\$ 39.1 million (food value: US\$ 12.6 million) for a period of five months beginning November 2003 - March 2004. In addition, under a different Budget Revision, a total quantity of 1,320 MTs high protein biscuits was also approved for Darfur beneficiaries having a food value of US\$ 2.1 million. Water and sanitation activities (sinking new boreholes, rehabilitating boreholes and hand pumps, digging latrines, distributing soap/jerrycans/plastic sheeting), which are critical to ensure the sustainability of life-saving food security and health interventions, have ensured the provision of safe water and improved access to sanitary facilities for an estimated 110,100 IDPs in the region. Since October, primary health care kits covering

about 567,000 beneficiaries have been delivered to the region. Other health-related assistance included secondary health care, training and supporting measles vaccination campaigns, providing essential drugs, and delivering therapeutic food and anthropometrics equipment. Among other educational and recreational assistance, UNICEF has delivered more than 200 student kits covering about 10,000 students, and re-established old classrooms and constructed temporary ones in a number of towns and camps. Shelter and NFI kits covering about 200,000 beneficiaries have been delivered since October. United Nations humanitarian coordination staff specialised in protection activities provided critical support in assessing the protection needs of IDP populations and identifying ways to advocate for better protection in all fora.

Given the need to increase access as much as possible, the Designated Official for Security has fielded one security officer per state capital in the region. This has substantially strengthened the United Nations' capacity to clear new routes for the rapid delivery of assistance. Similarly, humanitarian coordination staff, deployed from available in-country and international surge capacity as well as UNDAC, provided much-needed coordination of assessments, monitoring and report functions. The entire United Nations humanitarian operation was strengthened substantially and rapidly by the deployment of vital communications equipment, vehicles and operational training by international experts in February and March. Nevertheless, agencies are still looking for donor funding support to strengthen basic operational capacity in the region in order to enable them to fulfil their core mandates.

The United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) was activated for Sudan in February 2004 to assist humanitarian agencies with the logistical preparedness and planning for a post-war period and the eventual humanitarian response connected with the return of refugees and IDPs to southern Sudan. In March 2004, the UN Country team tasked UNJLC with the logistics coordination for the humanitarian response to the crisis in Darfur.

PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES AHEAD

Protection

IDP reports have been consistent in identifying protection as the most serious concern in Darfur. Furthermore, there is a general feeling among IDPs and civilians of loss of confidence in the authorities to provide protection to the population.

Human rights and International Humanitarian Law are abused daily, and on a large scale. Questionable military strategies, using ill-disciplined militias (including the Janjaweed), have seen the wholesale destruction of entire villages. The forced displacement of thousands of inhabitants continues unabated and with impunity. This has been accompanied by the targeting, looting and raping of civilians which has increasingly come to the fore as aid workers widen the coverage of their assessments. First-hand accounts of militia attacks on civilian communities have become increasingly frequent. In addition, large numbers of children (under 18 years of age) have been observed to be recruited by different armed groups. The impunity with which attacks are carried out only increase civilians' perceived hopelessness of expecting any recourse to justice.

Shelter and non-food items (NFI)

Lack of shelter threatens the health of the population in a number of ways including extreme exposure to sun and dust and to colder temperature at night. Although night temperatures have now risen, from May onwards exposure to rains will increase with a corresponding risk of communicable disease and sanitation problems. Unconfirmed reports already indicate a rise in morbidity and mortality.

Shelter provision to date has consisted of temporary materials, plastic sheeting and in some cases ropes and poles. Should the situation continue and/or the camp situation be formalised, provision of semi-permanent shelter may be required. However, in some instances, the provision of temporary shelter materials, other non-food items, and food has put beneficiaries at increased risk of violence and other human rights violations associated with looting. Though exact figures are not available, current stocks fall extremely short of meeting the existing and projected requirements, except in North Darfur.

Health

A public health tragedy is emerging in Greater Darfur. Children under 5, children separated from their families, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly are not only the most vulnerable among the IDPs but also among the resident population. Of particular concern is the lack of primary health care services, including insufficient medical supplies of essential drugs and lack of health personnel to provide essential care including psycho-social counselling. Secondary and tertiary health care is practically non-existent outside of the state capitals. As a result, the infant mortality rate (IMR)—an estimated 120 per 1,000 births—is very high. Maternal mortality rates are also extremely high: while the national average is 509 per 100,000, estimates in Darfur are as high as 600 per 100,000 women.

Unless urgent health needs are met, immediate risks include an increase in the number of endemic and re-emerging diseases and continued increase in already high levels of malnutrition⁴. The living conditions within IDP camps also expose those living in the vicinity to communicable diseases like malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and sexual transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS.

Food Security

The Greater Darfur region experienced several consecutive years of drought before an average 2003 agricultural season. In spite of initially promising prospects for the 2003 summer agricultural season (which mainly features cereals such as sorghum, millet and cash crops like groundnuts), most of the expectations for a reasonable harvest were soon dashed by the emerging conflict. In addition, the 2003 winter season, in which families produce mainly vegetables (watermelon, cucumbers, tomatoes, okra, onion) both as a source of income and as a source of food, received little international support. Standing food crops were also affected by pests such as grasshoppers, localised locust outbreaks, watermelon

⁴ MSF reports indicate 159 severely malnourished and 450 moderately children in Mornai.

bugs and *Quelea quelea* birds. The un-harvested fields provide good breeding grounds for these pests, which can fully benefit from the 2004 rains.

The livestock support base of many poor households (a few goats and sheep per household) were looted, or were crash-sold to avoid becoming a target for looters. Animals used for traction (donkeys and camels) have accompanied the displacement of people. These animals lack water, fodder, concentrate food pellets and veterinary medicines, and are now dying in displacement centres, adding to the health hazards.

Because of the scarcity of resources available to people following three consecutive years of drought in the region and the current conflict, most of the traditional sources of livelihoods, coping mechanisms and food supplies for 2004 have been severely affected and it is doubtful that agricultural and pastoral activities will return to normal before the next planting season. Although it is difficult at this stage to predict the duration and long-term effects of the current crisis on people's lives and livelihoods, it is already clear that the negative economic and social impact will last, in the best but highly unlikely scenario, at least until the end of the 2006 harvest—and even then, only provided that the rainy seasons are adequate for a resumption of essential agricultural activities. Most of the affected communities had few coping mechanisms to begin with, many of which have already been exhausted during the past three years of drought, and thus cannot absorb a shock of the magnitude of the current conflict without immediate and massive external assistance. As with the provision of shelter and other non-food items, in some rural areas IDPs have stated that their protection should be guaranteed before any assistance is provided in order to avoid putting them at additional risk of being looted, raped, or killed. Timely planning and pre-positioning of agricultural inputs and delivery of veterinary medicines (vaccines and drugs and training of community animal health workers) is however an immediate requirement if the humanitarian community is to avoid missing the narrow window of the pre-agricultural seasons.

Water and Sanitation

If access to safe drinking water resources fell below the national average prior to the escalation of conflict in Greater Darfur, the situation has deteriorated significantly since. Currently, it is estimated that only 10-15% of the population in the region have sufficient access to safe drinking water. In addition, overcrowding within IDP camps that are not equipped with access to safe water and sanitation is likely to lead to outbreaks of cholera, meningitis (meningococcal belt-incubation period), measles and acute diarrhoeal diseases. In addition to access and resource constraints, maintaining aging drill rigs and other equipment requiring frequent maintenance are significant obstacles to the provision of adequate relief in this sector.

Education

The already low enrolment of school age children (especially girls) and high dropout out rates in Greater Darfur have significantly worsened since the escalation of the conflict. Local measures taken to mitigate the effect of displacement on the provision of primary education have been insufficient. For the assessed areas of Kass, Geimeza, Korkule, Nertit, Thur, Zalingi, Town, Wadi Salih (location of Garisilla, Delaji, UmKhair), priorities for conflict-affected children whose right to education has been interrupted includes the provision of temporary shelter for school-age children where needed, teaching and learning material including some sets of core subject textbooks for a class library, in-service and peace education teacher training for teachers, and uniforms for the most vulnerable girls. School feeding for camp schools is also encouraged.

Land mines and Unexploded Ordnance

Following the land mine incident involving an NGO in February 2004, further similar reports have been received. Darfur was previously not a region of Sudan considered under threat of landmines. The UN has been urging the Government of Sudan to permit an assessment of the risk so that humanitarian workers can be made aware of the situation and take adequate precautions in their work. To date this has not been made possible and as such requirements with respect to land mine awareness and precautions cannot be presented in this update. It is hoped that this situation will be reversed soon so that UNMAS can deploy personnel to facilitate the delivery of assistance.

Security

There have been several incidents where humanitarian offices and convoys have been violently attacked in the last 4 months. The constant risk present to aid workers is evident on a daily basis as violence continues unabated throughout the region. As such, following the tragic lessons learnt from other humanitarian operations, it is imperative that Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) be stringently applied in Darfur. For several months, aid workers have been working in a far-less-than satisfactory operational security environment.

RESOURCES⁵

Since the launch of the GDSI in September 2003, just over US\$ 32 million has been recorded as pledged or received toward activities in Greater Darfur.⁶ An additional US\$ 28 million⁷ has been recorded as pledged or received toward activities in support of Sudanese refugees who have fled to Chad since the increase in hostilities last year. Of the amount pledged for Greater Darfur, a significant proportion (61.5%) has been spent on food aid. While these resources have enabled the provision of life-saving relief, they are insufficient to meet the heightened needs that have emerged from recent assessments following increased (though as yet inadequate) access to the region.

Distribution of pledges across key sectors:⁸

Sector	Amount in US\$	% of Total
Food	20,041,600	61.5%
Multi-sector	5,502,280	16.9%
Unspecified	3,242,110	9.9%
Health	655,370	2.0%
Coordination and Support Services	1,018,296	3.1%
Family Shelter and Non-food Items	953,199	2.9%
Agriculture and Livestock	615,000	1.9%
Security	200,000	0.6%
Education	375,940	1.2%
Total	32,603,795	100.00%

POSSIBLE SCENARIOS

The most likely scenario remains the continuation of the current state of events with neither side in the conflict gaining an overwhelmingly upper hand. Violence and militia activities will remain the same or increase leading to further displacement. The estimated number of vulnerable persons will be approximately one million or slightly higher. Refugees in Chad will probably not return and neither will any substantial proportion of the IDPs. Humanitarian priorities of the vulnerable will be protection, shelter and NFIs, food, health, and water / sanitation. Access will remain at current levels and may deteriorate if insecurity continues to worsen.

⁵ This section is informed by research undertaken by the Resource Tracking Unit in the Partnership Development Service of the Office of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan as of March 24 2004.

⁶ 5 Appeals have been launched in support of Sudanese refugees in Chad: WFP – Food Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in Northeast Chad: US\$ 19,423,970 (Jan – Dec 2004); WFP – Humanitarian Air Service in Chad: US\$ 1,805,950 (Feb – Dec 2004); UNHCR – Supplementary Appeal for Emergency Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in Eastern Chad (including addendum Feb 2004): US\$ 27,067,734 (Sept 2003 – Dec 2004); UNICEF – Crisis Appeal for Sudanese Refugees in Chad: US\$ 6,777,264 (Jan 2004 – Short Term). These appeals are being absorbed into a Chad Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal for Darfur Refugees which was launched on 2 April 2004 in complement to this *ASAP Revision: Darfur Crisis*.

⁷ This amount includes only pledges made in direct response to the crisis in Darfur. In addition to this, some donors might have allocated funding for Darfur as part of their normal non-crisis related planning for Sudan.

⁸ Based on research undertaken by the Resource Tracking Unit in the Partnership Development Service of the Office of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan as of March 24 2004..

Another scenario includes an escalation and extension of the conflict leading to much higher numbers of displaced and vulnerable, rapidly diminishing access for humanitarian assistance, and threats to aid workers. Along with the most-likely scenario, this scenario will also be affected by the rainy season (beginning in early to mid-June) that will further impede access and render the affected population more vulnerable.

A third scenario would be the implementation of a cease-fire or even a peace agreement leading to security throughout the region and large scale return of IDPs to their homes. This will continue to present a humanitarian challenge as populations will be returning to destroyed homes and villages with little or no resources to pick up the fragments of their lives.

The humanitarian community has launched a comprehensive contingency planning exercise that includes strong sectoral and agency preparedness planning for the scenarios described. This will be ready and active in April 2004.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

In this context, the **objectives** of the humanitarian community in Darfur and under the umbrella of the ASAP 2004 are:

- To accelerate *humanitarian relief* provision to the most vulnerable population groups;
- To advocate for and implement *protection measures* to ensure vulnerable groups exist with minimum security and protection guarantees;
- To *mitigate* the risks and threats of the conflict on civilian populations;
- To assist Sudanese stakeholders and *local capacity* in strengthening their ability to increase their role in humanitarian assistance planning and delivery in an impartial manner.

The UN will continue to buttress its increased presence in the Darfur by deploying specific staff to address identified gaps in humanitarian assistance. In addition, the organisation will also support other actors to strengthen their programmes and presence in the region.

TABLE 1: NEW REQUIREMENTS

The following table is a summary of new requirements designed to meet immediate life-saving needs in Greater Darfur⁹:

Agency	Proj/Prog. Title	Prog. Categ.	Main MDG	Other MDG	Project/ Prog. Purpose	Key Outcome	Target Populations	Funds required (US\$)
WFP	(EMOP 10339.0); Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur, West Sudan	HA-CB	1	3	Save lives of conflict-affected populations in Greater Darfur	Contributed to improving and maintaining the nutritional status of target populations with specific emphasis on women and children; Supported continued access to education among IDP children and alleviate short term hunger by providing meals under the Emergency School Feeding Program; Supported the return of the IDPs once the security conditions have improved.	1.18 million people	99,394,485
UNFPA	Emergency Response and Support of a Comprehensive Reproductive Health Programme in Greater Darfur	TR-CB	5	4,6	Ensure the well being of women by reducing maternal mortality and morbidity	Provided reproductive health commodities and services	conflict-affected populations	3,140,000
WHO	Reduction of mortality and morbidity due to emergency obstetric and other trauma cases	TR-QS	5	4,6	To ensure adequate standard emergency and emergency obstetric care by strengthening the referral system and ensuring emergency referral care is available	Ensured that quality emergency referral care is available, including emergency obstetric care, surgical care for traumatised and medical care for complicated childhood /adult illnesses is available for at least six months.	264,000 women of child bearing age and approx. 4000 trauma cases	3,345,254
WHO	Reducing the communicable diseases burden and related epidemics	TR-QS	6	4,5	To contribute towards increasing survival chances and decreasing suffering of the conflict-affected people in Darfur Region through an appropriate and timely response to communicable disease outbreaks and the control of HIV/AIDS.	Established an EWARN system, supported environmental health measures and established VCT centres in the three states in strategic areas.	1 million people	2,096,446

⁹ Included in the *ASAP 2004: March Update*.

¹¹ Ibid.

Agency	Proj/Prog. Title	Prog. Categ.	Main MDG	Other MDG	Project/ Prog. Purpose	Key Outcome	Target Populations	Funds required (US\$)
FAO	Surge capacity for improved agricultural production and sectoral coordination in North, South and West Darfur	HA-CB	1	3	Save livelihoods of conflict and drought-affected populations in Greater Darfur, Establish field presence and provide effective sectoral coordination	Saving the agricultural support base of target populations. Support the resumption of farming activities and a return to self-reliance, decreasing dependency on food aid. Support the return of IDPs once security conditions have improved.	180,000 Households	3,450,500
OCHA	Area Coordination in North, South and West Darfur	PES	N/a	N/a	To provide effective and efficient humanitarian coordination to ensure a speedy delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations	Improved response in support of meeting needs and the transition to recovery	1 million plus	900,000
UNICEF & WFP	Emergency Shelter and NFI for Darfur IDPs	HA	4	6	To ensure availability of shelter and non-food items in order to improve living conditions of conflict-affected population in Darfur	Improved living conditions of conflict-affected population in Darfur	Estimated 1 million IDPs in Darfur	22,528,000
UNICEF & WHO	Emergency Measles Campaign	HA	4	1, 5, 6	Vaccination of 2.6 million children aged 9 months to 15 years to interrupt measles transmission in the Darfur region by end of July 2004; Prevent and reduce measles morbidity and mortality by 90% and 50%, respectively among children aged 9 months to 15 years; Ensure Vitamin A supplementation for 90% of children aged 6 to 59 months.	A measles campaign and Vitamin A administration could reach 90% of the children aged 9 months to 15 years in the Darfur region.	2.6 million children aged 9 months to 15 years in Darfur.	4,128,000
TOTAL								138,982,685

TABLE 2: REVISED REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING PROJECTS WITH ACTIVITIES IN GREATER DARFUR

The following table presents additional requirements further to projects and programmes which remain un- or under-funded in the ASAP 2004¹¹:

Agency	Project code	Proj/Prog. Title	Prog. Categ.	Main MDG	Other MDG	Project/ Prog. Purpose	Key Outcome	Target Populations	Original funds required (US\$)	Revised funds required (US\$)	Increase in funds required (US\$)
FAO	SUD – 04/A07	Household Food Security – Emergency agriculture in Western Sudan	HA-CB	1	3,6,7	Assist conflict-affected households.	Reestablishment and enhancement of household coping capacity through the restoration of productive capacity, thereby facilitating the return of IDP populations and enhancing the food security of conflict-affected population.	130,000 drought and conflict-affected households	1,084,910	2,169,820	1,084,910
UNICEF	SUD-04/CSS07	Emergency Preparedness and Response	HA	4	2,5,6,7,8	Ensure availability of shelter and relief materials to improve living conditions and contribute to survival and protection of children and women affected by conflict and/or natural disasters	Provided relief and shelter and thereby contributed to stability	200,000 (40,000 families) conflict and natural disaster affected people including returnees and IDPs	600,000 ¹²	1,600,000	1,000,000
TOTAL INCREASE FOR EXISTING PROJECTS WITH ACTIVITIES IN GREATER DARFUR											2,084,910

¹² The total amount requested for this project increases from US\$ 3,203,000 to US\$ 4,203,000. The sub-budget for activities in Greater Darfur accordingly increases from US\$ 600,000 to US\$ 1,600,000.

TABLE 3: ORIGINAL UNICEF REQUIREMENTS FOR GREATER DARFUR¹³

Agency	project code	Proj/Prog. Title	Prog. Categ.	Main MDG	Other MDG	Project/ Prog. Purpose	Key Outcome	Target Populations	Funds required for Greater Darfur (US\$)
UNICEF	SUD-04/P/HR/RL 12	The protection of separated and other vulnerable children	HA	MD	MD	Support vulnerable children to access family and community-based care, to support the development of coherent policies on child protection and child welfare, and to build capacity to protect children	Strengthened child protection capacity, retrieval and reintegration with families of abducted children (600 north, 300 south); and return of conflict-separated children with their families.	Sudanese authorities working on child protection, 900 abducted children, 300 abandoned babies, 500 children affected by HIV/AIDS, 3,000 conflict-separated children	476,000
UNICEF	SUD-04/H07	Emergency Nutritional support	HA	1	4,5	Prevent and manage malnutrition among children under five years and contribute to the overall reduction in global malnutrition rates in target areas.	Reduced level of malnutrition (severe and moderate) among under-five children and reduced global malnutrition rates in focus areas to not more than 15% thereby contributing to reduced morbidity and mortality.	35,000 under-five children	450,000
UNICEF	SUD-04/E01	Emergency Basic education	HA	2	3	Ensure learning opportunities for children in conflict and drought -affected areas.	Capacity built to support the provision of quality primary education to Sudanese children.	340,000 primary school age children including 130,000 girls	1,600,000
UNICEF	SUD-04/H08	Emergency Health Care	HA	4	5,6	Ensure access to basic health care services for children and women in areas affected by conflict, locations affected/prone to drought/flood, and areas inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees.	Increased access to basic health care services in conflict and natural disaster affected areas and areas inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees	2,922,000 children and women, including 682,000 under-five children and 122,000 pregnant women	1,200,000
UNICEF	SUD-04/WS01	Water and Environmental Sanitation	HA	4	2,3,4,5,7	Increase access to safe water and improved sanitation services for children and women including school pupils	Increased access to safe water and sanitary means of excreta disposal and raised awareness on appropriate personal and environmental hygiene practices	322,750 persons (including 25,000 pupils) in conflict-affected and drought/flood-prone/affected areas and locations inhabited by IDPs and returning IDPs/refugees	1,500,000
UNICEF	SUD-04/WS02	Expansion of water supply services	TR-QS	4	1,2,3,5,7	Build institutional and human capacity to facilitate effective delivery of water supply and sanitation services in newly accessible locations in conflict-affected areas and areas inhabited by returning IDPs/refugees	Built capacity to increase access to safe water and sanitation facilities	Vulnerable populations in newly accessible areas	600,000
TOTAL									5,826,000

¹³ These projects and programmes were included in the original ASAP 2004. The amounts shown reflect requirements for Greater Darfur within the context of programmes with wider regional coverage.

TABLE 4: OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The following table presents an overview of other projects and programmes that include interventions in Greater Darfur as outlined in the original ASAP 2004 and which remain under- or un-funded¹⁴:

Agency	Project/Programme Title	Programme Category	Principal MDG	Funds required (US\$)
FAO	Household Food Security – Southern Sudan Fisheries component	HA-CB	1	1,979,000
FAO	Livelihoods Transition to Recovery and Conflict Transformation in Greater Darfur.	TR	1	1,657,000
FAO	Emergency Assistance to Agriculture in conflict-torn/drought-affected Darfur	TR-QS	1	1,300,000
IOM	IDP Return and Reintegration in Sudan	TR-QS	1	10,850,000
ITDG	Re-establishing food-security among drought & conflict affected Population in N. Darfur	TR-CB	1	225,000
Medair	Provision of Primary health care services and preventative health care	HA	4	300,000
Medair	Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS awareness	TR-CB	5	250,000
OHCHR	Human Rights Training Programme for members of the Sudanese Armed Forces, including police, military and security officers	TR-CB	MD	250,000
SC Sweden	Child Soldier Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration	HA-CB	MD	200,000
SC Sweden	Capacity enhancement in Juvenile Justice	TR-CB	MD	70,000
SC Sweden	Awareness Raising of armed groups on Child rights and child protection	TR-CB	MD	70,000
SC Sweden	Gender mainstreaming and non-Discrimination	TR-CB	MD	60,000
UNDP	Supporting community based sustainable livelihoods and peace in transitional zone	TR	1	800,000
UNDP	Reduction of resource based conflicts between pastoralists and farmers	TR	MD	2,134,178
UNDP	Solar Energy for CB, improvement of social CE, services in the Transitional Zone	TR	7	1,500,000
UNDP	Moot Court Exercise	TR-CB	MD	138,990
UNDP	Establishment of a National Human Rights Commission for Sudan	TR-CB	MD	150,000
UNFPA	The eradication and prevention of the spread of female genital mutilation (jointly with UNICEF, see UNICEF for project proposal)	HA	3	225,000
UNFPA	Rehabilitation and Construction of new Midwifery Schools	TR-CB	5	3,650,000
UNICEF	The eradication and prevention of the spread of female genital mutilation (jointly with UNFPA)	HA	3	603,000
UNICEF	Emergency mine risk education	HA	MD	1,570,000
UNICEF	Control of measles/meningitis outbreak and Vitamin A supplementation	HA	4	1,926,000
UNICEF	Community Radio Listening Project	TR-CB	4	1,170,000
UNICEF	Grassroots Peace Building	TR-CB	MD	541,000
UNICEF	Expansion of routine immunisation services	TR-CB	4	2,583,000
UNICEF	Enhancing access to quality primary education	TR-CB	2	4,715,000
UNICEF	Maternal mortality reduction	TR-CB	5	2,700,000
UNICEF	Girls' Education Initiative	TR-QS	3	3,500,000
UNICEF	Enhancing access to improved water and sanitation services	TR-QS	4	6,600,000
UNICEF	Improving teacher training and educational planning	TR-QS	2	4,955,000
UNICEF	Strengthening Primary Health Care Services	TR-QS	4	5,081,000
UNIDO	Local resources-based community-oriented manufacturing in support of humanitarian plus	TR-QS	1	1,000,000
WFP	Rehabilitation of Babanusa-Wau rail corridor in support of EMOP 10048.02 (Special operation SO10278.0)	HA-CB	1	1,926,000
WFP	Country Programme: Activity 1 - Educational and nutritional support; Activity 2 – Water harvesting and educational infrastructure (CP10105.0.)	TR	2	7,780,000
WFP	Rehabilitation of Water Resources	TR-QS	1	8,824,000
WFP	Feeder Road Rehabilitation	TR-QS	1	7,000,000
WFP	Support to agriculture	TR-QS	1	40,456,200
WFP	Health post rehabilitation	TR-QS	6	2,600,000
WFP	Skills Training	TR-QS	1	700,000

¹⁴ This table was originally included as in the ASAP 2004, volume 1, Annex 1. Revised project and programmes already shown in this document's Table 2 are not repeated here.

Agency	Project/Programme Title	Programme Category	Principal MDG	Funds required (US\$)
WFP	Food Assistance (shelter)	TR-QS	1	1,323,600
WHO	Control of measles/meningitis outbreak and Vitamin A supplementation	HA	4	133,380
WHO	Support to HIV/AIDS control programmes in Sudan	HA-CB	6	1,949,430
WHO	Reduction of maternal mortality by providing appropriate referral systems	TR-QS	5	1,478,640
WHO	Reduction of the burden of communicable diseases and mitigate / prevent epidemics	TR-QS	6	4,200,000

SUMMARIES OF NEW PROJECTS: GREATER DARFUR

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project/Programme Title	(EMOP 10339.0); Food Assistance to Population Affected by War in Greater Darfur, West Sudan
Project Code	SUD-04/F06
Programme Category	HA-CB
Principal MDG	MDG 1: Eliminate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDG	MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save lives of conflict affected populations in the Greater Darfur region; • Contribute to improving and maintaining the nutritional status of target populations with specific emphasis on women and children; • Support continued access to education among IDP children and alleviate short term hunger by providing meals under the Emergency School Feeding Program; • Support the return of the IDPs once the security conditions have improved.
Target Beneficiaries	1.18 million targeted beneficiaries.
Implementing partners	WFP in cooperation with national counterparts NGOs and UN Agencies
Project Duration	April 01 -December 31, 2004 (9 months)
Total Project Budget	99,394,485 US\$ (107,959 MTs)
Funds Requested	99,394,485 US\$ (107,959 MTs)

Background/Justification

The Sudan is a least-developed, low-income and food-deficit country. Civil strife has ravaged the country for over two decades. The Sudan exhibits poor socio-economic indicators: it ranks 138 on Human Development Index; life expectancy is 55.6 years; adult illiteracy rate is 41.2% for the 15+ age group, and 17% under-weight for the under-fives. A long-drawn civil war between the Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army has killed an estimated two million and displaced about four million people. During the last couple of years both parties to the conflict have recognized the need for finding a lasting peace to end one of Africa's longest civil wars.

Greater Darfur region has an estimated population of 6 million of which 49% are females and 51% are males; 17% are children under 5, and 23% are nomads. The region also hosts some 190,000 war-affected IDPs from south Sudan and 5,000 refugees from Chad. Almost 20% of the total population is directly or indirectly affected by the conflict. Socio-economic infrastructure has been destroyed. There has been massive population displacement, including over 100,000 who have fled to neighbouring Chad in search of peace, safety and food. Agricultural activities have been disrupted and this has exacerbated the already fragile food security situation. Consequently, over a million people are at great risk of severe food insecurity. The Darfur crisis has become one of the major humanitarian crises that have hit Sudan in many years.

Historically, North Darfur and parts of West and South Darfur have suffered recurrent droughts. Crop yields have remained low and unpredictable due to erratic rainfall, pest infestation and the lack of agricultural inputs. The livestock has also dwindled due to pasture and water scarcity. The local labour force has continued to migrate in search of employment leaving behind children, women and the elderly. A combination of these factors, has over the years, systematically eroded the coping capacities of communities. The war has made an already bad situation worse by completely eroding whatever coping mechanisms remained.

Chronically high malnutrition rates are prevalent throughout the region and most surpass the national average of 18 %. Global acute malnutrition in children under 5 ranges from 17% to 25.3% in the conflict affected areas. Prevalence of acute malnutrition even in normal times is extremely precarious in this region of Sudan. The conflict has further compounded the food security situation of a people that have been suffering from food scarcity due to many years of drought prior to 2003. Food aid is urgently needed to avert further deterioration of a fragile situation.

WFP has been providing humanitarian assistance to the conflicted-affected population in the Darfur States since mid-2003 through EMOP 10048.02, which expanded to cover the needs of 600,000 internally displaced persons. This was in addition to drought emergency response to Greater Darfur originally included in EMOP 10048.02. The resources made possible through a budget revision of EMOP 10048.02 will continue to be used to respond to the humanitarian needs until end of March 2004. EMOP 10048.02 pipeline for Greater Darfur will dry up at the end of March. This will happen as the number of IDPs in desperate need of life-saving food aid continue to grow. EMOP 10039.0 is built to fill the gap.

It is estimated that 1.18 million people will require food assistance (April-December 2004) amounting to 121,869 MTs of assorted food commodities based on the results of WFP/NGO rapid assessments, FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission and the Annual Needs Assessment (2003-04). However, taking the expected carry-over stock of 13,909 MTs from the ongoing emergency operation (EMOP 10048.02), specifically earmarked for the Greater Darfur into consideration, the net relief food requirements amount to 107,959 MTs with a total food cost of US\$ 27,702,291.

The main beneficiaries of the EMOP by category are:

- **The internally displaced persons from the recent conflict:** People who have been forced to leave their villages, due to the conflict, thereby disrupting their livelihood and economic opportunities. They are generally living under trees, in schools and public buildings of government controlled towns.
- **Resident populations affected by the conflict:** People who have not moved from their villages, even though their access to food resources (market, agricultural land, labour and hunting) has been constrained due to the war and insecurity.
- **Internally displaced people from the South:** Some 64,000 IDPs from southern Sudan who live in camps in the Greater Darfur Region and receive WFP food assistance.

In all of the above categories, supplementary and institutional feeding will be implemented for the under-fives, pregnant and lactating women, children separated from their parents by the conflict, the elderly and other vulnerable groups.

Strategy

In 2004, WFP will continue to provide emergency food aid to save lives of victims of the conflict and drought-affected populations, improve and sustain their nutritional status and promote peace building through its humanitarian activities. The Country Office will continue to mainstream gender through adequate technical and financial support. The Emergency School Feeding (ESFP) will maintain and improve the nutritional status of children of school age, encourage school attendance with particular focus on girls, enhance social normalization and facilitate educational continuity for the school children.

WFP will implement the EMOP with key implementing partners: the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and a limited number of NGOs namely, Sudan Popular Committee for Relief (SPCR), Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), Save the Children (SC UK), GOAL Ireland, Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF – F), and Global Health Foundation (GHF). WFP will advocate and encourage more NGOs to operate in the Darfur.

Expected Output

- 1.18 million war- and climate-affected populations assisted through the emergency operation.
- Nutritional and supplementary feeding provided to vulnerable children and women.
- Educational support provided to IDPs and war affected populations through emergency school feeding.
- Gender mainstreaming supported by improving quality of participation in food management committees, food for work activities, food for training and benefiting girls in school feeding programmes.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Direct operational Cost (food and transport)	84,486,349
Direct support costs	8,405,693
Indirect support costs	6,502,443
Total	99,394,485

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title	Emergency Response and Support of a Comprehensive Reproductive Health Programme in Greater Darfur
Project Code	SUD/04/H38
Programme Category	TR-CB
Principal MDG	Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health
Secondary MDGs	Goal 4, 6
Objective	Ensure the well being of women by reducing maternal mortality and morbidity through reproductive health commodities and services
Targeted Beneficiaries	War affected populations of Greater Darfur
Implementing Partners	Sudanese Authorities, CBOs NGOs, Host Communities
Project Duration	April – December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 3,140,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,140,000

Background

The ongoing Darfur humanitarian crisis is having unprecedented and incremental negative effects on women and young girls, particularly those of reproductive age. Available data indicates that out of 1 million IDPs, 25% are women. For every million peoples affected by natural or civil emergencies, some 600 births per week can be expected. In times of great stress and trauma, a high number of premature births and miscarriages are likely to occur. These situations become even harsher within the framework of coerced sex on vulnerable women, leading to pregnancies, and the related injuries as well as psychological trauma.

Strategies

UNFPA approach to the Darfur crisis is to meet the emergency needs of the affected populations by providing RH supplies in the form of RH kits to the target groups, supporting the existing RH facilities and the return of skilled birth attendants to ensure maternal care, safe delivery and the early detection of emergency obstetric cases. UNFPA also intends to support the establishment of a better referral system, also through provision of ambulances for improved emergency obstetric related mobility requirements, and to provide RH commodities for the treatment of reproductive tract infections, STIs and the prevention of HIV/AIDS. The UNFPA will support its activities through its IEC strategy that ensures a comprehensive advocacy and awareness raising campaign to create an environment conducive to Reproductive Health, Reproductive Rights, gender and HIV/AIDS issues.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel	600,000
RH related Emergency Kits and equipment	1,000,000
IEC (Information, Education and Communication) materials	60,000
Vehicles	180,000
Ambulances	400,000
Rent, accommodation fees, utilities	100,000
Training/Capacity building	300,000
Transportation	300,000
Administration, Monitoring and evaluation	200,000
Total	3,140,000

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project/Programme Title	Reduction of mortality and morbidity due to emergency obstetric and other trauma cases in the Darfur Region.
Project Code	SUD-04/H39
Programme Category	QS-TR
Principal MDG Goal	5
Secondary MDG Goal	4,6
Purpose	To ensure adequate standard emergency and emergency obstetric care by strengthening the referral system and ensuring emergency referral care is available in all three states of Darfur.
Total beneficiaries and Geographic areas	264,000 women of child bearing age and approx. 4000 trauma cases in W. Darfur North Darfur and South Darfur
Implementing partners	SMOH, ICRC, MSF France and UNICEF
Project Duration	April – September 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 3,345,254
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,345,254

Background

The reproductive health status in the country has for many years been adversely affected by the increasing conflict and emergency situations. The last estimates of infant and child mortality rates from the 1999 Sudan Safe Motherhood Survey (SMS) were 68 and 105 per 1000 live births respectively. The same survey shows a revised national estimate of maternal mortality rate (MMR) of 509 /100,000 live births. Low access to antenatal, natal and post-natal medical care, inadequate knowledge of family planning, prevalent harmful traditional practices adverse to the health of both the mother and the child (e.g. nutritional taboos, female genital mutilation etc), maternal illnesses and malnutrition are the main underlying causes of the high MMR. Almost 40% of all maternal deaths (7,000) occur in the focus areas. Most deliveries are unassisted by trained birth attendants which aggravates the already serious situation. An average midwife/population ratio in the states has been identified as approx. 1: 9,000. PHC facilities are scarce and the majority are either abandoned or damaged because of the war. Trained midwifery personnel despite their scarcity, left the rural areas to become displaced in and around the urban settings. Poverty, remoteness of primary referral facilities, unfavourable environmental and climatic conditions, precarious conditions of the roads and lack of transportation are major factors hindering appropriate and timely referral. The woman who is transported in labour over rough terrain and long distances for a life-saving caesarean section often finds that the surgeon is not there, or the equipment is not functioning and she risks paying with her life for the broken continuum of care.

In Darfur the conflict has highlighted the urgent need for improving the referral system, as demand increases within the region due to war casualties. Although both Nyala and El Fashir teaching hospitals are providing quality care these hospitals are also being stretched with the increased number of referrals. Assessments conducted last February revealed that many hospitals were found to be completely inadequate with no proper operating theatre, no laboratory facilities or blood banks and in general lack of resources. From MoH statistics for last January all eleven rural hospitals reported between 30-50 emergency surgical cases, these figures indicate a three-fold increase from last year, most cases being lower limb gunshot wounds.

Sexual violence is becoming a major public health issue in Darfur, every assessment report continually indicating that many of the displaced women and girls have been subjected to rape. Besides rape being a taboo subject, many will not seek early care for any consequences. For many women this will mean gynaecological complications, including vaginal bleeding, fistula, chronic pelvic pain, fibroids and complicated pregnancies, which will require a quality referral care system

An effective referral system is mandatory to back up skilled attendants. This implies existence of policies and staff, standards and protocols essential supplies of medicines and equipment to make it possible. It also means infrastructure: appropriate buildings, roads and transport. In addition, there has to be a referral system, monitoring, supervision and training of staff. Meanwhile, records must be kept to provide essential health information and to enable effective planning.

Following a WHO/MoH review of the system and in consultation with other partners (ICRC and MSF) WHO with this project aims to ensure a quality emergency referral system in eight rural and two urban

centres in Darfur, including emergency obstetric care, surgical care for traumatized and medical care for complicated childhood /adult illnesses is available for at least three months.

This project aims to establish a quality emergency referral system at state level as well as in the rural areas of Darfur to support the conflict-affected populations. The programme is in line with national policy and agreed standards and in complimentary to UNICEF, UNFPA and ICRC programmes for providing skilled attendants and a referral system.

OBJECTIVES: To assist the State Ministry of Health and partners to:

To ensure that quality emergency referral care is available in eight locations in the Darfur region, including emergency obstetric care, surgical care for traumatized and medical care for complicated childhood / adult illnesses is available for at least six months.

Implementation:

In supporting a referral system it is important in this context to ensure the protection of patients, so that referral care is accessible both from a financial and geographical point of view. The eight chosen centres will provide assistance to the affected population and ensure that the necessary services are available. WHO will support an international surgical team to build the capacity of the Ministry of Health Staff in traumatic surgery and post-operative care. In addition the two urban centres will be supported administratively as well as with supplies and equipment. WHO will support the recruitment of three international health officers and six national health officers for Darfur to supervise implementation, monitoring and evaluation and to provide regular feed back on the progress of implementation. Communications and logistical support, including transport, will be provided through the present WHO state offices.

Expected outcome:

- Reduction in maternal mortality and morbidity`
- Health personnel's professional skills in emergency obstetric care improved
- Improved health- seeking behaviour of the population in the target areas
- Increased access to the RH services and emergency services in target communities

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Recruitment of 3 international Hospital administrators for overall management	216,000
Incentives for national staff, including a surgical and medical team for training	111,000
Capacity building of MoH staff on emergency surgical procedures	15,000
Support for facilities (fuel etc)	1,500,000
Procurement of vehicles/ambulance	360,000
Procurement of equipment and WHO trauma kits for 2000 trauma cases as well as 5 WHO basic health kits for 160,000 people	622,000
Necessary Rehabilitation of Facilities	30,000
Supervision and Monitoring	15,000
Sub-total	2,869,000
Monitoring and Reporting for HAC	286,900
Programme management support 6%	189,354
Total	3,345,254

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project/Programme Title	Reducing the communicable diseases burden and related epidemics
Project Code	SUD-04/H40
Programme Category -	TR-QS
Principal MDG Goal	6
Secondary MDG Goal	4,5
Purpose	To contribute towards increasing survival chances and decreasing suffering of the conflict-affected people in Darfur Region through an appropriate and timely response to communicable disease outbreaks and the control of HIV/AIDS.
Total beneficiaries and Geographic areas	1 million persons in West Darfur, South Darfur, and North Darfur
Implementing partners	FMOH, SMOH, NGOs, CBOs
Project Duration	April 2004 – March 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 2,069,446
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,069,446

Background

In 2004 the ongoing Darfur conflict has resulted in large-scale displacement, with over 650,000 people being left homeless and without shelter. As in any disaster, these conditions increase the risk of many preventable diseases. As people gather into small confined areas, the closer human contact in itself increases the potential spread of airborne diseases, such as acute respiratory infections. Movement also causes the introduction of communicable diseases into the host community, water and sanitation conditions deteriorate, and the huge displacement of animals also introduces pathogens that can be transmitted to humans resulting in increased gastroenteritis and diarrhoeal diseases.

Epidemiological evidence in Darfur indicates that many communicable diseases are on the increase. In the first week of March 04 in Kutum Hospital 25% of the children seen were diagnosed as acute respiratory infections, 22% with gastroenteritis, and 32% with diarrhoeal diseases. In West Darfur out of 150 children screened, 57 had ARI and 32 diarrhoeal diseases. Darfur is a region where there are also seasonal/yearly peaks of certain diseases. Statistics show that in May June 2003 the number of reported measles cases reported increased by over 90% and reported malaria cases increased in June by 34%. In late April 1999 Darfur suffered one of the worst outbreaks of meningitis in Sudan, with many cases dying. This year already several cases have been clinically diagnosed. Although the available evidence shows that the epidemiology threshold has not been reached, many areas are without surveillance activities so the true extent of the disease is difficult to measure. This weak surveillance system is making it difficult to assess the mortality and morbidity situation and therefore it is difficult to target an effective response to possible disease outbreaks and implement prevention activities. Therefore it is imperative that an Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN) be established and environmental health measures are put in place. The EWARN is a reporting system for an identified list of communicable diseases with an epidemiological profile. This programme operates through advocacy and sensitisation of the government, UN agencies, NGOs and the community leaders in simple case definitions and establishes a simple reporting system and response capacity. Coupled with identifying outbreaks quickly is ensuring that safe water and environmental sanitation measures are in place for prevention of these diseases, such as ensuring access to quality water and sanitation, health promotion and vector control programmes.

During a humanitarian crisis the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission increases, and factors contributing to a possible increase in prevalence are present in Darfur. In the current Darfur crisis many women and girls are being subjected to sexual violence following increased lawlessness and the increased presence of armed forces. Health services are inadequate to treat HIV/AIDS patients or to provide safe blood for the wounded leading to additional factors contributing to the increased transmission of HIV/AIDS. There is an urgent need to incorporate the HIV/AIDS response into the overall emergency response. If not addressed adequately, the impact of HIV/AIDS will persist and expand beyond the Darfur crisis event itself, influencing the outcome of the response and shaping future prospects for rehabilitation and recovery.

Increasingly it is certain that, unless the response to the HIV/AIDS situation is part of a wider response, all efforts to address a major humanitarian crisis in high prevalence areas will be insufficient. The project will establish an EWARN system, support environmental health measures and establish VCT centres in the three states in strategic areas.

Strategies

- Establish the EWARN throughout the three states to ensure early detection and to respond to outbreaks.
- To provide the necessary training activities to establish the EWARN.
- Ensure an environmental health programme is established in 6 areas of high IDP concentration for one month after arrival or until quality water and sanitation programmes are established.
- Support the establishment of VCT centres in areas of high vulnerability throughout the three states.

Expected outcomes

- Morbidity and mortality from communicable disease measurably decreased due to the interventions by project.
- Health personnel's professional skills in diagnosis and case management improved.
- Normal disease patterns developed to prevent outbreaks and epidemics.
- Capacity of the community and the health system to outbreaks improved.
- Local communities and returnees protected from endemic and epidemic diseases.
- Voluntary testing and counselling available.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Recruitment of two international emergency Public Health coordinator for six months	150,000
Capacity building of surveillance focal personnel, medical officers, health personnel from non-governmental organizations and community volunteers.	260,000
Outbreak containment and response through the provision of WHO medical kits, laboratory reagents for immediate diagnosis and support costs for health partners for vaccination campaigns	770,000
Support for environmental sanitation programme in areas of IDP concentration	120,000
Establishment of 12 VCT centres throughout the three states	370,000
Operational, communication equipment and costs for WHO	25,000
Support to coordination mechanisms	80,000
Monitoring and Reporting HAC	177,500
Sub-Total	1,952,500
Programme management support for 6%	117,150
Total	2,069,446

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Capacity surge for improved agricultural response and sectoral coordination in North, South and West Darfur
Project Code	SUD-04/A16
Programme Category	HA-CB
Principle MDG	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Objective	Assistance to conflict and drought affected households
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area	180,000 conflict and drought affected households in North, West and South Darfur
Implementing Partners	National and International NGOs, CBOs and local authorities
Project Duration	May – December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 3,450,500
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,450,500

BACKGROUND/JUSTIFICATION

Greater Darfur Region is the worst-affected area in Sudan since a new conflict erupted in February 2003. Displacements have occurred on a massive scale. The increases in area planted and yields, thanks to favourable climatic conditions in 2003, have been offset by the effects of the conflict that have prevented people from harvesting their crops. The conflict has caused a sharp decline in area effectively harvested, distressed selling, looting and slaying of livestock, displacement of communities and restricted population movement, and reduction in productive activities even in areas considered safe. Livestock was looted and farmers had to sell a substantial proportion of their livestock to avoid possible targeting. IDPs are seeing their traction/labour animals dying because of lack of fodder and water.

Worst affected by the conflict are the displaced villagers who had to flee their homes for survival. They lost family members, most of their livestock and had to abandon their fields often just a few weeks before harvest. The income sources of these communities have been severely disrupted, and most have to rely on their meagre resources, kinship support and a few livestock. Coping mechanisms (working as seasonal labour on farms) have been non-existent because of insecurity.

Reports of new displacements continue to be received in conflict areas and access by humanitarian agencies to vulnerable groups remains uneven. As access widens, the beneficiary caseload is expected to be revised upwards from the current estimate of 653,000 IDPs in North, West and South Darfur, in line with this trend, humanitarian needs must also be expected to increase. In addition, a steady flow of several thousand refugees from western areas into Chad is reported by UNHCR on a daily basis – thereby swelling the ranks of the 110,000 caseload currently registered.

In addition, Greater Darfur Region is a chronically food insecure area. Agriculture production is normally constrained by low rainfall, dry spells and pest infestations. The movement of market commodities is severely constrained by the conflict and grain prices are reported very high. As a result, a seriously deterioration in the food security situation is expected in 2004/2005, until the next harvest, which will be most probably far below potentials.

Food security will continue to significantly deteriorate across the Darfurs. If rainfall of the previous years is anything to go by (1998 to 2002 recurrent droughts), the prospects of the 2004 rainy and planting season are rather gloomy. Farmers will definitely plant smaller areas of land due to fear, insecurity, destruction and looting of irrigation pumps, looting and starvation of traction animals (donkeys and camels)

With harvestable crops having been systematically targeted by the militia operations in the region, the contingency planning must take into consideration that, weather conditions notwithstanding, this year's 'hunger' period will extend far beyond the traditional couple of months. What is foreseen is instead the onset of a cycle of hunger and malnutrition as displaced populations will not be able to re-establish their livelihoods from the coming 2004 planting season's harvest. Even in the best-case scenario where current IDPs were allowed to return to their villages, the extent of destroyed crops means that little food will be available to feed households until the next harvest season and well into 2006. To prepare for this worst-case scenario, FAO is making plans to engage in seed multiplication activities of appropriate drought-resistant varieties through NGOs and contract farmers in North and West Kordofan during the 2004 planting season.

Due to lack of access to fodder, donkeys are reported to die at a rate of 7-8 per day. The death of donkeys, which are used as pack animals, has caused further distress to households attempting to relocate or to those who use the animals for firewood collection as a source of income. Donkeys are major assets to these IDPs in terms of transport including transportation of WFP distributed food, water collection and marketing.

To reduce the risk of placing national staff under moral pressure, the presence of international consultants has become crucial. To this effect and in line with the UN RC/HC's office, UN-OCHA, WFP and UNICEF, FAO is considering strengthening its effective field presence in Darfur by recruiting international consultants for posting in the Darfur region.

Objectives

The project will aim to:

- Increase the effective and operational presence of FAO on the ground and improve on coordination of the household food security in Greater Darfur by deploying International staff;
- Make preparations for the 2005 agricultural season through seed multiplication activities already in 2004, enabling 180,000 conflict affected households and IDPs to resume their basic farming activities;
- assist in building emergency preparedness for the 2005 planting season with the view of avoiding famine and improve the household food security situation in Greater Darfur
- Save, protect and restore the communities livestock assets.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- build close collaboration, coordination and information sharing with international partners and national NGOs and CBOs and local authorities in Darfur to increase consistency, avoid duplication and ensure optimal use of resources; and
- give special consideration to vulnerable IDPs and woman-headed households, without ignoring host families and drought-affected households.

Expected Outputs

The outcome of the project will be:

- Establish an effective FAO operational presence on the ground and facilitate the restoration of productive activities of 180,000 conflict-affected and drought-affected households;
- the facilitated resumption of farming activities of IDPs and the re-establishment and enhancement of household coping capacity;
- improved coordination of household food security activities in the Darfur region;
- restoration of livestock assets including traction and transport animals (donkeys).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (6 Months)	
Budget items	Total (US\$)
Agricultural and Livestock inputs and supplies for 180,000 HHs	2,250,000
Personnel, including international and national agronomist and administrative support	350,000
Contracts (seed multiplication)	175,000
Training, including seed multiplication, water harvesting, vegetable production and CAHWs training	75,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, communications and transport (Compliance with MOSS requirements)	235,500
General operating expenses, including road transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage, quality control and telecommunications costs	135,000
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	230,000
Total	3,450,500

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project/Programme Title	Area Coordination in North, South and West Darfur
Project Code	SUD-04/CSS15
Principal MDG	N/A
Secondary MDGs	N/A
Purpose	Provide effective and efficient humanitarian coordination to ensure a speedy delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations
Target Populations and Geographic Area	1 million plus
Implementing partner(s)	Inter-agency coordination
Project Duration	12 months
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,200,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 900,000

Background

OCHA, in line with other UN agencies and working under the direction of the RC/HC, has since mid-February, bolstered its presence in Darfur in order to assist the urgent efforts to provide humanitarian assistance in the region. Given the recent advances made in raising the profile of the humanitarian situation and activities, it is crucial that this progress not be lost especially in light of the current deteriorating situation. In addition, it is imperative not to lose the current access the humanitarian community has and to ensure that more access is gained and assistance delivered in order to do the utmost to protect the affected populations.

Purpose

To ensure that OCHA is positioned and sufficiently resourced to deliver the best possible service in support of Sudanese counterparts, the UN and its partners so that they can assist the timely, coordinated, principled and appropriate provision of emergency assistance for those affected by conflict in the Darfur region.

Objectives

- Establish and/or strengthen system of practical UN inter-agency and partner co-ordination arrangements at both Khartoum and in the Darfur region;
- Negotiate and ensure unimpeded safe access for assistance provision, in line with internationally agreed principles;
- Advocate for the protection of civilians;
- Facilitate and coordinate Inter-agency situation and needs assessments to ensure the provision of prompt and accurate reporting;
- Identify gaps in humanitarian provision and make recommendations of how these might be filled by UN and partner agencies;
- Ensure the timely and regular provision of information to UN senior management, Sudanese counterparts and operational agencies;
- Provide technical advice as appropriate;
- Encourage lesson learning,
- Mobilise and manage financial, material and human resources; and
- Build partnerships and alliances, particularly with Sudanese counterparts.

Approach

Given the massive geographical distances, restricted and limited lines of communication, and complexity of the operational environment, OCHA will be bolstering its coordination structure and capabilities through increased staffing levels in both Khartoum and Darfur. OCHA will also continue to operate an inter-agency coordination and information cell in Khartoum. This approach will be critical in ensuring efficient and effective service provision by OCHA under the guidance of the RC/HC. A relatively high component of international staffing is imperative under the prevailing operational conditions.

External technical expertise and material assets, such as the surge capacity provided by key donors and others employed under draw-down arrangements have been instrumental in underpinning the Darfur response to date. Whilst OCHA needs to adopt a sustainable long-term staffing plan, it will also maintain the flexibility to such external expertise/resources so it continue to deliver a high quality service and deal

with any unexpected surges in activity that is beyond our staffing capability. A more detailed scope of work, staffing plan and budget are available on request.

Expected outputs

- Improved inter-agency and partner coordination
- Improved humanitarian access
- Improved civilian protection
- Improved quality of and more standardised inter-agency needs assessments
- Improved response to humanitarian needs in response to improved reporting and OCHA advocacy
- Improved partnership and cooperation between the humanitarian assistance community and Sudanese counterparts, including the Government of Sudan

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel Cost	980,000
Equipment, including MOSS compliance	30,000
Expendables	45,000
Running costs, including, rental, maintenance and security	115,000
Travel	30,000
Activity total	1,200,000
Total project budget	1,200,000
TOTAL funds requested	900,000

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title	Emergency Shelter and NFIs for Darfur IDPs
Project Code	SUD-04/S/NF01
Programme Category	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Principal MDG	MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Secondary MDGs	MDG 6
Objective	To ensure availability of shelter and non-food items in order to improve living conditions of conflict affected population in Darfur
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Areas	Estimated one million IDPs in Darfur
Implementing Partners	Sudanese authorities, UN agencies, NGOs
Project Duration	Six Months: April-September 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 22,528,000
Funds Requested	UNICEF: US\$ 22,378,000 WFP: US\$ 150,000

Project Description

An estimated one million IDPs face what is now classed by the UN as the worst humanitarian crisis in the world. The challenge is to rapidly mobilise significant input to address the shelter and household needs of the war-affected population of the three Darfur States. The shelter in the spontaneous settlements throughout Darfur provides insufficient protection from the weather conditions and the desert environment with its extreme temperatures. The approaching rainy season will additionally complicate the IDPs' living conditions raising the risks of communicable diseases and potentially affecting the morbidity and mortality figures which have risen since the displacement. Shelter provisions to-date and current in-country stocks fall extremely short of the assessed and projected requirements. There is an estimated 88% gap in the provision of shelter and NFI material (The Humanitarian Profile, April 01, 2004). To prevent the humanitarian situation in Darfur from deteriorating, UNICEF on behalf of the UN Sudan requests emergency in-kind contributions of shelter and non-food items to WFP and cash donations to UNICEF Sudan to procure the items that are not available in the emergency stocks.

Financial Summary			
Budget Items	UNICEF	WFP	US\$
Shelter/NFI in-kind contributions (Air Transport, clearing, handling)		150,000	150,000
Shelter/NFI items (procurement)	14,327,000		14,327,000
Air Transport,clearing/handling (800 MTs/20 charters)	2,964,000		2,964,000
Sea Transport,Clearing/handling	1,755,000		1,755,000
Internal Transport Port Sudan-EL Obeid 1,500 MTs US\$ 70	105,000		105,000
Internal Transport Khartoum-EI Obeid 800 MTs US\$ 28	23,000		23,000
Programme Support	804,000		804,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs (12%) ¹⁵	2,400,000		2,400,000
Total	22,378,000	150,000	22,528,000

¹⁵ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND & WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Emergency Measles Campaign
Project Code	SUD-04/H41 A&B
Programme Category	Humanitarian Action (HA)
Principle MDG	MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Secondary MDGs	MDGs 1, 5 and 6
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination of 2.6 million children aged 9 months to 15 years to interrupt measles transmission in the Darfur region by end of July 2004; • Prevent and reduce measles morbidity and mortality by 90% and 50% respectively among children aged 9 months to 15 years; • Ensure Vitamin A supplementation for 90% of children aged 6 to 59 months.
Targeted Beneficiaries	2.6 million children aged 9m–15 years in Darfur.
Implementing Partners	Federal/State Ministries of Health, NGOs and CBOs
Project Duration	May to July 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 4,128,000
Funds Requested	UNICEF: US\$ 2,100,000 WHO: US\$ 2,028,000

Background / Justification

Estimated 1.2 million people in Darfur have been affected by the conflict. The lack of health services particularly immunisation/vaccination is exacerbating the current humanitarian crisis. In 2003, vaccination coverage for measles was: 46% in the North, 77% in the South, and 57% in West Darfur. Reports for 2004 are not yet available, but lack of access to many areas will inevitably result in a significant drop in the coverage rates. Each year, an estimated 250,000 to 400,000 persons are infected with the measles virus in Sudan resulting in 15,000-30,000 deaths. The accumulation of susceptible, malnourished, and displaced children with ongoing measles virus transmission is a public health problem that could be addressed. A measles campaign and Vitamin A administration could reach 95% of the children aged 9 months to 15 years in the Darfur region.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (in US\$)			
Budget Items	UNICEF	WHO	Total Cost
Micro planning		3,500	3,500
Training of health workers and supervisors		105,300	105,300
Social mobilisation	124,100	0	124,100
Transport (car rentals for vaccination teams)	0	634,600	634,600
Cold Chain equipment, including air freight cost	762,100	0	762,100
Operational cost (vaccinators/supervisors)	0	1,167,000	1,167,000
Vaccine, safety boxes, AD syringes, air freight	631,800	0	631,800
Technical assistance and project management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation	120,000	2,800	122,800
Programme support costs	210,000	0	210,000
Indirect programme support costs	252,000 ¹⁶	114,800	366,800
Total project budget (Estimated Cost in US Dollars)	2,100,000	2,028,000	4,128,000

¹⁶ The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003

PROJECT SUMMARY: REVISED PROJECT

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Household Food Security – Emergency Agriculture in Greater Darfur Region
Project Code	SUD–04/A07
Programme Category	HA-CB
Principle MDG	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Secondary MDGs	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Objective	Assistance to conflict- and drought-affected households
Targeted Beneficiaries and Geographic Area	60,000 conflict and drought affected households in North, West and South Darfur
Implementing Partners	National and International NGOs, CBOs and local authorities
Project Duration	March – December 2004
Original Request	US\$ 1,084,910
Revised Request	US\$ 2,169,820

Background/Justification

Greater Darfur Region is the worst affected area in Sudan since a new conflict erupted in February 2003. Displacements have occurred on a massive scale. The increases in area planted and yields, thanks to favourable climatic conditions in 2003, have been offset by the effects of the conflict that have prevented people from harvesting their crops. The conflict has caused a sharp decline in area effectively harvested, distressed selling, looting and slaying of livestock; displacement of communities and restricted population movement, reduction in productive activities even in areas considered safe. Livestock was looted and farmers had to sell a substantial proportion of their livestock to avoid possible targeting. IDPs are seeing their traction/labour animals dying because of lack of fodder and water.

Worst affected by the conflict are the displaced villagers who had to flee their homes for survival. They lost family members, most of their livestock and had to abandon their fields often just a few weeks before harvest. The income sources of these communities have been severely disrupted, and most have to rely on their meagre resources, kinship support and a few livestock. Coping mechanisms (working as seasonal labour on farms) have been non-existent because of insecurity.

Reports of new displacements continue to be received in conflict areas and access by humanitarian agencies to vulnerable groups remains uneven. As access widens, the beneficiary caseload is expected to be revised upwards from the current estimate of 653,000 IDPs in North, West and South Darfur, in line with this trend, humanitarian needs must also be expected to increase. In addition, a steady flow of several thousand refugees from western areas into Chad is reported by UNHCR on a daily basis – thereby swelling the ranks of the 110,000 caseload currently registered.

In addition, Greater Darfur Region is a chronically food-insecure area. Agriculture production is normally constrained by low rainfall, dry spells and pest infestations. The movement of market commodities is severely constrained by the conflict and grain prices are reported very high. As a result, a seriously deterioration in the food security situation is expected in 2004/2005, until the next harvest, which will be most probably far below potentials.

Objectives

The project will aim to:

- enable 60,000 conflict-affected households and IDPs to resume their basic farming activities; and
- assist in building emergency preparedness for the 2005 planting season with the view of avoiding famine and improve the household food security situation in the conflict affected areas of Greater Darfur.

Strategies

The project will deploy strategies to:

- build close collaboration, coordination and information sharing with international partners and national NGOs and CBOs to increase consistency, avoid duplication and ensure optimal use of resources; and
- Give special consideration to vulnerable IDPs, returnees and women headed households.

Expected Outputs

The outcome of the project will be:

- the restoration of productive activities of 60,000 conflict-affected households for the forthcoming rainy and winter season of 2004/2005;
- the facilitated resumption of farming activities of IDPs;
- the re-establishment and enhancement of household coping capacity; and
- an improved food security situation in villages affected by conflict.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (6 Months)	
Budget items	(US \$)
Agricultural inputs and supplies for 60,000 HHs	1,700,000
Personnel, including international and national agronomist and administrative support	90,000
Contracts	44,000
Training, including water harvesting, vegetable production and seed multiplication	70,000
Non-expendable items, including field and office equipment, communications and transport	84,000
General operating expenses, including road transport, duty travel, vehicle maintenance, fuel, handling, storage, quality control and telecommunications costs	59,000
Direct operating costs, including technical support services	122,820
Total	2,169,820

(60,000 farming households in conflict affected areas of greater Darfur will be assisted with 600 tonnes of crop seeds, 3,060 kgs of vegetable seeds, and 160,000 pieces of various farming hand tools, blacksmith/carpenters tool kits, building material for community stores, etc.).

ANNEX I. DONOR RESPONSE

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2004**

Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 8 April 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
ACF	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0.00%
ACHA	165,000	165,000	0	0	0	0	165,000	0.00%
Africa Rehabilitation (AREP)	4,165,000	4,165,000	0	0	0	0	4,165,000	0.00%
AMURT (Switzerland)	11,000,000	11,000,000	0	0	0	0	11,000,000	0.00%
CARE INT	384,780	384,780	0	0	0	0	384,780	0.00%
CCM	781,312	781,312	0	0	0	0	781,312	0.00%
EI Obeid	120,000	120,000	0	0	0	0	120,000	0.00%
FAO	35,993,950	40,529,360	0	2,790,642	0	2,790,642	37,738,718	6.89%
GESO	1,427,926	1,427,926	0	0	0	0	1,427,926	0.00%
HelpAge International	800,000	800,000	0	0	0	0	800,000	0.00%
IARA	53,682	53,682	0	0	0	0	53,682	0.00%
IAS	600,000	600,000	0	0	0	0	600,000	0.00%
IOM	10,850,000	10,850,000	656,051	0	0	656,051	10,193,949	6.05%
IRC	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0.00%
Islamic Relief	900,000	900,000	0	0	0	0	900,000	0.00%
ITDG	790,000	790,000	0	0	0	0	790,000	0.00%
MEDAIR	950,000	950,000	0	0	0	0	950,000	0.00%
NCA	3,275,000	3,275,000	0	0	0	0	3,275,000	0.00%
NYF for South Sudan	170,000	170,000	0	0	0	0	170,000	0.00%
OCHA	3,038,800	3,938,800	234,328	343,407	0	577,735	3,361,065	14.67%
OHCHR	250,000	250,000	0	0	0	0	250,000	0.00%
OXFAM GB	1,760,000	1,760,000	0	0	0	0	1,760,000	0.00%
SC - US	1,765,025	1,765,025	0	0	0	0	1,765,025	0.00%
SCF/Sweden	1,763,722	1,763,722	0	0	0	0	1,763,722	0.00%
SECS	5,455,000	5,455,000	0	0	0	0	5,455,000	0.00%
Skills for Southern Sudan	1,120,000	1,120,000	0	0	0	0	1,120,000	0.00%
SYCP	600,000	600,000	0	0	0	0	600,000	0.00%
TEARFUND	2,146,900	2,146,900	0	0	0	0	2,146,900	0.00%
UNDP	22,845,276	22,845,276	0	1,121,891	0	1,121,891	21,723,385	4.91%
UNDP/UNSECO ORD	1,193,600	1,193,600	0	0	0	0	1,193,600	0.00%
UNFPA	6,954,628	9,194,628	0	0	0	0	9,194,628	0.00%
UNHCR	8,893,000	8,893,000	0	0	0	0	8,893,000	0.00%
UNICEF	92,602,230	93,602,230	15,589,964	4,360,500	0	19,950,464	73,651,766	21.31%
UNICEF/UNSEC OORD	3,725,000	3,725,000	0	269,230	0	269,230	3,455,770	7.23%
UNIDO	4,726,580	4,726,580	0	0	0	0	4,726,580	0.00%
UNMAS	16,984,000	16,984,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	15,984,000	5.89%
WFP	203,269,131	341,621,489	3,711,199	0	0	3,711,199	337,910,290	1.09%
WHO	10,812,228	15,469,597	0	500,000	0	500,000	14,969,597	3.23%
WUNDRA	149,135	149,135	0	0	0	0	149,135	0.00%
GRAND TOTAL	465,480,905	617,166,042	20,191,542	10,385,670	0	30,577,212	586,588,830	4.95%

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2004**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 8 April 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Canada	FAO	SUD-04/FAO	Awaiting confirmation	676,692
Canada	OCHA	SUD-04/CSS04A [PES]	Coordination of humanitarian activities	234,328
Canada	UNICEF	SUD-04/E01 [HA]	Emergency basic education [OLS Nairobi]	375,940
Finland	IOM	SUD-04/CSS01 [TR-QS]	Return and reintegration assistance programmes	186,567
Finland	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation [OLS Khartoum]	497,512
Ireland	IOM	SUD-04/CSS01 [TR-QS]	IDP return and reintegration in Darfur, Sudan	469,484
Ireland	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office advice [Darfur]	712,589
Italy	UNDP	SUD-04/CSS04B [PES]	UN contribution to International Assistance Coordination in Support of Sudanese Counterparts and Capacity Building	621,891
Netherlands	FAO	SUD-04/FAO	Household food security projects	671,642
Netherlands	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation [OLS Khartoum]	720,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation [OLS Nairobi]	1,800,000
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-04/ER/I09 [TR-CB]	Capacity building and programme support in southern sector [OLS Nairobi]	270,275
Norway	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office advice [Darfur]	436,681
Private/NGO/Intl	WHO	SUD-04/WHO	Awaiting confirmation	500,000
Sweden	FAO	SUD-04/FAO	Awaiting confirmation	1,442,308
Sweden	OCHA	SUD-04/CSS04A [PES]	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building	343,407
Sweden	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	3,021,978
Switzerland	UNICEF	SUD-04/WS01 [HA]	Water and environmental sanitation [OLS Nairobi]	692,307
Switzerland	UNICEF/UN SECOORD	SUD-04/S01B [PES]	Security and staff safety [OLS Nairobi]	269,230
United Kingdom	UNDP	SUD-04/P/HR/RL06 [TR]	Preparatory support for reintegration of former combatants and community based weapons reduction	500,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-04/E01 [HA]	Emergency basic education [OLS Nairobi]	2,238,804
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-04/H07 [HA]	Emergency health and nutritional support [OLS Nairobi]	2,238,804
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office advice [Darfur]	1,818,180
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation [OLS Khartoum]	1,492,536

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2004**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 8 April 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation [OLS Khartoum]	1,492,536
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office advice [OLS Nairobi]	917,492
United States	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office advice [Darfur]	500,000
United States	UNICEF	SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office advice [Darfur]	724,830
United States	UNMAS	SUD-04/MA04 [HA-CB]	Emergency mine clearance - route clearance Lokichokkio - Rumbek	1,000,000
Total non food				26,866,013

Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Canada	Peas	1316	1,221,210
Italy		TBI	296,912
Japan		TBI	27,523
Japan	HPB	914	2,057,622
United States		TBI	7,932
United States		TBI	100,000
Total food aid			3,711,199

Grand total	30,577,212
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**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 8 April 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 6

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
AGRICULTURE						
SUD-04/FAO	Awaiting confirmation	FAO	0	0	2,790,642	(2,790,642)
SUD-04/A16 [HA-CB]	Capacity for improved agricultural production and sectoral coordination in North, South and West Darfur	FAO	0	3,450,500	0	3,450,500
SUD-04/A09 [TR-QS]	Consolidation of peace through restoration of productive capacities of returnees and host communities in conflict-affected areas	FAO	6,825,000	6,825,000	0	6,825,000
SUD-04/A11 [TR-QS]	Emergency assistance to agriculture in conflict-affected/drought-affected Darfur	FAO	1,300,000	1,300,000	0	1,300,000
SUD-04/A06 [HA-CB]	Enhanced community food security and conflict transformation - Abyei Area	FAO	771,435	771,435	0	771,435
SUD-04/A05 [HA-CB]	Enhanced household and community food security - Nuba Mountains	FAO	2,360,253	2,360,253	0	2,360,253
SUD-04/A01 [HA-CB]	Household food security - coordination component	FAO	1,855,644	1,855,644	0	1,855,644
SUD-04/A08 [HA-CB]	Household food security - emergency agriculture in Eastern Sudan	FAO	1,171,000	1,171,000	0	1,171,000
SUD-04/A07 [HA-CB]	Household food security - emergency agriculture in Western Sudan	FAO	1,084,910	2,169,820	0	2,169,820
SUD-04/A02 [HA-CB]	Household food security - Southern Sudan agriculture component	FAO	8,301,960	8,301,960	0	8,301,960
SUD-04/A04 [HA-CB]	Household food security - Southern Sudan fisheries component	FAO	1,979,000	1,979,000	0	1,979,000
SUD-04/A03 [HA-CB]	Household food security - Southern Sudan livestock component	FAO	3,439,428	3,439,428	0	3,439,428
SUD-04/A12 [TR]	Livelihood transition to recovery and conflict transformation in Greater Darfur	FAO	1,657,000	1,657,000	0	1,657,000
SUD-04/A14 [TR-CB]	Northern Bahr el Ghazal household food security and community health education	TEARFUND	574,500	574,500	0	574,500
SUD-04/A15 [TR-CB]	Poverty alleviation through modern farming techniques	WUNDRA	149,135	149,135	0	149,135
SUD-04/A13 [TR-CB]	Re-establishing food security among drought and conflict affected population in North Darfur	ITDG	225,000	225,000	0	225,000
SUD-04/A10 [TR-QS]	Sustainable livelihoods recovery in Nuba Mountains (jointly with UNDP and UNIDO within the NMPACT framework)	FAO	5,248,320	5,248,320	0	5,248,320
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			36,942,585	41,477,995	2,790,642	38,687,353
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
SUD-04/CSS15 [PES]	Area coordination in North, South and West Darfur	OCHA	0	900,000	0	900,000
SUD-04/CSS02 [HA-CB]	Capacity building for national institutions	UNDP	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
SUD-04/CSS08 [TR-CB]	Community radio listening project	UNICEF	1,170,000	1,170,000	0	1,170,000
SUD-04/CSS14 [HA]	Emergency preparedness and response	NCA	400,000	400,000	0	400,000
SUD-04/CSS07 [HA]	Emergency preparedness and response	UNICEF	3,203,000	4,203,000	0	4,203,000
SUD-04/CSS01 [TR-QS]	IDP return and reintegration in Sudan	IOM	10,850,000	10,850,000	656,051	10,193,949
SUD-04/CSS09 [HA]	Information and communication	UNICEF	812,000	812,000	0	812,000
SUD-04/CSS10 [TR-QS]	Information network for local procurement of goods for humanitarian assistance	UNIDO	393,800	393,800	0	393,800
SUD-04/CSS12 [TR-CB]	Kordofan food information systems (KFIS)	CARE INT	252,280	252,280	0	252,280
SUD-04/CSS05 [TR]	Nuba Mountains Programme Advancing Conflict Transformation (NMPACT)	UNDP	631,080	631,080	0	631,080
SUD-04/CSS06 [PES]	Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) Support Unit (OSU)	UNICEF	1,265,000	1,265,000	0	1,265,000
SUD-04/CSS13 [TR-QS]	Reintegration of vulnerable older IDPs	HelpAge International	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
SUD-04/CSS11 [PES]	Special operation SO 10181.2: passenger air service	WFP	1,221,004	1,221,004	0	1,221,004
SUD-04/CSS03 [PES]	Sudan transitional assistance and recovery database (MDG monitoring database)	OCHA	414,100	414,100	0	414,100

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SUD-04/CSS04A [PES]	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building (on behalf of ORCHC)	OCHA	2,624,700	2,624,700	577,735	2,046,965
SUD-04/CSS04B [PES]	UN contribution to international assistance coordination in support of Sudanese counterparts and capacity building (on behalf of ORCHC)	UNDP	4,563,528	4,563,528	621,891	3,941,637
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			30,000,492	31,900,492	1,855,677	30,044,815

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
SUD-04/ER/116 [TR-CB]	Capacity building and education through VTC	Ei Obeid	120,000	120,000	0	120,000
SUD-04/ER/106 [TR-CB]	Capacity building for peace building and conflict transformation in the Sudan	UNDP	525,000	525,000	0	525,000
SUD-04/ER/109 [TR-CB]	Community capacity building	UNICEF	3,660,000	3,660,000	270,275	3,389,725
SUD-04/ER/108 [TR-QS]	Community improvement programme (CIP)	UNICEF	6,932,000	6,932,000	0	6,932,000
SUD-04/ER/101 [TR]	Decentralisation for poverty reduction	UNDP	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
SUD-04/ER/112 [TR]	Efficient low cost building material production	UNIDO	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
SUD-04/ER/110 [TR-CB]	Enhancing capacity of SRRC and local organisations	UNICEF	1,190,000	1,190,000	0	1,190,000
SUD-04/ER/118 [TR-QS]	FAST: Focused assistance supporting transition	IRC	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
SUD-04/ER/120 [TR-CB]	Improving the livelihoods of urban poor in Kassala and Gedarf towns - Eastern Sudan	ITDG	65,000	65,000	0	65,000
SUD-04/ER/125 [TR-CB]	Kadalu environmental initiative	SECS	120,000	120,000	0	120,000
SUD-04/ER/113 [TR-QS]	Local production of mobility aids for war victims and disabled persons	UNIDO	800,000	800,000	0	800,000
SUD-04/ER/111 [TR-QS]	Local resources based community oriented manufacturing in support of humanitarian plus	UNIDO	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
SUD-04/ER/124 [TR-CB]	Promoting affordable health and flood-resisting housing for Gash river areas	ITDG	110,000	110,000	0	110,000
SUD-04/ER/119 [TR-CB]	Recovery and rehabilitation programme	Islamic Relief	900,000	900,000	0	900,000
SUD-04/ER/107 [TR]	Reduction of resource based conflict between pastoralists and farmers	UNDP	2,134,178	2,134,178	0	2,134,178
SUD-04/ER/121 [TR-CB]	Rehabilitating and improving the livelihoods of war affected people in Blue Nile State	ITDG	180,000	180,000	0	180,000
SUD-04/ER/122 [TR-CB]	Rehabilitating and improving the livelihoods of war affected people of Hamashkoraid area - Kassala State	ITDG	130,000	130,000	0	130,000
SUD-04/ER/115 [HA-CB]	Rehabilitation of Babanusa-Wau rail corridor in support of EMOP 10048.02/03 (SO 10278.0)	WFP	1,926,000	1,926,000	0	1,926,000
SUD-04/ER/114 [TR-QS]	Renewable energy for rural development	UNIDO	532,780	532,780	0	532,780
SUD-04/ER/126 [TR-CB]	Resource/land use management	SECS	5,335,000	5,335,000	0	5,335,000
SUD-04/ER/105 [TR]	Solar energy for improvement of social services in the Transitional Zone	UNDP	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
SUD-04/ER/117 [TR-CB]	Strengthening Sudanese organisations working with older people	HelpAge International	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
SUD-04/ER/123 [TR-CB]	Supporting and empowering women development association (WDAs) in Eastern Sudan	ITDG	80,000	80,000	0	80,000
SUD-04/ER/104 [TR]	Supporting community-based development for sustainable livelihoods and peace in transitional zones	UNDP	800,000	800,000	0	800,000
SUD-04/ER/102 [TR]	Sustainable livelihoods for durable IDP return and conflict transformation between Dinka and Missiriya people of Abyei locality and County, Sudan	UNDP	845,000	845,000	0	845,000
SUD-04/ER/103 [TR]	Upper Nile areas recovery programme - Fashoda, Renk and Maban Provinces	UNDP	900,000	900,000	0	900,000
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			34,484,958	34,484,958	270,275	34,214,683

EDUCATION						
SUD-04/E07 [TR-CB]	Bunagok Community Centre	CCM	250,000	250,000	0	250,000

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SUD-04/E12 [HA-CB]	Education of war affected children	SCF/Sweden	380,000	380,000	0	380,000
SUD-04/E13 [HA-CB]	Education of war affected children	SCF/Sweden	380,000	380,000	0	380,000
SUD-04/E06 [TR-CB]	Education scholarship micro enterprise development	Africa Rehabilitation (AREP)	4,165,000	4,165,000	0	4,165,000
SUD-04/E09 [TR-CB]	Education/health	NCA	600,000	600,000	0	600,000
SUD-04/E01 [HA]	Emergency basic education	UNICEF	4,955,000	4,955,000	2,614,744	2,340,256
SUD-04/E03 [TR-QS]	Enhancing access to quality primary education	UNICEF	4,715,000	4,715,000	0	4,715,000
SUD-04/E08 [TR-CB]	Equatoria primary education programme	IAS	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
SUD-04/E04 [TR-QSPIP]	Girl's education initiative	UNICEF	3,500,000	3,500,000	0	3,500,000
SUD-04/E02 [TR-QS]	Improving teacher training and educational planning	UNICEF	4,955,000	4,955,000	0	4,955,000
SUD-04/E10 [TR-CB]	Primary education promotion project	SC - US	150,000	150,000	0	150,000
SUD-04/E11 [TR-CB]	Primary education promotion project	SC - US	300,000	300,000	0	300,000
SUD-04/E14 [TR-CB]	Promotion of basic education and illiteracy eradication programme	SYCP	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
SUD-04/E05 [TR]	Youth participation	UNICEF	345,000	345,000	0	345,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			25,095,000	25,095,000	2,614,744	22,480,256
FOOD						
SUD-04/F04 [TR]	Country programme CP 10105 activity I- school feeding and activity II - food for work [REVISED ACCORDING TO MOST RECENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT]	WFP	6,763,811	7,780,000	0	7,780,000
SUD-04/F01 [HA-CB]	Emergency food assistance to Sudanese populations affected by war and natural disasters - EMOP 10048.03 [REVISED ACCORDING TO MOST RECENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT]	WFP	99,182,548	110,800,000	0	110,800,000
SUD-04/F02 [HA-CB]	Food assistance for Eritrean refugees - PRRO 10122.0 [REVISED ACCORDING TO MOST RECENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT]	WFP	1,128,499	2,100,000	7,932	2,092,068
SUD-04/F03 [HA-CB]	Food assistance for Eritrean refugees - PRRO 10122.01 [REVISED ACCORDING TO MOST RECENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT]	WFP	14,357,669	7,600,000	0	7,600,000
SUD-04/F06 [HA-CB]	Food assistance to population affected by war in Greater Darfur, West Sudan [EMOP 10339.0]	WFP	0	99,394,485	0	99,394,485
SUD-04/F05 [QSPIP]	WFP quick start / Peace impact programme [REVISED ACCORDING TO MOST RECENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT]	WFP	78,689,600	110,800,000	3,703,267	107,096,733
Sub total for FOOD			200,122,127	338,474,485	3,711,199	334,763,286
HEALTH						
SUD-04/H16 [TR-QS]	Assist mentally and physically disabled conflict-affected populations	WHO	250,160	250,160	0	250,160
SUD-04/H21 [TR-CB]	Capacity building of civil society organisations for HIV/AIDS awareness development	CARE INT	132,500	132,500	0	132,500
SUD-04/H33 [TR-CB]	Community based basic health service	SC - US	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
SUD-04/H34 [TR-CB]	Community based basic health service	SC - US	330,000	330,000	0	330,000
SUD-04/H29 [HA]	Comprehensive malaria control	MEDAIR	150,000	150,000	0	150,000
SUD-04/H25 [HA]	Construction of health facility plus provision of PHC services	IARA	14,556	14,556	0	14,556
SUD-04/H26 [TR-CB]	Construction of health facility plus provision of PHC services	IARA	21,570	21,570	0	21,570
SUD-04/H10A [HA]	Control of measles/meningitis outbreak and vitamin A supplementation	UNICEF	1,926,000	1,926,000	0	1,926,000
SUD-04/H10B [HA]	Control of measles/meningitis outbreak and vitamin A supplementation (Greater Darfur)	WHO	142,974	133,380	0	133,380

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SUD-04/H08 [HA]	Emergency health care	UNICEF	4,944,230	4,944,230	0	4,944,230
SUD-04/H36 [HA]	Emergency nutrition	TEARFUND	1,105,800	1,105,800	0	1,105,800
SUD-04/H07 [HA]	Emergency nutritional support	UNICEF	2,725,000	2,725,000	2,238,804	486,196
SUD-04/H03A [TR-CB]	Emergency obstetric and RH services for IDPs and refugees in Kassala and Gedarf States	UNFPA	614,000	614,000	0	614,000
SUD-04/H03B [TR-CB]	Emergency obstetric and RH services for IDPs and refugees in Kassala and Gedarf States	UNHCR	25,000	25,000	0	25,000
SUD-04/H02 [TR-CB]	Emergency obstetric and RH services for IDPs in Equatoria and Khartoum areas	UNFPA	614,000	614,000	0	614,000
SUD-04/H38 [TR-CB]	Emergency response and support of a comprehensive reproductive health programme in Greater Darfur	UNFPA	0	2,240,000	0	2,240,000
SUD-04/H22 [HA-CB]	Expand the coverage and enhance the impact of IMCI programmes in South Sudan	CCM	531,312	531,312	0	531,312
SUD-04/H09 [TR-CB]	Expansion of routine immunisation services	UNICEF	2,583,000	2,583,000	0	2,583,000
SUD-04/H23 [TR-CB]	Health and humanitarian needs of communities and older pastoralists in Halaib Province	HelpAge International	150,000	150,000	0	150,000
SUD-04/H31 [TR-CB]	HIV/AIDS awareness	NCA	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
SUD-04/H32 [TR-CB]	HIV/AIDS awareness and eradication	NYF for South Sudan	170,000	170,000	0	170,000
SUD-04/H13 [TR-QS]	HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention	UNICEF	3,530,000	3,530,000	0	3,530,000
SUD-04/H06 [TR-CB]	HIV/AIDS awareness and RH services in Southern Sudan	UNFPA	368,000	368,000	0	368,000
SUD-04/H20 [TR-QS]	Integrated nutrition, health and food security programme	ACF	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
SUD-04/H01 [TR-CB]	Integrated RH services in South and West Kordofan	UNFPA	1,211,628	1,211,628	0	1,211,628
SUD-04/H12 [TR-CB]	Maternal mortality reduction	UNICEF	2,700,000	2,700,000	0	2,700,000
SUD-04/H19 [HA-CB]	Minimise the effects of natural disasters on health	WHO	376,077	376,077	0	376,077
SUD-04/H24 [TR-CB]	Outreach support for older people and their communities	HelpAge International	250,000	250,000	0	250,000
SUD-04/H17 [TR-QS]	Post-conflict recovery of the health sector	WHO	1,640,210	1,640,210	0	1,640,210
SUD-04/H35 [HA-CB]	Promotion of primary health care through diseases control and prevention programme	SYCP	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
SUD-04/H27 [HA]	Provision of primary health care services and preventive health care	MEDAIR	250,000	250,000	0	250,000
SUD-04/H28 [HA]	Provision of primary health care services and preventive health care	MEDAIR	300,000	300,000	0	300,000
SUD-04/H40 [TR-QS]	Reducing the communicable diseases burden related epidemics (Greater Darfur)	WHO	0	2,096,446	0	2,096,446
SUD-04/H15 [TR-QS]	Reduction of maternal mortality by providing appropriate referral systems (Greater Darfur)	WHO	1,606,168	1,478,640	0	1,478,640
SUD-04/H39 [TR-QS]	Reduction of mortality and morbidity due to emergency obstetrics and other trauma cases (Greater Darfur)	WHO	0	3,345,254	0	3,345,254
SUD-04/H14 [TR-QS]	Reduction of the burden of communicable diseases and mitigate / prevent epidemics (Greater Darfur)	WHO	4,642,105	4,200,000	0	4,200,000
SUD-04/H04 [TR-CB]	Rehabilitation and construction of new midwifery schools	UNFPA	3,650,000	3,650,000	0	3,650,000
SUD-04/H30 [TR-CB]	Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS awareness	MEDAIR	250,000	250,000	0	250,000
SUD-04/H37 [TR-CB]	Shilluk Kingdom primary health care project	TEARFUND	466,600	466,600	0	466,600
SUD-04/H11 [TR-QSPIP]	Strengthening primary health care	UNICEF	5,081,000	5,081,000	0	5,081,000
SUD-04/H18 [HA-CB]	Support to HIV/AIDS control programme in Sudan (Greater Darfur)	WHO	2,154,534	1,949,430	0	1,949,430
SUD-04/H05 [TR-CB]	Training of midwives in Equatoria and Bahr El Ghazal	UNFPA	272,000	272,000	0	272,000
Sub total for HEALTH			47,278,424	54,175,793	2,238,804	51,936,989

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MINE ACTION						
SUD-04/MA08 [HA-CB]	Emergency mine action - mobile technical survey teams	UNMAS	3,271,000	3,271,000	0	3,271,000
SUD-04/MA07 [HA-CB]	Emergency mine action - regional mine action office	UNMAS	4,100,000	4,100,000	0	4,100,000
SUD-04/MA02 [HA-CB]	Emergency mine action - technical assistance, coordination, capacity building	UNMAS	2,456,000	2,456,000	0	2,456,000
SUD-04/MA06 [HA-CB]	Emergency mine action - technical survey Nuba Mountains	UNMAS	3,071,000	3,071,000	0	3,071,000
SUD-04/MA05 [HA-CB]	Emergency mine action - train the trainer	UNMAS	413,000	413,000	0	413,000
SUD-04/MA03 [HA-CB]	Emergency mine action in Sudan - Crossline	UNMAS	173,000	173,000	0	173,000
SUD-04/MA04 [HA-CB]	Emergency mine clearance - route clearance Lokichokio - Rumbek	UNMAS	3,500,000	3,500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
SUD-04/MA01 [HA]	Emergency mine risk education	UNICEF	1,570,000	1,570,000	0	1,570,000
Sub total for MINE ACTION			18,554,000	18,554,000	1,000,000	17,554,000
MULTI-SECTOR						
SUD-04/MS03 [TR-CB]	5 Years - integrated education, food security, health care and self-sustainability programme	AMURT (Switzerland)	11,000,000	11,000,000	0	11,000,000
SUD-04/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	14,134,334	(14,134,334)
SUD-04/WHO	Awaiting confirmation	WHO	0	0	500,000	(500,000)
SUD-04/MS02 [HA]	Education, water and peace advocacy	ACHA	165,000	165,000	0	165,000
SUD-04/MS01 [HA]	Preparatory activities for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Sudanese refugees	UNHCR	8,868,000	8,868,000	0	8,868,000
SUD-04/MS04 [HA-CB]	South Sudan programme	OXFAM GB	1,760,000	1,760,000	0	1,760,000
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			21,793,000	21,793,000	14,634,334	7,158,666
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW						
SUD-04/P/HR/RL19 [HA-CB]	Child protection and youth development	SCF/Sweden	853,722	853,722	0	853,722
SUD-04/P/HR/RL09 [TR-QSPIP]	Child soldier disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration	UNICEF	5,637,000	5,637,000	0	5,637,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL13 [TR]	Conflict resolution and peace building	GESO	1,427,926	1,427,926	0	1,427,926
SUD-04/P/HR/RL05 [TR-QS]	Creation of a human rights centre for Sudanese national NGOs working in human rights, conflict resolution and humanitarian relief	UNDP	210,000	210,000	0	210,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL02 [TR]	Engendering peace building and conflict resolution/transformation activities in the Sudan	UNDP	472,500	472,500	0	472,500
SUD-04/P/HR/RL04 [TR-CB]	Establishment of a national human rights commission for Sudan	UNDP	150,000	150,000	0	150,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL14 [TR-CB]	Gender mainstreaming	NCA	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL11 [TR-CB]	Grassroots peace building	UNICEF	541,000	541,000	0	541,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL01 [TR-CB]	Human rights training programme for members of the Sudanese armed forces, including police, military and security officers	OHCHR	250,000	250,000	0	250,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL17 [TR-QS]	IDPs children reunification project	SC - US	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL08 [TR-CB]	Institutional development for policy planning and monitoring of situation of children and women	UNICEF	2,135,000	2,135,000	0	2,135,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL22 [TR-QS]	Integrated programme for peace and human rights advocacy	SYCP	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL10 [TR-CB]	Juvenile justice and children in contact with the law	UNICEF	445,000	445,000	0	445,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL18 [HA-CB]	Monitoring and mainstreaming of the CRC and AC	SCF/Sweden	150,000	150,000	0	150,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL03 [TR-CB]	Moot court exercise	UNDP	138,990	138,990	0	138,990
SUD-04/P/HR/RL16 [TR-QS]	Peace and reconciliation and civil society	NCA	200,000	200,000	0	200,000

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SUD-04/P/HR/RL06 [TR]	Preparatory support for reintegration of former combatants and community based weapons reduction	UNDP	6,975,000	6,975,000	500,000	6,475,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL20 [TR-CB]	Promotion of gender equity and women empowerment	Skills for Southern Sudan	400,000	400,000	0	400,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL21 [TR-CB]	Promotion of good governance	Skills for Southern Sudan	720,000	720,000	0	720,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL15 [TR-CB]	Sudan Media Development Programme (SMDP)	NCA	1,350,000	1,350,000	0	1,350,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL07B [HA]	The eradication and prevention of the spread of female genital mutilation	UNFPA	225,000	225,000	0	225,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL07A [HA]	The eradication and prevention of the spread of female genital mutilation	UNICEF	603,000	603,000	0	603,000
SUD-04/P/HR/RL12 [HA]	The protection of separated and other vulnerable children	UNICEF	2,525,000	2,525,000	0	2,525,000
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			25,859,138	25,859,138	500,000	25,359,138
SECURITY						
SUD-04/S01A [PES]	Security and staff safety	UNDP/UNSECO ORD	1,193,600	1,193,600	0	1,193,600
SUD-04/S01B [PES]	Security and staff safety	UNICEF/UNSEC OORD	3,725,000	3,725,000	269,230	3,455,770
Sub total for SECURITY			4,918,600	4,918,600	269,230	4,649,370
WATER AND SANITATION						
SUD-04/WS05 [TR-CB]	Drilling and construction of 100 vent improved pit latrine (VIP)	IARA	17,556	17,556	0	17,556
SUD-04/WS03 [TR-QSPIP]	Enhancing access to improved water and sanitation services	UNICEF	6,600,000	6,600,000	0	6,600,000
SUD-04/WS02 [TR-QSPIP]	Expansion of water supply services	UNICEF	5,311,000	5,311,000	0	5,311,000
SUD-04/WS06 [TR-QS]	Food security and water	NCA	250,000	250,000	0	250,000
SUD-04/WS04 [TR-QS]	Northern Bahr el Ghazal water programme	IAS	400,000	400,000	0	400,000
SUD-04/WS07 [TR-QS]	Raga water project	NCA	225,000	225,000	0	225,000
SUD-04/WS08 [TR-QS]	Village based water and sanitation service improvement project	SC - US	265,025	265,025	0	265,025
SUD-04/WS09 [TR-QS]	Village based water and sanitation service improvement project	SC - US	320,000	320,000	0	320,000
SUD-04/WS01 [HA]	Water and environmental sanitation	UNICEF	7,044,000	7,044,000	692,307	6,351,693
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			20,432,581	20,432,581	692,307	19,740,274
Grand Total:			465,480,905	617,166,042	30,577,212	586,588,830

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to
Sudan 2004**
**Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 8 April 2004**

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
5-Feb-04	Canada	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance	751,880
1-Feb-04	Canada	PRD	To build on the momentum and outcomes of the preceding initiative by working with OLS member organisations and their Sudanese counterparts to incorporate peacebuilding approaches into aid programmes	425,522
1-Dec-03	Canada	SC UK	Contribute to the resolution of existing cases of abducted women and children and to support the eradication of the practice in future, as well as to support the development of appropriate indigenous and community-based strategies to address child protection concerns	335,656
Subtotal for Canada				1,513,058
10-Feb-04	Denmark	Danchurchaid	Humanitarian aid programmes to IDPs including demining activities and education	1,003,049
25-Feb-04	Denmark	DEMA	Demining support	83,378
20-Feb-04	Denmark	SC Denmark	Support to primary education and supplies to the schools of Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile	417,937
Subtotal for Denmark				1,504,364
30-Dec-03	European Commission	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable population in Sudan	23,752,969
Subtotal for European Commission				23,752,969
19-Feb-04	Finland	FIDA International	Education assistance for IDPs and refugees	174,129
19-Feb-04	Finland	Finnchurchaid	Basic equipment needed for the transportation and settling to the home district	248,756
19-Feb-04	Finland	ICRC	Humanitarian aid and assistance to the civilians	621,891
Subtotal for Finland				1,044,776
5-Apr-04	Germany	DWH/GAA	Camp administration, distribution of goods for FAO and WFP, maintenance [DARFUR CRISIS]	270,366
26-Mar-04	Germany	Hoffnungszeichen - Sign of Hope e.V	Food aid	134,328
29-Mar-04	Germany	ICRC	Multi-sectoral assistance and protection activities	621,891
18-Feb-04	Germany	RC/Germany	To provide tarpaulins and blankets to 6,000 families	210,199
Subtotal for Germany				1,236,784
11-Feb-04	Netherlands	MEDAIR	Implementation of integrated health care programme	485,434
18-Mar-04	Netherlands	Stichting Vluchteling	Health care programme for Sudanese and other refugees/IDPs; rehabilitation of handicapped	230,597
Subtotal for Netherlands				716,031
27-Feb-04	Switzerland	MEDAIR	Emergency help	160,000
30-Jan-04	Switzerland	WFP	Technical assistance to food for work and roads activities	112,000
Subtotal for Switzerland				272,000
1-Apr-04	United Arab Emirates	Sudan Red Crescent	Contribution to the consultative meeting of the RC/Sudan regarding its future view of the peace process in Sudan	3,987
Subtotal for United Arab Emirates				3,987
Grand Total:				30,043,969

**Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sudan 2004**

Major donors by contributions
(carry over not included)
08-April-2004

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United Kingdom	10,698,352	34.99%
Sweden	4,807,693	15.72%
Netherlands	3,191,642	10.44%
Canada	2,508,170	8.20%
United States	2,332,762	7.63%
Japan	2,085,145	6.82%
Ireland	1,182,073	3.87%
Switzerland	961,537	3.14%
Italy	918,803	3.00%
Norway	706,956	2.31%
Finland	684,079	2.24%
Private/NGO/Intl*	500,000	1.64%
Grand Total:	30,577,212	100%

*) This includes unearmarked or broadly earmarked donor contributions which have been allocated by UNHCR to this appeal, as well as contributions from private and other non-government donors.

Major donors by contributions
(carry over not included)

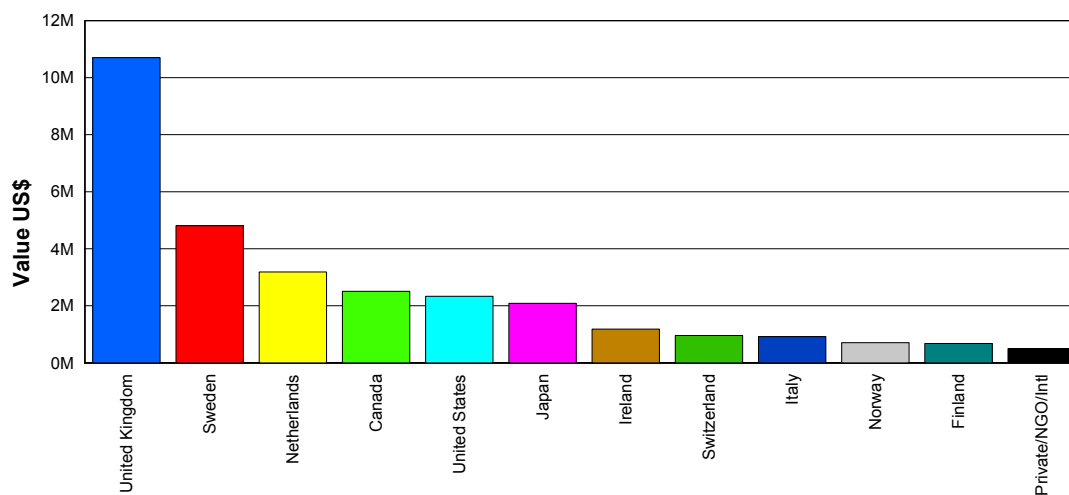
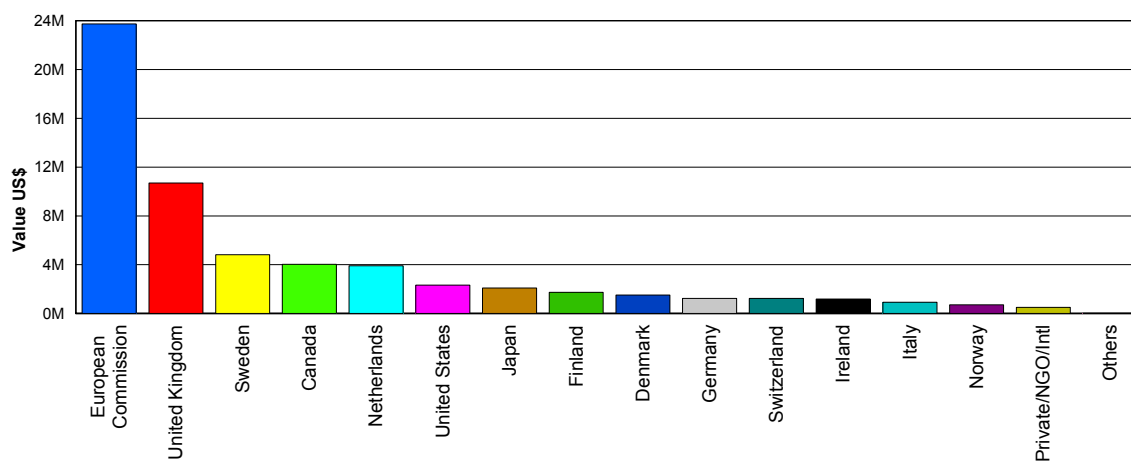


Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for Sudan 2004

Major Donors by Total Contributions*
(carry over not included)
08 April 2004

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
European Commission	23,752,969	39.18%
United Kingdom	10,698,352	17.65%
Sweden	4,807,693	7.93%
Canada	4,021,228	6.63%
Netherlands	3,907,673	6.45%
United States	2,332,762	3.85%
Japan	2,085,145	3.44%
Finland	1,728,855	2.85%
Denmark	1,504,364	2.48%
Germany	1,236,784	2.04%
Switzerland	1,233,537	2.03%
Ireland	1,182,073	1.95%
Italy	918,803	1.52%
Norway	706,956	1.17%
Private/NGO/Intl	500,000	0.82%
Others	3,987	0.01%
Grand Total:	60,621,181	100%



* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

ANNEX II.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASAP	Appeal for the Sudan Assistance Programme
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDSI	Greater Darfur Special Initiative
GoS	Government of Sudan
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
Medair	Medical Environmental Development with Air Assistance
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MT	Metric Tonne
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
SC-Sweden	Save the Children - Sweden
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infection
Sub-NID	Sub-National Immunisation Day
UN	United Nations
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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