

**OCTOBER 2003
MONTHLY
REPORT
OPERATIONS IN
SOUTHERN
SUDAN**



For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY

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1 EDUCATION

BUSH SCHOOLS IN NUBA MOUNTAINS

Among the 95 primary schools in the SPLM-controlled areas of Nuba Mountains, there are 68 bush schools. Bush schools are community-based schools with volunteer teachers, little external support and few or no resources. In consultation and agreement with the local education authorities, UNICEF has made bush schools its target for all education activities in Nuba. So far, UNICEF has distributed 44 head teachers' kits to bush schools and trained 33 head teachers in record keeping. More education supplies are to be distributed during November.

As part of a programme to monitor schools in southern Sudan, a UNICEF education consultant visited Julud County in Nuba Mountains in October and distributed 11 head teachers' kits to bush schools. This represents the first visit of a UNICEF staff member to the western part (Western Jebels) of the SPLM-controlled areas of Nuba Mountains. Most of the teachers in the bush schools are poorly resourced. The local education authority suggested that Western Jebel schools, and especially the bush schools, have not benefited from the comparatively accelerated development in the Eastern Jebels.

DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTBOOKS

A lack of textbooks has hampered efforts in all parts of southern Sudan to give children a quality basic education. Schools should have at least one set of textbooks for every two children in each of the first five grades. During October, UNICEF supplied 40 textbook kits containing a total of 16,000 textbooks covering the core subjects of English, Maths, Science and Social Studies for schools in Yirol County, Bahr el Ghazal. This will ensure that the 9,400 pupils in the county will be able to share books for each of the four core subjects.

CAPACITY BUILDING/TRAINING

As part of capacity building for southern Sudan's education sector, UNICEF, together with counterparts undertook the following activities:

- A nine-day workshop on girls' education was held in Rumbek and was attended by six participants from the SPLM education department.
- A one-month teacher training was attended by 43 head teachers and supervisors in Upper Nile (18 in Nyal and 25 in Ganyiel).
- 29 Field Education Officers (FEOs) attended a nine-day basic operations management training course. This will enable them to effectively implement the village girls' school project. The training was facilitated by a consultant seconded to UNICEF by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC). The participants came from four different counties in Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile.
- To ensure greater parental involvement in management of schools, Parent Teacher Association (PTA) members in six Bahr el Ghazal community centres were trained on their roles and responsibilities as PTA members. A total of 66 members drawn from a cross-section of the community attended the training. After the training, the PTA members are expected to be actively involved in overseeing and supporting day-to-day management of the schools. They are also expected to feed into the overall management of the community centre through the management committees.
- Nine life skills awareness sessions were carried out by the life skills education team at various social institutions, targeting mainly women and focusing on health topics.

On 24 October, UN staff in Yambio joined the girls in Yabongo Secondary School to celebrate UN Day. The occasion was attended by the whole school and was officiated by the SPLM County Secretary and the County Education Coordinator. The girls presented poems, skits and songs on activities of the United Nations in the world and Yambio County in particular. UNICEF provided prizes in the form of one-year scholarships to presentations judged to be the best by the teachers.



EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF IMMUNIZATION (EPI)

The southern Sudan Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) plan for 2003 aims at reaching 30% of children under five with the six main antigens of childhood vaccine preventable diseases; and 30% of women of childbearing age with three doses of Tetanus Toxoid vaccine. Reporting of EPI activities by partner NGOs continues to show a slow but steady improvement.

UNICEF continued to provide implementing partners with vaccines and other EPI supplies for the routine immunization programme. 2003 EPI reports have consistently shown improvement in the number of children and women receiving immunizations as compared to 2002 results. UNICEF aims to reach 32,000 children with the DPT3 vaccine, double the number immunized with the same vaccine last year. The following table compares last year's immunization coverage to this year.

2 HEALTH

Antigen	No. immunised in 2002	No. immunised so far this year
Measles (< 1 yr)	38,470	46,376
BCG (< 1 yr)	54,222	64,345
DPT 1 (< 1 yr)	40,198	44,538
DPT 3 (< 1 yr)	16,568	22,340
TT 3	27,453	27,967

A total of 25 kerosene fridges have been distributed to expand and decentralize the cold chain. Sixteen units were handed over to FAO to support the veterinary cold chain and the remaining nine fridges were distributed for the EPI cold chain to Nuba (6), Thiet (2) and Gogrial (1).

3 HEALTH

POLIO ERADICATION PROGRAMME

Southern Sudan continues to achieve certification standard for Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance. Since 2000, southern Sudan has exceeded the WHO-established minimum AFP reporting rate of 1 non-polio AFP case per 100,000 children under 15 years, which indicates a sensitive surveillance system. In 2003, the annualised rate is 1.98. The second key indicator of the quality of AFP surveillance is a minimum of 80% adequate stool specimens collected for all persons with AFP. The target was met for the first time in 2002 after steady improvements in this indicator. In October 2003, the indicator was 81%.

The table below shows the Polio Supplementary Immunization activities carried out so far this year in joint efforts with many partners including WHO.

MEASLES AND MATERNAL NEO-TETANUS (MMNT) CAMPAIGNS

For the first time in southern Sudan, UNICEF will introduce the UNIJECT (a groundbreaking pre-filled injection device), during a November 2003 Measles and Maternal Neonatal Tetanus (MMNT) campaign in Nuba Mountains. Depending on the results of this pilot programme and available funding, there are plans to introduce UNIJECT in other parts of southern Sudan.

The target for the MMNT campaigns is to vaccinate 80% of children between 9 and 59 months of age in four selected areas (Nuba, Nyal/Ganyiel, Maridi and Aweil West) against measles and to reach 80% of women of childbearing age (15-45 years) with three doses of Tetanus Toxoid vaccination in the same areas.

The regional cold chain store for Nuba Mountains has been completed and equipped at the UNICEF compound at Kauda. It is now ready to receive vaccines for the first round of the MMNT campaign. Work also started on the Nyal regional cold chain store during October. Supplies have been delivered to all four locations in preparation for the campaign.

Table of Polio Supplementary Immunization activities carried out so far this year

NIDs, SNIDs and Mop-ups	Rounds	Dates of Round	Target Population	National reported coverage (%)	% of districts with reported coverage <90%
NIDs 2003	1	3/03 to 13/03	1,671,059	1,729,342 (103%)	21%
	2	31.03 to 10/04	1,671,059	1,792,833 (107%)	19%
	3	12/05 to 15/05	23,009	26,491 (115%)	0%
SNIDs 2003	1	29/09 to 9/10	917,855	Not yet available	Not yet available
	2	27/10 to 6/11	917,855 available	Not yet available	Not yet

GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA (GFTAM)

Because a new Principal Recipient (PR) for GFTAM grants must be identified, the OLS southern sector agencies have yet to receive funds allocated for Malaria and TB. The GFTAM has formally written to the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) committee informing them that WHO cannot act as the PR for these funds due to their partnership with the GFTAM. The GFTAM has requested the CCM to nominate alternative PR(s) for the Malaria and Tuberculosis components of their proposal. The CCM is in the process of identifying alternative PR(s).

Information posted on the GTFAM website shows that none of the latest 2003 proposals for southern Sudan have been accepted for funding. The Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) for Sudan Southern Sector will develop and submit new proposals during the fourth call for proposals. The CCM is contacting GFTAM to seek answers as to why the proposals were rejected.

CAPACITY BUILDING/TRAINING

In the Sakure Community Centre in Yambio County, a training workshop was conducted for the village health committee, and was attended by 19 participants. The objectives of the training were:

- To enable the participants to understand the importance and the role of the health committee in the community centre;
- To help the participants realize some of the attitudes and skills they need in order to assist the community to assume responsibility for their health care;
- To help participants relate their role as community leaders to their work in community centres.

4 HEALTH

HIV/AIDS

Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) is an important preventive intervention for HIV/AIDS. Those who know their negative status endeavour to remain negative, while those who test positive have the opportunity to receive support and better quality healthcare and to live longer. UNICEF/OLS is supporting a three-week VCT training in Yambio, which began on 23 October.

A total of 17 counsellors were selected by their respective organizations to attend the training. The participants were drawn from the County Medical Office, Christian Brothers, Yambio AIDS Awareness Team, Yambio Hospital, ZOA Refugee Care and representatives from Nzara Hospital and Ezo County. The New Sudan National AIDS Council (NSNAC) was represented for the opening and first week of training. Five other participants in administrative positions also received an orientation on VCT during the first week.

The main objectives of the training are to:

- Standardize the VCT training offered by the different stakeholders in Yambio County
- To give confidence to the counsellors and the community in the VCT services to be provided

The Yambio AIDS Awareness Team (YAAT) this month stepped up its HIV/AIDS awareness campaign and reached a record 37,042 people in Yambio County. The team accomplished this by accompanying the EPI immunization teams and conducting weekly awareness sessions at Yambio Hospital and community awareness visits. The weekly HIV/AIDS video showing continues at the UNICEF-supported information centre.

In Marial Bai (Bahr el Ghazal), a total of 700 people were reached with HIV/AIDS awareness messages, while 693 people were reached in Rumbek.

5 CHILD PROTECTION

SEPARATED CHILDREN

Although there is little information about the extent of family separation in southern Sudan, it is clear that thousands of children have been separated from their families when fleeing from conflict and have never found their way back to their families. Others became separated when they joined the armed forces, were abducted or had to migrate to seek economic or educational opportunities.

To shed some light on the issue of separation, a UNICEF team is involved in field research on the scope and extent of separation of children from their families. The research is being done in conjunction with Save the Children UK and Save the Children Sweden. Small trained teams will spend up to two weeks in each of three communities where a range of stakeholders will participate in an analysis of the extent of family separation, what it means to communities and children and what mechanisms the community puts in place to protect children. The research will continue into November and conclude in a wider stakeholder meeting which will help define how the outcomes should be used to inform programming in 2004.

In 2002, Save the Children US did a study on separated children in the Kakuma refugee camp in northern Kenya but this was hampered by insecurity at the time. As a follow up, the UNICEF child protection team plans a short assessment mission to the camp to review the situation of separated children. The team will follow up on some of the issues from the earlier study and discuss issues of separated children and their potential return to Sudan in the post peace agreement period.



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CHILD SOLDIERS

UNICEF has been supporting the SPLM Child Soldier Demobilization Task Force project. Agreement was reached with the Task Force about the terms and conditions of the final months of UNICEF support to the project. This will include negotiations to remove children from the armed forces and an attempt to carry out a general census of how many children remain in the SPLA armed forces. The outcomes of the census will help both the SPLM and implementing agencies to plan for demobilization and reintegration of all remaining children in the forces after a peace agreement.

The UNICEF WES team continued to provide access to clean drinking water and better sanitation for the people of southern Sudan. Through the combined efforts of UNICEF, counterparts and other partners, the following was accomplished during the month of October:

New Water Points

Two new hand dug wells were constructed and equipped with Nira pumps in Yambio County.

Hygiene and Sanitation

- 134 hygiene awareness training and drama sessions were conducted, benefiting approximately 6,900 people.
- 50 Sanplats were fabricated and 30 were distributed to households.
- 62 latrines were constructed.
- One hand washing facility was constructed for the Yambio airstrip.
- In four schools, hygiene awareness clubs were formed to enhance child-to-child learning and reinforce proper hygiene habits.

Training and Capacity Building

UNICEF aims to enable communities to run their water system independently by repairing pumps for themselves. Towards this end,

- 20 people were trained in community-based hygiene.
- 20 pump mechanics were trained in the Nuba Mountains, the first time this kind of training has been done in the area.
- 99 people from 13 water committees were trained.
- 52 village level pump caretakers were trained in preventive maintenance of water pumps, five as trainers.

6 WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Operation, Maintenance and Rehabilitation

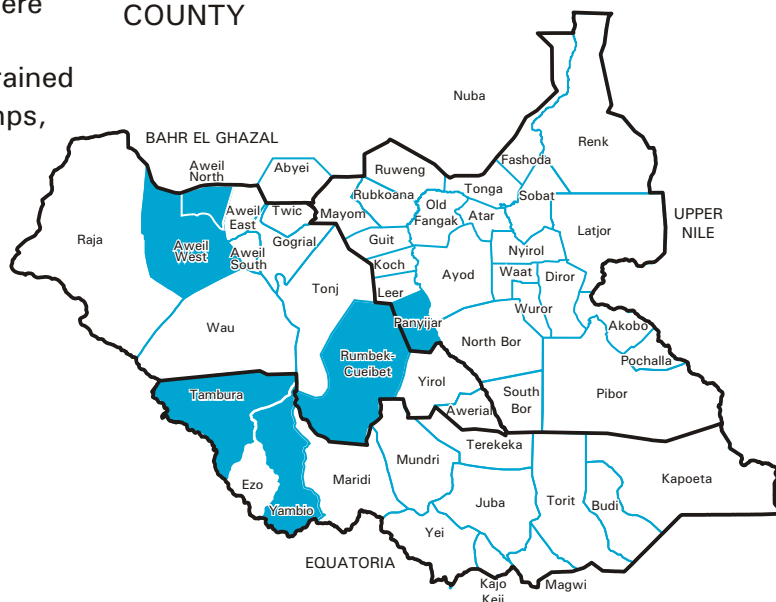
To ensure the proper operation of water points:

- 66 hand pumps were repaired
- 21 water points were fenced
- 9 borehole platforms were rehabilitated
- 143 water points were inspected to determine their state of repair.

Water Analysis & Control

To ensure that water provided to the people in southern Sudan is fit for human consumption, UNICEF WES periodically analyzes water samples from different water points. During October 45 water samples were analyzed for bacteriology. Fifteen of the samples tested positive for E.Coli in Yambio. These will be treated immediately before further consumption. In addition, 37 water samples were analyzed for chemical parameters. Three samples from Rumbek were found to have a high concentration of iron.

MAP OF WES ACTIVITIES SHADED BY COUNTY



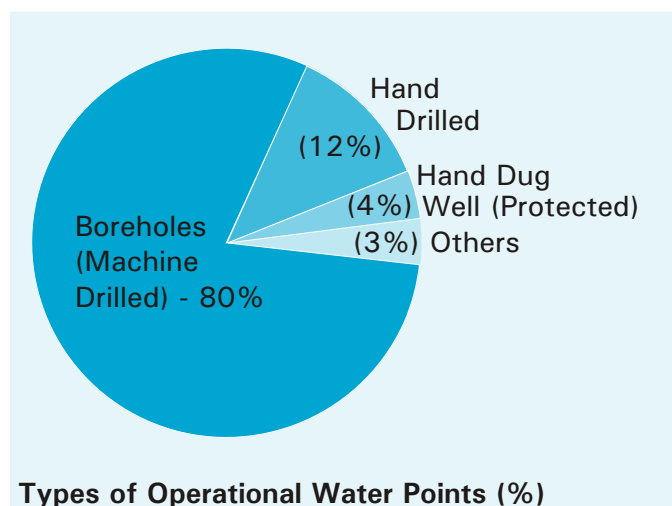
7 IN FOCUS

UNICEF/OLS WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION DATABASE

UNICEF maintains a database of 6,500 water resources across southern Sudan. It provides baseline information for planning interventions and evaluating water needs. The database includes locations, technical details (type of pump, yield, water depth), date of construction and state of repair.

The UNICEF/OLS Water and Environmental Sanitation database also records where new water points have been constructed over the years. Since 1999, an average of 300 new water points were created each year by OLS and non-OLS agencies. Over the last four years, therefore, clean water has been made available to some 1.2 million people in southern Sudan, improving health and nutrition. Figures from 2002 show that 297 new water points were created, of which UNICEF was responsible for constructing 107 directly or through partners.

Overall, 80% of the known water points are machine-drilled boreholes equipped with hand pumps, while 12% are hand drilled boreholes and the remainder are hand dug wells and spring catchments. The proportion of different types of water sources varies according to the region, its geology and water table.



Statistics from the database show that about two-thirds of the recorded water points are potentially operational while the rest are permanently damaged or beyond repair. The oldest functioning water points were constructed in the 1970s.

While an average of 1,000 people can benefit from each water source in southern Sudan, such heavy use severely taxes the pumps. In addition, the availability of clean water is very unevenly distributed. For example, in Atar county, central Upper Nile, only one borehole is available for an estimated population of 20,000. Most water is taken from ponds, rivers and riverbeds, leading to a range of health problems, especially among children. At the other end of the range, in Western Equatoria, there is a water point for every 1,400 people.

Data on the state of repair of the water points is currently being expanded through field surveys. This information then can guide operational planning and setting of priorities by counterparts, water agencies and donors.

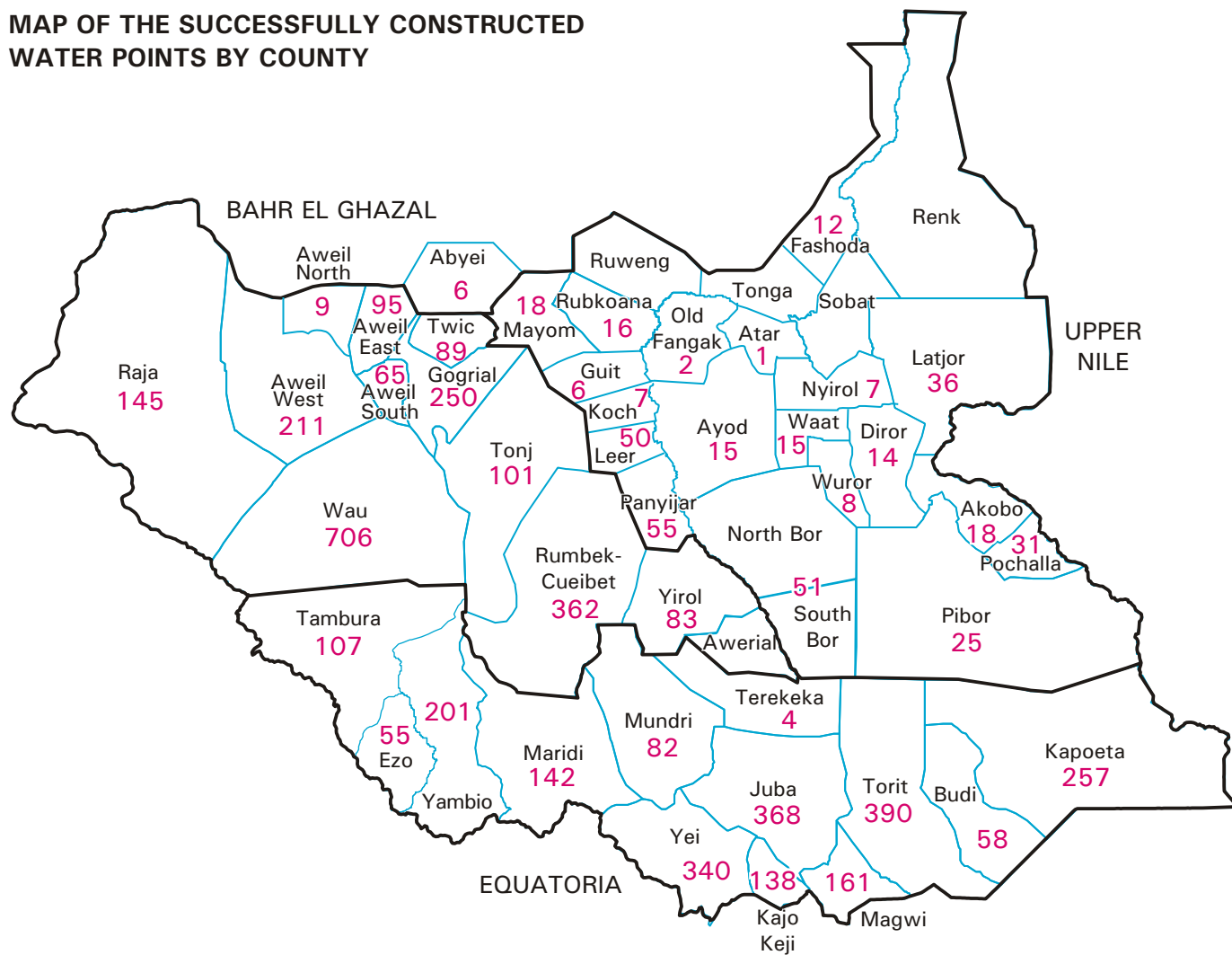
The rainy season makes development of new water sources difficult due to road and airstrip conditions. The best season to develop new water points is January-March in most areas of southern Sudan. UNICEF has used records of drilling activity to demonstrate to donors the benefits of forward planning and early resourcing to take advantage of this annual window of opportunity.

The database and its associated products (statistics, maps, hydrological reports, county reports based on field surveys) are widely used by local authorities and sectoral counterparts, OLS and non-OLS agencies, donors.

NGOs and counterparts provide updates to the database. The water database is maintained by a team of two UNICEF staff based in Lokichoggio and two counterparts in training from the SRRC. The team supports implementing agencies with geological information and technical advice. The initiative is partly funded by Swiss Humanitarian Aid.

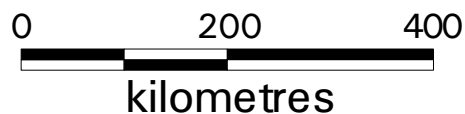
8 IN FOCUS

MAP OF THE SUCCESSFULLY CONSTRUCTED WATER POINTS BY COUNTY



KEY	
	County boundaries
	Regional boundaries
	Number of successfully constructed water points

The boundaries shown on this map are approximate and do not imply official endorsement/acceptance by the United Nations UNICEF-OLS Septmeber 2003.



9 PLANNING/ MONITORING & EVALUATION

Reliable statistical data on socio-economic indicators and social services is essential for planning and prioritizing UNICEF's work for children and women, and for measuring the impact of UNICEF programmes in southern Sudan.

The second cycle of the Sentinel Site Survey (SSS) is complete and will provide UNICEF, the SRRRC and partners with a statistical and qualitative view of the current situation in a number of social sectors and show trends compared to the last round in 2002. The draft report of this year's Sentinel Site Survey was discussed in a two-day workshop in Nairobi on 23-24 October. The workshop was attended by the New Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation (NSCSE), SRRRC and FRRA sectoral representatives and UNICEF/OLS staff.

The survey focused on the status of primary school education, water and sanitation coverage, and diarrhoea prevalence in southern Sudan. Using structured questionnaires, data was collected from 6,890 households in 43 (out of the planned 45) sites sampled from four regions of southern Sudan. This number is a marked improvement in coverage compared to the first survey in 2001, which covered only 28 sites. Data was collected in focus group discussions, key informant interviews and institutional reviews as well as household questionnaires. The results of the survey in many cases corroborated the findings of the first cycle survey conducted in 2001.



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Discussions were held on some critical findings that did not seem to be in line with other sources of information. Possible reasons for the differences were explored, ranging from the cultural outlook of the respondents, interviewing skills and the sampled sites/coverage of the survey. In some cases, the differences may prompt a second look at existing baseline data used for planning purposes. In other cases, the survey provided new data previously not available that could be used as a baseline.

Workshop participants laid out strategies for disseminating the report to the various targets such as programme implementers, local authorities, counterparts, the community and donors. It is expected that the survey findings will provide stakeholders with unique and valuable data for improved and more effective planning and implementation of humanitarian and development work in southern Sudan.



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10 COMMUNITY CENTRES

The objective of the community centre (CC) project is to provide, in an integrated approach, the basic social services essential for survival and development for children and women of southern Sudan. A community centre is a compound established and managed by the community to enable them to gain access to essential services of health, water, and education and organise activities for youth, women and other community groups.

The long-term goal of the CC project is to provide at least 80% of the population with sustainable access to basic social services. In most of southern Sudan, this goal is far from being achieved and hence the need for more facilities for basic social service delivery.

By the end of 2002, 39 CCs had been established and for the 2003/2004 period, UNICEF plans to support 53 new centres. To date, three of the 53 centres have been constructed while 46 other sites have been identified and community sensitization and mobilization is ongoing. Actual construction of buildings is underway at 16 of these sites.

Progress in the focus areas

- In Nyal, work has started on construction of five new centres. An estimated 1,000 children will attend classes in safe shelter and 4,000 people will have improved access to health care once these centres are completed. The water points for these centres were drilled early this year and the communities are already using them.
- Community Development Officers (CDOs) visited the community centres in Yambio to agree on roles and responsibilities. These agreements were subsequently presented in writing to the local authorities. A total of seven communities have agreed in principle to provide the required local materials needed to establish their centres.
- In Rumbek, the communities in Panawac and Maleng Agok completed the construction of their PHCUs. This means that an additional 2,000 people will now have access to health services once the two PHCUs start operating.
- CDOs in Aweil West continued with visits to the various community centres to conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal training. This will help the communities maintain the three newly constructed centres in the area.

11 OLS SUPPORT UNIT (OSU)

COORDINATION MEETINGS

Information Exchange Meeting

The Monthly Information Meeting was held on 15 October in Nairobi. OLS, non-OLS agencies and counterparts attended the meeting.

Highlights of the meeting include the following:

- UNICEF introduced a nutrition consultant, whose assignment involved reviewing all OLS nutrition sector interventions in southern Sudan and the development of a nutrition sector plan of action for the next two years. Implementing this plan of action will involve building the human resource capacities of southern Sudanese in the nutrition sector.
- UNICEF announced that a third version of the southern Sudan maps is now available for distribution to all partner agencies. The UNICEF mapping unit is constantly collecting information to review and update these maps.
- WFP reported that they are planning road repair works in southern Sudan including food-for-work projects. The aim of this venture is to improve the road infrastructure in southern Sudan, and thereby provide alternative and cheaper means of transportation inside southern Sudan.

Nutrition Coordination Meeting

The fifth Nutrition Coordination meeting of 2003 was held in Lokichoggio on 2 October and was attended by nutrition sector focal points from UNICEF, WFP, ACF-USA, MSF-France, MSF-Switzerland, MSF-Belgium, CONCERN Worldwide, Tearfund, OLS EP&R, World Relief, PCOS/PRDA, DOR, WHO and World Vision. During this meeting, most agencies reported an improved nutrition situation in southern Sudan with the scaling down of admissions to feeding programmes as a result of the recent harvest, including in Bahr el Ghazal, where high admission numbers had previously been reported.

EPI Coordination Meeting

The fourth Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Coordination Meeting of 2003 was held on 2 October in Lokichoggio and was attended by 15 EPI NGOs. During this meeting, feedback was provided on the EPI cold chain technicians' training held in September, which was attended by 29 participants from the three regions of southern Sudan.

Health Coordination Meeting

The fourth Health Coordination Meeting of 2003 was convened in Nairobi on 16 - 17 October, and was chaired by the SPLM Health Secretariat as part of a handing over process of programme coordination responsibility to counterparts.

Issues discussed at this meeting included:

- Community-based therapeutic nutritional care;
- Inclusion of mine and unexploded ordinance (UXO) casualty and fatality data in the morbidity reporting forms;
- Morbidity and HIV transmission in the post conflict setting in southern Sudan;
- Update on the reported whooping cough outbreak in Kimatong.

An upsurge of malaria prevalence has been observed this year. The alert was raised by MSF-F and was confirmed by other health implementers. A task force on malaria was formed which will issue an interim recommendation for malaria management.

Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) Coordination Meeting

Two WES coordination meetings were held in October in Lokichoggio and Nairobi. During the meeting in Nairobi, agencies presented their WES programme plans for 2004 by region, indicating failures and constraints they have experienced in 2003, as well as achievements. Recommendations and commitments for improving the WES sector were made during this meeting. Agencies resolved to share resources and work together on assessments, operation and maintenance, improved information sharing as well as participate in other sectors' coordinating fora as water has an impact on every programme.

OLS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE (EP&R) UNIT

Whooping cough with underlying malaria in Kimatong, Budi County

Last month MEDAIR assessed and confirmed an outbreak of pertussis (whooping cough) in Kimatong Payam of Budi County, Eastern Equatoria. This had reportedly resulted in the deaths of 126 people, mainly children under five, within a month. An EP&R meeting held at the end of September and chaired by WHO recommended that more response teams be sent to the area, with the overall goal of reducing the mortality and morbidity due to whooping cough and its complications. As a result, a response team from WHO, MEDAIR, TEARFUND and OXFAM was sent to the area on 2 October and the outbreak is coming under control. UNICEF supported the response with supplies.

Yambio Returnees, Refugees and IDPs

A UNICEF/OLS EP&R team traveled to Yambio from 8-10 October to review and verify information and data on the returnees, refugees and IDPs in Yambio County and make recommendations. It was confirmed that since 2000, a number of returnees came to Yambio from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). This has strained existing basic services being provided to the host community, but the situation did not constitute an emergency.

Recommendations from the visit were as follows:

- There is a need to train local authorities (the SRRC) as well as agency staff in conducting rapid assessments with emphasis on the use of indicators to justify needs.
- Agencies should periodically revise planned activities to accommodate the increase of population in the area.
- Proper means of targeting the most vulnerable should be developed before relief assistance can be extended to the returnees/refugees and IDPs.
- Scale up HIV/AIDS interventions in needed in the region.

12 OLS SUPPORT UNIT (OSU)

LOKICHOGGIO COMMON SERVICES

UNICEF is responsible for managing several key common services in Lokichoggio on behalf of all UN and NGO members of the OLS consortium.

New Lokichoggio Access Passes

An agreement was made by the OLS consortium to raise a levy for OLS camp passes in Lokichoggio. The proceeds realized from this scheme will be channeled towards development projects through the UNDP-led Lokichoggio Host Community Project. A system for charging this levy is being developed and will be communicated to all agencies and/or individuals that are affected. All agencies and donors are urged to support this project fully. It is intended to ensure some lasting benefit for the community that has hosted the OLS operation over the years.

Camp Management

Common Services Cost-Sharing

The cost of all the common services in the OLS camp (such as water supply and electricity), some of which have been shouldered by UNICEF alone shall be shared by all agencies resident in the camp with effect from January 2004. A working group, composed of NGO and UN representatives is currently working out the details of the cost sharing mechanism.

Camp Security Upgrade

In the light of recent attacks on the UN in Iraq and subsequent security advisories, efforts are underway to increase the security and safety of camp users and residents. These include the creation of physical barriers on the access roads leading to both the main and the eastern gates, and creating vehicle parking space further away from buildings. The security measures also include enhancing security checks outside and inside the camp premises and controlling vehicle traffic to designated areas.

13 SECURITY



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UNICEF supports the operations of a dedicated security team that serves UN agencies and more than 40 NGO members of the OLS consortium. During October, OLS security officers carried out the following activities:

- 25 security assessments to review safety for OLS staff in various locations;
- Twelve medical evacuations of staff;
- Three relocations of staff to safer locations.

The security team held a one-day security workshop on 16 October to train OLS staff on basic security while in the field. OLS staff members are required to undertake security workshops before going to work in southern Sudan.

During the month of October, the security team also received reports of three landmine strikes in southern Sudan.

14 FUNDING AS OF OCTOBER 2003

Programme	2003 Budget Appeal	Funds Received	Shortfall	Percentage Funded	
Health	\$5,470,000	TOTAL	\$3,561,7921	\$1,908,208	65.1%
		USAID/OFDA	\$248,075		
		UK Natcom	\$150,000		
		Norway	\$527,757		
		Netherlands	\$209,665		
		ECHO	\$654,593		
		Italy	\$118,407		
		Sweden	\$181,594		
		European Union	\$369,461		
		Denmark	\$58,834		
		CDC	\$262,494		
Italy	\$780,911				
HIV/AIDS	\$370,000	TOTAL	\$259,665	\$110,335	70.2%
		Netherlands	\$259,665		
Nutrition	\$1,542,000	TOTAL	\$376,585	\$1,165,415	24.4%
		Netherlands	\$159,665		
Italy	\$219,920				
Water and Environmental Sanitation	\$3,455,000	TOTAL	\$3,531,941	-\$76,941	102.2%
		USAID/OFDA	\$248,075		
		Norway	\$588,757		
		Switzerland	\$647,478		
		United Kingdom	\$496,825		
		Sweden	\$181,594		
		ECHO	\$510,405		
		European Union	\$383,807		
		USAID/OFDA	\$450,000		
		Switzerland	\$25,000		
Emergency Basic Education	\$3,000,500	TOTAL	\$3,019,695	-\$19,195	100.6%
		Norway	\$140,862		
		United Kingdom	\$1,823,072		
		Finland	\$108,788		
		Sweden	\$381,594		
		UNICEF RR	\$240,000		
		Italy	\$325,380		
Child Protection	\$3,494,000	TOTAL	\$1,492,383	\$2,001,617	42.7%
		Norway	\$600,045		
		Netherlands Natcom	\$49,554		
		Belgian Natcom	\$114,286		
		Denmark	\$171,668		
		CIDA/IHA	\$241,610		
		Sweden	\$181,594		
		Denmark	\$25,166		
		Italy	\$108,460		

15 FUNDING AS OF OCTOBER 2003

Programme	2003 Budget Appeal	Funds Received	Shortfall	Percentage Funded
Grassroots Peacebuilding	\$124,000	TOTAL \$0	\$124,000	0%
Mines Awareness	\$560,000	TOTAL \$106,202 Finland \$53,822 UK Natcom \$52,380	\$453,798	19.0%
Communication	\$855,000	TOTAL \$494,005 Norway \$155,912 Netherlands \$159,665 Sweden \$81,594 Denmark \$96,834	\$360,995	57.8%
Security Operations	\$3,035,000	TOTAL \$2,356,832 USAID/OFDA \$207,700 Norway \$434,790 Switzerland \$287,768 UK (DFID) \$737,703 ECHO \$592,037 Denmark \$96,834	\$678,168	77.7%
Family Shelter and Relief Items	\$1,710,000	TOTAL \$432,435 USAID/OFDA \$288,450 Norway \$143,895	\$1,277,655	25.3%
Planning/M&E	\$1,053,000	TOTAL \$465,620 USAID/OFDA \$207,700 Norway \$126,326 Sweden \$131,594	\$587,380	44.2%
Community Capacity Building	\$912,000	TOTAL \$1,248,735 Norway \$147,135 Netherlands \$159,665 Finland \$149,556 Sweden \$111,594 Netherlands Natcom \$280,785 World Bank \$400,000	-\$336,735	136.9%
Peace Contingency Planning	\$2,928,000	TOTAL \$0	\$2,928,000	0%
OLS Support Unit	\$1,703,000	TOTAL \$761,952 Norway \$125,912 Netherlands \$363,292 Sweden \$75,914 Denmark \$196,834	\$941,048	44.7%
Humanitarian Principles	\$285,000	TOTAL \$109,664 Netherlands \$109,664	\$175,336	38.5%
Country Total	\$30,496,500	TOTAL \$18,217,417	\$12,279,083	59.7%

Note: New contributions are marked in blue.

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