



Photo Credit: Tim Mckulka/UNMIS-PIO/2007

Destroyed Crops. Eastern Jonglei State, Southern Sudan.

SOUTHERN SUDAN

Flood update

The flooding that affected all ten states of Southern Sudan has begun to subside in most places. The humanitarian focus, however, remains in response to immediate humanitarian needs as previously cut-off populations increasingly become accessible for provision of assistance. Agencies continue to respond to meet immediate needs in areas such as health, clean water, food and non-food items. Humanitarian partners and United Nations agencies are also looking to the medium term impacts of the flooding.

Food security across significant areas of Southern Sudan has suffered with crops destroyed and an increased incidence of animal diseases. The hunger gap is likely to be extended, particularly in the Eastern flood plain and Nile – Sobat corridor and in the Western flood plain where flooding occurred from July. Continued cattle raiding in Jonglei state and the recent closure of the principal road into Northern Bahr el Ghazal from the North may also affect localized access to food.

THIS ISSUE'S HIGHLIGHTS:

- United Nations DSRSG RC/HC, AMEERAH HAQ
- JOINT COMMUNIQUE UPDATE
- DARFUR HUMANITARIAN SITUATION
- SOUTHERN SUDAN UPDATE
- CENTRAL & EASTERN SUDAN FLOOD RESPONSE
- MEETINGS & EVENTS – NOVEMBER 2007
- FUNDING OVERVIEW – AS OF 25 OCTOBER

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

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SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 2007

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 7

The WFP led Annual Needs and Livelihoods assessment started in October and the FAO led Crop and Food Supply Assessment will be completed in November. These should provide the basis of analysis of the impact of flooding on food security and recommendations for appropriate interventions.

Disease outbreak

Disease outbreaks, particularly Meningitis and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/Cholera are expected to rise in the coming weeks with the receding of flood waters and progression of the dry season. Unconfirmed cases of Meningitis began to be reported towards the end of October.

The Cholera Preparedness and Prevention Group is preparing their planning and policy document in mid-November for Ministerial review. A working group led by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with WHO, NGO *Medecins sans Frontieres* (MSF) and OCHA has been formed with the dual task of developing a response strategy and applying for contingency stock of Meningitis vaccines.

Returns

IOM reported that since 2005, a total of 77,506 IDPs have been supported within the framework of the Organized Returns (North-North, North-South, South-South movements), Spontaneous Movement Support, and Emergency Assistance to Stranded IDPs. The majority of IDPs have moved from North to South during 2007, totalling 31,911 IDPs. South-South movement totals 9,726 IDPs in 2007.

Within the IOM-UNHCR Cost Sharing Partnership on Support to Refugees, a total of 37,644 refugees have been assisted since 2005 (11,539 in 2006 and more than 25,753 up to July 2007). The figures cover Organized Returns/Repatriation, Resettlements, and Relocations.

In addition, IOM has given support to 1,647 Stranded Migrants and to Return and Reintegration of 394 migrants since operations began in 2005.

An "survey of intentions" conducted in Nimule, Kajo Keji and Laborne (Central and Eastern Equatoria) by IOM indicate that 95% of IDP households interviewed in Laborne, 80% of the IDPs surveyed in Nimule and over 90% of IDPs surveyed



Photo Credit: Tim Mckulka/UNMIS-PIO/2007

Wading across a river after a bridge was destroyed by the floods. Lopa County, Eastern Equatoria State.

in Kajo Keji intend to return to their home areas, mainly in Jonglei state (North Bor county and South Bor county). Based on these results and road conditions, and in coordination with RRR, SSRRC and government authorities, IOM South Sudan is intensifying plans and moving towards an implementation phase. Planning figures for the South/South returns is to move 20,000 people from Nimule, Kajo Keji and Laborne Corridors.

Mine action

During the months of September and October, *Mechem, Armor Group, Minetech International, and The Development Initiative* (the four organisations which UNMAO has contracted to survey and demine in Southern Sudan) arrived in Juba. They completed the set-up of their camps, and training of their locally-hired personnel. A majority of teams have now been assessed by UNMAO to ensure that they are working to international mine action standards, in terms of safety and quality management. Late rains as well as flooding in northern Bahr El Ghazal have impeded operations and slowed mobilisation into affected areas. However, in the latter part of October, work began on taskings in the Juba and Wau areas, and all assets are expected to be fully operational and working on GoSS/UN/NGO-prioritised projects by November.

DARFUR

Ongoing armed clashes, new population displacements, increased violence inside the IDP camps and constrained humanitarian access continued to characterise the operating environment during the month of October. Seven humanitarian workers were killed, the highest monthly toll in 2007. Armed clashes in Muhajiriya (South Darfur), Bir Degig and Um Dukhum (West Darfur) displaced another 16,000 civilians, bringing the total tally of newly displaced this year to some 270,000 people. Insecurity is prevalent in several other parts of Darfur, including Kabkabiya, Tawilla rural and Shangil Tobayi in North Darfur, the Bulbuls and Ferdous areas area in South Darfur, and large parts of eastern Jebel Marra.

In the run up to the Sirte talks, tensions remained high with increasing numbers of armed elements operating within and

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMON MAP SHOP

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

We are open Sunday – Thursday, 09:00 – 15:30.
You may view and download most of our maps at:
<http://www.unsudanig.org/library/mapcatalogue/sudan/index.php>.



outside of the camps jeopardizing security of the IDPs and humanitarian workers. Government pressure to secure the camps as well as for returns to the villages of origin has led to widespread violence amongst the IDPs along tribal lines. Long simmering animosity amongst IDPs in Kalma camp escalated on 18 October forcing an estimated 10,000 IDPs to flee to nearby camps and Nyala town. The camp remained virtually closed for humanitarian operations for a week. On 28 October, GoS police and military forcefully relocated hundreds of newly arrived Kalma IDPs from Otash camp. The absence of any credible information regarding the destination of these IDPs is extremely worrisome. In Zalingei, clashes between IDPs and GoS soldiers led to the imposition of a week-long embargo on humanitarian services to all Zalingei camps. Demonstrations against the ongoing peace talks were reported in several camps throughout Darfur, resulting in temporarily reduced humanitarian services to the IDPs.

Unfortunately, violence against humanitarian workers continued. Along with seven dead humanitarian workers, almost comparable to July 2006 when nine workers were killed, ten humanitarian vehicles were hijacked in October and seven convoys ambushed and looted. One NGO driver was critically wounded by gunshots when evading a carjacking attempt. In 2007, a total of 12 humanitarians have been killed, 15 wounded, 59 physically assaulted, 118 abducted during hijackings and 75 humanitarian premises invaded by armed men. Due to general insecurity or targeted attacks, humanitarian organizations have had to relocate on four occasions in October, bringing the total to 31 humanitarian relocations so far this year.

Despite these constraints, humanitarian services continue to be provided to the vast majority of the conflict-affected people and the number of humanitarians working in Darfur has increased to 12,500 over the last months, but access is worsening. During the third quarter of 2007, WFP and its partners provided 130,000 MT of food to an average of 3.2 million people per month, with a peak of 3.3 million people reached in August. However, the number of people not reached rose from 60,000 in July to 122,000 in September, due to escalating insecurity hampering access to vulnerable people and in some cases resulting in the temporary suspension of activities in volatile areas. Of particular concern is the denial of humanitarian access to an unknown number of displaced people in the Adilla area of South Darfur following the GoS-rebel fighting in September.

However, during the end of October the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) distributed relief supplies to 5,560 persons who fled their homes to the countryside following the clashes that took place on 29-30 September in Haskanita (North Darfur). "The distribution is the first aid these families had received since they had to leave Haskanita a month ago."

Although the March 2007 Joint Communiqué has significantly facilitated humanitarian operations in Darfur, some problems persist. Only 29% of the total procedures handled by the Joint Procedures Centre since the implementation of phase 1 were resolved in time. In addition, in North Darfur, two NGOs have had difficulties in getting their travel permits renewed. Staff members of an NGO also continue to be de-

nied access to As Salaam camp since 3 September. In a separate development, the rights and privileges of United Nations staff operating in Darfur and Sudan in general are increasingly being disrespected. In October, Government authorities temporarily detained five United Nations national staff in Darfur, who were subsequently released and all charges were dropped. In Khartoum, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently started extending courtesy visas to United Nations staff instead of diplomatic visas.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN

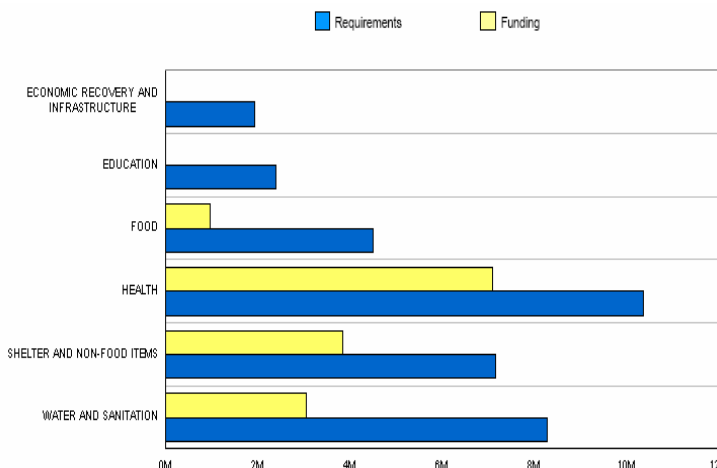
This year the rainy season has been characterised by floods, with over half a million people directly-affected. It has been reported that over 100 deaths occurred as a result of these floods.

The response was comprehensive, and successful, with the following results:

- Approximately 4.5 million persons were reached with chlorinated water to control water related/borne diseases;
- Over one million people were reached with hygiene messages through interpersonal communication and state radio stations;
- Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) was controlled in Senar and Khartoum States;
- 65,000 flood affected families received NFIs from the Common Pipeline;
- 6,225 units of veterinary drugs and 189,000 doses of different vaccines were distributed in Eastern States.

Coordination with government has been very strong. From the outset, in a joint aerial assessment with the government was carried out. This collaboration with government has extended throughout the response, and at a working level, the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office has cooperated with HAC or working closely with relevant line ministries.

The United Nations allocated US \$13.5m to flood response at the end of September and since then an additional Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) allocation of US \$6m has been made (allocation and disbursement in process by



* **SOURCE:** Financial Tracking Services: <http://ocha.unog.ch/fts2/>



OCHA but not reflected on the chart below). However, considerable funding gaps remain *

IOM RETURN AND REINTEGRATION OF QUALIFIED SUDANESE PROGRAMME (RQS)

A NURSE'S INTERVIEW



Monica Abdulla Nyermo second from left with her fellow Return of Qualified Sudanese health care candidates (nurses and midwives) Mary Tersio Dakuru, Henry Vigillio Gonga, Jane Kagyiza Bension.
(PHOTO CREDIT: Joseph Lobeng/IOM/2007)

Monica Abdalla Nyermo, now 40 years old, is originally from Maridi in Western Equatoria. She fled Maridi in 1988 after a bomb attack, which took place during the civil war between North and South Sudan. When the bombing started in her home village, her husband tried to hide their two older children, who at the time were seven and nine years old. However, during the attack their nine year old son died and her seven year old son became separated from her husband and fled with neighbours to Zaire. She has never seen her husband again and does not know if he lived or died. Monica survived along with her two younger children – one three years old and the other six months old at the time – and fled by truck to Juba, where she lived with her two small children for two years waiting for the chance to get to Khartoum to join her sister.

Monica started her training as a nurse in 1985 but it was interrupted with the start of the civil war. Once in Juba she managed to re-start her training at the Juba Teaching Hospital but didn't complete her final nursing certificate because she finally got the chance to be evacuated to Khartoum in 1990.

When she arrived in Khartoum, she went to live with her

sister in Al Ushera. "I did not have any certificates or documents with me, nothing, so I went to the Western Equatoria State (WES) office and they recommended that I go to Omdurman Hospital to restart my training. They really helped me. They gave me a stipend to finish my studies." She left her children with her sister and went to work every morning, traveling long distances. One of the happiest moments came three years after she arrived in Khartoum when the ICRC tracing service found her missing son who had fled to Zaire and was now in Juba. "He was so sick when I first saw him again, he was now 13 years old, only skin and bones and covered in sores from skin disease. The thing worst was, he didn't recognize me at first which hurt me very much, but we got used to each other again. I nursed him back to good health, feeding him and bathing his sores every day."

Monica and her three children stayed with her sister until 1997. Then, in 1997 she rented a house in Mayo Farm, an internally displaced person's camp (IDP) camp located far out in the outskirts of Khartoum. In 1998 she requested a transfer, which was granted, to Khartoum Hospital. Finally in 2000 she earned her long awaited degree as a qualified nurse from Khartoum Hospital. "During all this time in Khartoum I longed to go home, but I didn't know how. I was thinking of the people who died there, who is alive and who is not." When asked how she heard about the IOM RQS Programme Monica explains: "I heard about the RQS programme from the WES office. They told me to go to IOM Khartoum, they can help you go home. I thought this is really good, at last I have found someone who can take me home and I will have work at the same time to support myself and my family. I was so happy that I couldn't sleep that night and I immediately went to IOM and applied to be part of programme. I have never been back. I don't know what the situation is going to be like. But the way I feel right now is that this is my home, my place and I can survive there." She will leave the children here for now – her oldest is now 22 year old studying at Juba University in Khartoum, the 15 year old is a senior in High School. The youngest is nine and will stay with her sister's son. "I am just closing my eyes and going. I will be working as a nurse at Yambio Hospital. I am a nurse and I am going to work as best as I can. Through this I will contribute to the rebuilding of my home and my people. I also hope to provide health education to my people by going back home. I hope that the situation is good so that I can build a house there for my children and restart my life in Maridi." Monica returned to Yambio with IOM on 27 September.



Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sudan and the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in the Sudan, Ameerah Haq



UN DSRSG RC/HC Ameerah Haq

Photo Credit: IRIN/2007

Ms. Ameerah Haq of Bangladesh arrived in Khartoum on Saturday 15 September as the newly appointed Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sudan and the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in the Sudan.

Ms. Ameerah Haq has previously served as the Secretary-General's Deputy Special Representative for Afghanistan responsible for Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction, as well as the UNDP Resident Representative, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Afghanistan.

Ms. Haq was formerly the Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Director of the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery at UNDP Headquarters in New York. She served as the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Malaysia from 1994 to 1997 and in the same capacity in Laos from 1991 to 1994. Ms. Haq worked in the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific at UNDP Headquarters at various capacities from 1980 to 1990. Ms. Haq is the mother of two children age 24 and 22.

RIFT VALLEY FEVER OUTBREAK IN SUDAN

On 18 October 2007, the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), Sudan, requested WHO support to investigate and control a suspected haemorrhagic fever outbreak in White Nile and Sinnar States.

WHO has mobilized technical and logistics support for a joint Federal Ministry of Health and Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries field investigation. The field team included staff from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and field diagnostics capacity from the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No.3 (NAMRU-3), a WHO Collaborating Centre for Emerging Infectious Diseases based in Cairo, Egypt.

The joint field team arrived in Kosti, White Nile State on 24 October, and investigated reports of human and animal illness in the surrounding area. The team implemented outbreak response activities, including intensified surveillance and case management, social mobilization and outbreak communications. The investigation team reported its findings and recommendations to the FMoH in Khartoum on 28 October, at which point, the FMoH requested additional WHO support for controlling an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF).

As of 2 November, 125 cases including 60 deaths have been reported from more than ten localities of White Nile, Sinnar, and Gezira States. Young adult males are predominantly affected. More than 25 human samples have been found positive for RVF by PCR or ELISA.

Samples from animals have been sent to the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, Khartoum for analysis, but results are not yet available. Efforts are ongoing to intensify surveillance, case management, health education and vector control in the affected areas. WHO is working with the FMoH on an outbreak response plan of action and to identify the priority technical and operational support needed.

Source: http://www.who.int/csr/don/2007_11_05/en/

UPDATE ON THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

The High Level Committee (HLC) that was established by the Joint Communiqué on the facilitation of humanitarian activities in Darfur met on 24 September at the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs. The meeting was co-chaired by the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator/Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Ameerah Haq. Attendants included representatives from the Government, the United Nations, International and National NGOs, and the Donor community. Observers were represented by the Embassy of the United States, the Embassy of DRC, and the Arab and African group.

During the meeting the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator commended the progress that has been made so far by the High Level Committee and noted the good working relationship between the International NGOs and HAC in addressing bureaucratic procedures in Darfur.

The Committee was briefed on the launch of the General Procedures' Directory and the Darfur Fast Track Annex. The document provides clear guidance on administrative procedures for NGOs working in Sudan. The document is being translated into Arabic and will be widely circulated over the next few weeks. Training at the field and Khartoum level will be initiated to support effective implementation of the procedures. The HLC members commended the initiative and expressed appreciation for the extensive work carried out in order to finalise the document. Regular reporting on the monitoring of the implementation was encouraged.

Also, the Committee was requested to look into conditions and actions necessary to initiate an extension of the '**Moratorium on Restrictions**' which expires on 31 January 2008.



HUMANITARIAN AGENCY NEWS BRIEFS

World Food Programme

In Darfur WFP and partners are increasingly being affected by security incidents across Darfur. Solutions are being sought in insecure areas through the prepositioning of stocks when possible and the **use of local Food Aid Management Committees to oversee** distributions in areas inaccessible to partners; a strategy effectively used by German Agro Action this month in Birmaza (North Darfur). However, access concerns remain, in some areas such as Kalma Camp outside Nyala. Turbulence in September had left some 92,000 people inaccessible. Food distributions tentatively resumed in early October only to be temporarily halted due to further tension.

WFP operations have been complicated by delays in the delivery of food following government imposed military escorts on trucks travelling into Darfur. **With prepositioned stocks in urgent need of replenishment**, a waiver for trucks carrying WFP food was granted. Despite this, escorts continue along main routes and dispatches have yet to regain full momentum. Unless the situation improves soon, concerns of possible food shortages for November remain.

With the Government reporting over half a million people to have been affected by floods across Sudan, WFP was able to provide food assistance to 102,200 flood-victims across the country in September. Of those, 66,500 were in Southern Sudan and 35,700 in central and eastern Sudan bringing the total number of people assisted across the country by WFP since the start of the floods to 194,000. To date, only one-off assistance has been given, with assessments currently underway to gauge what further assistance is required to those already helped, as well as gauge what Food for Recovery (FFR) activities are required to assist with future flood mitigation (e.g. food assistance during the construction of dikes, dams etc).

To respond to severe flooding in Southern Sudan, WFP has organised the emergency delivery food from late October to areas inaccessible by road. The aim is to reach 45,700 people, using an Illyushin 76 aircraft to carry out the deliveries. The operation, expected to last 25 days, will drop 1,704 metric tons of food assistance in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity and Lakes states. The food assistance should be sufficient to last beneficiaries for three months. Ground teams have been dispatched to the initial drop sites in Upper Nile to receive food for an initial 6,500 beneficiaries. A further 264 metric tons of food will be delivered by river in Jonglei to assist 5,400 people.

WFP's Humanitarian Air Service, continues to support the humanitarian community with air coverage to regions difficult to access. The HAS fleet of 26 aircraft currently serves 57 locations in North Sudan and 56 in the South, with eight new locations added this month in the South; four in Bahr El Ghazal and four in Upper Nile. Support is also given for medical evacuations and relocations. In 2007 the HAS fleet facilitated an average of 15 medivacs a month, with August peaking at 24, and September seeing 10 NGO staff medivacced and 15 relocated.

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHCR announced on 25 September, that its West Darfur operation was facing a shortfall of US \$7.1 million against the US \$19.7 million required for this year. The refugee agency said that without new contributions its operations in the area would be affected. UNHCR protects and assists about 800,000 IDPs and 30,000 Central African and Chadian refugees in West Darfur, whose numbers continue to rise. The Refugee Agency added that it was facing difficulties in paying staff salaries for next month.

Refugees continue to repatriate to Southern Sudan despite the rains, which have slowed down the pace of returns and aggravated already poor road conditions. Return movements are mainly from Uganda and Kenya where an increasing number of refugees have signed up for repatriation starting in November. This year, a total of 56,402, refugees returned to South Sudan and Blue Nile states, including 42,037 refugees through organized and assisted self-repatriation. The UNHCR expects that by the end of 2007, a total of 102,000 refugees will have returned from the countries of asylum.

Since 2005, a total of 158,576 Sudanese refugees voluntarily returned to South Sudan and Blue Nile State. Over 68,000 of them received UNHCR assistance to return to their places of origin from the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, and Uganda.

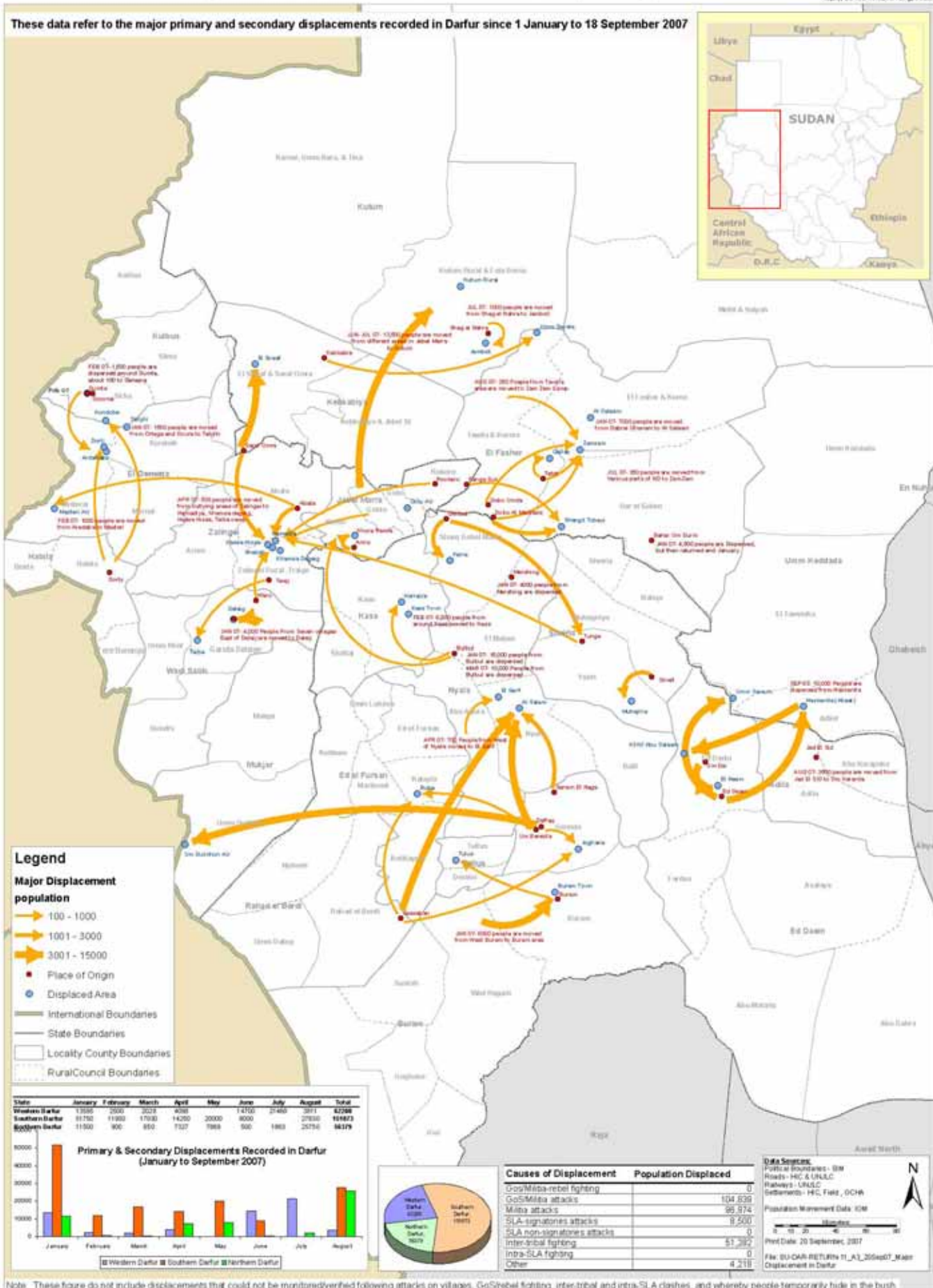
United Nations Joint Logistics Center

UNJLC reached a total of 4,459 households with NFIs in Mayo IDP Camp and Dar Es Salaam (Khartoum), Kosti (White Nile), Miri Bara, Kadugli and Kororak (South Kordofan), Abyei and Gabal Al Madin (Red Sea). The following NFIs were distributed: 7,172 blankets, 8,839 pieces of plastic sheeting, 2,459 cooking sets, 14,705 sleeping mats, 8,706 jerry cans, 790 mosquito nets, 12 tents, 74 buckets and 1,000 bars of soap. As part of its lead coordination role for the NFI & Emergency Shelter Sector, **UNJLC is currently conducting a lessons learnt exercise with partners for the 2007 flood response**, the purpose of which is to fine tune emergency response for 2008.

Through the **Darfur NFI Common Pipeline**, NFIs were distributed to a total of 23,227 households across the three states. Families were served with approximately 72,100 NFIs, broken down into 13,680 blankets, 14,092 pieces of women's clothing, 15,063 jerry cans, 250 pieces of plastic sheeting, 14,490 pieces of sanitary material and 14,525 sleeping mats. Specifically, in West Darfur, the NFI-CP served over 8,000 households with women's clothing as replenishment in Kulbus, an area which has been previously difficult to access and in South Darfur approximately 4,000 NFIs were distributed to individuals assessed as "Extremely Vulnerable" in Nyala – composed of blankets, sleeping mats, women's clothing and jerry cans. In North Darfur, families in Abu Shouk Camp in El Fasher received NFIs as replenishment. The Common Pipeline also provided plastic sheeting for a health clinic managed by WHO in Kuma as part of its rehabilitation.



DARFUR, SUDAN MAJOR DISPLACEMENTS IN DARFUR (FROM 01 JANUARY TO 18 SEPTEMBER, 2007)





2007 WORK PLAN FUNDING STATUS BY ASSISTANCE CATEGORY – AS OF 25 OCTOBER 2007

ASSISTANCE CATEGORY	WORK PLAN REQUIREMENT	CONTRIBUTIONS	COVERAGE
HUMANITARIAN ACTION	1,283,164,424	991,634,175	77.28%
RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT	562,594,007	264,500,095	47.01%
TOTAL	1,845,758,431	1,256,134,270	68.06%

2007 WORK PLAN FUNDING OVERVIEW BY REGION – AS OF 25 OCTOBER 2007

WORK PLAN REGION	WORK PLAN REQUIREMENT	CONTRIBUTIONS	COVERAGE
Abyei	16,668,769	13,247,360	79.47%
Blue Nile	33,185,253	18,508,780	55.77%
Darfur	650,763,286	572,659,845	88%
Eastern States	64,676,050	39,273,458	60.72%
Khartoum & Other Northern States	37,645,428	8,146,016	21.64%
National Programmes	134,039,585	97,727,218	72.91%
Southern Kordofan	55,235,287	37,780,327	68.40%
Southern Sudan	290,950,766	204,291,171	70.22%
TOTAL	1,283,164,424	991,634,175	77.28%

UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS OF NOTE IN NOVEMBER 2007

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

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				01 NOVEMBER	02 NOV	03 NOV
				12:00 Child Protection, National Council for Child Welfare 12:00 RH Coord Meeting, UNFPA		
04 NOVEMBER	05 NOVEMBER	06 NOVEMBER	07 NOVEMBER	08 NOVEMBER	09 NOV	10 NOV
14:00 Common Pipeline Management Meeting, UNDP 15:00 Return and Reintegration WG, OCHA 15:00 Health, WHO	10:00 Food Sec Coord, HAC 11:00 KHT State Inter-Agency, FAR 13:00 UN Sector Coord RoS, 14:00 UN Sector Coord Darfur, UNDP 15:15 UN Donor Brief, UNDP 16:30 Darfur NGO Meeting, UNDP	11:00 IAWG, OCHA 13:00 KHT Protection WG, UNHCR	08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS 11:00 KPSG, OCHA 11:00 CETA/CPs Coord mtg, OCHA 15:30 WATSAN, UNICEF	11:00 Nutrition, UNICEF 14:00 Logistics meeting for Darfur & RoS, UNDP		
11 NOVEMBER	12 NOVEMBER	13 NOVEMBER	14 NOVEMBER	15 NOVEMBER	16 NOV	17 NOV
15:00 Return and Reintegration WG, OCHA			08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS 09:00 Reproductive Health, UNFPA	10:00 NFI Coord Darfur, UNDP 11:00 NFI Coord RoS, UNDP 12:00 Child Protection, National Council for Child Welfare		
18 NOVEMBER	19 NOVEMBER	20 NOVEMBER	21 NOVEMBER	22 NOVEMBER	23 NOV	24 NOV
15:00 Return and Reintegration WG, OCHA 15:00 Health, WHO	11:00 KHT State Inter-Agency, FAR 13:00 UN Sector Coord RoS, 14:00 UN Sector Coord Darfur, UNDP 15:15 UN Donor Brief, UNDP 16:30 Darfur Ngo Meeting, UNDP	11:00 IAWG, OCHA 13:00 KHT Protection WG, UNHCR	08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS 11:00 KPSG, OCHA 11:00 Education, UNICEF 11:00 Food Security and Livelihoods Sector, FAO	11:00 Nutrition, UNICEF		
25 NOVEMBER	26 NOVEMBER	27 NOVEMBER	28 NOVEMBER	29 NOVEMBER	30 NOV	31 NOV
15:00 Return and Reintegration WG, OCHA						