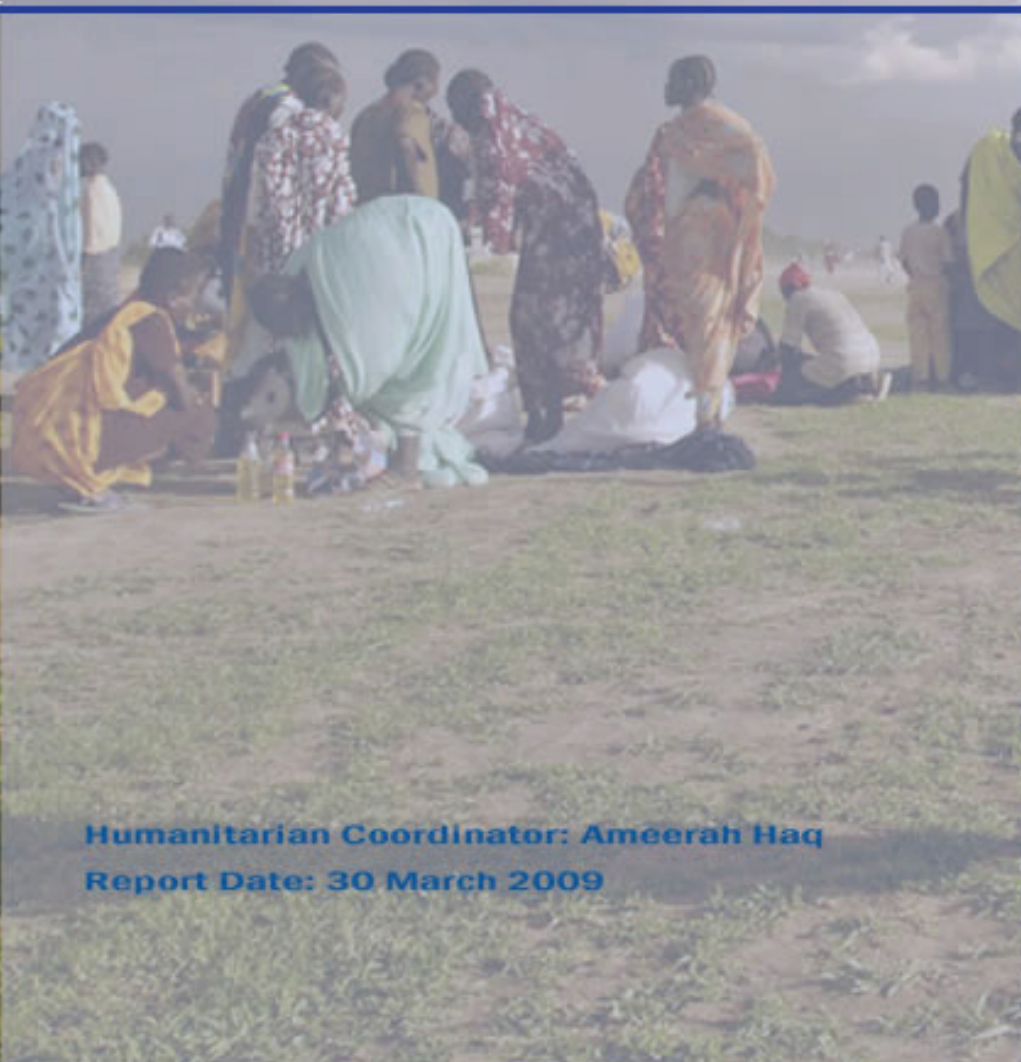


2008 Annual Report of the Humanitarian Coordinator on the Use of CERF Grants to Sudan



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Report Date: 30 March 2009



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1. Introduction to Sudan's Humanitarian Financing System

Sudan is the biggest recipient of humanitarian aid in the world. In 2008 alone, the country received US\$ 1.5 billion against its humanitarian appeal, surpassing the second biggest recipient, Ethiopia, twofold.

Sudan, Africa's biggest country is also its most severe humanitarian emergency. Years of conflicts, banditry, natural disasters, food insecurity and deficiencies in service provision left immense humanitarian needs throughout the country. It is estimated that out of 6 million people in Darfur 4.5 million are currently in need of humanitarian aid and 2.5 million remain displaced. Half of the population of Southern Sudan does not have access to clean water. Other key humanitarian indicators such as child and maternal mortality, malnutrition rates, immunization coverage and school enrolment rates are alarming.

On the demand side of Sudan's humanitarian financing system, the UN and Partners identified US\$ 2.01 billion requirements in the 2008 humanitarian appeal. These requirements represent joint needs of 21 UN Agencies and 130 NGOs for implementation of 733 humanitarian projects.

On the supply side of Sudan's humanitarian financing system, donors (bilateral and pooled funds) provided US\$ 1.5 billion covering 74.4% of these requirements. Majority of this funding, 89% or US\$ 1.33 billion was channeled through the traditional humanitarian financing model of bilateral donor contributions. The remaining 11% was provided by pooled funds: 10% or US\$ 154 million by the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and 1% or US\$ 16 million by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The table below presents the 2008 humanitarian requirements and the funding coverage by sector.

Although the overall funding coverage of Sudan's appeal is higher than many other appeals, the coverage of respective sectors varies significantly. Some sectors were

funded to nearly 90%, while others did not manage to attract even half of the required amount. Such funding discrepancies negatively affect the performance of poorly funded sectors and ultimately result in their inability to meet all humanitarian needs of beneficiary population.

While bilateral contributions were often earmarked for specific agencies and/or projects, the pooled funds provided means through which the humanitarian community of Sudan could decentralize funding decisions and utilize a more needs-based approach. This allowed for addressing some of the shortcomings of traditional humanitarian financing system; in particular those of lack of flexibility, predictability and timeliness. The following table presents the 2008 humanitarian funding to Sudan by funding source.

2008 Work Plan (H/ER)	Contributions	% of Total
Bilateral Donations	\$1,326,272,153	88.7%
CHF Allocations	\$153,782,521	10.3%
CERF Grants	\$16,025,254	1.1%
TOTAL	\$1,496,079,928	100%

The 11% provided by humanitarian pooled funds had strategic importance for implementation of key humanitarian projects in Sudan. These funds were targeted to specific humanitarian responses and allowed for the implementation of rapid life-saving interventions in situations where bilateral funding was not available. The pooled funding, therefore, improved the efficiency of the overall humanitarian financing system in Sudan, however as demonstrated in the funding coverage table below, there are still significant funding gaps in the appeal.

This concept is expanded further in subsequent chapters of this report and leads to its major conclusion that more CERF funding should be made available to Sudan in the coming years in order to further improve the predictability, flexibility and timeliness of the Sudan's humanitarian financing system.

2008 Work Plan for Sudan (H/ER)	Acronym	Requirements	Contributions*	Coverage
Basic Infrastructure and Settlement Development	BI	\$151,113,444	\$111,296,827	73.7%
Common Services and Coordination	CCS	\$123,932,760	\$107,341,292	86.6%
Cross-sector Support for Return	RR	\$96,965,912	\$41,158,949	42.4%
DDR	DDR	\$16,953,002	\$8,102,242	47.8%
Education and Culture	E	\$157,915,094	\$104,261,289	66.0%
Food Security and Livelihoods	FSL	\$810,522,274	\$716,544,428	88.4%
Governance and Rule of Law	GRL	\$17,045,905	\$2,083,060	12.2%
Health and Nutrition	HN	\$262,166,331	\$164,442,522	62.7%
Mine Action	MA	\$64,368,221	\$24,080,540	37.4%
NFIs and Emergency Shelter	ES	\$61,354,615	\$37,826,532	61.7%
Protection and Human Rights	PHR	\$92,268,111	\$66,097,250	71.6%
Water and Sanitation	WS	\$155,425,021	\$102,114,176	65.7%
Unspecified	U	\$0	\$10,730,822	
TOTAL		\$2,010,030,690	\$1,496,079,928	74.4%

* Figures as Reported to UNOCHA by 12 February 2009.

2. Summary of CERF Assistance to Sudan in 2008

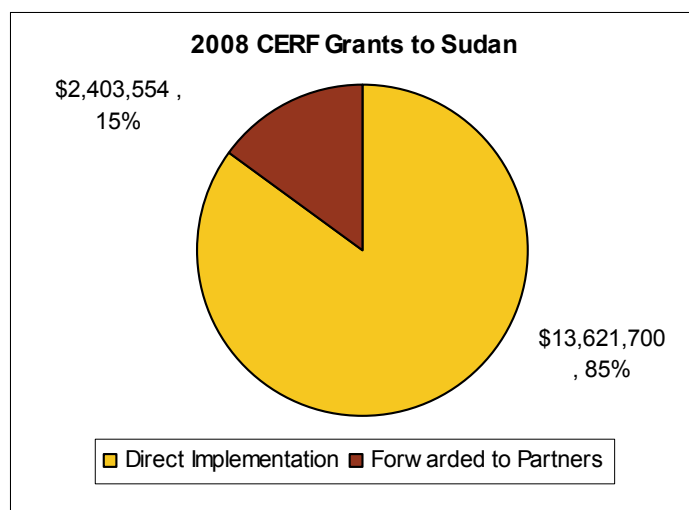
CERF grants played a strategic role in Sudan's humanitarian financing system in 2008. They allowed for carrying out many life-saving humanitarian interventions in situations where no other funding was available. In 2008 the Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan requested CERF funds in response to the following emergencies:

- Deterioration of Humanitarian Situation in West Darfur;
- Funding Shortfalls for WFP Emergency and Air Operations;
- Humanitarian Crisis in Abyei; and
- Refugee Assistance in Southern Sudan.

In all four cases funds were granted by the CERF secretariat and allowed for rapid humanitarian response or continuation of critical humanitarian activities. The following is a summary of CERF assistance to Sudan in 2008.

Summary of CERF Funding to Sudan in 2008	
Requested	\$41,434,863
Received	\$16,025,254
Rapid Response Window	\$16,025,254
Underfunded Window	\$0
Direct Implementation	\$13,621,700
Forwarded to Partners	\$2,403,554
Total Beneficiaries	1,606,300
Areas of Implementation	Darfur, Abyei, Southern Sudan

According to the information provided by recipient agencies, out of the total US\$ 16,025,254 CERF assistance to Sudan in 2008, US\$ 2,403,554 was further forwarded to partners. This figure is, however, believed to be under-reported and suggests that over 15% of the 2008 CERF funds to Sudan were implemented by partners.



In 2008 five UN Agencies in Sudan applied for and received CERF funds. WFP was the biggest recipient attracting 58% of the overall figure. UNICEF received over a quarter of the total CERF grants to Sudan, while UHNCR, WHO and IOM received between 6% and 2% of the total figure.

2008 CERF Grants to Sudan by Agency		
Agency	Amount	% of Total
WFP	\$9,286,562	58%
UNICEF	\$4,364,141	27%
UNHCR	\$1,010,739	6%
WHO	\$967,912	6%
IOM	\$395,900	2%
TOTAL	\$16,025,254	100%

The 2008 CERF grants to Sudan supported humanitarian activities in eight sectors. Food Security and Livelihoods sector was the largest recipient taking 42% of the overall amount. Common Services and Coordination, Health and Nutrition, and Water and Sanitation sectors received between 11% and 16%. These figures are in line with CERF objectives as these four sectors are priority life-saving in nature. The remaining sectors received between 1% and 7% of the total amount.

2008 CERF Grants to Sudan by Sector		
Sector	Amount	% of Total
Food Security and Livelihoods	\$6,751,562	42%
Common Services and Coordination	\$2,535,000	16%
Health and Nutrition	\$2,114,563	13%
Water and Sanitation	\$1,817,602	11%
NFIs and Emergency Shelter	\$1,110,196	7%
Returns and Reintegration	\$1,010,739	6%
Education and Culture	\$556,764	3%
Protection and Human Rights	\$128,828	1%
TOTAL	\$16,025,254	100%

More than 60% of the total CERF funds in 2008 were provided in support of humanitarian operations in Darfur; over 30% of the funds were provided to Abyei; and 6% supported activities in Southern Sudan. Such geographic distribution of funding is not in line with the overall humanitarian requirements in the country and demonstrates that CERF targeted specific humanitarian situations that required immediate response.

2008 CERF Grants by Region		
Region	Amount	% of Total
Darfur	\$9,961,398	62%
Abyei	\$5,053,117	32%
Southern Sudan	\$1,010,739	6%

UNOCHA Sudan played the central role in the administration of CERF grants to Sudan in 2008. This entailed leading the process of project prioritization in complex humanitarian situations; providing technical support to agencies on drafting the requests; coordinating the development and revisions of proposals; supporting the Humanitarian Coordinator in all CERF related matters and acting as the country level focal point for all UN Agencies and CERF Secretariat.

The monitoring and evaluation of CERF grants to Sudan was conducted at two levels. First, the monitoring of the overall process of accessing and utilizing CERF grants to Sudan which was the responsibility of UNOCHA. And second, the monitoring of the implementation of CERF supported projects, which was the responsibility of recipient agencies. The two processes were interlinked and required ongoing cooperation between UNOCHA Sudan and recipient agencies. At the beginning of 2009 the results of the two processes were gathered, analysed and aggregated by UNOCHA Sudan in the form of this report.

As the following sections demonstrate, the CERF managed to meet its objectives of providing timely, flexible and predictable funding for life-saving interventions and proved to be a valuable funding tool in facilitating rapid responses to complex humanitarian emergencies in Sudan. The background, administration and results of each 2008 CERF grant to Sudan are described in the following chapters. The last section includes lessons learned and recommendations. The report also contains two annexes with the achievements matrix and the list of implementing partners.



Darfur

Louise O'Rourke, GOAL ©

3. Grant for Response to the Deterioration of Humanitarian Situation in West Darfur

3.1 Background of the Grant

Military operations by Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Arab militia in the northern corridor of West Darfur dominated the first months of the year. From late January until March, aerial and ground attacks caused dozens of civilian fatalities and led to the displacement of an estimated 60,000 individuals.

The 24 January assault on Seraf Jidad drove 7,300 individuals into IDP camps in Geneina and to locations on or near the border. Beginning 8 February, attacks on Abu Sorouj, Sirba and Silea forced an additional 34,000 people to flee their villages, primarily to Chad. These actions also prompted 8,700 individuals from Bir Dageeg and Kondobe to relocate in anticipation of further violence. Aerial bombardments in and around Jebel Moon caused more displacements of anywhere from 10,000 to 15,000 people, all of whom crossed the border or remained close to it.

By end of March thousands of individuals were back in their places of origin but many more remained displaced.

Although the humanitarian situation was slowly stabilizing, access was constrained by insecurity and limitations of air transport. Protection concerns were substantial with government-imposed restrictions on movement and aggressive screening of youth for weapons. There were many minors split from their families and the scale of sexual harassment and assaults was alarming.

Since the situation required immediate humanitarian response and exceeded available financial resources, the Humanitarian Country Team decided to pursue the funding from the CERF. The selection and prioritization of projects was done through consultations within sectors at the field level while the development of the CERF proposal was led by OCHA Sudan Darfur Cell. OCHA Sudan also remained the focal point for subsequent revisions of the request.

The final version of the proposal included humanitarian response in NFIs and Emergency Shelter, Health and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Education and Culture, and Common Services and Coordination sectors through the following projects:

Agency	Project Title	CERF Grant Code	Project Code	Sector	CERF Grant
UNICEF	Procurement of Non-Food Items	08-CEF-031-A	SUD-08/NS3	NS	\$445,785
UNICEF	Integrated Essential Health Services for Conflict-affected Populations in Darfur	08-CEF-031-B	SUD-08/HN182	HN	\$474,891
UNICEF	Darfur Emergency Nutrition and Recovery Project	08-CEF-031-C	SUD-08/HN183	HN	\$88,864
UNICEF	Integrated WASH Project for Conflict-Affected Population in Darfur Region	08-CEF-031-D	SUD-08/WS9	WS	\$672,841
UNICEF	Education in Emergency - West Darfur	08-CEF-031-E	SUD-08/E75	E	\$303,705
WFP	Humanitarian Air Services	08-WFP-042	SUD-08/CCS8	CCS	\$535,000
WHO	Emergency Health Response to Escalation in Conflict West Darfur	08-WHO-024	SUD-08/HN226	HN	\$347,250
Total CERF Grant					\$2,868,336

3.2 Administration of the Grant

The work on developing the CERF proposal in response to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the northern corridor of West Darfur started in mid-March and the first version of the proposal was submitted to the CERF secretariat on 2 April. Following the comments from the CERF secretariat the proposal was revised and re-submitted on 14 April. The request was approved within two days after re-submission and funds were disbursed on 29 April.

The following table presents the duration of the process of accessing the grant since the needs for emergency funds appeared until the date the funds were disbursed to implementing agencies.

Grant Timeline	
Proposal Development Started	15 March
Proposal Submitted	2 April
Revised Proposal Submitted	14 April
Proposal Approved	16 April
Funds Disbursed	29 April
Total Duration of the Process	45 days

3.3 Implementation and Results

Since there was no separate flash appeal for West Darfur–North Corridor, emergency response activities were programmed within existing projects included in the 2008 appeal for Sudan. The total funding requirements and funding coverage of the emergency in West Darfur–North Corridor are therefore difficult to track. However, according to the available funding records, CERF provided 11% of the overall funding secured to projects supported by this grant (excluding HAS).



Vaccination Campaign, West Darfur – North Corridor

WHO ©

Since the response to the West Darfur – North Corridor emergency was only a small component of these projects, it can be concluded that CERF was one of the major funding sources to this emergency. Furthermore, CERF funds were provided relatively early allowing for the commencement of emergency response, while other funding allowed for continuation of ongoing activities.

In conclusion, CERF funds played a key role in the implementation of emergency response to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Northern Corridor of West Darfur in 2008. They allowed for increased provision of Air Services to emergency areas, re-establishment of Primary Health Care services, provision of emergency nutrition, improvement of access to water, and provision of emergency Non-Food Items. For details of achievements per each project funded by the CERF please refer to the matrix in Annex 1.

Recipient agencies used many partnerships in the implementation of the grant. In the Non-Food Items sector, UNICEF cooperated with UNJLC and CARE International on warehousing and logistics. In the Health and Nutrition sector WHO and UNICEF worked closely with the State Ministry of Health, MEDAIR, CAM, CRS and Concern on immunisation campaigns, conducting malaria surveys and provision of emergency primary health care and medical supplies. In the Water and Sanitation sector CRS, MEDAIR and Save the Children US were relied on for maintenance and operation of water pumps and sanitation activities. And in the Education and Culture sector the majority of activities supported by the CERF were implemented by the State Ministry of Education. These partnerships were essential in the implementation of the grant as direct implementation would be slower and less cost effective.

Furthermore, the process of CERF proposal development necessitated joint planning among implementing agencies and therefore improved field level coordination. Participation in this process allowed for exchange of information among partners and across sectors, which otherwise might not have taken place.

4. Grant to WFP for Emergency and Air Operations

4.1 Background of the Grant

In the first quarter of 2008 the implementation of WFP's **Emergency Operation** in Sudan was at risk due to funding problems. Sudan is WFP's biggest operation in the world, where over 5.9 million people rely on emergency food deliveries for survival. Given that little progress was made in transition from emergency to recovery and development, food aid operation still constitutes the core of humanitarian assistance to Sudan. The 2008 WFP food-aid requirements were US\$ 773 million, which was almost 40% of the total humanitarian assistance to Sudan.

Due to the nature of the operation, its success is dependent on uninterrupted food deliveries. Despite having received 57% of the operational requirement by March 2008, WFP continued to face risks of pipeline breakages. These risks were created by increased needs in Darfur following the poor cereal harvest; sharp increases in food and fuel prices requiring additional cash inputs; and rising banditry affecting WFP food deliveries to Darfur. During the year, 110 WFP contracted trucks were hijacked and two truck drivers were killed by armed bandits. This necessitated the use of military escorts and convoy arrangements, which slowed down the pace of food deliveries to the region. As a result, WFP was forced to reduce food rations in Darfur for the most part of the year.

Furthermore, food pre-positioning plans were disrupted as WFP priorities focused on replenishing food stocks in Darfur. Each year WFP pre-positions food in many locations in the country before the start of the rainy season

in May when roads become impassable and remote locations are difficult to reach.

Given that all other funding avenues were exhausted, WFP requested urgent support from the CERF with the following objectives: resumption of full rations in Darfur before the hunger period and pre-positioning of food prior to the rainy season.

At the same time the United Nations **Humanitarian Air Services** (UNHAS) struggled with similar problems. The demand for air transport increased significantly due to the deterioration of security situation in Darfur and further reductions in humanitarian access. Meanwhile, increasing fuel prices reduced the purchasing power of available financial resources.

In order to meet the demand for air transport of some 180,000 passengers from 300 agencies, WFP needed US\$ 77 million in 2008. By the end of February, no bilateral contributions were secured yet and the project was running with US\$ 11 million carried over funds from 2007 and US\$ 0.5 million CHF contribution.

Since the Humanitarian Air Services were a key humanitarian priority, without which many other life-saving interventions could not be implemented, urgent support from the CERF was requested in order to sustain the operation until funding from other sources could be confirmed.

The final version of the proposal included the request for US\$ 5.1 million for food aid operation and US\$ 2 million for Humanitarian Air Services.

Agency	Project Title	CERF Grant Code	Project Code	Sector	CERF Grant
WFP	Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict	08-WFP-039	SUD-08/FSL31	FSL	5,093,062
WFP	Humanitarian Air Services	08-WFP-040	SUD-08/CCS8	CCS	2,000,000
Total CERF Grant					\$7,093,062

4.2 Administration of the Grant

The work on developing the CERF proposal in support of WFP emergency and air operation started in mid March and the first draft of the proposal was submitted to the CERF secretariat 10 days later. Following the comments from the CERF secretariat sent on 7 April, the proposal was revised and resubmitted on 14 April. The submission was approved on 7 May and the funds were disbursed on 30 May. The following table presents the duration of the process of accessing the grant since the needs for emergency funds appeared until the date the funds were disbursed to the requesting agency.

Grant Timeline	
Proposal Development Started	15 March
Proposal Submitted	26 March
Revised Proposal Submitted	14 April
Proposal Approved	7 May
Funds Disbursed	30 May
Total Duration of the Process	75 days

UNOCHA office in Sudan was closely involved in provision of technical support to WFP on the development of the proposal and acted as the focal point for subsequent revisions.

4.3 Implementation and Results

WFP **Emergency Operation** secured US\$ 600 million in 2008, out of which US\$ 5 million were provided by the CERF. The CERF funds were used for local procurement of 5,000 metric tons of sorghum, covering 24% of Darfur project requirements for May 2008. It is estimated that 742,000 people benefited from the food-aid funded by the CERF.

The CERF contribution in May had strategic importance for the implementation of the project. Since these resources were provided in cash, they facilitated local food purchases and covered some of the transport costs, which was vital for uninterrupted implementation of the project in the period when cash resources were limited.

Nevertheless, WFP did not manage to resume full ration distribution in Darfur as the security further deteriorated, particularly along the main roads into Darfur limiting WFP's ability to transport sufficient food quantities.



Local Food Procurement

WFP ©

The United Nations **Humanitarian Air Service** received in 2008 US\$ 64 million, out of which US\$ 2 million were provided by this CERF grant. Similarly to the Emergency Operation, the CERF grant came at an opportune moment when the Humanitarian Air Service was experiencing a severe funding shortfall. Mid-year, the air service reduced its air assets and the frequency of flights, as well as increased the nominal fees on helicopters in an effort to reduce its monthly operational costs from US\$ 6.2 million to US\$ 5.2 million. The CERF grant contributed to ensuring the continued air service at a critical time of further road travel restrictions and deterioration of security situation in Darfur.



UNHAS Evacuation

WFP ©

In 2008, operating a fleet of 27 aircrafts, UNHAS transported more than 135,000 passengers from over 300 UN, NGO and donor agencies as well as delivered 1,300 metric tons of light humanitarian cargo across the country. The project has also maintained its capacity to carry out rapid evacuations and relocations. In 2008 HAS responded to all calls performing 333 evacuations.

It is estimated that the CERF grant of US\$ 2 million allowed for air transport of 4,600 passengers, delivery of 21 metric tons of light humanitarian cargo and performing 10 evacuations.

5. Grant for Rapid Response to Abyei Crisis

5.1 Background of the Grant

On 13 May 2008 conflict broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army around the oil rich, disputed border territory of Abyei. As a result of the hostilities an estimated 50,000 people have been displaced. The majority who fled to the Agok environs walked about three days and settled informally with the host population. According to an interagency assessment, resident families were hosting between five and 15 IDPs each.

Large parts of Abyei town, including the market, were destroyed. Reported military build up on both sides as well as a lack of progress in a political resolution of the crisis indicated that the return of the civilian population to Abyei was unlikely in the near future.

As a result of the 21-year long war and widespread flooding in 2007, the areas into which the displaced arrived had suffered serious deficiencies in service provision and food security; and were already hosting significant returnee populations. In the Agok area, an estimated 40,000 war-affected residents were also considered at risk due to the rapid increase in demand for healthcare services, food and water.

Given the severely depleted coping capacities of the host and displaced population coinciding with the hunger gap and the onset of the rainy season, an emergency response was essential to prevent a catastrophic deterioration in the humanitarian situation.

The displacement of 50,000 individuals was unexpected and exceeded the emergency programmes planned for in the 2008 Work Plan for Sudan. In order to respond to the emergency, US\$ 22 million requirements were identified covering a three-month period. The Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan indicated that US\$ 4 million was available. Apart from this contribution, very little other funding immediately materialized.

Since the emergency required immediate life-saving response, the Humanitarian Country Team developed the US\$ 5 million CERF proposal, which consisted of the highest priority projects that had no alternative funding options. The CERF proposal included emergency response in Health and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Food Security and Livelihoods, NFIs and Emergency Shelter, Protection and Human Rights and Education and Culture sectors to be implemented through the following projects:

Agency	Project Title	CERF Grant Code	Project Code	Sector	CERF Grant
WHO	Disease Control, Prevention and Epidemic Preparedness and Response Programme	08-WHO-034	SUD-08/HN124	HN	\$620,662
UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Emergency Support to Abyei	08-CEF-044-A	SUD-08/HN110, HN111, HN113	HN	\$582,896
UNICEF	Emergency Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Response to Abyei Crisis	08-CEF-044-B	SUD-08/WS72, WS75	WS	\$1,144,761
WFP	Food Assistance, Conflict-Affected and Displaced Populations	08-WFP-058	SUD-08/FSL31	FSL	\$1,658,500
IOM	NFI Support to Abyei Displaced	08-IOM-015	SUD-08/NS23	NS	\$395,900
UNICEF	Emergency NFI and Shelter Procurement and Dispatch for Response to the Abyei displacements	08-CEF-044-C	SUD-08/NS42	NS	\$268,511
UNICEF	Protection of Children Affected by the Abyei Crisis	08-CEF-044-D	SUD-08/PHR70	PHR	\$128,828
UNICEF	Education in Emergency for IDPs' and Host Communities' Children	08-CEF-044-E	SUD-08/E127	E	\$253,059
Total CERF Grant					\$5,053,117

The process of CERF proposal development was fully transparent and inclusive. The project prioritization and coordination involved all sector leads, who in turn had supplementary independent consultations with all sector partners (NGOs and other UN Agencies). Furthermore, a representative of the NGO coordination forum in Southern Sudan directly participated in the project prioritization and proposal drafting.

5.2 Administration of the Grant

The work on developing the proposal for rapid response to Abyei crisis started on 20 May and the first version of the proposal was submitted to the CERF secretariat on 6 June. Following the comments from the CERF secretariat sent on 10 June, the final version of the proposal was resubmitted on 19 June. The submission was approved within one week and the funds were disbursed between 1 and 10 July. The following table presents the duration of the process of accessing the grant since the needs for emergency funds appeared until the date the funds were disbursed to requesting agencies.

Grant Timeline	
Proposal Development Started	20 May
Proposal Submitted	6 June
Revised Proposal Submitted	19 June
Proposal Approved	23, 27 June
Funds Disbursed	1, 2, 8, 10 July
Total Duration of the Process	41 - 51 days

The proposal development process was led by UNOCHA office in Juba, which provided technical support to other agencies, coordinated the process and drafted elements of the proposal. Juba office was also the main point of contact between CERF secretariat and requesting agencies in the process of revising the proposal.

5.3 Implementation and Results

Out of US\$ 22 million requirements for emergency response to Abyei crisis, CERF provided US\$ 5 million and CHF provided US\$ 4 million. Since there was no separate flash appeal for this emergency, it is difficult to establish the level of bilateral funding provided to Abyei crisis as this funding was recorded against broader humanitarian programming.



Child Separated from Family during Abyei Crisis

UNICEF ©

The CERF grant of US\$ 5 million covered nearly a quarter of the overall response requirements and was the largest donor to the emergency. When combined with CHF resources, CERF and CHF provided together US\$ 9 million, which covered 41% of the total emergency

requirements. These funds were provided within the first month of the emergency and allowed for rapid commencement of the response, while other funds provided later allowed for continuation of ongoing activities.

The application process for this grant significantly improved the level of field coordination. All agencies participating in emergency response were brought together through sector structures in working on joint planning. The process reached beyond the CERF request as projects were jointly prioritized and other funding sources such as CHF, agencies' internal funds and bilateral donations were taken under consideration. The process aimed at avoiding duplications, minimising gaps and exchanging information among agencies.

Recipient agencies used many partnerships in implementing the grant. In the Health sector WHO and UNICEF cooperated with ACF-USA and MSF-S on the management of acute malnutrition; with GOAL and ADRA on the provision of Primary Health Services; and with the Ministry of Health on the overall coordination. In the Water and Sanitation sector UNICEF worked with CRS on drilling of boreholes, rehabilitation of water points and improving sanitation. In the Food Security and Livelihoods sector WFP partnered with SC-US and MSF-CH on general food distribution and therapeutic feeding. In NFI sector, UNICEF and IOM worked with WVS, DCV and GOAL on NFI distribution. And in Protection and Human Rights sector UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Social Development on psychosocial and livelihoods support and reintegration activities. Such big number of partnerships in the implementation of the grant was possible due to the high presence of NGOs in Abyei and inclusiveness of the CERF planning process. The implementation of this response would be virtually impossible had these partnerships not been available.

6. Grant to UNHCR for Repatriation Operation

6.1 Background of the Grant

UNHCR planning for 2008 repatriation operations included returning 80,000 refugees from countries of asylum back to Sudan. By the end of August over 60,000 refugees were successfully repatriated; representing 75% of the planning figure. Given that the large-scale repatriation activities resume in the fourth quarter of the year when the rainy season ends, UNHCR had to revise the funding requirements upwards in the second part of the year in order to meet the demand.

As the end of the school year and the agricultural cropping season are usually pull factors for returns, UNHCR expected that a high trend of returns would continue in the

second part of the year. The funding requirements also increased following the sharp rise in fuel prices. As a result, UNHCR exhausted available funds by August 2008 and despite pursuing all possible funding options UNHCR did not manage to secure funds to continue the repatriation operation.

Following consultations with the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team, UNHCR pursued CERF funding in order to sustain the operation. The CERF request included US\$ 1 million to support the return of Sudanese refugees from Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Egypt through the following project:

Agency	Project Title	CERF Grant Code	Project Code	Sector	CERF Grant
UNHCR	Establishment/Management of Way Stations and Dispersal of Returnees from Way Stations to Final Destinations	08-HCR-038	SUD-08/RR8	RR	\$1,010,739

6.2 Administration of the Grant

The work on developing the proposal started on 20 August and the first version of the proposal was submitted to the CERF secretariat on 16 September. The final version of the proposal was resubmitted and immediately approved on 6 October. The funds were disbursed 10 days later.

UNOCHA Sudan was closely involved in provision of technical support to UNHCR on the development of the proposal and acted as the focal point for subsequent revisions.

Grant Timeline	
Proposal Development Started	20 August
Proposal Submitted	16 September
Revised Proposal Submitted	6 October
Proposal Approved	6 October
Funds Disbursed	17 October
Total Duration of the Process	57 days

6.3 Implementation and Results

In 2008 UNHCR secured US\$ 12 million for the project, out of which US\$ 1 million was provided by the CERF. The CERF therefore fully funded a one-month period of project implementation. The CERF funds had however additional strategic importance to UNHCR. The grant was requested in the period in which no other funding was available and achieved its objective of sustaining the repatriation operation until more bilateral funding was attracted. According to UNHCR report, without the CERF donation the repatriation operation would have come to a complete stop at the end of the last quarter of 2008.

Thanks to the CERF grant, the returning population in October benefited from safe transportation from the Countries of Asylum to their final destinations in Southern Sudan. They were also provided with wet feeding at three way stations in Eastern Equatoria, three in Upper Nile and one in Juba. The way stations were rehabilitated to repair damage caused by rains and to make them conducive to receive returnees.

Returnees also benefited from a three-month ration of food and NFI packages. Vulnerable returnees including the aged and physically handicapped were provided special transportation. Returnees also benefited from medical screening and referrals, as well as mine risk education during their transit at the way stations. A fleet of 160 vehicles including trucks and light vehicles were maintained and used for the repatriation movements.

The grant was fully implemented by NGOs. UNHCR forwarded US\$ 830,000 to GTZ for management of transport fleet and running of way stations in Juba and Nimule; US\$ 70,000 to Handicap International for management of way station in Bor; and US\$ 100,000 to ADRA Japan for management of way stations in Pagak and Malakal, Upper Nile State. These partnerships are vital for the success of the project and CERF funding allowed for their extensions. Had UNHCR failed to extend these contracts, these partnerships would be discontinued, which would have a long lasting negative effect on the overall repatriation operation in Southern Sudan.

7. Conclusions, Lessons Learned and Recommendations

As demonstrated in this report, in 2008 the CERF achieved its objectives in Sudan of providing timely, flexible and predictable funding for rapid responses to sudden onsets or deteriorations of humanitarian emergencies. It supported many life-saving humanitarian projects in situations in which no other funding was immediately available. Furthermore, the CERF funding to Sudan had a positive impact on the overall humanitarian financing system addressing some of the shortcomings of bilateral donations. The following are key recommendations with regard to CERF funding to Sudan:

- While Sudan's humanitarian requirements increased significantly throughout last two years, CERF funding to Sudan decreased from US\$ 36 million in 2006 and US\$ 25.5 million in 2007 to US\$ 16 million in 2008. Given the multitude of humanitarian situations in Sudan and the shortcomings of the traditional humanitarian financing system, it is highly recommended that CERF funding to Sudan increases in 2009.
- Although the overall funding coverage of Sudan's appeal is relatively high, due to its magnitude and complexity some key humanitarian sectors remain severely underfunded. It is therefore recommended that CERF provides an allocation from the Underfunded Window to Sudan in 2009.
- The average time taken for development and processing of CERF requests is still too long, which jeopardizes the timing of CERF support to Sudan. At the country level more emphasis should be put on timely development and coordination of requests, while at the HQ level efforts should be undertaken to simplify the requirements and the template for CERF proposals.
- Since the monitoring elements of the CERF are not shared with agencies at the time of grant approval, agencies were unable to meet some of the reporting requirements at the end of the year. Monitoring and evaluation guidelines of CERF grants should therefore be developed and shared with agencies at the time of grant approval in order to ensure that adequate monitoring of CERF grants takes place on continuous basis.
- More training is essential for recipient agencies as many staff still misunderstand the objectives of the CERF. Particularly, the rapid response window is often seen as a regular source of funds that agencies can access each year to address problems of underfunding, rather than provider of resources for immediate life-saving responses to onsets or deteriorations of humanitarian emergencies.
- OCHA Sudan in consultation with the Humanitarian Country Team should develop flash appeals for each unexpected, complex humanitarian emergency such as the Abyei crisis in 2008. Although development of flash appeals is time consuming, it increases accountability over implementation of emergency responses and allows for detailed analysis of the impact of each grant. In the absence of a flash appeal, emergency response is carried out through longer term projects planned for in yearly appeals, which makes analyses of the funding requirements, coverage and impact of respective grants very difficult.

Annex I – Results Matrix

	Project	Amount disbursed	Number of Beneficiaries	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual Results and Improvements for the Target Beneficiaries
Common Services and Coordination	WFP – Humanitarian Air Services 08-WFP-040	\$2,000,000	4,610	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily provision of passenger air service into/from Darfur for the humanitarian community in Sudan. Ongoing humanitarian access to areas difficult to access by road, including support to rapid assessments and monitoring. Undisrupted, safe and continued delivery of urgent humanitarian cargo and personnel to remote/difficult to reach areas. Maintain capacity to respond to emergency/security needs, including evacuation of humanitarian aid workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,600 passengers transported. 21 mt of humanitarian cargo delivered. 10 evacuations performed. Ongoing humanitarian access provided. <p>The above achievements were estimated based on percentage of funding provided by CERF as compared to the total project funding in 2008.</p>
	WFP – Humanitarian Air Services 08-WFP-042	\$535,000	991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily provision of passenger air service into/from Darfur for the humanitarian community in Sudan. Ongoing humanitarian access to areas difficult to access by road, including support to rapid assessments and monitoring. Undisrupted, safe and continued delivery of urgent humanitarian cargo and personnel to remote/difficult to reach areas. Maintain capacity to respond to emergency/security needs, including evacuation of humanitarian aid workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 989 passengers transported. 10 mt of humanitarian cargo delivered. 2 evacuations performed. Ongoing humanitarian access provided. <p>The above achievements were estimated based on percentage of funding provided by CERF as compared to the total funding to the project in 2008.</p>
Education	UNICEF - Education in Emergency - West Darfur 08-CEF-031-E	\$303,705	10,000 children out of whom 5,000 female 5,000 male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure continuation of education provision for 10,000 vulnerable children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and rehabilitation of 59 classrooms and eight teachers offices. Provision of school uniforms to 3,432 children encouraging them to return to school.
	UNICEF - Education in Emergency for IDPs' and Host Communities' Children 08-CEF-044-E	\$253,059	20,000 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,000 children receiving education in newly created learning spaces. 20,000 children participating in recreational activities using the above facilities. Learning materials for 20,000 children are procured, distributed and utilized by children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four emergency school tents were erected in Agok and used by school students. 150 schools in a box were distributed to schools in Agok and Turalei. 200 chalkboards were distributed. 65 recreation kits and 73 boxes of exercise books were distributed. 15 cartons (300 per carton) of text books for p1-p4 students were distributed in the Agok and Turalei area, the remaining will be distributed in 2009 before the school year commences.

Food Security and Livelihoods	WFP - Food Assistance - Conflict Affected and Displaced Populations 08-WFP-039	\$5,093,062	742,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced and/or stabilized acute malnutrition of the targeted conflict affected and displaced population experiencing loss of access to livelihoods including IDPs and refugees. Full rations provided timely and in sufficient quantity through General Food Distribution to conflict affected/displaced IDPs and refugees. Supplementary feeding rations provided to all targeted vulnerable beneficiaries including malnourished children under-five, pregnant and lactating women in Darfur and complementary food for therapeutic feeding programs provided as needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local procurement of 5,000 metric tons of sorghum for 742,000 beneficiaries in Darfur.
	WFP - Food Assistance - Conflict Affected and Displaced Populations 08-WFP-058	\$1,658,500	62,000 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 90,000 beneficiaries receiving 6,000 mt of assorted food commodities over a period of three months through general free food distribution modality. Malnutrition rates are reduced and crude mortality rates remain below the emergency threshold. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General food rations distributed to 45,000 beneficiaries in Abyei area. General food rations distributed to 17,000 beneficiaries in Warrap, Unity and Northern Bahr al Ghazal states.
Health and Nutrition	UNICEF - Integrated Essential Health Services for Conflict-affected Populations in Darfur 08-CEF-031-B	\$474,891	150,000 including 90,000 female; 27,000 male and 25,500 children under 5 years of age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 households provided with 1 LLITNs each for protection against malaria. 150,000 people (approximately 70,000 are women and children) in the conflict-affected areas are provided with access to primary health care services, including essential drugs and maternal health services. 10 fridges and 10 cold boxes provided to strengthen cold chain system. Improved disease surveillance and response to outbreaks in West Darfur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of 10,000 long lasting insecticide-treated bed nets (LLINs). Provision of 50 PHC drug kits, each sufficient to cover the drug needs of 10,000 persons in one month. Provision of erythromycin antibiotic for adults and children to treat over 2,000 and 9,800 clinical episodes respectively, 15,000 tubes of tetracycline eye ointment and 2,500 bottles of paediatric paracetamol pain killer as well as 20,000 tablets for adults. Provision of equipment allowing for detection of 25,000 malaria cases. Antenatal care provided to 90,000 women. prepositioning of 50,000 sachets of oral rehydration salt (ORS), 50,000 tablets of antibiotic Doxycycline and 25,000 bottles of intravenous sodium chloride solution for treatment of acute watery diarrhoea/cholera. The project funded operational cost for three rounds of immunisation acceleration campaigns in the affected area.
	UNICEF - Darfur Emergency Nutrition and Recovery Project 08-CEF-031-C	\$88,864	57,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute malnutrition to be maintained below 15% (results of rapid assessments). Treatment of severely malnourished children (admissions of 6-59 months old children). Functional therapeutic feeding infrastructure (rehabilitation reports). Functional therapeutic supply pipeline (stock movement and utilization reports). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute malnutrition has been maintained below 15% throughout the reporting period. 101 children who were identified as having malnutrition during the assessments were referred to the selective feeding centres. The rehabilitation of feeding centres did not take place as the security deteriorated further. The area was only accessible by helicopter; and staff were only able to make short day trips and were unable to stay overnight. Nevertheless, UNICEF visited project areas on regular basis throughout the emergency response.

Health and Nutrition	WHO - Emergency Health Response to Escalation in Conflict in Northern Corridor of West Darfur 08-WHO-024	\$347,250	150,000 including 18,624 children below 5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population affected by recent conflict will have access to primary health care through restoration of health care provision in 10 facilities. Women will have greater access to safe deliveries and health care related to gender-based violence. There will be a reduction in the burden currently being experienced by health facilities in host areas. Prevention of communicable diseases ensured (for instance for measles immunization of 90% coverage will be the target). The disease surveillance and early warning system will be functioning and covering 85% of the conflict-affected population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Seleia clinic providing health care services to 8,100 residents and 8,000 IDPs. Regular missions to supervise the reconstruction of clinics were conducted. Provision of trainings to 82 health staff on surveillance systems. Provision of communication equipment to 10 health facilities. 2,381 children below one received the vaccine for pentavalent with coverage of 84%, 2,818 children immunized for measles, 3,068 children received BCG and 2,379 pregnant women received TT2 vaccine.
	UNICEF - Health and Nutrition Emergency Support to Abyei 08-CEF-044-A	\$582,896	150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28,200 children vaccinated against measles. 18,900 children under five benefit from treatment for common health and nutrition conditions. 80% of all cases of AWD treated within 24 hours of diagnosis. 75% of the displaced population and host communities receive health, nutrition and hygiene information. 2,400 malnourished children effectively identified and provided therapeutic services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18,900 beneficiaries vaccinated against measles and polio; 22,000 vaccinated against polio; 17,100 provided with vitamin A supplementation. A total of 926 children found to be severely malnourished were provided services at stabilization centres and out patient treatment facilities. Sensitization campaign on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding especially in emergency situations was conducted along with the measles, TT and polio campaigns. Drugs and medical supplies including 150 PHCU kits and 32 Cholera kits were procured and distributed providing treatment for approximately 150,000 cases. The monitoring reports indicated that these drugs and medical supplies enabled partners to respond adequately to the crisis and reduced the prevalence of diseases.
	WHO - Disease Control, Prevention and Epidemic Preparedness, and Response Programme 08-WHO-034	\$620,662	90,000 beneficiaries out of whom 45,900 were female and 44,100 male. This includes 18,900 children below 5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential health package of services accessible to the IDPs and host community. Established mechanism to timely detect outbreaks of communicable diseases and respond accordingly. Strengthened capacity of the SMOH and county health authorities to coordinate the emergency response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to essential health care services provided to 50,000 IDPs and 40,000 residents. 17,442 children were vaccinated against measles. 8,004 women were vaccinated against tetanus. Refresher training to 35 health staff on Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response provided. Ten health kit containing medicaments, equipment and supplies provided each saving 10,000 people.
NFIs and Emergency Shelter	UNICEF - Procurement of Non-Food Items 08-CEF-031-A	\$445,785	59,700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of NFIs for 57,000 people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21,955 Plastic sheets and 59,700 jerrycans have been procured and distributed through NFI Common Pipeline along with stocked items to the population displaced and affected by the fighting in Western Darfur.

NFI and Emergency Shelter	IOM - NFI Support to Abyei Displaced 08-IOM-015	\$395,900	17,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,500 NFI kits, covering a target beneficiary group of 17,500 individuals will be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,500 NFI kits for 17,500 individuals were procured, stored and transported. Each kit contained 15 soaps, 2 mosquito nets, 1 sack, 1 cooking set, 2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats, 1 plastic sheet and 1 jerrycan.
	UNICEF - Emergency NFI and Shelter Procurement and Dispatch for Response to the Abyei Displacements 08-CEF-044-C	\$268,511	10,625 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of NFIs for 2,250 households. Transport of NFIs to distribution points. Warehousing of NFIs in central hubs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,250 NFI kits were procured, transported, stored and distributed serving approximately 10,625 beneficiaries.
Protection and Human Rights	UNICEF - Protection of Children Affected by the Abyei Crisis 08-CEF-044-D	\$128,828	2,974 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of separated children are identified and registered. 80% of separated children are reunified with parents or caregivers. 30% of separated children receive care and protection. 100% of separated children receive psychosocial support in 5 created child friendly spaces. 30% of affected children receive psychosocial support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 387 children, which represents 100% of children who have been separated due to the crisis in Abyei have been identified, registered and family tracing has been conducted. A total of 2,500 vulnerable children, including those who fled from Abyei and the vulnerable children from the host communities, have received used clothes and have been included in recreational, learning and sport activities organized through the children clubs and children welfare committees. A total of 44 recreational/sport/stationary kits and 28 bales of used clothes were distributed to those children in Agok, Twic and Aweil East counties. UNICEF Southern Sudan trained 36 professionals working with children. Procurement of 100 recreational kits, 7 motorbikes, 30 bicycles and 7 digital cameras.
Returns and Reintegration	UNHCR - Establishment and Management of Way Stations and Dispersal of Returnees from Way Stations to Final Destinations 08-HCR-038	\$1,010,739	2,400 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of refugees from Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda by road through transit stations in the CoA to way stations inside the borders of South Sudan and eventually to their final destinations. Assistance for Sudanese returnee vulnerables in transit facilities. Running way stations in Kapoeta, Pagak, Magwi, Juba and Nimule. Managing transport fleet of 160 including provision of fuel to ensure the safe and dignified return. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,400 refugees from Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda were returned home. Assistance provided to refugees in way stations including provision of wet feeding Way stations were rehabilitated and maintained. The transport fleet of 160 vehicles was maintained and operated.

Water and Sanitation	<p>UNICEF - Integrated WASH Project for Conflict-Affected Population in Darfur Region</p> <p>08-CEF-031-D</p>	\$672,841	39,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18,500 affected people will have access to safe water through regular chlorination of water sources and operation and maintenance of existing water facilities. 11,500 affected people will be provided with safe water through the construction of new water facilities. 9,000 people in Abu Suroj, Tandulti, Sirba, Abuzar, Saraf Jidad, Ryad and Krenek will have access to temporary household latrines to ensure that sanitation condition in these areas is not compromised as a result of the displacement. 1,600 school children will be provided with sanitation facilities by construction of four school latrines at two schools. 39,000 persons will be reached with hygiene education messages through awareness activities during three months to ensure more effective hygiene practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18,500 affected people with access to safe water through regular chlorination of water sources and operation and maintenance of existing water facilities. 14,500 affected people provided with safe water through construction of 3 mini water yards (in Adikong, Armankol and Tanjiky) and 17 Hand Pumps (5 in Armankol, 3 in Adikong, 1 in Kandobi, 2 in Derisay, 2 in Noor Elhuda, and 4 in Kongy). 11,250 people in Adekong, Tandulti, Tanjeki, Kondobe, Derisay and Krenek provided with temporary household latrines for safe excreta disposal through construction of 1,750 household latrines and rehabilitation of 500 household latrines. 2,000 school children provided with sanitation facilities through construction of five school latrines at schools in Adikong, Armankul and Tandulti. 39,000 persons reached by community-based hygiene promoters through household visits and focus group discussion with hygiene education messages along with provision of soap to enhance good hygiene practice during a three-month period.
	<p>UNICEF - Emergency Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Response to Abyei Crisis</p> <p>08-CEF-044-B</p>	\$1,144,761	37,500 out of whom 28,125 women and 9,375 men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid installation of sanitation facilities for both current and potentially affected IDPs and their host communities. Provision of adequate levels of safe water supplies for current and potentially future IDPs and their host communities Maintenance of adequate stocks of WASH supplies in the forward support positions (Wau, Wunrock, Agok, Turarlei and Twic counties). Sustenance of continuous UNICEF technical assistance presence in conflict zone and dedicated support for WASH operations in both Juba and the Wau Zonal office. Where needed other WASH staff from other locations in Sudan including the North Sudan Area will be integrated in the ongoing technical support. Assurance of overall WASH sector resources to maintain the capability of responding to other Emergencies both ongoing (Cholera outbreaks in Juba, Magwi, etc.) and new ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of safe drinking water for 3,500 people. Rehabilitation and repair of seven hand pumps. Upgrading of six boreholes into motorized systems. Construction of seven new boreholes providing water for an additional 3,500 people. Construction of 10 new water points. Rehabilitation of 15 wells benefiting 12,500 people. 2,500 people were provided with access to improved sanitation facilities through the construction of 150 household toilets and 4 school toilets. Distributed 700,000 sachets of water purification treatment chemicals. The distributed purification chemicals are sufficient to support 1,167 households for one month. Over 50 hygiene promoters have been trained and have been disseminating basic hygiene messages to community members and distributing drinking water purifiers to households. A total of 25 water source management committees and 75 pump mechanics have been trained to carry out basic preventive maintenance as well as manage routine operations of the water and sanitation facilities.

Annex II – List of Implementing Partners

	Project	Amount disbursed	Implementing Partner	Primary Activity	Amount Forwarded
CCS	WFP – Humanitarian Air Services 08-WFP-040	\$2,000,000	No Partners	Not Applicable	\$0
	WFP – Humanitarian Air Services 08-WFP-042	\$535,000	No Partners	Not Applicable	\$0
E	UNICEF - Education in Emergency - West Darfur 08-CEF-031-E	\$303,705	State Ministry of Education	Rehabilitation of teachers' offices	\$208,017
	UNICEF - Education in Emergency for IDPs' and Host Communities' Children 08-CEF-044-E	\$253,059	State Ministries of Education	Distribution of materials	\$0
FSL	WFP - Food Assistance - Conflict Affected and Displaced Populations 08-WFP-039	\$5,093,062	NGOs	General Food Distribution	\$0
	WFP - Food Assistance - Conflict Affected and Displaced Populations 08-WFP-058	\$1,658,500	SC-US	General Food Distribution	\$0
			MSF-CH	Therapeutic Feeding	\$0
HN	UNICEF - Integrated Essential Health Services for Conflict-affected Populations in Darfur 08-CEF-031-B	\$474,891	State Ministry of Health/NGOs	EPI acceleration campaign	\$36,900
			State Ministry of Health (SMoH)	Malaria survey	\$5,073
			State and Federal MoH	Training on PHC delivery	\$10,417
	UNICEF - Darfur Emergency Nutrition and Recovery Project 08-CEF-031-C	\$88,864	SMOH, CRS, and Concern	Procurement and distribution of equipment and supplies	\$65,202
			State Ministry of Health	Assessments, monitoring, evaluation and distribution	\$9,597
	WHO - Emergency health response to escalation in conflict 08-WHO-024	\$347,250	SMOH, Medair and CAM	Immunization, rehabilitation, equipment/supplies provision and trainings on PHC/CDC	\$0
	UNICEF - Health and Nutrition emergency support to Abyei 08-CEF-044-A	\$582,896	ACF-USA	Management of malnutrition	\$270,000
			Individual Contractors, and WFP	Transportation of supplies	\$46,064
	WHO - Disease Control, Prevention and Epidemic Preparedness and Response Programme 08-WHO-034	\$620,662	Ministry of Health	Coordination	\$0
			ADRA	Supporting the PHC	\$140,000
			GOAL	Supporting the PHC	\$123,296
NS	UNICEF - Procurement of Non-Food Items 08-CEF-031-A	\$445,785	JLC	Coordination of NFI pipeline	\$0
			Care International	Warehousing and logistics	\$0
	IOM - NFI support to Abyei Displaced 08-IOM-015	\$395,900	WVS, DCV, GOAL	NFIs Distribution	No data
	UNICEF - Emergency NFI and Shelter Procurement and Dispatch for Response to the Abyei Displacements 08-CEF-044-C	\$268,511	WVS, DCV, GOAL	NFIs Distribution	No data
PHR	UNICEF - Protection of Children Affected by the Abyei Crisis 08-CEF-044-D	\$128,828	Ministry of Social Development	Psychosocial support and reintegration activities	\$80,648
			Office of Social Welfare	Procurement of equipment	\$20,172
			Ministry of Social Development	Procurement of equipment	\$25,065
RR	UNHCR - Establishment and Management of Way Stations and Dispersal of Returnees from Way Stations to Final Destinations 08-HCR-038	\$1,010,739	GTZ	Management of transport fleet and running of way stations in Juba, and Nimule	\$830,039
			Handicap International/ATLAS Logistics	Management of way station in Bor, Jonglei State	\$70,000
			ADRA Japan	Management of way station in ???	\$100,000
WS	UNICEF - Integrated WASH Project for Conflict-Affected Population in Darfur 08-CEF-031-D	\$672,841	Medair and CAM	Operation/maintenance of hand pumps	Materials
			Save the children US	Construction of latrines	Materials
	UNICEF - Emergency Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Response in Abyei - 08-CEF-044-B	\$1,144,761	CRS	Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, constructing toilets	\$363,064
	TOTAL	\$16,025,254			\$2,403,554