

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

SOUTHERN SUDAN: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES AND AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

16 June 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 05EA025; Operations Update no. 3; Period covered: 18 January to 17 May 2006; Appeal coverage: 13.7%.

[<Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website>](#)

Appeal history:

- Launched on 7 November 2005 – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/05/05EA025> – for CHF 8,383,957 (USD 6,418,345 or EUR 5,433,127) for 12 months to assist 650,000 beneficiaries.
- Operations Update no. 1 – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/05/05EA02501.pdf> – dated 30 November 2005.
- Operations Update no. 2 – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/05/05EA02502.pdf> – dated 17 January 2006 revised the appeal budget from CHF 8,383,957 to CHF 13,007,219 (USD 9,914,039 or EUR 8,356,710) and extended the timeframe until 31 December 2006.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 500,000.

Outstanding needs: CHF 11,229,987 (USD 9,271,020 or EUR 7,203,327).

Related Emergency Appeal: South Sudan: Cholera; <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRSD001.pdf>.

Operational Summary: In January 2006, a sub-delegation in Juba was established with the deployment of the head of sub-delegation. Since that time, the sub-delegation has been strengthened with the deployment of water and sanitation (WatSan) delegate in March and a logistics delegate in April.

The impact of the sub-delegation to the local surroundings of Juba was immediate as with the outbreak of a cholera epidemic in Juba. The team became the focal point for technical advice and response to the local branch of the Sudanese Red Crescent¹ (SRC) and other stakeholders. Although, still in its early stages of development, the sub-delegation has undertaken field assessments in other towns of the south such as Wau and Malakal where SRC branches are located and the number of returnees is expected to be high.

Although the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed in 2005, travelling by road in Southern Sudan is still hampered by insecurity and poor roads. With the coming of the wet season in May, travel will be further limited. To date, the number of returnees has not reached the figures predicted; this has been attributed to the poor infrastructure in many returning destinations as well as continued insecurity and the outbreak of a number of health epidemics, including cholera and meningitis.

¹ Sudanese Red Crescent - refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=161>

**Southern Sudan: Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees and Affected Communities;
Appeal no. 05EA025; Operations Update no. 3**

Sudan remains a complex humanitarian environment, but the International Federation is making genuine efforts to work with the SRC and partner national societies (PNSs) to strengthen its overall position and delivery of assistance. Two long-term WatSan programmes are underway in cooperation with the Netherlands Red Cross and the consortium of Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, present in Yirol.

The Federation has proposed several initiatives and commitments that will hopefully result in real progress, they include:

- SRC national disaster management plan;
- Pan-Sudan health assessment;
- Returnees' assessment/deployment of the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) to the South;
- Resourcing for and staffing of the main delegation in Khartoum and the sub-delegation in Juba;
- National mobilization of volunteers – and the upgrading of their skills – to build a critical mass of village health workers.

However, two significant obstacles remain. Firstly, the approval of the Federation's legal status, and secondly, the matter of a memorandum between the national society (NS) in Khartoum and the government of South Sudan (GoSS) – a document that would secure the principle of a united NS, covering the whole of Sudan and providing full, legitimate access to all vulnerable groups. Both issues have impacted adversely on the Federation's ability to maintain momentum in Sudan, and more concretely, have delayed the issuing of the special Pan-Sudan Appeal, designed to capture the ongoing and planned programmes. The Federation will convene a high level meeting with the SRC leadership in the coming days to find solutions.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- ***In Sudan:*** Kamal Balla, President, Sudanese Red Crescent, Khartoum; Email: srcs@sudanmail.net; Phone: + 249.183.77.20.11; Fax: + 249.183.77.28.77.
- ***In Sudan:*** Mathew Varghese, Federation Head of Sudan Delegation, Khartoum; Email: mathew.varghese@ifrc.org; Phone: +249.11.77.10.33; Fax: +249.11.77.04.84.
- ***In Kenya:*** Anitta Underlin, Head of East Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email: anitta.underlin@ifrc.org; Phone +254.20.283.51.24; Fax +254.20.271.84.15 or Steve Penny, Disaster Management Coordinator, East Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email: steve.penny@ifrc.org; Phone: +254.20.283.51.17; Fax: +254.20.271.84.15.
- ***In Geneva:*** Per Allan Olsson, Partnership Coordinator for Sudan, Email: pa.olsson@ifrc.org; Phone: +41.22.730.43.92; Fax: +41.22.733.03.95.

This operation is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- **Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.**
- **Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**
- **Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.**
- **Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.**

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

**Southern Sudan: Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees and Affected Communities;
Appeal no. 05EA025; Operations Update no. 3**

Background

This Emergency Appeal was revised against the background of findings from in-depth assessments and review missions by the Federation's Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), comprising of a Returnees Assessment Team (RAT) and an Operations Team (OT) that took place in November 2005².

According to the FACT team assessments, potable water is scarce, with women and children spending many hours in the day fetching and carrying water from distant sources. This has had an impact on children's education as they have to spend many hours out of school. It has also affected agricultural production and the welfare of livestock. Sanitation facilities are non-existent in many of these villages and there is little understanding of the health risks.

Approximately four million people have been displaced by the civil war and over two million have died. A projection of 580,000 internally displaced persons (IDP) and refugees returning from May 2005 to March 2006³ was made based on a number of sources including the World Food Programme's (WFP) current caseload and planning figures, the Sustainable Returns Team (SRT) tracking mechanism, the work of Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) during 2004 and 2005, the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) report of May 2005, 'A study of the number of returnees travelling along certain routes' and the IOM survey of returnees' intentions carried out in June 2005. This movement was anticipated to be a combination of:

- North-South returns (58% of total number of returns);
- South-South returns (26%);
- Neighbouring country-South returns (16%).

Operational developments

Although the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed in 2005, travel in the south of Sudan is still dependent on the stability of the situation which changes regularly. Security issues in the South Sudan continue to limit the ability of the delegation staff to travel and access some regions, and this is especially the case for Equatorial State, near the Ugandan border, where insecurity continues to hamper access to communities around Yambio and Yei. The issue of changing security conditions was also highlighted by an incident on 15 March which occurred at the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) compound in Yei, where a guard and a logistics officer were killed. There are also security concern to the east and south of Juba⁴.

At present, the memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) and the SRC is still not signed. With the signing of the CPA, in the absence of this formal understanding of the SRC role in the current situation of the South, the implementation of the returnees programme is not as progressive as it could be.

Despite recent indications of improvements in the socio-economic conditions in Southern Sudan, these improvements are small and isolated. In general, the region continues to suffer some of the worst poverty and socio-economic conditions in Africa and the needs are enormous in the areas of basic infrastructure development, food security, health/water service development, education/construction of schools, livelihood support and recovery. With the end of major conflicts, resources were diverted back from maintaining military needs to extending the physical infrastructure and primary services. Due to the short time of implementation, at this stage, the impact of increased government spending on southern development is limited as the task is so vast and the needs so immediate.

There has been a steady movement of returnees, mainly from the North, back to the southern states. The predicted numbers have not, at this stage, materialized due to the issues of security and underdevelopment. The returnees who have moved south continue to maintain lives in the North as a means of insurance against unforeseen problems that may be encountered on their return to the South. As at this stage, returning is voluntary, and a number of people are moving to and from the southern states as an interim measure to build up their ability to permanently move to the South.

¹ Returnees Assessment Team report - <https://www-secure.ifrc.org/dmis/response/operations/ops.asp#sudan>

³ UN, Support for spontaneous returns 2005/2006 operational plan, 4 July 2005

⁴ Sudan humanitarian overview March-April 2006; Volume 2, Issue 3; UN-OCHA

Southern Sudan: Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees and Affected Communities; Appeal no. 05EA025; Operations Update no. 3

State governments are actively advocating for the return of people to their states. The governor of Unity State travelled to Khartoum to organize the return of more than 2,000 IDPs. In Wau, approximately 500 people have returned from Khartoum. Some will be proceeding to Tonj in Warrap State while others decided to remain in Wau County. Returnees continue to arrive in Aweil and Malualkon from Khartoum. So far, over 2,400 returnees have been registered in Aweil and over 3,000 in Malualkon. 422 returnees from Khartoum were registered this week at the Malakal wharf and bus station. Approximately 2,000 returnees were reported to have arrived in Khorfulus (New Fanjak). With the wet season about to begin, it is predicted that fewer people will be returning. This will allow the Federation and the SRC to review the programme in light of the developments of the past few months and to focus on the development of the SRC network in the South to ensure a more effective and efficient infrastructure to support the implementation of the next phase of the returnees operation.

During this period, a number of health emergencies have arisen including cholera outbreaks in Yei, Juba, Malakal, Torit, Bor and Bipor and other rural areas of the south, followed by meningitis in Wau and Warrap states. With the potential for increased numbers of returnees, the spread of such epidemics is of great concern. The Sudan delegation and the sub-delegation in Juba have had to prioritize the response needs of such emergencies over the longer rehabilitation strategies of the returnees programme. In cooperation with the SRC branch network in the south of the country and the SRC South Sudan programme coordinator, the partners including UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Swedish Free Mission, WFP, Sudan AID and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) have made a valuable contribution in the response to both emergencies.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Goal: Through assistance to the Sudanese Red Crescent, contribute towards improvement of the health status and food security of the returnees and affected communities.

Information management

Objective 1: Provide timely and accurate information which will help people make informed decisions on when and how to return or settle in the area of their choice in close collaboration with partners and to inform operational planning of SRC and other organizations.

Expected result: Returnees are informed and host communities encouraged to welcome returnees and a returnee assistance information collection and management system is established in close cooperation with other agencies such as the United Nations Office of Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs UNOCHA) and IOM.

Progress

- A mobile group of trainers was established in Juba to assist in the development and training of volunteers.
- 50 volunteers participated in home visits to provide health education as well as chlorination of water in households and water collection points covering townships, rural villages and IDP residences in Juba and Terekaka.
- An assessment of the SRC facilities in Terekaka, Yirol and Rumbek areas in the South was undertaken.
- The SRC participated in data collection during the cholera outbreak in the South, and was a member of the GoSS/Ministry of Health-led coordination committee for South Sudan during the cholera and meningitis outbreaks. The national society also established a health emergency technical committee in Khartoum whose immediate focus was on cholera in South Sudan.
- The southern branches of the national society including Rumbek, Juba and Malakal collected data on IDP and returnees movements. This data was shared among partners.
- The SRC was a member of the GoSS/Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources-led coordination committee for South Sudan.
- The Sudan delegation developed media releases for local media regarding the spread of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), meningitis and avian influenza, which included suggested strategies to reduce the chance of contamination.

**Southern Sudan: Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees and Affected Communities;
Appeal no. 05EA025; Operations Update no. 3**

Impact

- The SRC branch in Juba as well as the Federation's Juba sub-delegation have strengthened their position with other stakeholders, many of whom consider the Red Cross/Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement as a partner of choice and alliance in planning and implementing activities – both relief and development – in South Sudan.

Constraints

- The slow deployment of delegates to the sub-delegation hindered the ability of the Sudan delegation to provide technical assistance to the national society in developing projects in the south. This slowed down implementation of planned activities.
- Regular interruptions of e-mail, fax, satellite system and phone communications has put an extra burden on the sub-delegation, causing delays in reporting and daily communication with partners.
- The existing roads are in a bad state and it is anticipated that the approaching rainy season will make road transport even more challenging.

Assistance en route

Objective 2: Provide essential non-food items to especially vulnerable groups passing through eight way stations.

Expected result: Especially vulnerable returnees are more resilient to environmental risks having received non-food items.

Progress

- At present, 4,000 people have been registered for return to Jonglie State from Juba. The national society is assisting Dinka Bor returnees on the scheduled weekly barge from Juba to Bor.
- The Malakal branch volunteers provided non-food items such as soap and oral rehydration salts (ORS) to 330 households covering 1,650 people in Malakal town.
- The Wau branch continued with the distribution of non-food items to IDP and returnees, including 1,500 pieces of soap, 1,500 sachets of ORS and 4,000 chlorine tablets.

Impact

- Returnees and IDP now have a better beginning to their lives, after returning to their home areas.
- Receiving basic tools and other non-food items makes it easier for the returnees and IDP to start rebuilding their lives.

Constraints

- The SRC has branches in only five states in South Sudan. Thus, its activities are presently limited to a few selected areas. There is an urgent need to expand the SRC activities to all 10 states in South Sudan. This has however delayed due to lack of signing of a MoU between the GoSS and the SRC.
- Lack of adequate training of volunteers in disaster preparedness and relief due to the two decades of conflict.
- Lack of active mobilization of volunteers for SRC/IDP activities due to inconsistencies in coverage and networks of SRC volunteers in the south.
- Inadequate equipping of branch offices and lack of staff in some offices, to undertake IDP programmes.

Objective 3: To improve the health status of the returnees and host communities through provision of basic health care services, primary health education, water and sanitation and health posts at 8 way stations and 4 mobile clinics.

Expected result: Health status of the returnees and host communities is improved.

**Southern Sudan: Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees and Affected Communities;
Appeal no. 05EA025; Operations Update no. 3**

Progress

Bentiu: The SRC Bentiu branch conducted a health education and clean-up campaign covering five residential zones in Bentiu. The SRC Bentiu branch also distributed 5,000 pieces of soap to 21 targeted communities.

Juba: The SRC Juba branch conducted market area clean-ups and health and hygiene awareness in Juba. Training in water chlorination was given to volunteers in Juba by the SRC staff as part of its response to the cholera outbreak. House-to-house hygiene education dissemination was also conducted.

Malakal: Training in water chlorination was given to volunteers in Malakal by the SRC staff as part of its response to the cholera outbreak.

Wau: The SRC Wau branch provided primary health care (PHC) in Momoi village with assistance from the Danish Red Cross. Additionally, the branch participated in a measles vaccination campaign with other stakeholders in May 2006.

Impact

- The SRC is better placed to respond to the needs of vulnerable communities as a result of its involvement during the cholera health emergency. The model derived from that response has the potential to be replicated with great effect in future health emergency responses.

Constraints

- Lack of functional road transport networks hinders the delivery of relief goods to the final distribution points for IDP.
- Long delivery times of needed materials and lack of standardized kits.
- Lack of adequate educational material for the health educators.

Objective 4: To provide essential WatSan services at 8 way stations.

Expected result: Clean water and adequate sanitation facilities provided for returnees at way stations.

Progress

Juba: The SRC conducted an assessment of boreholes and latrines in Juba. The NS also initiated the process of creating water committees in Juba town and villages. The first pilot Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) training targeting the SRC Juba branch volunteers took place in Juba in April.

Wau: The SRC Wau branch conducted health and hygiene training including HIV/AIDS awareness. The branch, in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), maintains and repairs hand pumps within the targeted communities.

Impact

- Intensified training and sensitization of the SRC volunteers in WatSan issues, especially chlorination of water at household level, helped during the high peak of the cholera outbreak.
- The deployment of a WatSan delegate for South Sudan in March facilitated the planning of a comprehensive WatSan strategy for South Sudan in general, and Juba in particular.

Constraints

- Access to areas, especially outside major towns due to poor road conditions and mines.
- Insecurity in the southern part of Sudan near the Ugandan border.

Assistance at final destination

Objective 5: Improve health education and health status of returnees and the host communities through provision of community based first aid and health education.

Expected result: Returnees have improved health status and health knowledge and practice.

**Southern Sudan: Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees and Affected Communities;
Appeal no. 05EA025; Operations Update no. 3**

Progress

Bentiu: The SRC Bentiu branch conducted training for 50 volunteers in Community Based First Aid (CBFA) in April in Bentiu.

Juba: Two trainings of trainers (TOTs) were planned for Juba branch staff in April and May, in collaboration with the ICRC.

Impact

- Awareness creation on health issues and improved health knowledge by the SRC volunteers.

Constraints

- Lack of printed health educational material in local languages.
- Lack of standardized health information system and systematic data collection.

Objective 6: Improve health situation and practices in water management and hygiene for returnees and the host communities through provision of clean water and sanitation facilities and hygiene education.

Expected result: Returnees have improved health status, access to clean water and sanitation facilities and improved knowledge and practice in hygiene.

Progress

- The WatSan delegate has undertaken a local review of needs and developed a plan for the implementation of activities to meet the WatSan needs in the south.

Constraints

- Delay in delivery of equipment and materials ordered.
- The identification process for new borehole sites and assessment of existing boreholes took longer than anticipated.

Objective 7: To ensure that logistic facilities are in place and comply with the Federation's guidelines and distribute family returnee kits of non-food items.

Expected result: Supplies and materials for returnees and host communities are transported to warehouses and distribution sites for RCRC operations and those of key humanitarian organisations and family returnee kits are distributed.

Progress

- A logistics delegate has been deployed to South Sudan to develop a plan for the implementation of logistic activities.
- An assessment of the SRC Khartoum warehouse system and logistic capabilities was undertaken in late April/early May.
- An assessment of logistic capacities available in the sub-delegation in Juba was undertaken in May.

Constraints

- Lack of trucks to transport bulk items.
- Lack of fuel (diesel).
- Lack of proper car maintenance services.
- Lack of local technical expertise.

Objective 8: Improve food security situation of returnees and host communities in high risk locations through distribution of food items and implement food for work projects in cooperation with WFP.

Expected result: The food security of selected communities and families are improved through food security interventions and food for work projects.

**Southern Sudan: Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees and Affected Communities;
Appeal no. 05EA025; Operations Update no. 3**

Progress

- Initial discussions with WFP have been undertaken to open dialogue regarding appropriateness of the Food for Work Projects in SRC-implemented programmes and projects.
- An assessment of food requirements in South Sudan was completed in May by WFP/FAO⁵.

Constraints

- The movement of refugees, returnees and IDP often takes place randomly, and their numbers are often exaggerated and inaccurate.
- Not all refugees, returnees and IDP want to be registered, and so they are left out during the provision of humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable groups.

Organizational development

Objective 9: To strengthen the capacity of SRC branches in Juba, Wau, Malakal, Bantiu, Raja, Ed Damazin, Kaduguli and to establish new branches in Bor, Pibor, Torit, Aweil, Rumbek.

Expected result: Existing branches have been strengthened and the new branches have been established especially in former Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) areas (Bor, Pibor, Torit, Aweil and Rumbek).

Progress

- The sub-delegation is funding the position of the SRC South Sudan programme coordinator.
- The sub-delegation provided technical support to the SRC Juba branch coordinator in reviewing the volunteer per diem and recruitment system.
- The sub-delegation assisted the SRC in the development of strategies to strengthen its Malakal and Juba branches.

Impact

- The deployment of the South Sudan programme coordinator to Juba has improved coordination in the branch.

Constraints

- Long distances and bad road networks are a hindrance to reaching all branches and sub-branches.
- Unreliable and haphazard flight connections (ICRC, UNMIS⁶, WFP, Commercial) to major towns.
- Lack of competent and reliable human resource to coordinate branch offices.
- Unreliable communication systems

Objective 10: To assist SRC and the Federation delegation in the management of the plan of action through the monitoring and reporting with partners and stakeholders.

Expected result: SRC and the Federation are supported to implement the plan of action and monitoring reporting and movement coordination is successfully achieved.

Progress

- The sub-delegation based in Juba was established in late January 2006, and during March and April, two technical delegates in WatSan and logistics were appointed. Administration and finance support has been scaled up to ensure a more effective and efficient system is in place at the delegation.
- The arrival of the WatSan delegate has seen the development of a comprehensive strategy and plan of action for the WatSan component of the operation.
- The sub-delegation has undertaken support visits to the SRC branches in Malakal, Wau, Terekaka, Yirol and Rumbek.

⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization

⁶ United Nations Mission in Sudan

**Southern Sudan: Humanitarian Assistance to Returnees and Affected Communities;
Appeal no. 05EA025; Operations Update no. 3**

Impact

- The sub-delegation has been progressively strengthened with the appointment of technical staff.

Constraints

- Very slow recruitment process at the field level. The Head of the South Sudan sub-delegation was the only one in the office from January to March. This negatively affected planning and implementation of the operation and consequently, delayed reporting.
- The lack of a health delegate has caused delay in the integration of health and WatSan programmes in South Sudan.

Federation Coordination

The Sudan delegation has been a member of the UNHCR/Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) - led coordination committee of aid to the IDP/returnees/refugee programme (RRWG) and the GoSS/Ministry of Health-led coordination committee for South Sudan for AWD/cholera and meningitis. The Sudan delegation is also represented in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Management Group led by the UN Resident Coordinator and United Nations Joint Logistics Meeting (UNJLM).

The sub-delegation regularly participates in meetings held in Juba with SRRC, UNMIS, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, WFP, Netherlands Red Cross, OCHA and a large number of international non-governmental organizations operating in health, water and sanitation. Monthly meetings are held with Movement partners including the SRC, the Netherlands Red Cross and the ICRC.

The Government of South Sudan (GoSS) is establishing itself in Juba, with the line ministries beginning to deploy staff in Juba to coordinate sectoral activities. The SRC and the Sudan delegation have formed close links with line ministries on operational and programme issues.

With the arrival of the WatSan delegate, the sub-delegation is developing close relations with all organizations and agencies operational in Juba in the water sector such as the Department of Rural Water, Central Equatoria, the Swedish Free Mission (SFM), *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF), UNICEF and ADRA.

The SRC continues to provide human resource assistance to other organizations, both in distribution of food and non-food items. The branch of SRC Bentiu has also collaborated with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and WFP in conducting community workshops on the role of UNMIS within the context of the CPA, and a population count in Bentiu town respectively. The SRC Juba branch volunteers assisted partners in distributing of non-food items in Merikio, Rokon, Sirimon and Kuda, including 550 plastic sheets, 2,160 pieces of soap, 950 sickles, 534 rakes, 534 slashers, 534 axes, 236 jerry cans, 534 cooking pots, 250 blankets, 500 bed sheets, 1,250 clothes and 100 mosquito nets.

The Sudan delegation, jointly with the SRC, monitors new developments related to IDP/returnees/refugees programmes and both are ready to participate with resources available through partnership agreements.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

Sudan - Assistance to returnees

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05EA025

PLEDGES RECEIVED

30/05/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
-------	----------	----------	------	-----------	------	---------

CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->					TOTAL COVERAGE	
					13,007,219	13.7%
BRITISH - RC		5,000	GBP	11,370	11.11.05	ASSESSMENT TEAM
BRITISH - RC		9,606	GBP	21,699	01.12.05	DELTA STATES INITIATIVES
FINNISH - GOVT		327,764	EUR	517,540	17.05.06	
JAPANESE - RC		211,800	USD	277,882	02.12.05	
MONACO - RC		20,000	EUR	31,130	30.12.05	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		55,563	NZD	48,665	02.02.06	
PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE				2,294	31.01.06	
SOUTH AFRICAN - GOVT				62,130	27.03.06	
SPANISH - PRIVATE DONOR				1,765	07.12.05	
SWEDISH - GOVT		2,000,000	SEK	324,000	11.11.05	
SWEDISH - RC		1,933,200	SEK	318,978	17.01.06	
USA - PRIVATE DONORS		13,285	USD	17,257	20.04.06	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				1,634,710	CHF	12.6%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AMERICAN - RC				4,350		50 TARPULINS, 3 DISPENSARY TENTS
FINLAND	DELEGATES			38,800		
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATES			53,800		
SWITZERLAND	DELEGATES			36,800		
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		6,753	USD	8,772	11.04.06	DIRECT ASSISTANCE : AMBULANCE
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				142,522	CHF	1.1%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	