

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

SUDAN: DROUGHT

27 November, 2001

This Ops Update is intended for reporting on emergency appeals.

Appeal No. 11/01

Launched on 2 March for CHF 5,582,404 for 6 months. (Appeal target included WFP-resourced food valued at CHF 3,000,000). Programme of food distribution in the Red Sea Area was extended until end of December 2001.

DREF Allocated: CHF 29,000 (for initial evaluation mission)

Beneficiaries: 289,000

Operations Update No. 3; Period covered: 18 June-31 October 2001.

Last Ops Update (No. 2) issued 18 June 2001; Next Ops Update (No. 4) and/or the Final Report expected in January 2002.

“At a Glance”

Appeal coverage: 98.7%

Related Appeals: 01.17/2001, Annual Appeal for Sudan and 24/2001, Flood Appeal

Outstanding needs: The timely and effective response to the Federation’s appeal in support of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has enabled the drought activities to be implemented as planned. An evaluation of the water component of the project will be carried out in January 2002 as the final activity covered under this appeal. At the same time a reassessment of the situation in the different areas is recommended in order to plan in time for interventions needed in the future. A final report will be issued shortly after.

Operational Developments:

Red Sea State

Crucial summer rains were about six weeks late but heavy rains were reported in Sinkat and Tokar provinces in August. The rains increased the water levels of some wells and diluted the saline levels. In October, heavy rains contributed to a significant increase in the water level of the artificial lake behind the dam in Sinkat. In addition, the rains have supported the growth of grass and pasture in that area. While in South Tokar heavy rains and flooding were reported, people are still suffering from water shortages in Rural Port Sudan and North Tokar, where many wells remain dry. Water is still a major determinant for rural urban migration. Over a ten-day period in August, the water situation deteriorated in Sinkat locality forcing the local authorities to truck water from Port Sudan.

The Red Sea State experienced a rapid deterioration in food security due to the progressive impact of the drought. By July 2001, the food insecurity had reached emergency levels. Displacements of entire families to urban centers was dramatic, with people facing a desperate condition. Livestock, the main source of livelihood, was completely depleted or fetching very poor trading prices (6 goats to 1 bag of 90 kg sorghum). A joint WFP/SRCS/OXFAM food needs assessment study to determine changes in vulnerability was conducted at the end of July. The mission found an increased level of vulnerability with no assets, resources or wealth for coping and the food gap was estimated to be 70-100% in most population groups. An additional caseload of IDP's in Sinkat province was found to be in need of food distribution.

Consequently the following decisions were taken:

- Immediate change from half to full ration food distribution.
- Increase the number of beneficiaries from 109,000 to 123,000 by adding 14,000 displaced.
- Prolong the period of food assistance until the end of December.

An amendment to the Letter of Agreement (LoA) between WFP, the SRCS, and the Federation has been signed, in which the effective period of assistance was extended till December, the caseload increased to 123,000 and half rations changed to full rations.

Migration trends of whole families searching for labour opportunities continues to be reported. Some livestock herders in Derudeb are moving south in search of water and green pasture. Market surveys reveal a slight decrease in the prices of sorghum (from Sudanese Dinars 6,000 to 5,600 per 90 kg bag in September), probably due to the food aid intervention. Goat prices now show a minor increase.

Darfur

Water, pasture and grazing land remain limited and only available in certain pockets of North Darfur. At the end of August the rainy season normally is over in the states of North and South Darfur. In many parts of North Darfur, poor, uneven rainfall patterns and long dry spells were recorded. Crop failure is prevalent north and east of El Fasher, while Darelsalam and Tawilla Rural Councils received good and medium quantity and distribution of rain respectively. In these areas and west of El Fasher prospects in terms of harvest appear positive, though some pest attacks and diseases do occur.

North and east of El Fasher, monitoring of the situation indicates aborted vegetative growth of cereals, poor grazing lands and empty hafirs, especially in El Fasher, Seyah and Mellit Rural Council.

As high priced cereals remain available only in the central markets, wild foods (mainly mukhiet (a shrub producing seeds which are ground up and mixed with water)) are still used to supplement the limited cereal contents of the meals. Rural markets stood almost devoid of cereals. A decline in animal prices and an increase in the number of animals offered have also been recorded.

During the rainy season (July-September), food movements from Nyala in South Darfur to the villages of North and West Darfur was slow, mainly due to impassable roads and wadis (seasonal rivers). Accessibility improved from the last week of August onwards as did food deliveries into the villages of North Darfur.

Red Cross Red Crescent action w

Since the last operations update, the response to the Federation's appeal has greatly increased and due to the generous donations by Governments and national societies, sufficient funds are now available to conduct the remaining programmes.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society w

The Sudanese Red Crescent is conducting and implementing all operations. Volunteers participated in most of the following activities during the reporting period:

- Registration of beneficiaries for food and seed distribution.
- Field visits and surveys in relation to the food and seed distribution in North Darfur.

- Targeting of most vulnerable families for the seed distribution in collaboration with Agricultural Extensionists in North and South Darfur.
- Post Distribution Monitoring from 11-16 July, Red Sea State.
- Baseline Health and Nutrition Survey, Red Sea State.
- Mobile health clinic programme, Red Sea State.
- A joint assessment mission of SRCS/IFRC/WFP/OXFAM from 25-31 July, Red Sea State.
- A Disaster Management Workshop from 28 May-01 June in South Darfur.
- Community First Aid Training in Nyala from 15 July-5 August.
- Village Health Committee Training at the end of August in Sheria locality, South Darfur.
- Training of beneficiaries in water, health and sanitation issues via nine courses implemented by SRCS, WESP and Department of Environmental Health, North Darfur.

Health w

During the joint needs assessment in July in Red Sea State, health and nutrition indicators were assessed as a measure of the impact of the drought on the population. Severe malnutrition of both adults, especially women, and children was found (overall 25.6% women were underweight of whom 9.7% were severely malnourished). In total for the Red Sea State, figures indicated 15.3% had Global Acute Malnutrition and 3.9% Severe; for Rural Port Sudan: 22.6% Global, 5.6% Severe; for Urban Port Sudan: 11.1% Global, 3.1% Severe. Women were observed to be very thin, anaemic and lethargic. Micro-nutrient deficiencies were uncommonly apparent (for instance, angular stomatitis). Biotot spots (lack of Vitamin A) were common in children. Food and water related diseases were prevalent, as were acute respiratory infections (45%), diarrhoea (25%), malaria (20%) and scabies (5%). Compared to 6 months ago, except for malaria which is on the decline, all diseases showed an upward trend. Tuberculosis is also increasing.

Objective 1 Red Sea State: To improve the access of the most vulnerable groups to primary health services and health education in targeted areas.

After the completion of the first food distribution cycle the mobile health clinic team visited 2,497 patients in seven localities. The activity was carried out in cooperation with the State Ministry of Health and the local councils, who provided a medical assistant and two certified nurses for each locality. Volunteers assisted the medical team and conducted health education sessions at the centres. Drugs were procured locally.

The following diseases/complaints were prominent: ARI, diarrhoea, malaria, urinary tract infections, problems with blood pressure, digestive complaints, eye infections, nutrition blindness, anemia, dental problems, dysentery, ear infections and bronchial pneumonia. Fifteen suspected cases of tuberculosis were transferred to the hospital for further diagnosis. The team also reported that many men have left the area in search of employment elsewhere

The medical team recommended the provision of anemia medicines and vitamins especially for the pregnant and lactating mothers, to increase the quantity of children's medicines and to provide IV fluids, and to consider adding milk to the food basket as there is a lack of milk in the area. The communities highly appreciated the SRCS support, as there are no permanent health facilities in the area.

The second round of the mobile clinic was conducted in September. The field teams reported (*) problems with quantities of medicines: there was an abundance of medicines for children while essential drugs for adults were in short supply (e.g. anemia medicines for pregnant women were not sufficient). The recommended and ordered Vitamin A for west and south-east Sinkat did not arrive in time, but will be distributed on 13 November, in conjunction with the 9th polio campaign (*the report is available in Arabic and will be analyzed and translated as soon as possible*).

It is recommended that the list of medicines needed for the third round should be established in cooperation with the local health authorities. The health department of SRCS is conducting an analysis of the first report and will submit morbidity data, advice and comments.

The main constraint of the operation is the sheer vastness of area of coverage plus the fact that nearly no permanent health care is being provided in these areas.

Objective 2 Southern Darfur: Reduce community health vulnerabilities, including those related to communicable and water borne diseases, and institute a surveillance regime.

The branch conducted a CBFA training in Nyala from 15 July to 5 August for 40 SRCS volunteers and community leaders from Sheria, Muhageria, Netega and Beileil localities. The trainees are expected to train others and thus spread the health messages.

In Sheria two workshops for Village Health Committees were held at the end of August. The intention of the workshops was to promote community participation, increase awareness of how to prevent diseases and to intensify health education at grass root level. Sixty community leaders, beneficiaries and volunteers from the targeted 15 villages participated in the workshops.

In cooperation with the FAO (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) the establishment of a surveillance system has started, especially for Sheria province, which is prone to drought. Formats have been designed and will be improved with the help of a local advisor.

Objective 3 Northern Darfur: Promote sustainable water supply and increase community awareness of health promoting hygiene practices.

Nine training courses have been carried out, involving a total of 360 volunteers, community leaders and members of health committees. Each course lasted for seven days and all were conducted in villages where rehabilitation and maintenance of water sources activities were being carried out. This consisted of the following training components:

- Health and sanitation issues with special attention for water borne diseases.
- The role of the SRCS in the community.
- Maintenance and operation of rural water sources and hand pumps.
- Management of water sources, imposition and use of water tariff.

The implementation of the courses was carried out as a joint SRCS, WESP (Water and Environmental Sanitation Project), and the Department of Environmental Health effort.

Water-sanitation w

Objective 1 Red Sea State: Provision of emergency water and rehabilitation of selected water sources in targeted areas.

A water engineer from the State Water Corporation familiar with the local water system has been seconded to the project on a part time basis for a period of four months. The recruitment of an independent local consultant/water engineer is underway.

Open wells and hand pumps for rehabilitation have been selected in collaboration with local relief committees (LRCs) and the local government. Due to late arrival of financial contributions, activities in this field were delayed. However, a detailed proposal for rehabilitation of open wells and hand pumps has been submitted, 23 mt of cement and tools for hand digging of wells has been procured and materials have been transported to the field. Work in some of the wells has started, but has been hampered by flooding of wells in some areas. Some spare parts for hand pumps were procured locally and a list of other necessary parts has been forwarded to Khartoum and are in the process of being procured.

The table below shows the present situation:

Locality	Hand dug wells	Hand pumps
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	completed	completed
Sinkat	25 %	100 %
Gebiet	20 %	100 %
Tahamiam	33 %	no pumps scheduled
Hayia	30 %	33 %
Derudeb	30 %	30 %

A planned Food for Work programme in cooperation with WFP (the UN's World Food Programme) for rehabilitation of hand dug wells could not be implemented due to shortage of food. At present casual labour is being used together with community participation from the localities concerned. The situation now looks promising and it is expected that all targets will be met by the end of the year.

In August an agreement on desalination of Sinkat town water was signed between the SRCS/Red Sea State Government and the State Ministry of Planning and Engineering. The agreement specified the role and obligations of each partner as follows:

SRCS:

- Construction of 1,500 metres of pipeline at the selected site.
- Construction of two underground tanks according to specifications required.
- Rehabilitation of the existing elevation tank.

Ministry of Engineering:

- Provision and installation of the desalination machine at the selected site.
- Provision of materials required for desalination.
- Complete rehabilitation of two existing boreholes.
- Provision and installation of two submersible pumps.
- Provision and installation of a 45 KVA generator.

The two boreholes have been fully rehabilitated and the submersible pumps installed. The desalination machine arrived in Sinkat and will be installed in mid-November. 250 UPVC pipes have been procured, 1,500 metres of trench have been dug, and the pipes have been placed and connected. Bricks for the water tanks are ready and production of the tanks started under the supervision of an expert from Port Sudan. Though originally a 45 KVA generator was planned, the technical consultant advised on procuring two smaller ones. One has been installed at the pump site and is ready for testing. The other one, to be connected to the desalination machine, is arriving mid-November. The system is supposed to be operational by end of November.

Objective 2 Northern Darfur: Mitigate distress migration.

The SRCS has employed a part time local water engineer and a programme officer for North Darfur. A water engineer from the State Water Corporation (SWC) was seconded to the project to reassess the project's required inputs and spare parts for the five boreholes. All details, including an implementation timetable were sent to Khartoum. Spare parts were procured in Khartoum and supplied at the end of July. A contract between the SRCS branch and WESP was formally signed on 31 July, in which WESP agreed to undertake all necessary action of rehabilitation and installation of handpumps under the supervision of the SRCS North Darfur State Branch. Project activities started on 01 August and by the end of October the five boreholes were functioning and all 30 hand pumps were rehabilitated.

The demand for water is still high in the state: SRCS received 147 requests from villages and communities in need of new water sources or rehabilitation of the existing ones. Some requests have also recommended the inclusion of fencing, tools for maintenance and fast moving spare parts.

Relief distributions w

A total of eight Letters of Agreement have been signed with FAO and WFP for seed and food distribution in Red Sea State, North, South and West Darfur. Though some problems were faced such as the late arrival of commodities, and transport difficulties, distributions have been carried out successfully as indicated below:

Province	Period	Commodity	Ration size	Quantity (Mt.)	No. of beneficiaries	No. of distribution points
Red Sea Sinkat	June	Food Cereals, Beans, Oil	half	611,48	37,030	23
Red Sea Rural	August	Food Cereals, CSB, Oil	full, but oil half	2'719,07	89,978	18
Red Sea Sinkat	August	Food: Cereals, CSB, Oil	full, but oil half	1'081,42	35,003	23
Red Sea	August	Seeds: Sorghum	9 kg	58,75	32,625*	66
South Darfur	June/July	Food: Cereals, salt pulses, oil	half	216,64	24,688	24
South Darfur	July	Seeds Millet, Sorghum	5 kg	33,8	33,155*	
South Darfur	August	Seeds Millet	3 kg	56	94,005*	81
South Darfur	Sept.	Food: Cereals, Oil, CSB, Salt	full	379,87	24,689	24
North Darfur	July August	Seeds	6 kg	50	41,505*	25
West Darfur	July August	Seeds	5,5 kg	119	108,500*	5

* *Standard Federation format of multiplying households by 5 to represent average family members adopted.*

Objective 1 Red Sea State: To distribute balanced food rations to 109,000 persons and 14,000 IDPs for 6 months in 3 cycles.

The first cycle of food distribution was completed on 29 June, with a total of 1,733.03 mt distributed to 109,000 beneficiaries. A Post Distribution Monitoring study (SRCS/WFP) took place between 11 and 16 July, which showed a positive impact and prevented migration. In Rural Port Sudan about 90% of the beneficiaries were consuming two meals per day and 10% three meals. The part given to kinship was 26%. In Sinkat 84% were taking one to two meals per day and 16% three meals. They gave away 36% to kinship and used 7% for animal feed.

There have been some comments on the suitability of the food basket. The sorghum was received well, as it is the local staple food. The women complained about the peas which were hard to cook and required considerable quantities of firewood in an area where firewood is scarce. Soaking the peas overnight and grinding did not solve the problem.

Between 25 and 31 July 2001, a joint Food Assessment Survey (SRCS/IFRC/WFP/Oxfam) was conducted. The following recommendations were made:

- Immediate food distribution at full ration for two months, targeting drought victims including IDPs.
- The period for food assistance should be extended until December 2001.
- Immediate provision of medicines and vitamin A for women and children.
- Food for work to create lasting outputs such as skills training for women and building or rehabilitating water wells and health facilities.

As there was some confusion and disagreement on identifying and selecting IDPs for food distribution, strict criteria were defined by the SRCS and WFP after which a joint re-registration process took place.

The second food distribution cycle started on 04 August and went smoothly. Pulses were replaced by CSB (corn soya blend), and a full ration was handed out, except for oil, which was only given in half ration due to insufficient supply. Distribution also covered 15,932 IDPs. A local transport contractor played a significant role and food reached the most remote areas without any delay. A second Post Distribution Monitoring exercise by WFP and SRCS has been carried out according to plan.

All arrangements have been made to start with the third cycle distribution. Prior to this, a meeting with WFP, SRCS and IFRC took place to discuss some concerns of the various partners and to ensure a smooth distribution. A consignment of approximately 41 mt of CSB has arrived in Port Sudan and will be distributed during the third cycle in coordination with WFP.

Objective 2 Red Sea State: To restore food self-sufficiency of 6,525 affected households.

In August, the SRCS and FAO distributed 58.75 mt of seeds in four localities and 66 distribution points to 32,625 beneficiaries. Though this objective was not originally included in the plan of action, it was added later due to the deterioration of the food situation.

Objective 3 South Darfur: Mitigate distress migration.

In the months of June and July, the SRCS and WFP distributed 216.63 mt of food in four localities and 24 distribution points to 24,688 beneficiaries. Half rations were given. In September, 379.87 mt was handed out at full ration to 24,689 beneficiaries.

Community leaders and 400 volunteers were involved in the first two distribution cycles, 30 food monitors (5 female and 25 male) participated as well. Distribution was delayed due to late arrival of food, as roads were impassable due to the rain. The amount of food received was less than the planned quantities.

Objective 4 South Darfur: Restore food self-sufficiency of 17,600 severely affected households.

In responding to requests from FAO and Ministry of Agriculture, SRCS distributed 89.8 mt of improved seeds in two cycles to 127,160 beneficiaries. Though the original LoA for the second cycle distribution covered 70 mt and IDPs from Ed Daein were included, only 56 mt were distributed due to insufficient supply. In case of a successful harvest, each household is supposed to return 3 kgs of seeds to the village committee, thus creating reserves at village council level in seed banks.

An agricultural extensionist from the Ministry of Agriculture will provide technical advice, extension services and training to beneficiaries and SRCS volunteers.

The branch started to establish an information system especially for Sheria province, being considered a drought prone area. In collaboration with the FAO, socio-economic indicators were checked and used to design a special format. A local advisor will be consulted to improve this format.

Objective 5 North Darfur: Restore food self-sufficiency of 35,000 severely affected farming households.

Fifty tons of seeds were distributed to 41,505 beneficiary families. In areas with sufficient rain, crops are in early or mid stages of growth, though pests and diseases do occur. Due to the rain, seeds arrived late in some places. In other areas people used the seeds as food, as nothing else was available. Farmers appeared to be interested in agricultural advice and support. Installation of rain-gauges would facilitate data collection.

Objective 6 West Darfur: To restore food self-sufficiency of 21,700 severely affected farming households

SRCS distributed 119 mt of seeds in two cycles to 21,700 households in response to requests of FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture. The operation was partly financed by the FAO, who provided the seeds, transported

them to Nyala and made a financial contribution as well. The Red Cross through the Emergency Appeal covered the main part of dispatch and distribution costs to the targeted villages.

Logistics w

In this emergency situation the need of reliable vehicles is significant as many actions are carried out simultaneously and food distributions cover vast areas and require many people at different places at the same time. Given the difficult terrain, the availability of new vehicles was critical. Four vehicles were provided to the SRCS for state branches in Red Sea (2), North Darfur (1) and South Darfur (1).

Computers and office equipment to be used for data collection in the North Darfur and Red Sea branches, as well as in SRCS Headquarters, have been procured. The need for quick information and continuous contact with the branches was of utmost importance during emergency situations. With an increasing computer literacy through the branch staff and volunteers, the computers are contributing to an efficient and rapid communication and up-to-date reporting, assisted by public telecommunication services which have also improved recently in Sudan.

A generator for the SRCS branch office in Port Sudan has been procured and has been transferred to the office location.

Shelter w

Objective Red Sea State: Provision of local shelter materials (mats) and blankets to 15,000 displaced persons in Sinkat province:

Funds have been allocated for the purchase of the necessary shelter materials. The re-registration process however has postponed the work. It appeared to be a time consuming and complicated process to distinguish between IDPs and people who left their homesteads for other reasons. The Red Sea State branch is now ready to procure the mats and poles. Some 1,450 blankets have been transported to the branch office. The remaining 4,550 will be procured in Khartoum and will be sent to Port Sudan as soon as possible. As the nutritional situation deteriorated and winter is arriving, all efforts are being made to proceed as quickly as possible.

Telecommunications w

Four HF Mobile Radio's have been purchased for installation in the four new vehicles and have been sent to the branches.

Data Collection w

Objective 1 Red Sea State: Improve information availability and quality through strengthening existing community based health/nutrition monitoring system in Sinkat and Red Sea provinces, in close cooperation with government authorities, UN Agencies and NGOs.

A baseline health and nutrition survey was undertaken in the Red Sea area. Prior to this, a data collection workshop took place in Sinkat, including a one day practical training. According to the survey report published in August, 19% of the children are severely malnourished in the rural areas. In Tahamian locality this figure is as high as 37%. The survey shows that due to failure of rain, there is no crop harvest, wells and canals have dried out and animal stock has died. Families rely solely on food distribution. Final analysis and verification of figures in order to obtain the most reliable figures as possible, is still going on. A second survey is being planned after the third cycle of food distribution. A joint needs assessment survey (WFP/SRCS/IFRC/Oxfam) has been conducted as well (*see Health section*). Two Post Distribution Monitoring exercises by WFP and SRCS have been carried out according to plan.

National Society Capacity Building w

In various workshops volunteers were trained in monitoring food distribution, data collection, disaster preparedness, first aid and water, health and sanitation issues. The capacity building and improvement of the overall management is an ongoing process within SRCS. Another priority is the needs identification in emergency situations. As part of that project, a VCA training, financed by DFID, took place in October.

Federation Delegation w

Some delegation national staff were seconded to assist in emergency situations abroad, and to cover a staffing gap a locally available consultant was recruited for two months to function as Programme Officer.

Coordination

All humanitarian organizations in Sudan are striving to coordinate their activities and avoid duplication of efforts. Regular coordination meetings are held between all parties involved (e.g. SRCS, IFRC, WFP, FAO, Ministry of Health, Oxfam, HAC, HAF and the International NGO Forum).

Outstanding needs

According to the latest surveys from the Red Sea State, supplementary nutritional intervention is needed. Sufficient funds are available from this appeal to conduct and implement all the planned programmes. An evaluation of the water component of the project will be carried out in January 2002 as the final activity covered under this appeal. At the same time a reassessment of the situation in the different areas is recommended in order to plan in time for interventions needed in the future. A final report will be issued shortly after.

For further details please contact: Martin Fisher, Phone: 41 22 730 4440 Fax: 41 22 733 03 95; email: fisher@ifrc.org

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

This operation seeks to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or longer-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

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Sudan - drought						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 11/2001		PLEDGES RECEIVED			27.11.2001	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				5'582'404		TOTAL COVERAGE 98.7%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD						
AMERICAN - RC		180'000	USD	308'376	08.06.2001	
AMERICAN - GOVT (USAID)		224'855	USD	365'165	27.09.2001	WATER AND HEALTH
AUSTRALIAN - RC		1'346	AUD	1'210	14.03.2001	
BRITISH - RC		7'138	GBP	17'559	23.04.2001	NUTRITIONAL SURVEY TRAINING, DELEGATE MISSION COSTS
CANADIAN - GOVT/CIDA/IHA		247'500	CAD	288'140	21.06.2001	
DANISH - RC		138'750	DKK	28'583	12.03.2001	
FAO		16'500	USD	26'796	05.07.2001	
FINNISH - RC		33'638	EUR	51'106	11.05.2001	
FRENCH - GOVT		244'846	EUR	371'921	25.09.2001	WATER AND HEALTH
GERMAN - RC		348'876	DEM	267'955	15.08.2001	REHABILITATION OF HANDPUMPS AND OPEN WELLS
ICELANDIC - RC		200'000	ISK	3'364	17.05.2001	
IRANIAN - RC				15'000	05.09.2001	DELEGATE, 3 MONTHS
NETHERLANDS - RC				38'202	27.07.2001	WATER/SANITATION & REHABILITATION OPEN WELLS
NORWAY - GOVT/RC		2'728'846	NOK	513'839	30.05.2001	FOR THE PURCHASE OF WATER PUMPS AND RELATED SPARE PARTS.
SWEDISH - GOVT		1'000'000	SEK	173'700	21.03.01	
TAIWAN, REP. OF CHINA - RC		11'387	USD	20'212	13.08.2001	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2'491'128	CHF	44.6%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SWEDISH - RC				21'191	01.05.2001	RELIEF DELEGATE
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	FOOD	7'000	MTS	3'000'000		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				3'021'191	CHF	54.1%