

UNICEF IMMEDIATE NEEDS IN **SUDAN** JANUARY – MARCH 2005



Summary of UNICEF Financial Needs for First Quarter 2005				
Sector	Financial needs by region (US\$)			
	Darfur	South	Rest of Sudan	Total
Health	14,364,400	22,613,600	13,590,836	50,568,836
Nutrition	2,859,040	4,687,200	2,880,000	10,426,240
Water and Environmental Sanitation	33,226,790	16,870,400	8,000,000	58,097,190
Education	14,766,866	15,669,600	7,378,200	37,814,666
Protection	2,423,250	9,540,000	2,244,655	14,207,905
Shelter and Non-Food Items	45,292,841 ¹	5,585,000	1,415,000	52,292,841
Mine Action	Refer to Child Protection	1,585,600	1,165,100	2,750,700
Rule of Law and Governance	N/A	N/A	1,388,000	1,388,000
Coordination and Common Services	N/A	14,963,200 ²	N/A	14,963,200
Multi-sector support for return and reintegration	N/A	1,445,020	172,250	1,617,270
Total*	112,933,187	92,959,620	38,234,041	244,126,848³

¹ Please see explanation of updated NFI needs on page 9. Actual total immediately required may be somewhat lower than \$112 million.

² Includes around \$5 million from the Security and Staff Safety project (SUD-05/CSS07). This project is listed under UNSECOORD in the Workplan, but reflects UNICEF's contribution to the OLS Security Operation in southern Sudan in 2005.

³ The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 12%. The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

1. Introduction

The signing of the Consolidated Peace Agreement has opened the door for hundreds of thousands of displaced persons to return home. In addition, Sudanese expect a peace dividend in the form of improved basic services, support to livelihoods and a better quality of life in areas covered by the Agreement. However, the hope and possibility of the GOS/SPLM agreement is tempered by the emergency in Darfur, which continues to be one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world today and demonstrates few signs of dissipating in the near future. Political tensions in the Eastern and other regions are high as these areas continue to experience widespread poverty and underdevelopment but little attention is given to meeting their needs. All of these factors point to an immediate and significant expansion of UNICEF implementation capacity in the South and East and renewed high levels of support to Darfur.

A quick and dramatically larger response throughout Sudan must take into account the impending rainy season that renders roads and airstrips impassable. Heavy equipment such as drilling rigs cannot operate in the rainy season, and wet airstrips and muddy roads restrict delivery of supplies. Consequently, large numbers of supplies must be ordered from off-shore and local suppliers in the first quarter of 2005 in order to be delivered before the rains cut off airstrips and roads. Similarly, at least 50-60% of the funds required for construction, training and other operational support will be needed in the first three months to ensure adequate time for planning and securing agreements with partners.

This summary of UNICEF's financial requirements for the first three months of 2005 is intended to complement the UN 2005 Workplan and the newly released UNICEF Humanitarian Action Report. In addition to programme needs, we present specific figures required for staffing and infrastructure because UNICEF needs all of our staff and the offices to support them immediately. Normally, we rely only on small percentages of project budgets to cover these costs gradually throughout the year. However, this means staff salaries are guaranteed for only a few months at a time, and economies of scale cannot be maximized if we purchase only one or two new vehicles several times throughout the year or build just one more office when we hire one more staff member. In order to effectively deliver services at a massive scale throughout Sudan, UNICEF requires an immediate injection of staff and support structures. In light of the extraordinary costs associated with setting up new offices and hiring more senior staff, UNICEF welcomes specific contributions targeted at these needs.

2. South Sudan (both GoS and SPLM controlled areas)

Following the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on 9 January 2005, expectations are high for the impact that UNICEF and other external actors can have in contributing to the peace dividend. A recent survey by the National Democratic Institute in partnership with the SPLM's New Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation suggests the priorities for the people of southern Sudan largely coincide with UNICEF's programme areas: "There is a broad consensus on the short list of issues the GoSS [Government of South Sudan] will need to address urgently. Featuring highest for a majority of participants is education, followed by food, health care, clean water and security, as well as the settling of disputes..."

However, a fragile peace, major social, economic and political change, the expectation of massive population migration – with a corresponding increase in the threat of HIV/AIDS - and previously suppressed conflict present a volatile combination in southern Sudan. In 2005, UNICEF will expand key interventions (in addition to current global projects such as routine immunization and maintenance of water points) to locations outside of our current focus areas in order to help host communities cope with the expected influx of more than 500,000 returnees. Dealing with these returnees is likely to be the major challenge in 2005 for humanitarian agencies and the already overstretched coping mechanisms of southern Sudanese communities.

Programme

Health

In order to provide access to primary health care for 1.8 million people in southern Sudan, UNICEF must immediately procure essential medicines to stock health facilities, vaccines and devices for polio and measles campaigns, and cold chain equipment and spares to support a massive immunization programme in 2005. Polio campaigns and preparation for the Mass Measles Campaign (targeting all children under 15 in southern Sudan) are key priorities that require funding for the development of county level micro plans and social mobilisation materials, as well as immunization training for health workers. Recruitment of additional technical/logistics staff for the campaigns is a necessity. Other priorities for early 2005 include distribution of bednets before the rainy season and extensive training for local health workers on administration of the new first line treatment for malaria. HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities will be strengthened through the recruitment of HIV Project Officers for UNICEF OLS and Khartoum. Funds will support the establishment of additional Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) sites, as well the development of a comprehensive safe motherhood package for southern Sudanese health facilities, including Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) services and awareness raising among young people on prevention.

Nutrition

Rains for the 2004/2005 harvest were inadequate and the already poor food security and malnutrition situation is likely to worsen in 2005. UNICEF must urgently procure feeding supplies to support emergency response for up to 10,000 severely malnourished and 50,000 moderately malnourished children. Vitamin A must also be procured for administration to children under five alongside immunization campaigns. UNICEF will strengthen local capacity for nutrition surveillance and monitoring, particularly by providing equipment and training to integrate growth monitoring into the primary health care system. A portion of funds will be used to provide nutritional support to people living with HIV/AIDS.

Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES)

Southern Sudan's short dry season limits WES field operations to a short window of six months between November and May. During the current dry season, UNICEF must rapidly scale up drilling and other construction activities to full capacity in all potential returnee locations and along routes of return. Funds will support the construction of new water points and repair or rehabilitation of existing water points; community and school based hygiene and sanitation activities; and emergency response, particularly in neglected and potentially volatile areas. There is an urgent need to assist the new government to build sectoral coordination and policy formulation capacity through support to the proposed water department and secondment of appropriately experienced staff. Assuming full and timely funding, the overall WES programme aims to directly benefit 525,000 people (using 500 beneficiaries per water point as the multiplier) and will indirectly benefit the entire region through policy development and capacity building for emergency response.

Education

The first quarter of 2005 will be a critical period for the establishment and rehabilitation of educational facilities as well as procurement and distribution of much needed educational materials, including textbooks and supplies to benefit more than 700,000 children. Supplies will include emergency education kits to help host communities absorb returnee children. Materials will also be procured to support 700 new one-classroom village schools to be established during the year. In Upper Nile and Bahr el Ghazal, 400 classrooms will be rehabilitated with latrines. While material needs are great, the primary constraint to rapidly increasing access to education for southern Sudanese children remains the lack of qualified teachers. UNICEF will prioritize training activities for 1,000 teachers, 500 head teachers and hundreds of educational planners, administrators, PTA members and Life Skills facilitators. Other key projects to be initiated in the first quarter include expansion of the English radio learning programme to returnee locations; intensive English language courses targeting female and returnee teachers; preparation for enrolment drives; and technical/logistical support to partners.

Protection

In signing the final peace agreement, both the GOS and SPLM agreed to release all children from their fighting forces within 180 days. The SPLM/A plans to adhere to this timetable, which means that both planning for and actual demobilisation of approximately 3,500 children must be completed by the first week of July. The GOS has not formalised its plans as yet for demobilisation from the GOS Army or Government-aligned militias. By the end of March, UNICEF aims to have assisted the SPLM/A and GOS to clearly define plans for demobilisation events and to have logistical support fully in place, including preparation to support cross line demobilisation of children. This presents an urgent need for technical assistance for planning, training the SPLM/A, GOS and other partners, and implementation of the physical return of children to their families.

Secondly, there is an urgent need to establish Family Tracing and Return (FTR) services to support both separated returnee children and children being released from the armed forces. To be effective, FTR services must be managed by locally deployed protection agencies and programmes. Building this local capacity and expanding the coverage of a pilot database will require immediate funding for additional international and national staff, as well as training events and procurement of basic equipment for partners.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

UNICEF will procure and pre-position family shelter and relief supplies to improve the living conditions of up to 400,000 people (80,000 families) affected by emergencies during 2005. Emergency Preparedness and Response activities will also include contingency planning and participation in joint assessment missions, as well as post-distribution monitoring. A portion of funds will be used to establish an EPR post within the UNICEF OLS office.

Mine Action

In cooperation with UNMAS, UNICEF will rapidly strengthen Mine Risk Education messages along routes and in areas of return and if necessary, in refugee camps.

Coordination and Common Services

A key element in expanding service provision, targeting funding and assessing impact is a sound statistical starting point. Early 2005 priorities include building the capacity of the New Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation (NSCSE) to fulfil its role as the monitoring, evaluation and statistics department of the new GOSS. UNICEF will support the NSCSE to organize and conduct a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) to improve the quality of basic social indicators in southern Sudan. Meanwhile, the OLS Security Operation will safeguard the staff of seven UN agencies and some 41 OLS NGOs. The Quick Start Community Improvement Programme will begin a new round of disbursements and training events to build the capacity of local NGOs and community based organizations to undertake community development projects before the rainy season.

Multi-Sectoral Support to Return and Reintegration

The lack of media and information flow within southern Sudan and its isolation from the outside world are factors that constrain stability, peace and social progress. UNICEF's Information and Communication project will work to increase access to information on HIV/AIDS, social services and mine risk for the general population and returnees. Capacity of local radio stations to provide relevant information in local dialects will be strengthened. Community listening groups will be established and supplied with solar-powered radios. Advocacy and media support will raise awareness of the special needs of southern Sudan among decision makers (including donors and the general public) among a range of competing priorities. Capacity of local radio stations to provide relevant information in local dialects will be strengthened. Community listening groups will be established and supplied with solar-powered radios.

Staffing

To meet both the incredible opportunities and the multiple challenges of the coming year, programme staffing levels must be significantly enhanced, requiring a financial commitment of \$10.55 million (\$5.6 million in SPLM controlled areas and \$4.95 million in GoS areas). In 2004 there were 50 staff (including 12 international staff) based in SPLM areas of southern Sudan. In 2005, 110 people will be based in SPLM areas (including 23 international staff). The recruitment

strategy will include an enhanced number of high caliber, senior level staff. Office staff in the GoS controlled towns will increase from the current level of 20 to 95 in the next three months to support coordination of key sectors and plan/monitor implementation of UNICEF-supported activities. Approximately one-third of the staff will be international.

Infrastructure

Linked to this increase of staff based inside southern Sudan, UNICEF will be required to spend approximately \$6.75 million to install or rehabilitate office and living space. Of this total, \$4 million are required for OLS areas (\$2 million have already been contributed from UNICEF Headquarters, leaving a deficit in OLS areas of \$2 million). This figure covers some costs associated with rehabilitating buildings in Yambio, Nyal and Kauda, but primarily focuses on the need to start from zero in Rumbek. The current office premises in Rumbek are on a government compound that UNICEF, UNDP and UNHCR have been requested to vacate and no alternative buildings are available for rehabilitation. UNICEF has therefore developed a strategy to accommodate staff members in pre-fabricated structures whilst we simultaneously build simple permanent office and residential structures. This shift will provide greater support to the newly emerging civil administration of the new GoSS which is to be based out of Rumbek for the immediate future. In addition, offices, staff accommodations and the number of vehicles will be expanded to support the increased staffing in the GoS controlled towns. The estimated cost for vehicle procurement, renovations and new construction in GoS areas is \$2.75 million.

3. The Rest of Sudan (Eastern Sudan, Khartoum, Transitional Areas and Nationwide Programmes)

The peace agreement between the SPLM/A and Government of Sudan also has important implications for other areas of Sudan. National capacity to support implementation of the agreement will need support, particularly for implementation of a Demobilisation and Reintegration programme for former combatants. Large IDP populations are likely to begin moving from Khartoum to other parts of the country; raising their awareness before they depart about conditions in the areas of return as well as risks of landmines, HIV/AIDS and guinea worm will be important. Transitional areas (Abyei, Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile) have benefited from the prolonged ceasefire that preceded the agreement, but they continue to need humanitarian and development assistance to meet urgent survival and recovery needs. The North-South peace discussions and the attention to Darfur have left other parts of the country, particularly the Eastern Region, feeling marginalised. Political tensions have increased in these areas as they also suffer from severe poverty and lack of development. Attention to the needs of these areas will be important to avoid the outbreak of new conflicts.

Programme

Health

Child and infant mortality rates in the Transitional Areas and the Eastern Region are high and access to health services is extremely limited due to shortage of health personnel, lack of infrastructure, poor monitoring and supervision, and inadequate financial resources. UNICEF assistance, in collaboration with other partners, will focus on provision of essential primary health care services, particularly immunisation against vaccine preventable diseases, to 200,000 IDPs in the Transitional Areas and to 200,000 returning refugees and IDPs in the Eastern Region. Support will also be provided to expand and improve the quality of the primary health care system, including safe motherhood services, in the most vulnerable communities. For returning IDPs, relevant health information will be disseminated prior to departure and health services provided along routes of return.

Nutrition

Below normal rainfalls in 2004 in the Eastern region and the continuing presence of mines in the Transitional Areas and Kassala State will reduce household food production and aggravate the existing high levels of malnutrition. Dependence on food assistance is expected to increase in 2005, including the need for emergency therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes.

Vitamin A, iron and iodine supplementation is also a critical priority due to poor health status in the Eastern Region and Transitional Areas. In close collaboration with WFP and NGO partners, UNICEF will support coordination of the nutrition sector, implementation of baseline surveys and improved surveillance, supplies for emergency feeding programmes, micro-nutrient supplementation and capacity-building among service providers.

Water and Environmental Sanitation

Access to safe drinking water is low across the Transitional Areas and the Eastern Region, particularly in the rural areas where people must often travel 7-15 km to fetch water. Latrines in rural areas are extremely scarce. UNICEF plans to provide access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation for 225,000 persons in the Transitional Areas and Eastern Region in 2005, including returnees, IDPs and refugees, host communities and particularly disadvantaged communities.

Education

Enrolment rates in the Transitional Areas and the Khartoum IDP camp are only between 40 and 50% and between 50 and 60% in the Eastern Region. The enrolment rate of girls is even lower as education of girls is a low priority among the tribes in these areas. Facilities are in poor condition and teachers are insufficient in number and usually lacking adequate qualifications. Textbooks and student/teacher supplies are scarce. UNICEF is working with national authorities and other partners in these areas to improve access to and the quality of basic education. In 2005, UNICEF plans to assist 90,000 returnee, IDP/refugee and host community children in the Transitional Areas, Greater Khartoum and the Eastern Region. UNICEF also supports basic education in the most disadvantaged communities such as nomadic communities and hard-to-reach locations. Support includes assessments for improved planning and monitoring, teacher training, provision of supplies, development of an accelerated learning programme, and construction/rehabilitation of facilities.

Protection

Women and children on the move are likely to be particularly vulnerable to violence, exploitation and separation from caregivers. The peace agreement also offers the opportunity to address larger issues of violence against women and children that have not been prioritised in the past such as female genital mutilation (FGM). In 2005, UNICEF will continue to support training of aid workers on code of conduct issues and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Teachers and health workers will be trained on support to victims of sexual and gender based violence. Systems will be put in place for tracing and reunification of families and family-based care systems will be supported for children separated from their families. UNICEF will also expand its systems for monitoring and reporting on the situation of children in the Transitional Areas and Eastern Region and promoting advocacy on key issues as they arise. Efforts to eradicate FGM will focus on community mobilisation and support for coordination of efforts by the many partners working on the issue.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

The number of returnees to the Transitional Areas is expected to increase significantly as confidence in the peace agreement grows. Many of these people will be in need of temporary shelter and other items while building more permanent shelters and re-establishing livelihoods. These areas are also subject to outbreaks of insecurity and to natural disasters that could result in short-term vulnerability of populations. UNICEF plans to ensure availability of plastic sheeting and other essential non-food items to meet emergency needs of 100,000 people (20,000 families).

Mine Action

Landmines continue to be a major risk factor in the Transitional Areas and Kassala State in the East. To date, mine risk education (MRE) has been limited, particularly among potential returnees currently living in areas such as Greater Khartoum where mines are not present. UNICEF will support mine risk education for IDPs before, during and after return; capacity building among national authorities and NGO partners; coordination, standard-setting and strategy development for the sector; and implementation of quality MRE programmes in affected areas.

Multisector Support for Return and Reintegration

Increased awareness among returnee and host communities on the overall peace process and the situation along the routes of return and in the resident communities will help to ensure a safe return and successful implementation of the peace agreement. UNICEF is building capacity of local radio stations to deliver programming in local dialects that will provide information on the peace process, news about areas of return, and basic facts for life such as HIV/AIDS, mine awareness, child and maternal immunisation, malaria, peaceful co-existence and personal and environmental hygiene. Community groups will be supplied with solar radios to improve their access to information. Technical support will be provided to UN agencies, NGOs and other partners on message and materials development to facilitate a unified approach on information dissemination.

As people return to their home areas, it will be important to support community structures that can facilitate the reintegration of new arrivals and promote cohesive societies. With partners, UNICEF will support Community Development Committees in 300 communities to plan, manage and sustain convergent programmes to improve child and maternal health, nutrition, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, livelihoods and participation of women and children in decision-making.⁴

Staffing

UNICEF currently has zonal offices in Kadugli, Kauda and El Obeid. The existing zonal offices will be strengthened and additional offices are planned for Abyei, Damazine and Kassala. Total staffing in the Transitional Areas and Eastern Region is planned to increase from the current level of 20 to approximately 45 over the next three months. Approximately one-third of the staff will be international. The total annual cost of the expanded staffing is estimated at \$ 1.6 million.

Infrastructure

To support the expansion of programming and staff, offices and staff accommodations will also need to be expanded and additional vehicles will be required. The estimated cost of constructing new offices/guesthouses, rehabilitating existing structures and procuring additional vehicles for these areas is \$1 million. This figure also includes significant costs associated with meeting MOSS requirements. Due to the need for rapid expansion and the limited skilled labour and materials available locally, prefabricated container units will be used in most locations. Whenever possible, UNICEF will participate in common premises with other agencies.

4. Darfur

UNICEF continues to partner with the Government of Sudan, international and national organisations, as well as the private sector in order to increase the coverage of water and sanitation facilities, primary health care, nutritional interventions and education opportunities, as well as to foster a more protective environment for women and children affected by the conflict.

Unfortunately, the size of the conflict affected population has almost doubled since June, meaning that as programmes expanded, so did the needs and targets, thus shrinking or freezing percentage-based estimates of coverage. Besides this, security and seasonal constraints have prevented an equal distribution of aid, leaving some communities with inadequate levels of assistance. The planned action for 2005 must consider expanding and improving programmes.

Programme

Health

Helping children survive involves ensuring a high rate of immunisation coverage for preventable diseases. The lack of funding in this sector could result in increased outbreaks of measles, polio and malaria within the IDP and host community population. The lack of funding would also impact the quality of existing services. The main priorities for the first quarter will be to support routine EPI, through training around 150 health workers on EPI management and providing cold chain support.

⁴ Note that the "Community Capacity Building Project" is mistakenly listed under Rule of Law and Governance in the UN Workplan.

Polio NIDs, measles mop-up and emergency vaccination against meningitis will also be undertaken during this quarter. Rehabilitation of around 150 health facilities and supporting safe motherhood services are other key interventions. For these activities, UNICEF will procure and pre-position EPI supplies (e.g. vaccines, auto-disposable syringes), essential drugs and equipment for health facilities to service 2.5 million conflict affected people. Another priority will be to ensure that PHCs follow the malaria protocol, which will require the procurement of anti-malaria drugs, around 100,000 long-lasting bednets (LLNTs) and around 50 pieces of lab equipment. It will be particularly important to distribute LLNTs and conduct extensive training for local health workers on administration of the new first line treatment for malaria before the rainy season.

Nutrition

The lack of funding in this area could result in widespread malnutrition for children under five within the affected population. The current accepted acute malnutrition rate for Darfur is around 21%, but some locations have revealed malnutrition rates as high as 39%. There is great geographic variation, depending on the level of access and intervention. The main nutrition interventions in the first quarter will be to support 49 existing TFC/CTCs and establish about 10 new TFC/CTCs while working to build the capacity of 300 health workers and NGO partners to identify and refer malnourished children. Another key activity will be de-worming children in child friendly spaces and primary schools. For these interventions, UNICEF will procure essential nutritional supplies and anthropometric equipment (e.g. therapeutic milk, de-worming drugs, iodized oil, vitamins, measuring scales, iodized salt kits) as well as train health workers in iodized oil supplementation and monitoring of iodized salt levels. Short-term consultants will be hired to work with partners on setting up a managerial system to conduct nutritional surveys at camp level and for data collection at province/national level, which will be key inputs to the development of an effective nutritional surveillance system.

Water and Environmental Sanitation

Improving water coverage, sanitation facilities and hygiene practices is an urgent priority, especially in the IDP camp environments in which unsanitary conditions can lead to rapid transmission of disease. Lack of funding in this area could result in increased cases of acute diarrhoea, which has been reported as the main cause of death for all ages, and water-borne diseases such as hepatitis E. Furthermore, this would limit the capacity of UNICEF to maintain and repair existing water schemes as well as support existing water-tankering operations, thereby increasing the level of water and security risks.

In the first six months, UNICEF plans to ensure availability of minimum safe water to some 700,000 people who were covered in 2004, through maintenance of existing services (water tankering, rehabilitation and maintenance of hand pumps, and water yards). In addition, UNICEF will expand its programme to an additional 400,000 conflict affected people through drilling some 317 boreholes and supporting water tankering operations pending more permanent solutions. In collaboration with the private sector, NGOs and the government WES, UNICEF plans to construct an estimated 28,000 additional latrines during the first six months of the programme. It is also envisaged to work closely with the Health and Education sectors to support about 90 health facilities and over 216 schools with latrines and water supplies.

Given the already stretched staff capacity of the local counterpart, there is an urgent need to help build the capacity of the community for maintenance and management of the camp water supply. Integrating hygiene promotion campaigns into all water/sanitation operations is another priority. These activities will require funds for training and the procurement of 110,000 "hygiene promotion packages", including handwashing facilities and additional soaps which are not provided through the UNJLC pipeline. Strengthening the monitoring/surveillance of the quality of water supply/sanitation facilities as well as securing chlorination stocks will also be critical.

Education

As of December, education initiatives have restored the Gross Enrolment Rate to pre-conflict levels, but the lack of funding in this area would seriously impact the sustainability of this growth and attendance of children as UNICEF would have limited capacity to improve and maintain the quality of existing schools, or expand their operations to provide education to new children. To achieve the 6 month target of restoring and establishing education activities for 60,000 conflict

affected primary school children, there will be an effort to scale-up activities during the dry months by intensive construction/rehabilitation of 1433 temporary classrooms and 731 permanent schools, and maintaining/improving the existing 1193 temporary and 180 permanent classrooms. Around 27,000 pupil kits, 5000 teacher kits, 2500 recreational kits, 150,000 text books and 148,100 uniforms will be procured. Teacher training and support to PTAs (parent-teacher association) and capacity building of local authorities will also be a priority. Meanwhile, emergency supplementary feeding programmes, in collaboration with WFP, will require rehabilitation materials to improve storage capacity and cooking materials/ fuel.

Child Protection

Child Protection interventions have focused on providing psycho-social support both in school and out-of-school but increased attention is needed to improve the alarming conditions of children separated from their caregivers, children associated with the fighting forces, children in detention, abducted children and/or those living on the streets. The lack of funding in this area could seriously affect the health and psycho-social well-being of children and women, who are the most vulnerable groups. A lack of protective environment in IDP and host communities would also continue to prevent the IDPs from planting crops, therefore keeping them almost completely dependant on humanitarian aid. Funds will support carrying out critical assessments/studies on child protection, psycho-social support activities, children associated with armed forces and the action plan with UNFPA on SGBV. Another priority will be to train AU civilian police on child rights and child protection issues before their deployment into Darfur. For supporting psycho-social support to 35,000 children and adolescent, UNICEF will consolidate existing child friendly spaces (CFS) and construct an additional 20 CFS. Around 10,000 standard kits as well as adolescent and pre-school stationary kits will be procured for CFS.

Emergency Preparedness and Response and Non Food Items (NFIs)

NFIs are procured by UNICEF and distributed through the UN common pipeline in collaboration with OCHA, CARE and UNJLC. At the beginning of 2005, \$6 million were received, and an additional \$20,000,000 is required to ensure timely procurement and distribution to support emergency response and ensure replacement and/or maintenance of distributed items. While UNICEF has maintained the figures in the UN's Timeline Projection to avoid confusion, updated calculations following the completion of the Timeline Projection indicate that the remaining \$19,292,841 will be most effectively used in June.

Staffing

Staffing levels must be significantly enhanced for UNICEF to support the expansion of programmes and improve the quality of existing services provided to its beneficiaries. UNICEF is currently recruiting additional staff in order to post 58 international staff and 100 national staff to the UNICEF operations in Darfur (including project officers, programme assistants, admin officers and drivers). Most of the staff will be based in the three UNICEF Sub-offices (Nyala-South, El Fasher-North and El Geneina-West) and the overall budget required will be around US \$ 8,000,000.

Each Sub-Office will continue to be headed by one Resident Project Officer (RPO) who will coordinate with the project officers in health, nutrition, education, child protection and water and sanitation. Several logistics officers will ensure the efficient procurement and delivery of essential supplies. In Khartoum, the Darfur Emergency Unit, which was set up to provide overall direction and secretarial support to the three Darfur Sub-Offices, is headed by the Special Representative for Darfur Emergency and comprised of six international and three national staff.

Infrastructure

The UNICEF Darfur operations are coordinated by the Darfur Emergency Unit in Khartoum, together with the 3 Darfur Sub-Offices, located in Nyala (South Darfur), El Fasher (North Darfur), and El Geneina (West Darfur). Most of the procurement and delivery of essential equipments/supplies are done at the Khartoum level, and the overall strategy and direction is coordinated through the Darfur Emergency Unit. Programmes in various sectors including health/nutrition, education, WES, and protection are implemented by the Sub-Office, which coordinates closely with the local authorities, other UN agencies, and non-governmental partners.

The coordination/operation costs incorporated into this appeal include both capital and running costs for one year of \$900,000. This includes around \$280,000 to ensure that UNICEF offices and vehicles fully meet the MOSS compliance requirements (e.g. wall extensions, security gate improvement, anti-blast film, and procurement of additional communication equipments including thurayas, HF base stations).