

JULY 2007



Photo Credit: USAID/2007

Floods in Mayo Farm, Khartoum

DARFUR

July has seen three important developments, which may have an impact on the overall context and humanitarian situation in Darfur.

First, the Special Envoys for Darfur of the United Nations and the African Union (AU) have invited members of Darfur's non-signatory movements, who did not sign the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in May 2006, to **talks in Arusha** (Tanzania) from 03 to 06 August. The talks are intended to help participants reach common positions, in their negotiations with other parties to the conflict.

Second, the United Nations Security Council has adopted Resolution 1769 on 31 July, establishing a **hybrid military operation** of the United Nations and the AU, designed to improve protection for civilians in Darfur. Humanitarian activities will remain separate from those of the operation.

Third, the United Nations **Special Rapporteur for Human Rights** in the Sudan, Dr. Sima Samar, visited Darfur at the end of July. On 02 August, she expressed hopes that the Government will work for the improvement of human rights in Darfur, and stated that the lack of accountability and justice for reported human rights violations is "unfortunate".

THIS ISSUE'S HIGHLIGHTS:

- FLOODS IN THE SUDAN
- DARFUR UPDATE
- MEETINGS & EVENTS – AUGUST 2007

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

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Meanwhile, ongoing fighting during July has caused further **population displacements**. In the Jebel Marra area (West Darfur) alone, up to 12,000 people have reportedly left their homes due to increased security threats. It is estimated that 4.2 million people are reliant on humanitarian assistance in



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

Darfur today, including 2.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). Almost everywhere in Darfur, IDP settlements are currently overstretched, and urgent measures need to be taken in order to accommodate the new arrivals in a safe and dignified environment. In many areas of Darfur, the presence of armed elements inside the camps continues to cause serious concern, and often leads to tensions.

Assistance during July has been hampered by continued **attacks against humanitarians**. During the month, 14 humanitarian vehicles were hijacked, 15 convoys were attacked and looted, and nine humanitarian centres were attacked by armed elements. The World Food Programme (WFP) reported nine attacks by armed men on WFP food convoys alone. The recurring attacks hampered food deliveries along insecure routes, and led to the temporary suspension of food deliveries to East Jebel Marra area (South Darfur). On seven different occasions during the month, humanitarian organizations had to relocate. Meanwhile, humanitarian activities were temporarily suspended due to violence in and around the Jebel Marra area (West Darfur); Manawashi, Mer-shing, and Al-Salam Camp in South Darfur; and Zalingei in West Darfur, where all non life-saving activities were put on hold due to the risks posed by insecurity.

Additional displacement that led to overcrowding in camps, rising insecurity in many areas, and the start of the rainy season, are exacerbating an already difficult humanitarian situation. Despite this, over 12,300 humanitarian workers – at least 90% of them Sudanese nationals – continue to work to bring relief to those in need, and have so far managed to avert a full-scale humanitarian crisis. Humanitarians have managed during July to reinvigorate operations in some areas with limited humanitarian access, such as Kafod, northern Dar el Zaghawa, Saraf Omra, and Tawilla in North Darfur; and the Jebel Marra area in West Darfur.

During July, **floods** have caused additional humanitarian needs in some parts of Darfur. The areas of Kass in South Darfur, as well as Bindisi and Umm Dukhun in West Darfur, were particularly affected. This compounded an already difficult humanitarian situation, in areas where humanitarian access is often difficult. Safe water delivery, maintenance and construction of latrines, distributions of non-food items

(NFIs) and soap, as well as garbage collection, have increased in order to prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases.

Bindisi was hit by **flash floods up to two metres high** on the night between 12 and 13 July. Approximately 300 houses were completely destroyed, and more were seriously damaged. Over 500 households were left without shelter, and in many cases without food stocks or household equipment. Many farms were flooded, dealing a serious blow to already impoverished farmers. Reaching Bindisi overland was not possible, as the roads connecting the affected area to El Geneina, Mukjar, and Zalingei, were impassable due to water. Aid operations had to be mobilized by helicopter from Nyala (South Darfur). Since 17 July, the humanitarian community in Zalingei (162 km north-east of Bindisi), has been leading efforts to mobilize relief supplies, including food, plastic sheeting, jerry cans, and blankets.

The early start of the rainy season has also marked the debut of the pre-harvest 'hunger gap', expected to last until the harvest begins in October. Initial results of nutritional surveys showed **increases in malnutrition rates** in some parts of Darfur. According to one preliminary report, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate in El Geneina (West Darfur) reached 17.4% in June, compared to 12.3% one year before, thereby exceeding the emergency threshold of 15%. Available information suggests that the causes may include an increase in displacement, the onset of the 'hunger gap', and a higher prevalence of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases resulting from decreased availability of drinking water during the rainy season. Nevertheless, the results require further study and analysis, and cannot currently be construed as being indicative of wider trends. On 12 August, humanitarian organizations will launch this year's comprehensive nutritional survey – the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) – which will provide clarity on the situation. In the meantime, humanitarian organizations are airlifting additional nutritional supplies into Darfur, and are establishing new supplementary feeding programmes in those IDP camps in North and South Darfur where elevated levels of malnutrition have been reported. In addition, ef-



Photo Credit: USAID/2007

Floods in Mayo Farm, Khartoum



CHADIAN NOMADS ARRIVE IN WEST DARFUR



PHOTO CREDIT: N. Yacoub/UNHCR/2007

All of the Chadian nomads came with their livestock, food, belongings, and portable shelters.

Following the arrival in West Darfur of approximately 30,000 Chadian nomads over the last three months, a joint report by the Sudanese Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), addressing the reasons for the group's movement and their legal status, has been finalized. In the report, UNHCR has recommended that the group be granted prima facie refugee status.

As nomads who have been moving between Chad and Darfur for centuries, the group brought their livestock, portable shelter, and sacks of sorghum, which makes them self-sufficient at the present time.

Although the group has not expressed any need for assistance so far, UNHCR has recommended providing the most vulnerable with a one-month food ration, and has advised the Ministry of Health to vaccinate all children against the most common diseases. Furthermore, in cases where members of the group are living in the homes abandoned by displaced Darfurians, UNHCR has advised the Government to clarify land property issues without delay, so that returning Darfurians may return to their dwellings, should they wish to do so.

forts are being made to minimize the risks of diarrhoeal disease, which could be especially fatal for malnourished children.

In its continued efforts to support **food security and livelihoods** in emergency contexts, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) distributed 823 metric tons (MT) of crop seeds during July. This brings the total quantity pre-positioned across Darfur to 1,587 MT, to be planted during the current agricultural season – which is now well underway, lasting from June to October. The FAO also supported local blacksmiths in producing 16,000 hand tools, which are being delivered to farmers for use during the current planting season. As the rainy season also sees an increased incidence of **animal disease outbreaks**, FAO is supporting animal health services in the region. During July, it provided 1,200,000 doses of livestock vaccines, covering Hemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax, Sheep Pox, and other diseases. The FAO has also supported the National Forestry Department (NFD) and the University of Zalingei in West Darfur, in the rehabilitation of four tree nurseries. This was part of a concerted effort to enhance natural resources management, and encourage a sustainable cohabitation between wood and fruit productions. In the operation, 425,000 tree seedlings were produced in El Geneina, Mukjar, and Zalingei, and started being distributed to beneficiaries during July.

Amidst rising health concerns due to the floods, reports and maternity surveys issued in July have shown that Darfur is the region of **highest fistula prevalence** in the Sudan, requiring emergency operations for the affected women. Since the beginning of 2007, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has supported two fistula treatment and awareness campaigns, in El Fasher and Zalingei. In parallel, more than 90 patients were operated and given the hope in a new healthy life.

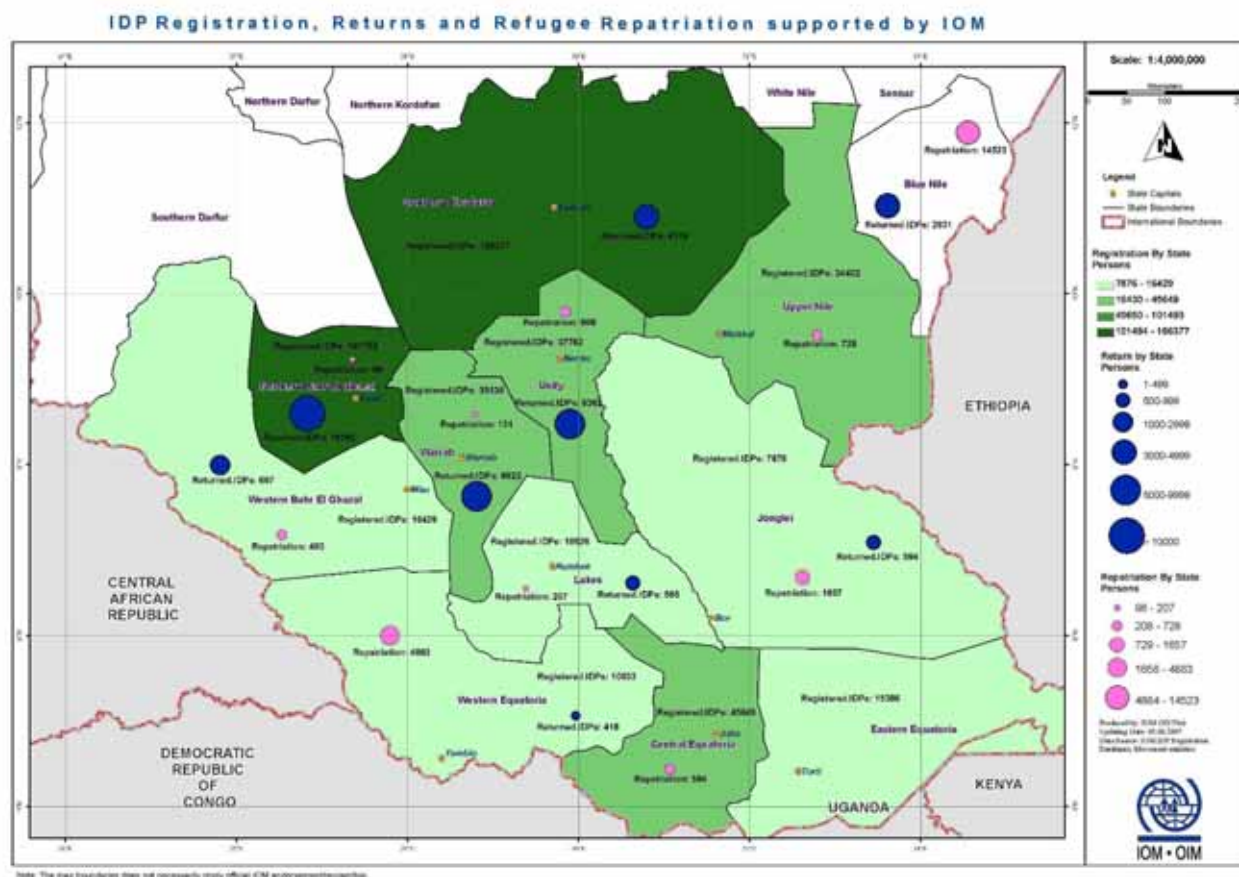
In July, the UNFPA has also organized in West Darfur campaigns to involve men in fighting sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The organizers suspected a link between the conflict and SGBV. They felt that in many cases men were suffering from the psychological trauma caused by the conflict, which made them feel that they had lost control over their families, which in turn led to an increased incidence of domestic violence.

In an effort to **improve protection of civilians through enhanced rule of law**, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has continued during July to expand its legal aid network in Darfur, with a lawyer based in Kass (South Darfur) and two in Zalingei (West Darfur), as well as mobile legal aid clinics reaching Kebkabiyya and Kutum in North Darfur. In many instances, the lawyers were able to defend cases in court, or to have charges dismissed or procedures expedited, on behalf of inmates awaiting trial.



Photo Credit: FAO/2007

A tree nursery in El Geneina (West Darfur), funded by FAO.



The UNDP has announced in July its plans to support the establishment of a legal aid organization in West Darfur, named “wad” [meaning ‘promise’ in Arabic]. This will employ approximately 30 lawyers, who will provide legal aid to vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals, conduct trainings on basic human rights and relevant Sudanese legislation, and promote a culture of rule of law through awareness-raising and advocacy.

Supporting hopes for future development, primary education remains a clear humanitarian priority. According to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and partners, the gains made in 2006 towards increased enrolment for schoolchildren in Darfur run the risk of being reversed. This is due to a **shortage of teachers**, in turn largely due to erratic payment of salaries. In 2007, 8,975 teachers (4,902 in North Darfur, 1,200 in South Darfur, and 2,873 in West Darfur) need to be recruited – 1,646 of them for schools in IDP camps (200 in North Darfur, 700 in South Darfur and 746 in West Darfur). For the upcoming 2007/2008 school year, UNICEF has confirmed that it will cover the training and provision of stipends for 2,296 untrained volunteer teachers for three months, at a cost of US\$ 70 per teacher per month, totalling US\$ 482,160. An additional US\$ 2.9 million is urgently needed, however, in order to sustain this effort on the necessary scale, for the nine months of the school year.

During July in Kalma Camp (South Darfur), UNICEF and partners have continued work for the construction or rehabilitation of 85 classrooms, benefiting approximately 4,250 children in the camp. Meanwhile in North Darfur, UNICEF sponsored a training on gender-sensitive planning and implementation, community mobilization, and the importance of education for girls. The training was attended by 15 focal points

for the education of girls, and 17 heads of departments from the State Ministry of Education, along with representatives from civil society.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN

Much earlier than expected, July has seen torrential rains in many parts of central and eastern Sudan, leading to worse flash floods than in previous years. Over 30,000 houses were totally destroyed, and many more were badly damaged. At least 365,000 people have been directly affected so far, of whom no less than 150,000 have lost their homes. As the rainy season is expected to last until at least mid-September, the scope of the emergency could increase considerably, requiring significant financial resources.

One of the most affected areas is Kassala near the Eritrean border, where the **Gash River inundated residential areas as well as cultivated lands**. Many small villages were totally cut off by water. Soil erosion on the river banks threatens fertile agricultural lands, and has caused a massive loss of soil, trees, crops, and river-side irrigation mechanisms.

Clean water is the most urgent need in many areas. The United Nations and partners, in support of the Government, have managed to deliver water purification products (such as chlorine powder, chlorine tablets, and chlorine testers) to all affected areas, covering up to half a million beneficiaries. Activities have also been initiated to protect people from waterborne diseases, including acute watery diarrhoea. But despite preventive measures, 637 cases of suspected **acute watery diarrhoea** were reported during July in the states of Gedaref and Kassala, leading to 39 known deaths. **Emergency shelter and NFIs** are also being procured, for all



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Photo Credit: Simona Opitz/IOM/2007

Flying home to Yambio: first flight of the air operation from Khartoum to Juba and Yambio, 10 to 11 July.

those who lost their essential household goods in the destruction. Approximately 200,000 people have received badly needed commodities, such as blankets, pieces of plastic sheeting to serve as shelter, jerry cans for carrying and storing clean water, cooking sets, and sleeping mats. The WFP has meanwhile distributed food to 20,000 people in Kassala and 7,000 in White Nile State, while distribution for a further 10,000 people in North Kordofan is expected to start in early August.

The threatened **devastation to the local livelihoods** in many areas was massive, but the response by the Government, supported by the United Nations and partners, was swift. In Kassala alone, 382 farmers owning plots of land, averaging 10 to 20 *feddans* [4.2 – 8.4 hectares] each, had been badly affected. A total of 494 wells used for irrigation and domestic use, 75 agricultural stores, and over 450 kilograms (kg) of vegetable seeds, were destroyed. Crops (vegetables, fruit, and green fodder) on 2,585 *feddans* [1,086 hectares] of farmland were harmed, as well as over 120 cattle, and approximately 17,000 pieces of poultry. The FAO has responded with the provision of 200 kg of vegetable seeds, 600 hand tools, 3,550 sacs, 19 MT of animal feed supplements, 6,225 units of essential veterinary drugs, and 189,000 doses of different animal vaccines.

Schooling for approximately 44,000 children has been disrupted in the affected areas. A total of 197 schools have been damaged, and learning materials were destroyed or lost. It is estimated that at least US\$ 3 million will be needed to rehabilitate these schools.

The United Nations is confident that, by early August, it will have a global picture of how many people are affected and where, and of their immediate and longer-term needs. Together with the Government, the United Nations will then be in a position to plan a comprehensive response, and request funding.

Despite the devastation caused by floods, humanitarian organizations have continued to support **organized returns of IDPs**. Since the start of the current returns season in Janu-

ary 2007, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and its partners have assisted an estimated 44,210 IDPs to return home, from northern Sudan to South Kordofan and Southern Sudan. Overland operations ceased at the beginning of June, due to the onset of the rainy season and the inaccessibility of roads. A pilot 'wet season' plan was however put in place, to assist IDPs wishing to return home. On 10 July, **returns by air** began from Khartoum to Southern Sudan, with a total of over 1,500 individuals expected to travel by 05 August, in rotations of 100 each.

THREE AREAS

In South Kordofan, the UNDP Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme (RRP) has completed a three-month **demining campaign**. The area is one of those with the highest incidence of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Villagers in the Nuba mountains, searching for clean water and travelling long distances to reach schools and clinics, are those usually at highest risk.

By the end of July, the programme had destroyed a total of 20,160 small arms, 227 fuses, 14 propellants, 4 rocket-propelled grenades, and 45 mortars. At the Kadugli and Dilling Way Stations, the programme also conducted safety briefings and presentations on mine risk awareness, benefiting 10,053 IDPs, and 1,045 schoolchildren and teachers.

In a joint effort of UNICEF and Save the Children USA, 36 school principals were trained during July in South Kordofan, benefiting approximately 14,400 children. And as part of efforts to make **Mine Risk Education (MRE)** more sustainable and integrated into the education system, the United Nations in collaboration with the National Mine Action Center, has started a project that will deliver a kit of MRE materials to a over 2,500 teachers in Blue Nile and South Kordofan. A total of 54 master trainers and six supervisors from the Ministry of Education in the target states were trained during June and July, and will in turn train 2,500 teachers during August and September.

SOUTHERN SUDAN

Uganda Peace Talks

Peace talks between the Ugandan Government and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), mediated by the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) in Juba and facilitated by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for LRA-affected areas Joachim Chissano, are in recess. This is intended to allow the two parties to consult with their stakeholders on the implementation modalities of the 'Comprehensive Solutions Agreement' signed in May, and the 'Reconciliation and Accountability Agreement' signed in June. The talks will resume once the consultations have been completed. The talks are aimed at ending two decades of war and humanitarian catastrophe in northern Uganda and Southern Sudan.

Floods

Inter-agency assessments, both on the ground and aerial, have been conducted in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States from 25 to 31 July, to assess the adverse effects of the



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flooding, which started in early June, on the local populations. The primary cause of flooding in these areas has been due to heavy rainfall in both Ethiopia and the Sudan and is compounded by the disruption of the natural drainage systems as a result of road construction.

In response to the floods, the GoSS, on 21 July, declared a 'state of disaster' in the six states of Unity, Upper Nile, Lakes, Warrap, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, and Jonglei. The GoSS formed a crisis committee at the central level, led by the GoSS Vice President, which includes key ministries and the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) – who are the focal point for liaison with United Nations agencies and NGOs. The GoSS Crisis Committee visited the affected areas in Unity and Upper Nile on 22 and 23 July, accompanied by officials from the state authorities and representatives of the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office. The state governments in Upper Nile and Unity States have also established State Crisis Committees.

Renk County (Upper Nile State) is currently the worst area affected by the floods mainly as a result of heavy rains, obstructed drainage and of the Khorachil River overflowing its banks, and has caused considerable damage to property, displacement and the loss of three lives. In Renk town (along the Khorachil river) it is estimated that 9,730 households have been affected (including 2,332 children) resulting in 1,600 households living in two camps. So far three deaths have been reported while 7,730 homes have been completely destroyed and 300 partially destroyed. Several schools have also been damaged and water treatments have been affected but are still functioning. So far in Renk 1,500 NFI kits from UNICEF have been distributed by Medair and an additional 620 NFIs by WVI, while the World Food Programme (WFP) has distributed 15-day rations for 5,464 individuals. Agencies in Malakal have been pre-positioning supplies and making preparations for further response including NFIs in Nasir by Medair, and in Bailliet by GOAL. The flooding in Wadakona and other parts of Manyo County has not yet reached the magnitude of the flooding in Renk, and the response in the area has covered the basic identified needs at this time. The WFP, with the assistance of Renk County engineers, launched a food-for-recovery project by digging ditches in some parts of Renk town. Mercy Corps are digging latrines in the areas where the populations have settled and are managing two emergency water treatment plants, including looking at water quality.

Further flooding has been reported in Longuchuk County (Upper Nile State) and may threaten other parts of eastern Upper Nile State, mainly Ulang, Maiwut, and Nasir in the coming weeks. Oxfam conducted an assessment of the area on 28 July and will most likely respond to the health emergencies related to the flooding. Meanwhile, the NGO Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) - operating in Longuchuk – estimates that 1,620 individuals are currently displaced by the flooding. Meanwhile, 570 people – part of the estimated 1,620 – have reportedly come to Pagak from Longuchuk in search of food, and have been assisted by NPA who is also trying to access the needs of an additional 1,050 persons in Pamach in Longuchuk County. NPA is working with the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) to move emergency food stocks to cater for this sudden influx of people.



Photo Credit: Sunil Srivastava/IOM/2007

Departure of first IOM convoy to South Kordofan, of IDPs returning home under the Joint Organized Return Programme.

Longuchuk is in general an underserved area which is very difficult to access and now access has worsened due to the floods.

In Mayom County (Unity State), 677 households have been affected by the floods. The WFP has distributed food in Tam and Ruthnybol payams to a targeted 677 households and has food pre-positioned in the state ready to respond to additional identified needs. The Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs donated 1,000 blankets and 1,000 plastic sheets to support flood victims in Unity State. The items were received by the State Crisis Management Committee and were distributed in eight counties. UNICEF has shipped 1,000 NFI kits by barge to be handed over to the SSRRC and be distributed through the State Crisis Management Committee. WVI has deployed staff to support the distribution of NFIs and to assess needs in affected areas. Further inter-agency assessments have been completed in Mayom, Ruweng and Guit counties with response planning underway and teams are currently in the field assessing Koch, Mayendit and Leer counties. In Ruweng County only three of the seven affected *payams* [districts] were accessible and preliminary results indicate that 2,875 households have been affected in these three *payams*. In Guit County five *payams* have been affected totalling 70 villages and an affected population of 2,340 households.

In Jonglei State aerial assessments were done on 30 July over Ayod County and preliminary results showed that a lot of the area is flooded but it is mostly uninhabited swamp areas. Some compounds in the villages are partially flooded because the *tukuls* within the compound were built on slightly elevated land to avoid damage by water. The fields surrounding the villages are also flooded, meaning that the crop might suffer. Accessibility is of concern because areas cannot be reached, due to bad conditions of the roads and airstrips. Meanwhile, heavy rains, but no flooding, have been reported in Warrap, Lakes and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal States.

Populations living in flood-affected areas face a higher risk of disease primarily due to the lack of access to clean water, poor sanitation and hygiene, reduced access to basic primary health care – due to inaccessible or non-functional health care facilities. The most prevalent diseases are water-



borne and vector borne infections such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), cholera and malaria.

In many areas in the flood affected states, cholera is endemic and since the beginning of the floods, Upper Nile State has reported 210 cases of malaria and diarrhoeal diseases. Also, in all of the states affected by floods high rates of malnutrition can be found. Malnutrition in Southern Sudan was always been associated with the hunger gap period, but recent studies show that malnutrition is on the increase due to a number of factors such as weaning practices and the increase in malaria and waterborne diseases. Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Warap states have Global Acute Malnutrition rates above 15%, while Lakes State has a Global Malnutrition Rate between 10-15% (*Sudan Household Survey 2006*).

Standing water caused by heavy rainfall, or the overflow of rivers, can act as breeding sites for mosquitoes, and thus increases the potential for exposure of the disaster-affected population and emergency workers to infections such as malaria. Flooding may initially flush out mosquito breeding grounds, but once the waters recede the breeding areas will most likely reappear.

In response to the flood situation, the World Health Organization (WHO) is sending and pre-positioning 13 New Emergency Health Kits (NEHK) to the high risk flood affected ar-

eas. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has delivered 30 safe delivery kits to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to be sent to the affected areas. Meanwhile, medical staff from Renk Civil Hospital are scheduled to visit the area with an additional drug supply provided by UNICEF. Also in response to the floods, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has provided 2,000 vials of vaccines to support vaccination activities of 200,000 animal heads against prevalent animal diseases in Jonglei and Unity States.

United Nations agencies are now requesting funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for all United Nations and NGO partners so as to respond adequately. Funds may become available through the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)

Returns

Organized voluntary repatriation and assisted voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees in 2007 has reached 40,404 individuals to date. The GoSS/Government of National Unity (GoNU)/United Nations/International Organization for Migration (IOM) target for organised Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) returns in 2007 has reached 44,211. The first barge rotation from Kosti to Lakes and Jonglei States has been completed and IOM is currently working on the "lessons learned" so as to improve future operations. In July IOM assisted 451 IDPs to return home to Shambe (Lakes State) and Bor (Jonglei State).

UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS OF NOTE IN AUGUST 2007

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

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