

# HUMANITARIAN

## Overview

1 NOVEMBER - 30 NOVEMBER 2006



Photo credit: Noy/UNMIS-PI0/2006

Registration of the estimated 2 million IDPs living in and around Khartoum began on 15 November. Thirty five tents and 4 mobile Units have been setup. (See page 3)

## DARFUR

During the month, increased military campaigns between the parties as well as regional tension along the border have led to new displacement, violence against civilians and a rising level of insecurity and unrest. Since the signing of the DPA in May, some 230,000 people have been newly displaced throughout the three states of Darfur. The tensions are also affecting IDP camps, and acts of violence affecting camp residents and unrest preventing NGO access, have exacerbated the situation.

Fighting continued in late November between government forces and militias and the rebel groups in **North Darfur**. Reported aerial bombing injured at least four children in the areas of Sani Hayi and Mellit. Militias also reportedly looted shops. Military build-up on both sides has led to fears of further clashes in the areas (particularly Anka and Hashaba) where many IDPs are believed to have found refuge from around Birmaza, site of militia attacks during which a large number of livestock were looted. Some 30,000 civilians may have fled their homes. The humanitarian consequences of the violence are not yet known, as no humanitarian mission has been able to assess these areas due to denied access by Sudanese authorities. On 30 November, an interagency mission scheduled to visit Birmaza was again denied access. Increased violence in the north-western part of North Darfur also forced an NGO to interrupt food distributions in the Muzbat area. Insecurity has prevented distributions in the area since May 2006.

In **South Darfur**, militia attacks on villages north of Ed Daein newly displaced over 20,000 people this month. Most of these have arrived in Neem IDP camp near Ed Daein where food and NFIs have been distributed. While water and sanitation services are being upgraded to meet the growing IDP population.

IDPs and residents in **West Darfur** were largely the victims of the multiple government offensives against non-signatories, particularly in Jebel Moon and Jebel Marra. In **Jebel Marra**, the GoS/militia attacks on villages northwest of Rokerro caused the re-displacement of 10,000 people so far. Large parts of the Jebel Marra have been off-limits for humanitarian aid since December 2005. Humanitarian consequences of a reported militia attack on **Sirba** mid-month could not yet be verified as the ongoing build-up of GoS and militia forces prevented a UN assessment.

### THIS ISSUE'S HIGHLIGHTS:

- UN RESPONSE TO CONFLICT IN MALAKAL
- HIV/AIDS IN SUDAN - UPDATE FROM UNAIDS
- IDP REGISTRATION IN KHARTOUM
- DARFUR TARGETED ATTACK IN AID WORKERS
- USG EGELAND'S LAST MISSION IN SUDAN

Welcome to the tenth issue of Sudan Humanitarian Overview (SHO) 2006. Produced by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with other UN agencies and partner NGOs, the SHO aims to provide an overview of humanitarian trends and activities in Sudan, as well as focus on particular issues of interest. Send comments and contributions to [sho@unsudanig.org](mailto:sho@unsudanig.org)



(Darfur, continued)

An inter-agency mission visited Kulbus, the scene of a GoS-NRF clash in October. At the time of writing, the situation was considered stable. Double food rations have been supplied to the affected populations, and safe water resources were deemed adequate, although solutions are being looked into to expand current supplies. Secondary health care services in the area will also be expanded.

Fighting between the Chadian Armed Forces and the opposition inside Chad have caused a number of Chadians to seek refuge in the Sudanese villages of Arara and Beida. UNHCR has counted about 350 households in Arara. Numbers in Beida cannot be confirmed as road travel from Habillah to Beida was not safe at the time of writing. Fighting in the north of West Darfur continues and humanitarian staff were taken out of Kulbus, Sileia and Abu Sarouj as a precautionary measure until the situation in Chad is clearer.

The continuous population displacements during the past weeks will aggravate the situation of **food insecurity** in Darfur where 70% of the conflict-affected populations are already considered food-insecure according to the most recent nutritional survey. Displacement forces farmers to abandon their cultivated lands during the harvest season. Various reports of deliberate destruction of crops by militias and nomad groups with their grazing herds compound fears of a poor harvest: during the first two weeks of November, 17 cases of crop destruction were reported in Masteri, West Darfur, alone.

On a positive note, there have been some examples of exemplary cooperation between nomadic and pastoral groups of late. In Kerenek, an NGO has negotiated an agreement, whereby the nomads are protecting the IDPs during harvesting activities. In Mornei, the new HAC Commissioner has established a committee with the nomads who have agreed to patrol while IDPs are harvesting.

Another positive achievement is that the Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreak in West Darfur has been brought under complete control thanks to a well-coordinated humanitarian response. No cases have been reported over the last three weeks. Also, despite security and access constraints, UNICEF reported that the Polio/Vitamin-A Campaign in government-controlled areas was successfully implemented in early November. The campaign in other areas in North Darfur (Tawila, Khazan Tunjur and the northern areas) and in West Darfur (Jebel Marra) started on 08 November with refreshment training and pre-positioning of supplies, while the actual vaccination campaign started on 11 November. Final results of the campaign in Darfur are expected over the next weeks.

Unrest continued to be reported in a number of IDP camps throughout Darfur due to the presence of armed elements in and outside the camps. (see related story on USG Jan Egeland's visit to Darfur). Violent incidents continue to be reported and are affecting both the IDPs and the NGOs attempting to work in the camps.

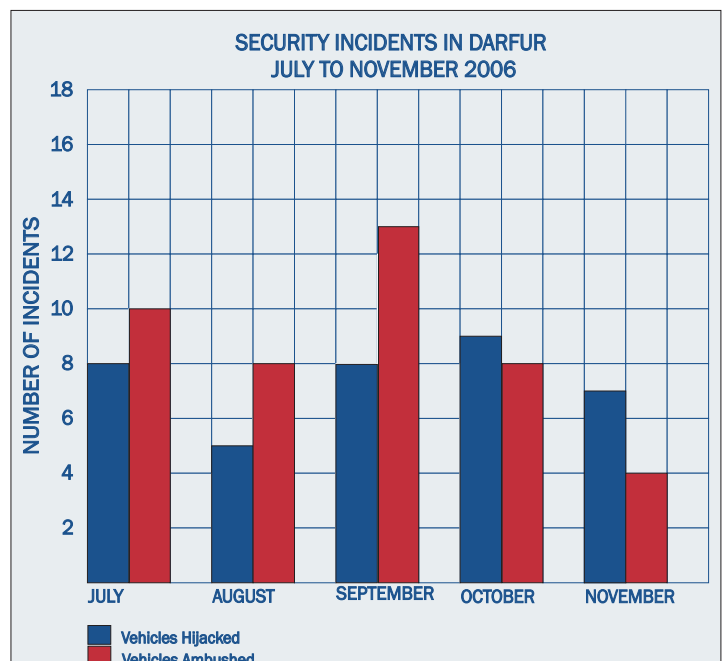
The third week of November was one of the worst weeks with regards to **targeted violence against humanitarian organizations**: six NGO cars were hijacked (two in West and four in South Darfur) and one NGO convoy in West Darfur ambushed and looted. In Nertiti (Jebel Marra), a group of 30 to 40 people started throwing stones at an NGO team during a food

distribution, complaining that they were receiving reduced rations. During the melee, some NGO staff were injured, and the rubhall looted and destroyed. In addition, staff members of three NGOs were temporarily relocated in West Darfur due to the prevailing insecurity and road banditry. Humanitarian activities continue to be constrained by the high levels of insecurity on the roads.

**Bureaucratic impediments** and targeted attacks against aid groups continue to seriously impact the humanitarian operations. Although Sudanese nationals already constitute 94% of the total NGO staff in Darfur, the Labour Office has issued a new set of requirements exerting more pressure for the hiring of national staff. The rules have further complicated and significantly delayed the hiring of expatriate staff and renewals of contracts for international staff have been similarly delayed and even denied.

Over the past few months, the Humanitarian Aid Commission has been encouraging **national NGOs** to set up presence in Darfur and has also conferred humanitarian and camp coordination responsibilities to Sudanese organizations in some camps. The recent arrival of new national NGOs has also created some concern in Darfur, as these organizations do not always respect existing coordination and intervention structures. Mediation and discussions are underway to allow for a smooth implementation and continuation of humanitarian activities and to effectively address existing humanitarian gaps.

**Humanitarian space**, already limited by high levels of insecurity, is further being restricted by random GoS obstruction. Over the past months, NGOs have encountered increased bureaucratic impediments including renewal of work permits and stay visas, and the recruitment of international staff. These delays are seriously affecting operations as some international staff are increasingly unable to carry out normal activities in areas of operations, with obvious consequences for the delivery of much needed humanitarian assistance to the populations in need.





## SOUTHERN SUDAN

The onset of the dry season in November combined with relative security throughout the ten southern states has improved the ability of humanitarian partners to provide assistance. Malakal, where serious fighting affecting the civilian population broke out late in the month, was the notable exception. Roads have started to clear and traffic through major trade routes has improved, allowing better access to markets and food stocks and increasing the ability of humanitarian partners to work relatively unimpeded. Population movements, both seasonal migrations and spontaneous returnees, have begun to increase.

On 28 November, heavy fighting broke out in **Malakal**, Upper Nile State between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and continued for two days. All non-essential United Nations staff were temporarily relocated to other locations, but a core group of remained to assist the estimated 300 to 400 civilians who were badly injured during two days of attacks and looting. During the crisis, the UN and its partners supported Malakal's two hospitals with doctors, nurses and supplies and were in the process of determining other needs, including the status of families who were seen fleeing the fighting to areas north-west of the city.

Of particular concern was the population's access to clean water in a city where cholera outbreaks are common. Civilians had reportedly been drawing drinking water from the Nile River because some of the town water pumps had broken down. While UN peacekeepers provided critical support to the Malakal government to dispose of the dead, the Nile was contaminated by bodies as a result of the fighting. By the first week of December, the UNICEF and ICRC had restocked the Malakal Hospital; additional medical supplies were in the pipeline from WHO. The primary concern was to manage suspected cholera cases in the hospital and prevent further spread. UNICEF began to prepare the sites for the water treatment and distribution at the Cholera Treatment Centre and distribution of chlorine tablets along the river is ongoing. The security situation, though calm, was considered volatile and continued to be monitored in early December.

Elsewhere in Southern Sudan, the World Health Organization (WHO) and its partners, together with local authorities continue to grapple with the unusually high **outbreaks** of cholera and meningitis throughout the southern States. WHO has reported more than 398 new cases of cholera (with 8 deaths), and over 280 new cases of **meningitis**, including 30 deaths in Southern Sudan since the end of October. Though the cases in Yambio were few, the case fatality rate was high and as this is the first time such an outbreak hit the area it caused widespread panic. Vaccinations against meningitis are ongoing in Yambio and in Yei, where more than 60,000 people have been vaccinated at press time. WHO warns that such outbreaks are likely to continue as population movements and commercial trade increases.

In terms of **humanitarian assistance** during the month, WFP distributed 96 metric tons (MT) of food to about 10,390 returnees in Warrap and Jonglei States as well as at the Lologo way station outside of Juba, in addition to the regular caseload of beneficiaries. FAO treated and or vaccinated over 245,000 heads of animals (cattle, goats and sheep) and provided more than 4,000 families with fishing equipment, 1,300 households



**Deputy Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator David Gressly, USG for Humanitarian Affairs Jan Egeland and Vice President of Southern Sudan Riek Machar meeting with LRA's second-in-command Vincent Otti in Ri-kwangba on 11 November.**

with vegetable seeds and another 550 families with hand tools for late planting.

Pockets of insecurity in South Kordofan and South Darfur prompted thousands of people to move south to Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal. WFP air dropped food and IRC deployed a mobile health clinic to assist the 8,000 IDPs and refugees who arrived from South Kordofan to Northern Bahr el Ghazal. The United Nations and partners are also assisting hundreds of IDPs in Western Bahr el Ghazal, providing them with health care, food and non-food items, such as jerry cans, plastic sheeting and cooking utensils. IDP arrivals in these areas are likely to increase over the next month although instability in the area could hinder the planned return of IDPs from the Khartoum.

The presence of Mbororo nomads currently stationed in Central Equatoria has raised concerns in communities around Rokon. The nomads wish to move to Upper Nile with their cattle; the UN has been asked to assist in their movement to their area of origin. An inter-agency assessment team together with SSRRC visited the village of Rokon to meet with the tribal chiefs of the area to defuse tensions between the herdsmen and local communities and to discuss possible UN assistance in assisting the group to move. A plan is being put in place to have the nomads crossing a number of states up to their destination.

The ongoing **peace talks** in Juba between the Government of Uganda (GOU) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and brokered by the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS), continues to provide greater security, increased movement of people and goods and improved humanitarian access to areas previously cut off from assistance by LRA violence.

An addendum to the August Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoH) was signed on 1 November, and prompted the departure of the LRA from Northern Uganda and of the Ugandan People's Defence Forces (UPDF) from some areas in Southern Sudan. The sharp reduction in attacks against Sudanese civilians has been maintained and the spontaneous return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their homes and a new wave of assistance activities is also ongoing.

Humanitarian partners have stepped up relief efforts in the so-called "LRA triangle" in Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria,



applying more than US \$775,000 in humanitarian funding to demine key access roads, construct water treatment facilities, rehabilitate primary care clinics and hospitals and renovate schools. The United Nations is expected to release an additional US \$2 million in December to further boost social services in those areas of Eastern Equatoria that are considered as underserved.

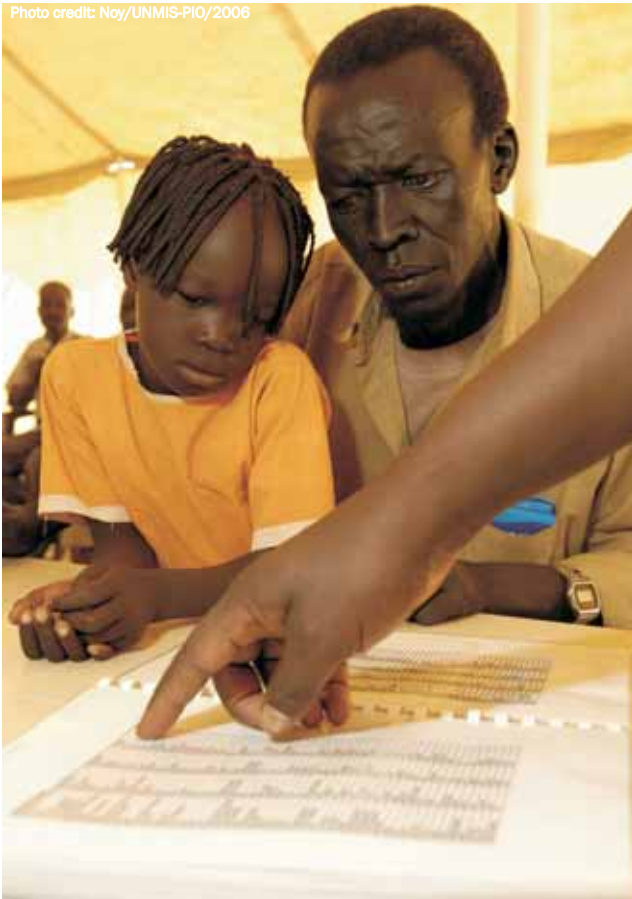
While the United Nations will continue to support the peace process and provide assistance to LRA-affected areas, the Uganda chapter of the international NGO Caritas has agreed to support the GOSS in assisting those LRA members who will congregate in the designated assembly areas. The 11 November visit to Juba by USG Jan Egeland, and his meeting with LRA leader Joseph Kony, did much to build confidence in the peace process among the LRA leadership and may accelerate the movement of the LRA into Owiny-KiBul, in Eastern Equatoria near the Ugandan border as well as in Ri-Kwangba in Western Equatoria close to the DRC (see related story on Egeland's visit).

## RETURNS

Dry weather has also launched the initial phase of the joint United Nations and GNU/GoSS plan to support the organized return of an expected 198,000 IDPs and 102,000 refugees.

As planned, the registration of IDPs in Khartoum, where an estimated two million IDPs have been residing, began on 15 November. The registration process is expected to be finalised for those returning this season by the end of February 2007 so IDPs can return to Southern Sudan in time to prepare shelters and plant before the rains resume in May. In an effort to quickly rebuild the skills base of the South, the International Organization of Migration (IOM) began facilitating the return of displaced teachers from Khartoum to Southern Sudan.

Photo credit: Noy/UNMIS-PIO/2006



Father and daughter looking for information on their hometown prior to registration in Khartoum camps - November 2006

### Welcome to the UN Common Map Shop!

The Map Shop is a joint effort of several UN agencies, created with the intention of providing map products to the wider humanitarian community. We have over 450 different maps of Sudan in a variety of sizes and formats, available free of charge to humanitarian organizations, donors, and government.

We are located on the first floor of the OCHA office, Bldg. 290 in Garden City, Khartoum (across from UNMIS). We are open Sunday - Thursday, 9:00 - 15:30.

You may view and download most of our maps at:

<http://www.unsudanig.org/library/mapcatalogue/sudan/index.php>

## EASTERN SUDAN

On 11 November, the Wali of **Kassala** invited humanitarian actors and relevant ministries to participate in a meeting to prioritize interventions in support of the East Peace Agreement and to review the achievements of the 2006 Work Plan. Providing and rehabilitating basic service facilities in places of return were **his** priority, followed by micro finance, saving and lending programmes, water harvest techniques and education. However, access and humanitarian presence in Kassala state, especially in Hamesh Koreib, remains minimal, with no access to areas south of Hamesh Koreib town. Sudanese Red Crescent (SRCS) is the only fully operational agency in the town covering minimum health services. The NGO Islamic World Relief provided a one-off food distribution during Ramadan through SRCS and traditional social support from various states has supported the population on several occasions. Three months ago, International Rescue Committee carried out an assessment to Hamesh Koreib to re-establish the water and sanitation programmes, but these have not yet been resumed. In order to carry out a coordinated assistance programme, regular and full access to communities in the East must be guaranteed.

## TRANSITIONAL AREAS

At month's end, the situation in **Meiram** remained worrisome, particularly in regards to protection concerns for the civilian population. Half of the IDP and returnee population previously in town have left to Majok following fighting between pro-SAF and pro-SPLA militia groups on 9-10 November. The humanitarian consequences will be assessed once UNDSS has cleared access to the area.

The overall situation in **Abyei** has been quiet and stable allowing humanitarian activities to proceed in late November. On 19 November, FAO led a large livestock vaccination campaign benefiting about 10,000 Dinka Ngok cattle. It was the first time that the cattle reached Abyei from Twic County where the Dinka had established residence during the years of conflict. On 20 November, a population registration exercise was undertaken without any incidents. Finally, on 22 November, the SSRRC/HAC granted land to IOM for an office in Abyei town and for a Way Station in Todach village.

In **South Kordofan**, OCHA gathered information about the situation in the state and the possibility to set up an EP&R system through a network of NGOs and partners, including local authorities. Challenges for the EP&R in South Kordofan include the creation of a reliable network of NGOs in view of poor communications available. OCHA will continue discussions with NGOs and RCO in order to identify the way forward.



## USG EGELAND'S LAST MISSION IN SUDAN

Jan Egeland visited Sudan for the fourth time in 2006 during his last mission before stepping down as the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator at the end of the year.

In Southern Sudan, Mr. Egeland traveled to the Ri-Kwangba assembly area to meet with rebel leader Joseph Kony to discuss a range of humanitarian issues related to non-combatants associated with the rebel group and to advance the peace talks between Kony's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda.

During their half-hour meeting, which also included GoSS Vice President Riek Machar and members of the Ugandan and LRA negotiation teams, Egeland asked Kony to come up with concrete humanitarian measures concerning the women, children and non-combatants who are currently with Kony's army. "This is the first time the international community was able to impress upon the senior command of the LRA and their supreme leader the importance of humanitarian issues, including ongoing respect for the cessation of hostilities and the transfer of individuals among the LRA, including women, children and wounded," said Egeland.

After traveling to Uganda to meet with President Museveni, Mr. Egeland arrived in Khartoum and continued his mission to Darfur, his fourth trip to the region in three years. "Never would I have thought that in my fourth and final visit the number of people in need of assistance would have gone from one to four million; and never would I have thought that the fear, the angst among the civilian population of Darfur would remain the same after 3 long years," noted Mr. Egeland.

Unfortunately, Mr. Egeland's mission to Darfur was cut short as Government authorities did not allow him to carry out the planned visits in North Darfur and the Jebel Marra. Rather than stay confined to the capitals, Mr. Egeland aborted his mission. Back in Khartoum, he appealed to the Government of Sudan, "Help us help your people: a lot is at stake. The international community has come here because there is a calling from defenseless civilians in need to help. We provide a lifeline now to more than 3 million ... 4 million of these in need. But we frankly feel that there is not an effort to help us help them."



USG Egeland meeting with IDP Sheiks in El Geneina - West Darfur

### ONLINE CONTACT DATABASE

The online contact database for the UN, NGOs and key government authorities, launched by the OCHA Information Management Unit (IMU), is available at <http://www.unsudan.info/contacts/>

The database can be searched by various fields, such as name, job title, organisation, acronym, sector and state, and query results can be printed or saved in a variety of formats. There is also a link for updating or correcting existing information. Please direct your inquiries to [ochasudan@un.org](mailto:ochasudan@un.org)

## UNAIDS MESSAGE ON WORLD AIDS DAY - 01 DECEMBER 2006

Musa Bungudu, the UNAIDS Country Coordinator in Sudan, gave a press conference on 3 December, to mark the occasion of World Aids Day. He was accompanied by Dr. Nuha Yousif, the National Programme Officer for Care and Treatment of HIV, and Michael Munywoki HIV/AIDS Policy Advisor for the UN Mission in Sudan.

Addressing the stigma and lack of information on HIV, Mr. Bungudu noted a remarkable change in Sudan. "We are opening up. People are talking about the disease," he said. "We also see more openness from the government in terms of talking about the disease," as well as taking the steps to treat it.

Between 2004 and 2006 the political environment regarding HIV/AIDS changed in Sudan: a council composed of 10 ministers has been established to advise the government on HIV/AIDS and for information sharing and dissemination on the disease; focal points for HIV/AIDS have been appointed in almost all ministries; and every state in Sudan has established a HIV/AIDS Council, taskforce and budget line. Even religious leaders have become more open about HIV/AIDS, as seen during a recent workshop on HIV/AIDS.

Bungudu underscored the importance of local funding to support HIV programmes in the long term. "I believe the money that is coming from outside is good but, believe me, small is beautiful," stated Bungudu. "And the small amount the government will contribute is much more than the bigger amount that come from outside because outside assistance can never be sustainable."

The speakers noted the social stigma and discrimination those with the disease face and encouraged people in high positions and community leaders should be tested to show there is nothing wrong with being tested. They called on state governors to ensure that the programme is being implemented in their state

Sudan is unique in Africa in that enough anti-retrovirals are now available in the country for those who need them. "Many countries don't have the drugs to treat people but here we have more drugs available than those who are taking the treatment, noted Bugundu. An increase in Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centers was needed to address the information gap.



### OVERALL WORK PLAN FUNDING STATUS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AS OF 05 DECEMBER 2006

| Category                 | Required by Dec        | Pledged                | Shortfall            | Coverage     |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Humanitarian Action      | \$1,604,874,971        | \$1,118,871,128        | \$486,003,843        | 69.7%        |
| Recovery and Development | \$221,837,149          | \$121,558,147          | \$100,279,002        | 54.8%        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>             | <b>\$1,826,712,120</b> | <b>\$1,240,429,275</b> | <b>\$586,282,845</b> | <b>67.9%</b> |

### HUMANITARIAN FUNDING REQUIRED COMPARED TO FUNDING RECEIVED

| Region                             | Required by 31 Dec     | Pledged                | Shortfall            | Coverage     |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| National Programmes                | \$80,656,021           | \$61,067,425           | \$19,588,596         | 75.7%        |
| Khartoum and Other Northern States | \$48,568,905           | \$6,152,763            | \$42,416,187         | 12.7%        |
| Blue Nile                          | \$36,921,734           | \$21,380,311           | \$15,541,423         | 57.9%        |
| Abyei                              | \$16,338,183           | \$4,200,769            | \$12,137,369         | 25.7%        |
| Southern Kordofan                  | \$90,086,735           | \$62,476,669           | \$27,610,066         | 69.4%        |
| Eastern Sudan                      | \$50,501,768           | \$22,682,649           | \$27,819,119         | 44.9%        |
| Southern Sudan                     | \$482,195,447          | \$286,620,455          | \$195,574,992        | 59.4%        |
| Darfur                             | \$798,858,434          | \$614,084,680          | \$184,773,753        | 76.9%        |
| Unspecified                        | -                      | \$9,330,109            | -                    | -            |
| <b>TOTAL Humanitarian</b>          | <b>\$1,604,874,971</b> | <b>\$1,118,871,128</b> | <b>\$486,003,843</b> | <b>69.7%</b> |

### CURRENT CHF PLEDGES

| Donor Country  | Pledged to CHF       |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Sweden         | \$12,547,051         |
| Norway         | \$10,573,248         |
| Netherlands    | \$51,330,000         |
| Ireland        | \$2,484,472          |
| United Kingdom | \$88,046,631         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>\$164,981,402</b> |

### UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS OF NOTE IN DECEMBER 2006

\*For full information on meetings go to the meeting schedule on [www.unsudanig.org](http://www.unsudanig.org)

| SUNDAY   | MONDAY   | TUESDAY  | WEDNESDAY   | THURSDAY  | FRIDAY             | SATURDAY           |
|--|--|--|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|
|  |  |  |   |   | 1 DECEMBER         | 2 DECEMBER         |
|  |  |  |   |   | World Aids Day     |                    |
| <b>3 DECEMBER</b>  | <b>4 DECEMBER</b>  | <b>5 DECEMBER</b>  | <b>6 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>7 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>8 DECEMBER</b>  | <b>9 DECEMBER</b>  |
| 12:00 Return & Reintegration WG, OCHA  | 11:00 KHT State Inter-agency, FAR  | 13:00 KHT Protection WG, UNHCR - TBC   | 08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS<br>11:00 KPSG, OCHA<br>14:00 UN Sector Coordinators Darfur, UNDP - TBC<br>15:15 UN Donor Briefing, UNDP<br>15:30 WATSAN, UNICEF<br>16:30 Inter-Agency Coord, UNDP - TBC | 11:00 Nutrition, UNICEF   |                    |                    |
| 10:30 Press Conference on HIV/AIDS, UNMIS  |  |  |   |   |                    |                    |
| <b>10 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>11 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>12 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>13 DECEMBER</b>  | <b>14 DECEMBER</b>  | <b>15 DECEMBER</b> | <b>16 DECEMBER</b> |
| 12:00 Return & Reintegration WG, OCHA<br>15:00 Health, WHO - TBC                       | 10:00 Food Sector Coord, HAC<br>12:00 SBGV Core Group, UNFPA - TBC<br>13:00 UN Sector Coordinators RoS, UNDP - TBC                               |  | 08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS<br>11:00 KPSG, OCHA<br>14:00 IAWG, OCHA<br>15:30 NFI Advisory Panel - Darfur, OCHA  | 12:00 Child Protection, National Council for Child Welfare<br>14:00 NFI & ES Sector Meeting, OCHA<br><b>Launch of 2007 UN &amp; Partners Work Plan GENEVA</b> |                    |                    |
| <b>17 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>18 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>19 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>20 DECEMBER</b>  | <b>21 DECEMBER</b>  | <b>22 DECEMBER</b> | <b>23 DECEMBER</b> |
| 12:00 Return & Reintegration WG, OCHA  | 11:00 KHT State Inter-agency, FAR<br>14:00 UN Sector Coordinators<br>15:15 UN Donor Briefing, UNDP - TBC<br>16:30 Inter-Agency Coord, UNDP - TBC | 13:00 KHT Protection WG, UNHCR - TBC<br><b>Launch of 2007 UN &amp; Partners Work Plan KHARTOUM</b> | 08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS<br>09:00 Reproductive Health, UNFPA - TBC<br>11:00 KPSG, OCHA   | 11:00 Nutrition, UNICEF<br>14:00 NFI & ES Sector Meeting, OCHA  |                    |                    |
| <b>24 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>25 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>26 DECEMBER</b>   | <b>27 DECEMBER</b>  | <b>28 DECEMBER</b>  | <b>29 DECEMBER</b> | <b>30 DECEMBER</b> |
| 12:00 Return & Reintegration WG, OCHA<br>15:00 Health, WHO - TBC<br><b>31 DECEMBER</b> |  |  | 08:30 UN Security Brief for NGOs, UNDSS<br>11:00 KPSG, OCHA<br>14:00 IAWG, OCHA   | 14:00 Logistics Meeting for North Sudan, UNDP   |                    |                    |