

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs
Humanitarian Aid Commission



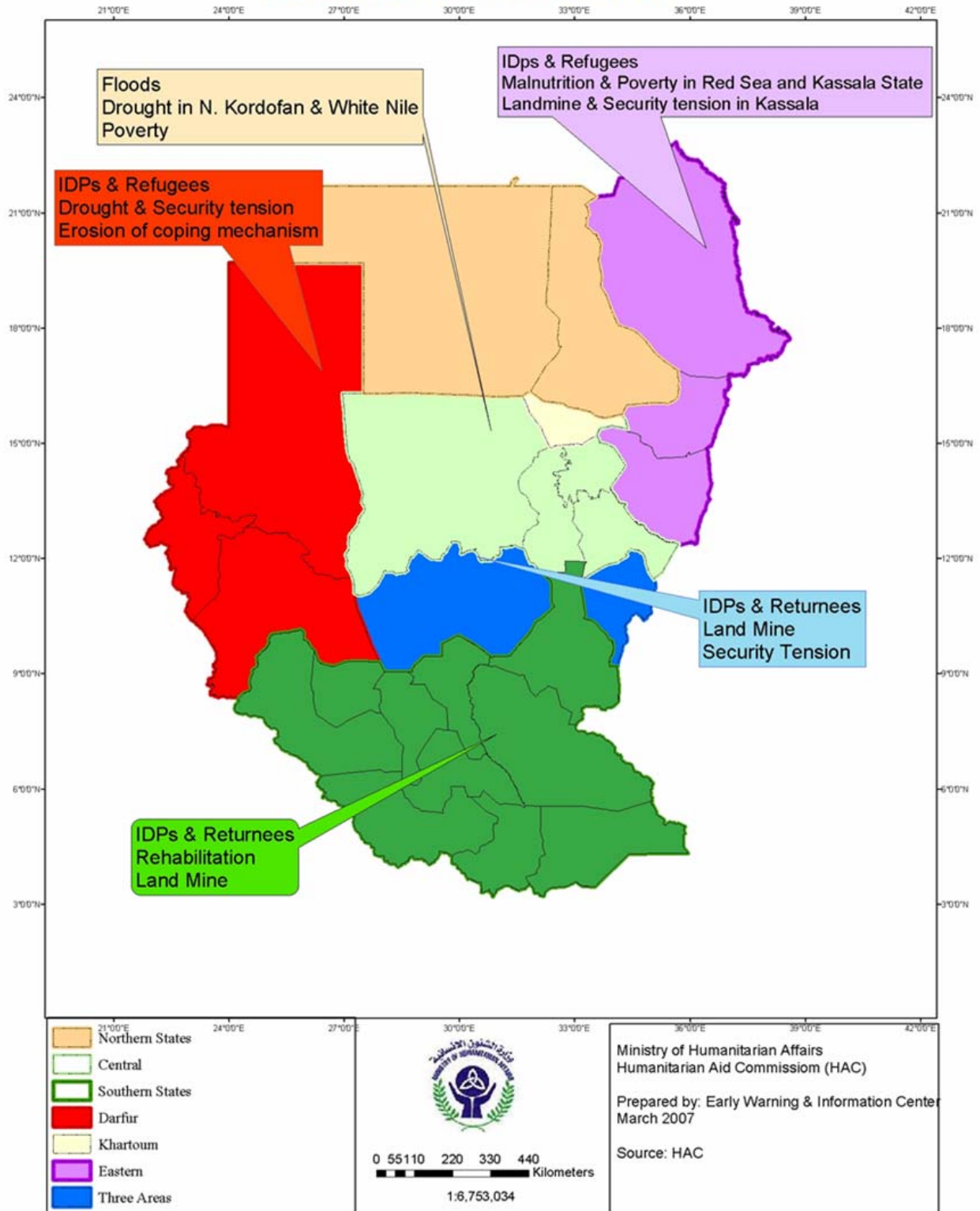
Humanitarian Situation in Sudan

2009

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Humanitarian Priorities



Coordination Mechanisms for Humanitarian Work

- Higher Committee of Humanitarian Aid
- Technical Committee of Humanitarian Aid
- Technical Working Group
- Joint Communiqué Committee
- Coordination Committee for Voluntarily Return (HAC/SRRC)
- Joint Assessment Mission
- Evaluation Funding Committee with Ministry of International Cooperation & Ministry of Finance

Higher committee for Humanitarian Aid

Chaired by: H.E 1st Vice President

H.E Vice President

Members

Minister of Humanitarian Affairs	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Minister of National Defense	Minister of Federal Governance
Minister of Interior	Minister of Finance
Minister of International Corporation	Minister of Parliament Affairs
Minister of Council Ministries	Minister of Health
Minister of Social Welfare	Minister of Justice
State Minister of Humanitarian Affairs- Reporter	Minister of Work
General Manager of Security and Intelligence	

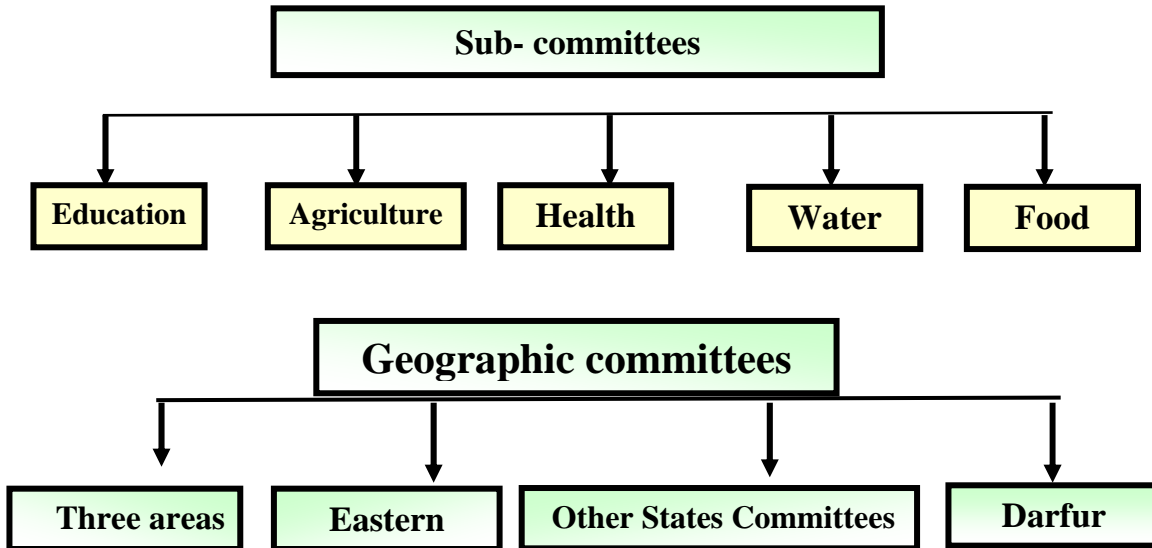
Technical committee for humanitarian Aid

Chaired by: H.E Commissioner General

Members

- Peaces depart. Ministry of foreign Affairs
- Joint Procedures- MOH- Director
- M.O. Defense- Representative
- M.O. Finance- Representative
- M.O. International Cooperation - Representative
- Ministry of Information & Communication - Representative
- Ministry of Work – Representative
- Ministry of Federal Governance – Representative
- General Manager of Security and Intelligence – Representative
- Ministry of Council Ministries – Representative
- Ministry of Parliament Affairs – Representative
- Military Intelligence – Representative
- Ministry of Health – Representative
- Director General of NGO,s –MOH – Representative
- Ministry of Social Welfare – Representative

Technical Working Group



General Situation:

The Revoking Non Governmental Organizations in Sudan

On the 4th March 2009, the Government of National Unity (GoNU) revoked the registration certificates of 13 International and 3 National organizations due to their involvement in activities violating their humanitarian mandates and threatening National security, such as cooperation with ICC, false reporting, and advocating with the International Community and the Security Council for more pressure on Sudan.

When the decision of expulsion was declared some of the NGOs were reported to have destroyed and burned files, documents and computers, an act that indicates they had something to hide.

The Revoked NGOs:

1. IRC-USA
2. CARE-USA
3. SC-USA
4. CHF-USA
5. Mercy Corps-USA
6. Solidarities-FRANCE
7. MSF-FRANCE
8. ACF-FRANCE
9. OXFAM-UK
10. MSF-HOLLAND
11. SC-UK; working in non Darfur area
12. NRC-NORWAY; working in non Darfur area
13. PADCO-USA; working in non Darfur area

The total number of International NGOs registered in the Sudan is 188 working mostly in Darfur states, Khartoum state, southern Sudan and other states of the Sudan. These NGOs are implementing 1162 projects most of them are emergency short funded (1 year funding). Among these projects Health sector comes first followed by Education, Water and Sanitation, Food security and Relief respectively.

The three States of Darfur hosts 81 NGOs. The main fields of activities of the 10 revoked NGOs are Health, Water and Sanitation, Food distribution, and Non Food items.

The NGOs working in Darfur

	Country of Origin	Number of NGOs
1	FRANCE	10
2	UK	16
3	USA	14
4	CANADA	1
5	Other EU Countries	26
6	Arab and Islamic Countries	10
7	Other Countries	4

Note: The table indicates that NGOs are not revoked due to their Country of origin. The revoked NGOs represent 12% of the total number of NGOs working in Sudan.

Preliminary Information

- The 10 NGOs were implementing Health projects in Darfur states, 6 of them were providing direct health services while the other 4 were providing health related awareness raising activities.
- 70% of medical supplies to the revoked NGOs were provided by UNICEF.
- Most of the Health services in West Darfur was provided by some of the revoked NGOs and managed by health cadres' majority of who are Sudanese Nationals seconded from States Ministries of Health.
- Food supplies are provided by WFP and Non Food items are provided by UNJLC and distributed by National and International NGOs through beneficiaries committees.
- Food is distributed in rations of 1 to 3 months based on availability and seasonality.
- Non Food items are distributed to arriving displaced or based on assessment and needs.
- In areas where those 10 NGOs were working, water points are in place and NGOs were overseeing the operation and maintenance. Supplying of spare parts is provided by WES and UNICEF.

Contingency Plans and response measures:

1. GoS and UN Plans:

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs has formed Ministerial Committee to assess the situation, oversee the hand over and phase out of the said NGOs with no harm to them or their staff, donors, vendors or the beneficiaries.

A joint committee is also formed with UN agencies to oversee the implementation of the contingency plans for water, health, food and non food sectors.

The Ministerial Committee had several meetings with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General and the Humanitarian Coordinator in which they agreed on several issues and the UN affirmed to collaborate with the government to bridge the gap.

The following was agreed upon:-

- 1) The work was divided into four sectors
 - a) Food sector
 - b) Water sector
 - c) Health sector
 - d) Non Food Items sector
- 2) Joint technical sector assessment missions to evaluate the needs in the field.
- 3) WFP has food available for up two months and there are committees from the beneficiaries that would do the distribution.
- 4) Operation and maintenance of water points to be undertaken by the Water and Environmental Sanitation project (WES) of the Water Corporation with UNICEF.

- 5) The Health centers to be managed by the Ministry of Health and WHO.
- 6) The parties agreed to engage/involve new National and International organizations partners based on their capacities, capabilities and experience to undertake food distribution and provision of services.
- 7) The Government affirmed its commitment to provide facilitation required as prescribed in the fast track procedures.
- 8) The revoked NGOs will be given time on case by case to resolve issues pertaining to their employees, warehouses, equipments and to undertake professional phase out.

Joint technical assessment teams were formed and will proceed to Darfur states on Wednesday 11th 2009 to assess the needs in Health, Water, Food and Non Food items, in the areas where those NGOs were working and implement contingency plans. The assessment is planned for one week period.

2. GoS – NNGOs Plans:

1. There is sufficient medical equipments in the health centers of the revoked NGOs and medicines are available for up to two months.
2. 11 medical doctors are deployed to fill the gap in West Darfur and work with the National Health Cadres in these Centers.
3. The Ministry of Health has prepared 100 medical doctors and 100 health cadres ready for deployment upon call.
4. Reserved stocks of medical supplies are prepared and will be transported to the three states of Darfur.
5. The Sudanese Red Crescent will undertake food distribution, as it currently distributes 45% of food aid in Darfur.
6. There is no urgent need of Non Food items at the moment possibly in the rainy season.
7. Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) Project, currently managing and provides spare parts supplies to 90% of water systems in Darfur, will undertake the operation and maintenance of water points.
8. A side committee is formed by the Ministerial committee to manage the phase out plans of the revoked NGOs and settle issues pertaining to laying off of staff, payment to vendors and receiving of assets and warehouses.
9. Program phase out plans of the revoked NGOs will be incorporated into the contingency plans of Government and the UN.

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs has started receiving requests from national and international NGOs offering assistance to fill the gap.

The Ministerial Committee meets on daily basis to receive reports, and provides feedback and logistical support to teams in the field. Progress and development of the Humanitarian situation is communicated to the public through daily press conference that is organized by the Ministerial Committee.

The Government of Sudan reaffirms its commitment to the fast track procedures on the facilitation of the humanitarian aid to Darfur and its willingness to cooperate with all humanitarian actors working in Sudan

GoS	---- Government of Sudan
NNGOs	---- National Non Governmental Organizations
Fast Track	---- Administrative procedures set by Government to facilitate flow of services by UN and NGOs to Darfur States.

Main results of the joint assessment on Darfur:

- Completion of distribution of food for the affected people for two month period (March / April) .
- Food is available until the end of the year . Only new partners are required for food partial distribution.
- The report confirms the continuity and stability of the health services (Availability of medicine, cadres and operation budget).
- Only 4.7 % of the health facilities were supervised by the expelled organizations.
- The affected health facilities (which were re operated) are 43 from total number of 908 in Darfur.
- All water stations are operating.
- Affected water stations are 38 & that represents 4.5% of the total no (840)
- More than 90% of staff in water and health sectors are Sudanese.
- All the humanitarian indicators are stable.
- The government confirms and reiterates its commitment for the provision of the necessary funds until the end of the year.
- The government confirms that it will make use and utilize the experiences of the national cadres who worked with the expelled organizations.
- UN confirms its obligation to work jointly and in coordination with the government of Sudan.
- The government undertakes and confirms its obligation to facilitate the flow of humanitarian aid to Darfur.

Report concerning the status of the organizations that will replace the expelled organizations and take over the work.

North Darfur;

ACF: This Agency distributes food in behalf on the world Food Program at Dar AL Salam Area.

AHA and the **Sudan Red Crescent** will replace ACF

OXFAM (British)

Field of work in North Darfur : Water , Sanitation

Camps: Abo Shawk , AL Salam , Kabkabya , Saraf Umara , Tawela.

The following organizations will replace OXFAM

1. Water and Environmental Sanitation project (WES)
2. Islamic Medical Society
3. Sudan Red Crescent

Care International:

Distributes Shelters equipment of UNJIC from the main store in AL Fasher (Blankets, sheets , Mosquito Nets) . The distribution of these materials takes place in the even of new displacement during autumn.

CHF : it works cover consolidation of means of livelihood

- **IRC:** it works on Health field :(ABU SHawk Medical Center – Medical Clinic in Dar AL SALAM
- The work will carried out by the Islamic Medical Society and the Ministry of Health.

- **Areas:** Hashaba , AL Helief , Malum AL Hawsh , AL wakhyim
- Health services ; The staff is from the State health project.
- Water serices : Staff from the Water and Environmental Sanitation project (WES)

Darfur humanitarian indicators

Voluntarily Return: The voluntarily return for the refugees and displaced persons is considered one of the significant and important humanitarian indicators in Darfur. 720.851 person returned to 526 villages in Darfur.

Food Security indicators: It is generally good no affected groups are existed (no displaced, returnee persons complained from non aid delivery of aid.

Hygienic indicators: Good, stable not epidemic diseases.

Epidemics: No Epidemics Were Observed.

Rate	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
General malnutrition rate	21.8%	11.9	12.9	16.1	12.7
Sudan normal &natural rate	(18.2-25.3)	(10.3-13.6)	(11.1-14.8)	14.1-18.2)	
Acute malnutrition	3.9%	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7
(Sudan normal &natural rate)	(2.3-5.6)	(0.9-2.0)	(1.3-2.5)	(1.3-2.5)	
General mortality rate	0.72	0.46	0.35	0.29	0.13
Mortality rate under 5 years old	1.03	0.79	0.77	0.66	0.71

INGO's in Sudan

No.	Org	Country
1	ADRA	USA
2	American Refugee Committee(ARC)	USA
3	Care	USA
4	Catholic Relief Services(CRS)	USA
5	Cooperative Housing Foundation(CHF)	USA
6	Health Alliance International	USA
7	International Medical Corps (IMC)	USA
8	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	USA
9	Mercy Corps	USA
10	Near East Foundation	USA
11	OXFAM America	USA
12	Planned Parenthood	USA
13	Relief International	USA
14	Samaritans Purse	USA
15	Save the Children - USA	USA
16	Thirst No More	USA
17	United Methodist Committee on Relief (Umcor)	USA
18	World Relief	USA

19	World Vision International	USA
20	Feed the Children	USA
21	Food for the Hungery	USA
22	Health Assistance for Children (HAFC)	USA
23	Human Right Network	USA
24	International Relief and Development	USA
25	Nabata Charitable Foundation	USA
26	Safe Harbor	USA
27	Sudan Salam Foundation (SSF)	USA
28	Sudanese Development Initiative Agency (Sudia)	USA
29	Mercy International	USA
30	Development Alternatives International(DAI)	USA
31	Almuntada	UK
32	CAFOD	UK
33	Christian Aid(CA)	UK
34	HelpAge International	UK
35	Hope & Homes	UK
36	Humanitarian Relief Foundation	UK
37	The Leprosy Mission / Sudan (TLM)	UK
38	International Development and Relief Board(IDRB)	UK
39	Islamic Relief Worldwide	UK
40	Malaria Consortium	UK
41	Merlin	UK
42	Mine Action Group(MAG)	UK
43	ACORD	UK
44	Action on Disability(ADD)	UK
45	Muslim Hands	UK
46	Oxfam GB	UK
47	Population Council International	UK
48	Practical Action	UK
49	Redr UK	UK
50	Save the Children UK	UK
51	SOS Sahel International (UK)	UK
52	Tear Fund	UK
53	Together for Sudan(TFS)	UK
54	Windle Trust International	UK
55	World University Service (UK)	UK
56	Sudanese Mothers For Peace	UK
57	Muslim Aid	UK
58	The Pastoral and Environmental Network In the Horn of Africa(PENHA)	UK
59	Southern Sudanese Community Association	UK
60	Sudanese International Development & Relief Association(SIDRA)	UK
61	Ulfa Aid	UK
62	Zainab Women Development Organization	UK
63	Sudanese Academy	UK
64	Alisei	UK

65	Ockenden International	UK
66	Land Mine Action	UK
67	Joint Projects Organization	UK
68	Sudanese Citizens Support Organization	UK
69	The Halo Trust	UK
70	Plan Sudan	UK
71	Elnahda International Organization	UK
72	Action Contre La Faim(ACF)	France
73	Agency for technical cooperation and development (ACTED)	France
74	Aide Medicale Internationale (AMI)	France
75	Aide Medicale Internationale(CAM) ‘Comite d	France
76	Enfant du Monde - Droits de l'Homme(EM-DH)	France
77	Medecins du Monde - France	France
78	MSF – France	France
79	Solidarities	France
80	Triangle	France
81	Coopi	Italy
82	COSV	Italy
83	Emergency Organization	Italy
84	Intersos	Italy
85	VIS(Italy)	Italy
86	Voluntary Organization for International Co-operation (OVCI)	Italy
87	World Aid from Italy (Cesvi)	Italy
88	Cins - Italy	Italy
89	Cordaid	Netherland
90	Dorcas International	Netherland
91	MSF - Holland	Netherland
92	War Child - Holland	Netherland
93	ZOA Refugee Care	Netherland
94	Royal Dutch Aid	Netherland
95	Speg - Holland	Netherland
96	Danish Church Aid(DCA)	Denmark
97	Danish Refugee Council(DRC)	Denmark
98	Stromme Foundation	Norway
99	NCA	Norway
100	Eritrean Human Concern Organization	Norway
101	Norwegian Refugee Council(NRC)	Norway
102	Concern Worldwide	Ireland
103	GOAL	Ireland
104	Trocaire	Ireland
105	Nusra Charitable Society	Sewed
106	International Aid Services(IAS)	Sewed
107	Save the Children - Sweden	Sewed
108	Swedish Free Mission(SFM)	Sewed
109	FSD	Sewed
110	International Center for Agricultural research in Dry Areas(Icarda)	Sewed

111	Eritrean Islamic Relief - Sweden	Sewed
112	Humanitarian Relief & Peace	Sewed
113	FAR	Canada
114	War Child - Canada	Canada
115	Right to Play	Canada
116	OXFAM Canada	Canada
117	Air Services	Canada
118	Canadian Association for African Development	Canada
119	Canadian Association for PHC services	Canada
120	Medecin Du Monde - Canada	Canada
121	Johanniter	Germany
122	Malteser International	Germany
123	Partner Aid International(PAI)	Germany
124	Veterinaraires Sans Frontieres - Germany	Germany
125	German Leprosy& TB Relief Association (GLRA)	Germany
126	Impact	Germany
127	Tomp - Germany	Germany
128	German Agro Action (GAA)	Germany
129	German Federal Agency For Technical Relief(THW)	Germany
130	Humedica	Germany
131	Deutsche Afrikanische Trasfair Agency(DATA)	Germany
132	Medair	Switzerland
133	Global Hope	Switzerland
134	Terre des hommes(Tdh)	Switzerland
135	Arabic Center for Immigrant Labours	Switzerland
136	MSF – Switzerland	Switzerland
137	MSF – Belgium	Belgium
138	Japan- Sudan Friendship Association	Japan
139	Association for Aid & relief (AAR) - Japan	Japan
140	Rocinantes	Japan
141	Reliance	Japan
142	MSF - Spain	Spain
143	Save the Children - Spain	Spain
144	SOS/ Sudan	Austria
145	Hilfswerk Austrai	Austria
146	Global Peace Mission	Malaysia
147	Malaysian Medical Relief	Malaysia
148	The Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA)	Malaysia
149	Mercy Malaysia	Malaysia
150	Medecin Du Monde -Greece	Greece
151	One Earth	Greece
152	One Earth	Greece
153	Turkish & Arab Businessmen Organization	Turkish
154	Kimse Yok Mu	Turkish
155	European Aid	Europe
156	Jesuit Refugee Service(JRC)	Romania

157	African Park Foundation	S. Africa
158	League of Eritrean Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies	Eritrea
159	African Humanitarian Action(AHA)	Ethiopia
160	Gadaafi International Foundation	Libya
161	Qatar Charitable Organization	Qatar
162	International Islamic Charitable Organization(IICO)	Kuwait
163	Counterpart International	Kuwait
164	Africa Muslims Agency	Kuwait
165	Kuwaiti Patients Helping Fund	Kuwait
166	Sabail Alrashad	Saudi Arabia
167	World Assembly of Youth	Saudi Arabia
168	Makkah Almukarrama Charity Trust Establishment	Saudi Arabia
196	International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO)	Saudi Arabia
170	African Association for Development and Environment	Saudi Arabia
171	Nama Charitable Organization	Saudi Arabia
172	Elbasr Charitable Foundation	Saudi Arabia
173	Al -maktoum Foundation	AUE
174	Human Appeal International	AUE
175	Alquds Organization	Lebanon
176	Sub –Saharan International Development Organization	Sudan
177	Sudan Open Learning Organization (SOLO)	Sudan
178	Humanitarian Aid and Development Organization(HAD)	Sudan
179	Maarig Charitable Organization	Sudan
180	International Islamic Medical Society (IIMS)	Sudan
181	Prospect Sudan	Sudan
182	Waldain International Charity Organization	Sudan
183	International Islamic Women Union	Sudan
184	International Center for Religions)	Sudan
185	Africa Brotherhood Organization	Sudan
186	Meshkat Charitable Organization	Sudan

Annex:

The Role of the Government of Sudan in the Facilitation of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur, Sudan

This paper is an attempt by the Humanitarian Aid Commission/ Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Government of Sudan, to share its experience to date in the facilitation of humanitarian aid in Darfur and the about the various mechanisms it has put in place to respond to the unprecedented international response to Darfur crisis.

1. Introduction:

The Humanitarian aid in Sudan has witnessed various developments especially since the escalation of the Darfur crisis in 2003. The newly formed Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) together faced the daunting task of facilitating what turned out to be the world's largest humanitarian response. Today Darfur has over 80 INGOs and several NNGOs working apart from various UN agencies and the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. Overall there are over 16,000 humanitarian workers, about 1500 of them international and manage over a thousand projects. Facilitating such an exponential growth in humanitarian work has not been an easy task, however, the Government of Sudan has risen up to the occasion by promulgating several presidential decrees, signing up joint communiqués with the UN and setting up a number of mechanisms to facilitate humanitarian work in Darfur.

A glance at the following figures gives one an understanding of the magnitude of work involved:

#	Particulars	Before 2003	Post 2003 (up to present)	% increase
1	Number of INGOs in Sudan	119	188	58%
2	Recruitment procedures (both national and international)	2,000	16,690	735%
3	Vehicles and movement facilities	400	2,041	410%
4	License to communication equipment	260	3,808	1,365%
5	Number of Project site locations	130	472	263%
6	Number of Projects approved	270	1,162	330%

Roughly 80% of this work is undertaken only in Darfur

2. Evolution of Facilitation mechanisms – Important Milestones:

1. *Joint Communiqués of July 2004 and March 2007*

The first important milestone in the process of facilitating humanitarian work in Darfur was the **Joint Communiqué** signed by the Government of Sudan with the UN Secretary General Mr. Kofi Annan during his visit to Sudan and Darfur in **July 2004**. The JoC had a much wider understanding including humanitarian issues, human rights, security and political settlement of the conflict. From a humanitarian access point of view, the JoC paved the way for the government to declare Moratorium on Restrictions, which provided exemption on a number of normal procedures for Darfur. The Government issued as many as 29 Presidential decrees to authorise exemption and lifting of a number of restrictions specifically related to humanitarian

work in Darfur. This included visas and freedom of movement for humanitarian workers, temporary registration of NGOs suspension of importation restrictions on vehicles, communication equipment etc. This came to be known as Darfur Fast Track Procedures

The **March 2007 Joint Communiqué** which was signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of Government of Sudan with the UN on the occasion of the visit of the UN Emergency Coordinator Mr. John Holmes. This communiqué was more specific in raising a number of areas where the government agreed to facilitate approvals in a speedy manner by committing itself to a time frame. These were related to providing entry visas, work permits, travel notifications, custom exemption on a number of items, speedy recruitment procedures for national staff etc. Importantly it also appointed a High Level Committee and tasked it with the responsibility of monitoring progress made on the JoC pledges of the Government and the UN related to policy matters and implementation of the JoC.

2. *High Level Committee*

As per the JoC, of March 2007, a High Level Committee has been established to oversee the implementation of the various provisions related to Joint Communiqué. The HLC is co-chaired by the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and the Humanitarian Coordinator of the UN and has five permanent members – the Commissioner General of HAC, Senior representative from the Department of peace and Humanitarian Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the UN Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, a senior representative each from international and national NGOs. The committee has three observers from the international community – one from the three main humanitarian donors to Darfur, one from the Arab League and one from African Union.

The High Level Committee was constituted in May 2007 and since then it has managed to meet nine times and has addressed a number of issues related to the implementation of the JoC. It has provided a policy overview and has provided forum for members and observers to share experiences and raise issues that needed policy level intervention in matters related to the humanitarian operations in Darfur

3. *Joint Procedures Centre:*

Realizing the difficulties humanitarian organizations, particularly International NGOs experienced in following a number of bureaucratic procedures, the Government established the Joint Procedures Centre in 2006. The objective was to bring together various departments and ministries (about 18 of them) that deal with various aspects of NGO work in Sudan under one roof and be facilitated by HAC in order to expedite facilitation. The departments and ministries have deputed Director level staff members to be housed in the JPC, who are able to give approval to the various procedures of the NGOs. HAC has appointed a Director General to facilitate the functions of the JPC.

The establishment of the JPC has enabled especially the INGOs in that they can approach one office and submit their applications related to visas, registration, work permit, national staff recruitment, customs exemption etc and expect to get a response from the same office, without having to visit several offices. This has considerably reduced administrative hassles experienced by NGOs besides providing a speedy response.

4. *Tripartite Joint Technical Committee*

In line with the spirit of cooperation and partnership, the Joint Procedures Centre established a Tripartite Joint Technical Committee in November 2006, comprising the Directors of the JPC, representatives from UN – OCHA and representatives from INGOs. This Committee is chaired by the Director General of the JPC, and is mandated with clarifying and standardising various procedures.

The TJTC has been playing an important facilitation role in complementing the various efforts of the government in facilitating humanitarian work especially in Darfur, but also Sudan in general. It has met a record 55 times since its inception and has been able to clarify a number of procedures. The long association has built very healthy and constructive relationship and trust between the three actors wherein it is possible for any of the members to raise any bureaucratic issue and expect an a response. It has greatly contributed to the accountability and transparency of the functioning of the JPC.

Two of the main contributions of the TJTC are the production of a General Directory of Procedures and bi-monthly monitoring visits to the three Darfur states and interaction with the authorities and humanitarian agencies to monitor as well as to resolve any issues and also pave way for developing more constructive relationship. This has culminated in the formation of State Level TJTCs, which will look into standardisation of state specific procedures in line with the letter and spirit of the JoC.

5. *General Directory of Procedures*

This is a significant document from the view point of facilitation by the Government. For the first time, this document has brought together all procedures related to the facilitation of NGO humanitarian work in Sudan with specific provisions applicable to Darfur. The Directory has managed to standardise procedures, clarify terminology across various processes required for NGO facilitation. Where procedures were unclear or not spelt out, the TJTC managed to seek clarification from respective departments and ministries and has standardised them. Besides providing the procedures, the Directory also has stated the time frame that will be taken up for each procedure and also specify fees that the agency will have to pay for such procedure.

The Directory was produced in both English and Arabic. It was officially launched in September 2007. In 2008 a series of training programmes were facilitated by members of TJTC and JPC both for government and NGO staff who deal with these procedures to create greater awareness among them. Further similar workshops were held in the three Darfur states

Currently, the Directory is undergoing revision based on the experiences of the past year. The revision is expected to provide greater support to the humanitarian work in Sudan.

6. *Formation of the Tripartite Joint Technical Committees at state level in Darfur*

The General Directory of Procedures mainly deals with the federal procedures. With the autonomy given to the state governments under the federal system and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, the states have started setting their own procedures and this has caused some constraints on the smooth facilitation of the humanitarian work. As a result of this, the Government has helped establishment of state level Tripartite Joint Technical Committees comprising, government, UN and NGOs, in line with the federal TJTC. The mandate given to these TJTCs is to spell out clear and standardised state level procedures that are in line with the federal procedures as to honour the letter and spirit of the Joint Communiqué which is the commitment of the Government to the international community.

The state level TJTCs have been constituted only in the past three four months and will need time and nurturing from the federal TJTC to become an effective mechanism and complement the facilitation role played by various agencies. The federal TJTC has already started timing its regular visits to the three Darfur states to coincide with state TJTC and participate as observers in these meetings to provide further support.

3. Main Accomplishments:

The above mechanisms have resulted in speedier and more efficient processing of a number of procedures for NGOs.

The table below provides a list of important procedures facilitated by the Joint Procedures Centre in the last two years (Jan 2007 To Oct. 2008).

Procedures			Total
1	Immigration	Entry Visa	1651
		Residence Permit	4520
		Multiple Exit\re-entry Visa	192
		Exit & Re-entry Visa	5183
		Final Exit Visa	1402
2	Travel Notification	NGOs + UN	7371
		Embassies & Donors	618
3	Flight Permissions	WFP	4198
		Others	364
4	Labor Procedures	Work Permits first time	1563
		Work Permits Renewals	1497
		National Staff Recruitment	729
5	Customs Exemptions		1316
6	HAC ID Cards		823
7	Communication License		1404
8	Tax Exemption		1604
9	Registration of NGOs	National NGOs (new and renewal)	989
		INGOs new	21
		INGOs renewals	169
GRAND TOTAL			35,614

4. Challenges and Constraints:

1. Facilitation of the biggest humanitarian operation in the world – over 16,000 humanitarian aid workers over 1,500 international personnel is a stupendous task and one that cannot be taken lightly. As the expansion happened within a few months it exerted severe pressure on the Government, in particular, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs which was the lead agency to facilitate humanitarian work on behalf of the government.

2. Building trust among the various actors

The sensitive context in which humanitarian work was being undertaken and the complexities of Darfur crisis meant that any facilitation work would not succeed if there was no trust and understanding between the various humanitarian actors. Thus one of the first obstacles the facilitation work had to address was to build trust among the various humanitarian actors and to ensure that humanitarian work always stayed in focus.

3. Human resource

With the exponential growth in the humanitarian response to the Darfur crisis, the limited number of personnel, at the command of the government to facilitate the humanitarian aid, was not able to cope with the increased work load. Further, the capacity of the staff across the Commission as well as across related departments and their understanding of humanitarian principles, the Government's commitment to the facilitation of humanitarian work as well as of the various mechanisms put in place has posed severe challenge on the overall facilitation work.

4. Technology

Technological constraint in terms of communication between Khartoum and the three Darfur state capitals as well as between the state capitals and the other field office is yet another challenge in terms of information dissemination, capacity building and problem solving.

5. Future Plans:

The Government will continue to address the challenges raised above and strive to overcome them to facilitate humanitarian work particularly in Darfur but also in Sudan in general.

Some of the more specific plans it has for the coming months and particularly for 2009 are as follows:

- Implement State procedures and guidelines for the delivery of Humanitarian Assistance consistent with federal procedures and Humanitarian Principles.
- Operationalise web based fast tracking for all procedures undertaken by HAC/JPC to enhance transparency and accountability.
- Continue Federal and state level consultations on humanitarian assistance.
- Establish internet communication links between the JPC and the state capitals
- Strengthen HAC capacities especially at the state level
- Enhance partnership between national and international organizations.
- Strengthen HAC/OCHA partnership.
- Disseminate the revised GDP widely both in English and Arabic and also hold workshops and training as necessary
- Define lines of coordination and reporting between federal and states HAC and between line ministries and NGOs.
- Maintain HLC and TJTC forums for dialogue on humanitarian issues.
- Continue addressing procedural constraints faced by NGOs.
- Standardise the information sharing templates for the NGOs – Technical Agreements, reporting, etc between federal and states.
- Regular missions and visits to the field supported by workshops if necessary.
- Build on Darfur experience to widen the scope to other regions in Sudan.

6. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Government can proudly say that it has stood up to the challenge of facilitation to a great extent particularly in relation to Darfur. As the accomplishments suggest and the situation in facilitation related to 2003. The Government also acknowledges that there is more to do. The

experience of the past few years have shown that these challenges are not insurmountable and with the critical mass of trust, cooperation and partnership that has been built between the various humanitarian actors, the Government is confident that it will fulfill its role to the satisfaction of the humanitarian workers in Darfur.

The Government will continue to address all the above challenges through dialogue resource mobilization/ allocation and capacity building. It will continue to work with greater transparency and accountability in facilitation of humanitarian aid in order to further build the trust among various humanitarian actors.

The Government of Sudan recognizes and acknowledges with appreciation all the efforts exerted by national and international organizations, & by donors in supporting humanitarian programmes in Sudan in general and in Darfur in particular over the past years and decades. The Government of Sudan calls on all the organizations and the world community to exert more efforts to serve the humanity, and to realize our hope to acquire nationwide peace.

Humanitarian Situation in Darfur

Darfur Demography

Population	6.750.000
No of displaced and affected people	1.777.470
No of displaced persons at camps	327.470
No of Camps	21
No of assembled Areas	38
No of Refugees	100,000
No of Returnees	840.376 until December 2008
No of villages where the refugees and displaced persons returned to	641
Targeted villages for reconstruction and rehabilitation	150

The most important achievements and positive works

1. Abuja peace agreement contributes in realization of the social peace through the conciliation and reconciliation process.
2. The most significant and important indicators for the security stability is the tremendous voluntary return of the internal displaced persons and the refugees in the war launching areas(DarZaghwa, Kornawya, Ambro Hilalya Abo Qamara ,Tawella,Dar Alslam). Areas east of Nalya(Sheariya, Yassen, Selaia, Labdo,Khzan Jadeed. Shutaiah, Klaileik, Wadi Saleh, Mukghr, Bendsi and Jabal Maraa.
3. The humanitarian indicators were stable during the previous period.
4. The tremendous cooperation between the armed movements-Signatory of Abuja peace agreement which facilitated the flow of the aids.
5. Aids and assistances distribution in the areas of the signatory movements.
6. Improvement of humanitarian conditions and relevant services rendered by the national organizations in the repatriated Areas.

7. Attract, Polarize and look for funds (internally and externally from Arab countries) for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of villages within the voluntary return areas.
8. Safeguarding and protection of highways and main roads for the transport of humanitarian aids and relief's.
9. Effective coordination between the partners in the center and at the states levels.

Government Efforts towards the Humanitarian Aid(2005-2008)

1. The government has provided big facilities for the humanitarian aid outputs in Darfur whereas the decree no 29 was issued covering the period (2004- 2008).This decree aims to facilitate the immigrations, customs and staff movement procedures.
2. Signature of the joint communiqué with UN on August 2004.
3. This Joint communiqué renewed in March 2007 for the work with the fast Track system and due to that the humanitarian Aid supplies for Darfur shall be excluded from all the procedural restrictions and relevant fees.
4. Total custom exemptions for the humanitarian aids and assistances during the last four years (2005-2008) amount to\$620million (\$ 155 million per year).
5. Provision of 20,000 ton (\$ 13 million) as support to the World Food Program.
6. \$ 15.000,000 as support to the emergent operations.
7. Ten million dollar support to the voluntary return (Shelters, Health, water and food).
8. The government supported the efforts of national organizations operating in Darfur.
9. Through the strategic stock the government provided aids to Darfur three states (850,000) bags of durra (90Kg) for areas not covered by the UN practically the voluntarily return areas.
10. Arab conference for the support of humanitarian situation in Darfur was held on October 2007.
11. Polarization of national support from the companies, banks, States, workers; women Students benevolent and charitable persons.

Work Volume of Humanitarian Aid partners:

The number of the organizations operating in Darfur increased from 23 in 2003 to 258 in 2008. 21.500 person are working in Darfur. 4500 of them are foreigners, they have 6500 means of transport and more than 6800communication devise.

Followings are the facilities granted to the partners

- The joint communiqué between the government and UN (August 2004) renewed on March 2007 Establishment of the unified procedures compound for the implementation of Fast Track system.
- Unified General Directory procedures.
- Joint High committee (Government , UN , Foreign organizations, National organizations , Three observers from the donors – European group ,Arab group, African group)This committee meets every

month . On its last meeting which was held on the first week of September 2007 the joint communiqué was issued where it emphasized and ascertained the stability and the improvement of the situation in Darfur.

- The Joint work group (government of National unity , UN- Organizations) it holds weekly meetings and submit its report to the high committee .
- Technical committees were formed to coordinate the humanitarian work in Darfur states composes of (state government, UN, organizations and it has weekly meeting in the states).
- High level committee was formed , it meets every month chaired and presided over alternatively by :
 - The minister of Humanitarian Affairs
 - Deputy (vice) representative of United Nations general secretary.

The following dignitaries are members of the H IC :

- General Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid.
 - Representative from peace and humanitarian affairs department at the ministry of foreign affairs.
 - Vice (deputy coordinator of UN Humanitarian Affairs
 - Representatives for all international and national nongovernmental organizations.
 - Three members representing the international community in capacity of observers (Donors, African Union, Arab league)
- * The objectives of the committee is to regulate and monitor the progress of humanitarian work, implementation of obligations and to ensure the timely support delivery (arrival) to the targeted parties:

.First Track Procedures:

Procedures	From January 2007 to Oct. 2008
Immigrations procedures	12.948
Flights permits	4562
Work permit	3789
Travel /movement notification	7989
Customs and tax exemption	1316
Cards of organization staff	823
Registration& registration of the organization	1179
Communication licensee	1404
Total	35.614

Results due to the Humanitarian Aid facilities

- Improvement of humanitarian status (conditions) as admitted by all parties.
- There are joint mechanisms between the government ,UN and the organizations at the center and state levels for follow up, implementation of procedures and assessment of the humanitarian situations
- The Security Council in its periodical report for June /July praised the improvement of humanitarian conditions.
- The international community and personnel working within the humanitarian activities commented and praised the facilities related to aid and assistance flow.
- The results led to decline of allegations and accusations against the government in the international forums and at the human rights circles and the foreign media.
- The establishment of the unified procedures compound strengthens the coordination between the government organs.

Voluntarily Return -Numbers of Returnees in Darfur

Year / State	2006	2007			2008			Total
	Main camps	Main camps	Assembled Areas &Camps	Returned Refugees	Main camp	Assemble Areas &Camps	Returned Refugees	
S.Darfur	7.941	54.394	69.887	-	47.515	33.290	-	213.027
N.Darfur	32.500	34.813	4.678	63.251	39.863	26.116	14.550	215.771
W.Darfur	11.909	29.140	95.544	18.473	98835	116206	14.500	384.607
Total	52.350	118.437	170.109	81.724	201386	187410	29.050	840.376 person

★ More than 755 thousand of displaced persons and refugees had returned to 596 village as follows :

The State	No of villages where they returned to	No of returnees
South Darfur	194	213.027
North Darfur	168	215.771
West Darfur	279	384.607
Total	641	840.376

No of displaced persons in the major camps in Darfur States (2005 - 2006 – 2007 - 2008)

South Darfur state: major camps

Camp	2005	2006	2007	2008
Kalma	125,000	90,219	86,681	35,891
AL Seareif	13,160	12,814	11,000	5,525
Atash	14,350	35,000	42,583	31853
AL Salam	3,150	2,054	35,214	13,069
Total	155,660	140,087	175,478	86,338 person

North Darfur Sate :- Major Camps

Camp	2005	2006	2007	2008
Abo shwak	71,140	53,140	51,410	48,346
AL Salam	25,132	39,670	34,570	30,797
Zamzam	25,240	44,270	39,270	34,770
Kasab	22,320	32,243	26,102	23,324
Fatobarno	2,133	4,385	3,423	2,913
Total	145,965	173,699	145,775	140,150 person

West Darfur state - Main camps

Camp	2005	2006	2007	2008
ALGenina	20,376	17,852	16,972	10,615
Zalenji	18,153	15,886	14,446	12,503
Murni & Sease.	16,202	14,427	14,308	12,509
Habelah+Fourbraqa	8,832	5,490	5,129	2,691
Nurtati	12,400	12,050	11,969	11,623
Mukjar	7,890	3,372	2,604	1,105
Kreneak	5,089	5,089	5,089	2,220
UM Dokhn	7,589	7,171	5,472	2,150
Wadi Saleh	14,459	9,447	4375	1,426
Kulboas	7,227	5,290	5,290	963
Bayiadh	2,422	2,422	1,730	730
Total	120,639	98,496	87,384	58,535 family

Contribution of the Arab Conference

Cash:

National contributions	36,000,000\$
Arab contributions	103,340,000\$
Total	139.340.000\$

In Kind :

	Schools	Mosques & Quran centers	Health	Water stations	Others	Residential units
National	3 schools & 30 library	50 Qurran center (Khlwa)				
Arab	234	3 Mosques	25 Medical center 6 medical caravan	111	10 school housing One compound	100

Technical Support

	Studies	Survey	Training	Consultations
National			Building of capabilities	
Arab aids	Feasibility study		Training and building of capabilities	Experts in Power Fields.

National organizations operating in Darfur

The national organizations have played a big role in providing the humanitarian aids and the necessary requirements and urgent needs in various charitable and humanitarian activities at the camps of the displaced people in Darfur.

The organizations working in Darfur according to the geographic distribution & projects:

State	No of organizations	Projects	Budget(amount spent in SDG)
South Darfur	36	54	710.478
North Darfur	14	14	230.4
West of Darfur	07	07	1.400

No	South Darfur	North Darfur	West Darfur
1	Red Crescent	Red Crescent	Red Crescent
2	Um AL Momamneen	Zibear Charitable organization	Salam AL EZAH
3	AL Jazoor (Roots)	Islamic DAWAH	Massar organization
4	African motherhood society	Jabal Marra Charitable agency	Sudanese organization for conversation of wild life , development and peace
5	Direct Aid(ALawn ALMubashir	Sudan organization for disasters eradication	RAWAD for Peace
6	World health corporation	Saqyah charitable organization	Society Development
7	Islamic Dawa Agency	National society for combat of harmful customs & habits	Guest Care Sudanese organization
8	Sqyah charitable organization	Guest Care Sudanese organization	Salam ALyakom Voluntary charitable organization
9	AHalam charitable	Salam ALyakom Voluntary charitable organization	Relief , reconstruction and development Agency
10	Yafeen	People Development Sudanese organization	World Health organization
11	Youth Union	Social/ cultural activities Authentication	Libna
12	Women Union	Health Agency for guest care	Veterinary Service organization
13	Sanad	World health Agency	Noba Mountains for peace & development building
14	Rafedah	Salam AL EzzaH	Eslah and Moasah
15	Sudan people relief committee	AL Masar organization for Herders Development	Islamic Agency
16	Basma Charitable organization	Humanitarian Aid Development	Conversation of environment peace and development
17	Hayat Development organization	Eslaha and mowasa	Islamic Dawah(Call) organization
18	Woman and child	Zakat Bureau	
19	Child Care Agency	Woman Union	
20	Aged (olds) Care Agency	Youth Union	
21	Sustainable Development	Libna organization	
22	AL Radoam organization	Nahda International	
23	Amal Center for treatment and rehabilitation of violence victims	AL Bidreen organization	
24	Sudanese Childhood and Youth Care		
25	Charitable organization for Qurran learning		
26	AL Massar Charitable o		
27	Charitable Development society		
28	AL Rawad organization		
29	Noba Mountains for peace & development building		
30	National committee for combat of harmful habits		

Contribution of the National organizations Aid & relief

Organization	Activities	Beneficiaries	Cost in Dinar	Cost in \$
Zubair charitable organization	Distribution of food and non food materials	140000	114542450	572712
Islamic African Agency for relief	Provision of food and no food materials	66282	22504000	112520
Salam AEZA	Food	53000	9520000	47600
AL FAA Organization	Distribution of food and cloths	5670	11200000	56000
Humanitarian aid and development organization	Distribution of food materials	4620	3.666.000	18330
Global health cooperation	Distribution of Relief and aid	74000	93967500	469837
Total		343572	255399950	1276999

Health :

A: preventive medicine:

organization	Activity	Area	Beneficiaries	Cost SD	Cost \$
Zubair CO	Spray of pesticides	N Darfur	1,00000	16825500	\$84127
Islamic Afirca C		W Darfur	287707	48289185	241446
EZA Salam	Environmental activities	N Darfur	8220	1400000	70000
G. Heath C	medical awareness campaigns	South Darfur	83000	10200000	51000
Total			478922	76714685	383573

B: Curative medicine:

Organization	Activity	Area	Beneficiaries	Cost in SD	Cost in \$
Hum Aid& Development Organization	Medical centers	N Darfur	42556	31804000	159020
Zubair	Clinics	N Darfur	43755	32685000	163425
Islamic medical association	Eye (Camps	W Darfur	64800	48405600	242028
Islamic / Africa agency	Clinics	W Darfur	15780	11787500	58937
Ezaa Salam	Medical centers and clinics	N Darfur	8702	6500000	32500
Global Health corporation		S Darfur	38153	28500000	142500
Total			213746	159682100	798236

Education:

organization	Activity	Area	Beneficiaries	Cost in DS	Cost in \$
IsamicAfrica	Schools	W Darfur	12060	2134250	10671
Ezaat Salam	Schools & kindergartens	N Darfur	2150	7074000	453700
Ayadi Buda (White hands)	Illiteracy eradication	W Darfur	250	884250	4421
Total			14460	10092500	368792

Water

Organization	Activity	Beneficiaries	SD cost	\$ Cost
Human aid and development	Drilling of water wells and pumps maintenance	13000	31804000	159020
Islamic Africa agency	Water wells maintenance	11738	812000	4060
Red Crescent	Drilling of water wells	14000	35000000	175000
Total		38638	67616000	338080

Social work

Organization	Activity	Beneficiaries	SD cost	\$ Cost
Red Crescent	Sport and youth centers	67500	27000000	135000
Labina org	Clubs	22500	8000000	40000
AL FAA	Woman development and Youth center	10600	3780000	18900
Islamic / Africa	Provide food to fast people and Dahyah (Slaughter sheep in Eid ALADHA	4403	1563000	7815
Ezat Salam	Woman and child development	2300	8155000	41000
Human aid and development	Provide food to fast people and Dahyah (Slaughter sheep in Eid ALADHA and sport work	7760	10793500	54000
Gobal H C	Youth rehabilitation centers	450	75000000	375000
Total		136213	134291500	671715

Re Settlement:

Organization	Activity	Beneficiaries	SD Cost	\$ Cost
ALFAA	Agricultural engines , Fertilizers, seeds	7200	12000000	600000
Libna	Floor mills and tools	8000	13000000	65000
Red crescent	Agriculture engines ,	35000	57000000	285000
Total		50200	8200000	410000

The foreign organizations operating in Darfur

- Foreign organization operating in Darfur are :81
- Organizations with temporal registration are 54
- Organizations which their reports were submitted are :76
- Organization which their reports were not forwarded are 05

The number of organization increased from 23 in 2003 to 81 in 2007

The operating organization according to the geographic distribution

The state	No of organization
S. Darfur	52
N. Darfur	35
W Darfur	31

Bearing in mind that one organization can exercise its operations in more than one state.

South Darfur is considered the second state after Khartoum where most of the organizations operating in Sudan are focusing and concentrating their activities, North Darfur occupies grade 5 and grade six is for West Darfur State.

Working staff within the organization in Darfur:

The state	Foreigners	National employees	Total staff
N.Darfur	141	3260	3401
S Darfur	346	5530	5876
W Darfur	187	5928	6115
Total	674	14718	15392

The foreign employees represent 4.4% from the total number of the staff working with the foreign organization in Darfur. The national employees represent 95.6 % of the total no of the staff.

Projects geographic distribution in Darfur

The project	No
Health	107
Education	35
Water	63
Food security	46
Veterinary services	3
Emergency aid and relief	24
Mines	-
Protection	6
Building of capabilities	13
Economic development	9
Woman development	11
Community / society and peace building	22

Foreign organizations operation in Darfur

W. Darfur	N. Darfur	S. Darfur
SC.S	SC.S	SC.S
Plan Sudan	Plan Sudan	Plan Sudan
PCI	PCI	PCI
MSF – Spain	MSF - Spain	MSF- Spain
Malaria Consortium	Malaria Consortium	Malaria Consortium
NEF	NEF	NEF
FAR	FAR	FAR
International Leprosy Mission	International Leprosy Mission	International Leprosy Mission
Tear Fund	Oxfam - America	Oxfam - America
IR	Goal	Goal
Catholic Relief Services	World Children	World Children
MSF- Switzerland	International Relief(IR)	International Relief(IR)
Concern	World Vision	World Vision
Acted	Kuwaiti Patients Fund	Kuwaiti Patients Fund
Cosv (Italy)		Tear Fund
HelpAge		IR
(IMC)	NCA	NCA
Intersos	MSF - Belgium	ARC
Terres Des Hommes	Coopi (Italy)	CRS
Traiengle- France	THW	CA
War Child – Canada	(JRS)	AMI
World Relief	Malteser	Cord- aid
CAM	Practical Action	DATA
	Redr - UK	Johanniter
	Thirst No More	Kimse Yok Mu
	Humanitarian Aid Organization	Global Hope
	GAA	Medecins du Monde
	AHA	Humedica
	MDM	IDRB
		Redr – UK
		IMC
		Merlin
		Salam AL EZAA
		Samaritan Purse
		AL Basar (Vision)
		Trocaire
		Umcors
		Muslims Hands
		Vis(Italy)
		Zoa
		Muslim Aid
		AL Maktoum org.
		World Islamic Relief Agency

NGOs in Darfur

