The year 2002 began on a positive note, with the signing of the ceasefire agreement for the Nuba Mountains, a direct result of the initiatives of Senator Danforth. However, while the people of Nuba enjoyed a respite from conflict, fighting intensified elsewhere in OLS Southern Sector’s area of operations. Upper Nile suffered some of the most intense fighting, but other areas, including northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Eastern Equatoria, also experienced considerable conflict. Added to that were attacks from the Lord’s Resistance Army in the area south of Juba into northern Uganda. Widespread and intense military activity resulted in considerable displacement, and served to increase the vulnerability of populations OLS seeks to assist. Over 100,000 people were displaced as a result of fighting around Gogrial, a similar number displaced from Western Upper Nile, and over 30,000 displaced in Eastern Equatoria.

The operating environment for OLS, always highly volatile, grew increasingly dangerous for humanitarian workers, as evidenced by the number of occasions OLS staff were relocated from insecure to safer locations. During the year, 106 such relocations took place, twice as many as the previous year. Tragically, during an attack by militia on Waat, Upper Nile, a staff member of the OLS agency, World Vision, lost his life and three of his colleagues were taken hostage.

For much of the year, the humanitarian imperative took second place to the military imperative as OLS was subject to increasing access restrictions in the form of denials of humanitarian flights. Access to Western Upper Nile was gradually restricted, and experienced a blanket flight denial in April, leaving 65,000 people completely beyond OLS assistance. From 27 September to 6th October, the Government denied OLS the use of Sudanese airspace over Eastern and Western Equatoria. As all flights from the UN base camp in Lokichoggio, Northern Kenya, have to pass through the denied airspace, this restriction constituted the effective closure of OLS flight operations for a ten-day period and affected key humanitarian programmes.

Late in the year access restrictions on OLS eased, as peace talks between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM progressed. After five weeks of talks under the auspices of IGAD, the parties signed the Machakos Protocol on 20th July, which provided the basis for further negotiations towards a comprehensive peace agreement. Talks progressed, albeit with some setbacks, and, on 15th October, the parties signed a Memorandum of Understanding on cessation of hostilities, which included a re-affirmed commitment to "allow unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas of Sudan and for people in need, in accordance with the Operation Lifeline Sudan Agreement". The UN subsequently met with the two parties to work out the modalities for the implementation of the unimpeded access agreement. From 1st November, OLS moved into a era of negotiated access, whereby OLS informs both parties of the locations it plans to assist each month. Unlike the previous system, neither party can deny OLS access to these locations, a significant improvement over the previous system.
IDPs in southern Sudan - 2002

Map showing the distribution of IDPs in southern Sudan in 2002, with key information on the number of IDPs in different areas and the movement of IDPs. The boundaries and names shown on this map are approximate and do not imply official recognition/endorsement by the United Nations.
Ensuring that every child receives five years of primary education is an immense challenge in southern Sudan. Universal primary education means: an additional 770,000 children to be enrolled in primary schools, of whom over 400,000 are girls; elimination of gender gaps necessitates immediate enrolment of 100,000 girls: an additional 3,600 teachers to be trained, and 3,900 teachers retrained: construction or rehabilitation of 2,500 classrooms; establishment of over 700 water points near schools.

The overall policy environment for enhancing primary education in southern Sudan has improved over the last year or two. On the one hand, more funds are available for the education sector. Donors are more willing to fund the education sector, where previously they had focused resources on interventions to save lives and protect livelihoods. There is now a growing realization that investment in the education sector is equally important. Secondly, the Secretariat of Education, the SPLM institution responsible, has developed its education policy and guidelines for implementation of education programmes. Also, the School Baseline Assessment conducted by UNICEF has provided essential information on which programmes can be based.

During 2002, 14 OLS NGOs worked in the education sector in southern Sudan. An additional 23 worked in the education sector outside OLS, but the majority of these were Sudanese, indigenous NGOs with a generally small, localized capacity, running schools in a few villages who receive support and supplies from OLS agencies.

The geographical gaps have been identified in Upper Nile/Jonglei region with only two OLS partners who were actively involved in education activities in 2002. While Bahr el Ghazal is well covered, there are still pockets with no or few NGOs involved in education, such as Yirol, Tonj and Wau counties.

The 2002 achievements:

1. An estimated 20,000 new pupils enrolled in school.
2. An estimated 8,000 girls enrolled in school.
3. 700 teachers trained.
4. 800 teachers re-trained.
5. 1,008 schools received basic school supplies: UNICEF supplied 750 schools; NGOs supplied 320 schools.
6. An estimated 60,000 textbooks, all printed inside southern Sudan distributed to 300 schools.
7. 784 new classrooms constructed; 25 water points close to schools established, 100 school latrines built.

This information is based on the partially received information from NGOs.
Geographical coverage of OLS agencies working in the Education sector in southern Sudan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>No. of schools</th>
<th>Total no. of INGOs</th>
<th>SINGOs</th>
<th>NGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ADRA, Amurt, IAS, NCA, SCF-UK, UNICEF, WR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AET, CRS, SC-Sweden, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equatoria</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ADRA, AET, CARE, CRS, IAS, MRDA, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ACORD, CRS, DOT, IAS, NCA, UNICEF, ZOA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>SC-Sweden, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ADRA, CMA, SCF-UK, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1486</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are approximately 64 agencies involved in the provision of health services in southern Sudan including counterpart organisations, UN agencies, OLS and non-OLS NGOs. However, many of them operate on a very small, localised scale and do not offer a comprehensive range of services. There are an estimated 600 health facilities in southern Sudan, providing health services to about a third of the total population. Interventions are mainly curative. There has been little focus on preventive health interventions, with only about 10% of health facilities providing antenatal care and more than 70% of births taking place at home. Clearly, attaining the objectives of the OLS health programme — to reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity and expand access to essential health services - remains an enormous challenge in the southern Sudan context.

**Primary Health Care**
Approximately 1 million people were supported with health services, delivered through primary health care units or centres, with PHCU kits and essential drug kits provided by OLS agencies.

**Emergency Outbreaks**
In 2002, WHO, through the Early Warning Alert and Response Network, received 43 reports of suspected outbreak alerts in southern Sudan, 21 of which were confirmed. WHO, UNICEF and NGOs and local partners investigated and responded to these reports. Suspected outbreaks included meningitis, diarrhoeal diseases, measles, Viral encephalitis and Buruli ulcers.

**Training**
Building the capacity of Sudanese health workers is one of the key strategies in creating sustainable health systems. In 2002 over 100 Community Health Workers and Maternal and Child Health Workers were trained by OLS agencies.

**Immunization Programme**
2002 marked the second year of Measles and Tetanus (MMNT) vaccination campaigns, which target specific groups in selected focus areas. This new approach seeks to improve on the low numbers previously recorded through the routine Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) strategy. Yambio, Rumbek and Mundri were targeted in 2001 with a goal of reaching 80% of children under five. In 2002, the campaigns in the same areas focused on reaching 80% of women of childbearing age. The new areas added in 2002 were the Shilluk Kingdom, Aweil East and Maridi. In these areas both 80% of children under five and 80% of women of childbearing age were targeted. Routine EPI activities continued and aimed at reaching 30% of all children under five years with six antigens globally throughout southern Sudan.

**Polio Eradication Campaign**
National Immunisation Days (NIDs) for polio and Sub-National Immunisation Days (SNIDs) have reached millions of children since 1998 and southern Sudan is on track to meet the global goal of certified polio eradication by 2005. An estimated 1.3 million children were reached during polio campaigns in 2002. The success of this programme is linked to the large number of staff deployed in southern Sudan: six expatriate staff, 230 field assistants and 8,000 vaccinators.

**The EPI Cold chain**
Vitally important to the continuation of OLS EPI programmes was the strengthening of the existing Cold Chain; the network of fridges and cold boxes used to ensure that vaccines remain viable as they are transported throughout southern Sudan, even to the most remote locations. Additional equipment was purchased, including 14 freezers, 14 refrigerators, 50 Kerosene refrigerators, 100 cold boxes, 1500 vaccine carriers and six freezers specifically for ice packs. The Cold Chain is now in the process of being decentralized into five regional hubs that will be located in Rumbek, Yambio, Nyal, Aburoc and Arua in northern Uganda.
Nutrition
Agencies in southern Sudan closely monitored the developing situation in areas of potential famine during 2002. Upper Nile continued to be the area of most concern; effects of a failed crop in 2001 were compounded by access restrictions, conflict and displacements. Nutritional assessments conducted by ACF-US with support from UNICEF in Upper Nile confirmed high levels of vulnerability. In all eight locations assessed, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates were above 15%, which is regarded as critical. Some areas indicate GAM rates above 30%. The findings of these assessments were discussed with OLS agencies and emergency interventions took place where possible. In order to streamline efforts within the OLS Consortium, UNICEF also commissioned nutrition surveillance training for 22 agencies through ACF-USA.

Response in Emergencies
In responding to emergencies, a total of 5 Supplementary Feeding Centres (SFCs) and five Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs) were opened in various parts of southern Sudan in 2002, including Pagak and Old Fangak, two locations with critical Global Acute Malnutrition rates.

Micro-Nutrient Activities
One major success of the Nutrition programme was that 1,300,000 children under five years received a dose of vitamin A during the Polio vaccination exercises run by WHO and UNICEF. Affecting about 100 million young children worldwide, vitamin A deficiency is the leading cause of blindness in children in developing countries. Even mild deficiencies can compromise a young child’s immune system, reducing resistance to such child-killer diseases as measles, malaria and diarrhoea. By providing children with doses of vitamin A, their chances of fighting off many other prevalent diseases are increased.
Health Interventions - 2002
Activities by County and Agency

Key

- EPI
- Hospitals
- PHCC
- PHCU
- Guinea Worm
- Antenatal Care
- Polio/Vitamin A
- OV
- Nutrition
- Growth Monitoring
- HIV/AIDS

The boundaries and names shown on this map are approximate and do not imply official recognition/endorsement.
Provision of safe water is probably the most critical issue in southern Sudan. Water is a scarce, precious resource, and, despite the joint efforts of more than 20 agencies, three quarters of southern Sudanese people do not have access to safe water. Water-borne diseases are widespread. Sudan, in 2002, accounted for more than 75% of the world's guinea worm cases, almost all of them in the south of the country.

The OLS water and sanitation programme aims to increase access to safe water, train communities to maintain their water points, promote hygiene and sanitation awareness, and build the capacity of communities and local authorities to manage their water related services. Over 20 humanitarian organizations, the majority of which are members of OLS, conduct water or hygiene related activities.

1. Creation of almost 200 new water supply systems, each providing clean water to 1,000 people.
2. More than 1000 existing water points were rehabilitated, providing clean water to approximately 1 million people.
3. Approximately 100 pump mechanics trained to repair and maintain the hand pumps, 120 village care takers trained to look after the water points and 10 technicians trained to drill tube wells with hand drilling rigs.
4. 350 hygiene promoters trained to raise awareness on hygiene and sanitation in an effort to improve the general health and well being of the population.
5. The UNICEF/OLS database office continued to serve as an information center and resource for agencies, collecting, updating and mapping data and providing...
OLS WES Programme - 2002
254 New Water Points Constructed

The boundaries and names shown on this map are approximate and do not imply official recognition/endorsement by the United Nations.
OLS agencies were involved in a wide range of activities to promote awareness and protection of human rights, as shown in the map.

1. The OLS Humanitarian Principles Programme conducted 15 Ground Rules workshops, disseminating international humanitarian law and the OLS Ground Rules to civil and military authorities, communities and aid agencies. Much of this work took place in locations in Upper Nile, where insecurity was greatest and the need for emergency response highest.

2. The Human Rights promotion programme, including the community based rights awareness teams, oriented more than 25,000 people on human rights issues, specifically linked to Sudanese culture.

3. Forty landmine awareness trainers were trained and about 16,000 people received orientation on basic mine risk education.

4. The demobilization of child soldiers programme continued, with responsibility for direct implementation of demobilization taken over by the Task Force on Demobilisation, made up of NGOs, UNICEF and the military movements. Around 10,000 children were reportedly removed from the military.
Protection / Humanitarian Principles
Human Rights
Activities by County and Agency

Key:
- Child Soldier Demobilisation
- Human Rights Workshops
- HP Interventions/GR Workshops
- Landmine Awareness/Detection
- HIV/AIDS Awareness/Detection
- County Boundaries
- Regional Boundaries

The boundaries and names shown on this map are approximate and do not imply official recognition/endorsement.
Crops and fisheries together account for between 20 and 35% of food consumed in southern Sudan and are an important component of food security. The agriculture and fisheries programme aims to protect lives and livelihoods, promote self-reliance and enhance markets and economic activity. The sector, one of the biggest in OLS, is coordinated by FAO and more than twenty OLS NGOs have agricultural and fisheries activities. Altogether, including non-OLS agencies, Sudanese indigenous NGOs and counterparts, the number of agencies working in the sector is in excess of 50.

2002 achievements

1. A total amount of 1,500 MT of crop and vegetable seeds were distributed in southern Sudan during 2002, of which FAO provided 470 MT and 75,000 farming hand tools. This supported about 80,000 food insecure families, or around 480,000 people.
2. From these inputs, 650,000 Mt of crops were produced in 2002, which is 12% more than the previous year.
3. About 80% of the crop seeds were purchased within southern Sudan, rather than importing them from neighbouring countries. This resulted in more locally adapted seeds as well as significant cost savings. Additionally, this strategy has stimulated the local markets, and encouraged farmers in stable areas to produce a surplus for sale.
4. More tools were produced locally, in southern Sudan, as a result of blacksmith training programmes.

OLS agencies working in the agriculture and/or fisheries sector in southern Sudan:

UN agencies: FAO, UNICEF

OLS NGOs: AAH, ACF-USA, ACORD, ANV, CRS, HARD, IAS, Medair, NSCC, SC-UK, World-Relief, Tearfund, World Vision
The boundaries and names shown on this map are approximate and do not imply official recognition/endorsement.
Food Assistance Supported Over 600,000 Beneficiaries a Month

By the end of 2002, WFP southern Sector distributed approximately 60,732 metric tones of food aid against the Annual Needs Assessment (ANA) projected figure of 58,975 metric tones. The actual monthly deliveries for the period were higher than ANA plans for a number of reasons. Regular monitoring and assessment throughout the year allowed for periodic adjustment of needs. There was an extended hunger gap as a result of the late and erratic rains in most parts of southern Sudan. In addition, large-scale displacements in Western Upper Nile created new needs, forcing WFP to revise the monthly delivery figures upwards. The unimpeded access agreement opened up new needy areas, as well as rising needs to be met in areas that had experienced crop failure, such as Kapoeta and Boma.

During the year, WFP faced a number of challenges when trying to deliver relief food to southern Sudan. Poor road conditions and insecurity affected food convoys on the Kampala-Koboko and Lokichoggio corridors, with approximately 10,000 metric tones, or 68% delivered out of the planned 14,837 metric tones. Insecurity, especially in parts of Bieh and Leech States, where the needs were very high, hampered food deliveries. Access denials further constrained deliveries to Upper Nile, parts of Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal, especially during the hunger gap period when needs were greatest.

Shift from Relief to Recovery

While emergency food aid remained a pressing priority for southern Sudanese people, and hence for WFP, efforts have also been made to support recovery. Approximately 10% of WFP’s food assistance was planned to support longer-term recovery and rehabilitation projects, implemented by NGOs and communities. The main activities WFP supported included school feeding, food for work, and food for training projects. Only about 5% of the total food allocated for micro projects was delivered during the year 2002. The shortfall occurred mainly due to lack of capacity of the partners to identify and implement the programmes.

Annual Needs Assessment 2003

WFP led the multi-agency Annual Needs Assessment, which was conducted during the last quarter of the year. The Annual Needs Assessment is a comprehensive exercise involving four UN agencies, three counterpart agencies and several NGOs, with assessment teams visiting almost every county in order to assess the food security situation. Food aid requirements for the coming year are projected from the data collected, while agencies also use the data to design programmes and contingency plans. The Annual Needs Assessment established that the overall food security situation in Sudan has deteriorated in half of the sites assessed, leading to an overall increase in food aid needs for the year 2003.
The boundaries and names shown on this map are approximate and do not imply official recognition/endorsement.
The boundaries and names shown on this map are approximate and do not imply official recognition/endorsement.
With an estimated livestock population in southern Sudan of over 8 million cattle, 8 million sheep and 16 million chickens, owned by an estimated 65% of southern Sudanese households, livestock is a key factor in food security. It is central to the culture and economy of southern Sudan. The livestock sector is composed of 14 NGOs and three counterpart agencies working throughout southern Sudan, under the coordination of FAO. The OLS Livestock programme aims to develop a community-based, decentralized and privatized animal health service to reduce vulnerability to malnutrition and improve livelihood security. The programme is characterized by strong coordination in the southern sector, with four regional coordination meetings held last year bringing together all partners, as well as two North/south coordination meetings to ensure a coherent approach throughout the country.

1. 120 animal health assistants and stockpersons trained.

2. 800 community Animal health workers across the region provided clinical veterinary services and conducted one million vaccinations.

3. Rinderpest eradication campaign has succeeded in reaching a stage without clinical outbreaks to allow cessation of vaccination and progression into an intensive surveillance phase.

4. Active disease surveillance supported the rinderpest eradication policy towards certification of freedom from rinderpest as well as identifying, responding to and controlling other epizootic diseases.

5. Cold chain management and distribution of veterinary medicines and vaccines throughout southern Sudan in association with UNICEF.

6. Continuing development of cost recovery systems towards sustainable livestock services delivery.
The boundaries and names shown on this map are approximate and do not imply official recognition/endorsement by the United Nations.
2002

Operation Lifeline Sudan's lifeline is its security system, generally regarded as one of the most effective in the world. The team of seven security officers is tasked with protecting the safety of the approximately one thousand humanitarian workers who work under the OLS umbrella in southern Sudan. On an average night, about 550 aid workers are in southern Sudan, facing a range of threats including inter-factional fighting, banditry, tribal disputes, looting/abduction raids and bombardment. The challenge of the Security team is to keep staff safe, while allowing their vitally important humanitarian work to continue, even in areas of acute insecurity.

2002 achievements

1. 106 relocations of staff took place, compared with 49 such incidents in 2001 and 46 in 2000.
2. A total of 1,174 OLS staff, donors and partners were trained in OLS Security procedures in 12 one-day security training workshops and 15 three-day workshops conducted by the OLS Security team in Lokichoggio, Nairobi, Rumbek and Arua.
3. Continuous assessment of security situation through visiting an average of 85 locations per month.
4. Development of special operating procedures for areas of acute insecurity, allowing short-term interventions to take place wherever possible.
OLS Southern Sector operates as a consortium of UN agencies, international and national NGOs working primarily, but not exclusively, in opposition-held areas of southern Sudan under the United Nations Coordination framework.

OLS is:

**Six UN agencies**
- FAO
- UNICEF/OLS
- UNMAS
- UN-OCHA
- WFP
- WHO

**30 International NGOs**
- Action Against Hunger-US (ACF-USA)
- Africa Educational Trust (AET)
- Agency for Cooperation And Research in Development (ACORD)
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- African Medical Research Foundation
- AMUR
- Aktion Afrika Hilfe (AAH)
- American Refugee Committee (ARC)
- CARE International
- Carter Center
- Comitato Collaborazione Medica (CCM)
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Christian Mission Aid (CMA)
- Coordination Committee for Voluntary Service (COSV)
- Healthnet International
- International Aid Sweden (IAS)
- International Medical Corps (IMC)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Medair
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- OXFAM-GB
- Save the Children - Sweden
- Save the Children-UK
- Tear Fund
- Veterinaires Sans Frontieres-Belgium (VSF-B)
- Veterinaires Sans Frontieres-Germany
- Veterinaires Sans Frontieres-Switzerland (VSF-CH)
- World Relief
- World Vision
- Zoa Refugee Care

**11 Indigenous NGOs**
- Association of Napata Volunteers (ANV)
- Bahr el Ghazal Youth Development Agency (BYDA)
- Diocese of Torit (DOT)
- Hope Agency for Relief and Development (HARD)
- Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA)
- Mundri Relief and Development Agency (MRDA)
- New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC)
- Presbyterian Relief and Development Agency (PRDA)
- Sudan Medical Care (SMC)
- Sudan Production Aid (SUPRAID)
- Vetwork Sudan Trust
OLS is a consortium of UN and non-government agencies working with the people of southern Sudan, whose survival, protection and development is jeopardized by the complex emergency and chronic underdevelopment. In striving to meet the needs of the southern Sudanese, OLS: saves lives, promotes self-reliance, protects people's safety and dignity and enables them to invest in their future.

OLS southern sector is guided by the principles of the IFRC/NGO Code of Conduct in Disaster Relief. In summary, these are:

1. The humanitarian imperative comes first.
2. Aid is given regardless of the race, creed or nationality of the recipients and without adverse distinction of any kind. Aid priorities are calculated on the basis of need alone.
3. Aid will not be used to further a particular political or religious standpoint.
4. We shall endeavour not to act as instruments of government foreign policy.
5. We shall respect culture and custom.
6. We shall attempt to build disaster response on local capacities.
7. Ways shall be found to involve programme beneficiaries in the management of relief aid.
8. Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs.
9. We hold ourselves accountable to both those we seek to assist and those from whom we accept resources.
10. In our information, publicity and advertising activities, we shall recognize disaster victims as dignified human beings, not objects of pity.

Adopted by the OLS Southern Sector Consortium, Machakos, Kenya, 30 January 1997