



## FINAL REPORT

**February 11, 2011 – November 10, 2013**  
**Khartoum/White Nile Emergency Project**

Funded by USAID / Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

<b>Catholic Relief Services, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops</b>	
<b>Headquarters Contact:</b> Angela Bailey, Public Donor Liaison 228 W. Lexington St Baltimore, MD 21201-3413 Telephone: (410) 951-7388 E-mail: <a href="mailto:angela.bailey@crs.org">angela.bailey@crs.org</a> Fax: (410) 234-3189	<b>Field Contact:</b> Thomas Hollywood, Acting County Representative CRS Sudan Khartoum, Sudan Email: <a href="mailto:thomas.hollywood@crs.org">thomas.hollywood@crs.org</a> Phone: + 249 183234702 Fax: + 249 183254570

**USAID/OFDA Agreement:** No. AID-OFDA-A-11-00005  
**Program Title:** Khartoum /White Nile emergency Project  
**Country/Region:** Sudan—Khartoum & White Nile States  
**Program Period:** 34 Months  
**Start period and end dates:** February 11, 2011 – November 10, 2013  
**Reporting Period:** February 11, 2011 – November 10, 2013

The “Khartoum and White Nile Stranded Returnees Emergency Response Project,” formally known as the “CRS Referendum Emergency Preparedness and Response Project,” originally a one year project, was extended through an Award Modification to become a **34** month project (**February 11, 2011 – November 10, 2013**). The overall goal was to assist humanitarian agencies to effectively and promptly respond to North-South separation related emergencies in Khartoum and White Nile States through the provision of needed resources to organizations already on the ground who have a history of working closely with the affected communities. For **Khartoum**, support was provided to South Sudanese who were stranded in the open areas of the **13** departure points. In the **White Nile** state, support was provided to IDPs in transit to different locations of Sudan. Emergency response activities focused on lifesaving basic service sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter/settlements and protection. CRS leveraged years of experience in Khartoum with its successful model for cooperation between an international NGO with the technical know-how and local NGOs with strong local community knowledge and support. CRS, in this model, provided the direct technical support to the implementation partners (IPs) while the IPs undertook the direct implementation of project activities.

## 1. Executive Summary

CRS identified **National Organization for Services and Development (NOSD)** as a national NGO to implement the project at Khartoum state level, while **Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)**, implemented project activities at White Nile state. Both NGOs were selected for their reliability in implementing emergency projects, good track records and financial capacities.<sup>1</sup> CRS also coordinated with OFDA to approve the health remaining funds for Khartoum flooding emergency response to address the pressing WASH needs at Karari locality of Omdurman which was classified as one of the worst affected localities in Khartoum by the heavy rains and flooding in 2013.

<b>SECTOR #1:</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		Objective: Improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities among North-South separation affected southern returnee populations in Khartoum.		
Direct Beneficiaries Targeted	Total: 38,310 Men: 15,324 Women: 22,986	Direct Beneficiaries Reached	Total: 104% Men: 102% Women: 105%	39,842 15,630 24,135
Geographic Area(s)		Khartoum & White Nile/Umbada, Karari, Sharq Neil, Khartoum, Jabalein, Al Salam		
<b>Sub-Sector: Hygiene Promotion</b>		<b>TARGET</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>	<b>% ACHIEVED</b>
Percent of target population demonstrating good hand-washing practices		60%	68%	114%
Percent of target population demonstrating correct water usage and storage		60%	78%	130%
Number and percent of clean water points functioning.		13	10	77%
<b>Sub-Sector: Sanitation</b>		<b>TARGET</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>	<b>% ACHIEVED</b>
Number and percent of communal latrines completed that are clean and in use in compliance with Sphere standards		13	14 108%	108%
Number and percent of households disposing of solid waste appropriately		75% 28,733	85% 24,423	113%
Average water usage of target population in liters per person per day prior to and after interventions		20 l/p/d	30 l/p/d	150%
Number and percent of household rehabilitated their HHs latrines in Al Fateh of Karari		125 100%	200 160%	160%
Number of refuse pit for solid waste constructed and are in use		10	10	100%
<b>Sub-Sector: Water Supply</b>		<b>TARGET</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>	<b>% ACHIEVED</b>
Percent of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding 0.2 mg/l		80%	100%	125%
<b>SECTOR # 2:</b> Shelter and Settlements		Objective: Populations in White Nile have improved access to humanitarian shelters and basic household items.		
<b>Sub-Sector: Emergency/Transitional Shelter<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>TARGET</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>	<b>% ACHIEVED</b>
Number of households receiving emergency/transitional shelter pursuant to Sphere Standards.		2,000	2,367	118%
Number and percent of target beneficiaries receiving NFI protection kits		2,000 100%	6,332 316%	316%

<sup>1</sup> As reported previously in Q9 and Q10, CRS had to dissolve a third partnership with a local NGO called Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) after they were unable to source needed pharmaceuticals from the World Health Organization (WHO).

<sup>2</sup> Localities officials distributed Mosquito nets to the target beneficiaries, while the project issued the rest items to make it a full NFI kit

## 2. Performance Details

CRS implemented intertwined strategies through the cooperative agreement with OFDA by building the capacity of implementing partners, facilitating the signing of MOUs and PCAs with relevant UN agencies for the sourcing of emergency response materials through core pipelines and working with local partners in Khartoum and White Nile to facilitate the quick response to emergencies while maintaining acceptable levels of accountability and learning. NOSD and ADRA were the implementing agencies in Khartoum and White Nile state, respectively.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

CRS and its implementing partner worked with various key sector players including UNICEF, WES, CVHW to ensure complementarity in programming and avoid overlapping. WES, at the Khartoum State level, effectively participated in implementing the activities from the rapid need assessment up until the construction of communal latrines. UNICEF also played a key role in the training of CHPs and with the provision of chlorine tabs.

**Beneficiaries:** The primary target was **38,310** stranded South Sudanese and IDPs settled in **13** departure points in Greater Khartoum. With inadequate access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, CRS and NOSD managed to provide clean potable water and sanitation facilities through this OFDA funding.

**Hygiene Promotion/Behaviors:** This intervention was implemented through a structured hygiene promotion program that addressed the primary hygiene issues in the communities such as hand washing at critical times and with other sanitation and/or water supply activities.

**Sanitation:** Activities under sanitation prioritized the construction of communal latrines to solve open defecation issues. This was coordinated with locality officials who allocated plots of land. Household latrines were not accepted by local officials due to land tenure issues. The project also supported the building of solid waste pits for fecal collection and disposal systems were constructed in collaboration with the target communities. Additionally, monthly cleaning campaigns were organized and sites were monitored by NOSD staff with involvement of CHPs.

**Water Supply:** Approximately **15,000** beneficiaries were supplied with safe water in this project. CRS and the implementing partners ensured the access to adequate water supplies for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene. NOSD extended the town water lines to reach the stranded South Sudanese and IDPs. At some locations where there were water tanks, NOSD carried out timely water testing with close coordination of WES. Water distribution points were fixed at the departure points and water committees were established and trained to provide necessary messages to the beneficiaries in addition to overseeing the maintenance of the water taps. During the project lifespan, the access to water supply was secured either due to the extended water lines by NOSD and WES or water points such as erected water tank.

Camp Name	Communal Latrines	Cleaning campaigns	Solid waste pits	Spraying Campaigns	Water points	Protection centers
Khartoum Shjara	3	8	3	8	1	1
Mandila	2	8	3	8	2	1
Takamoul	2	8	2	8	3	1
Shar Wahed	2	8	2	8	-	1
UmBada44	2	8	4	8	2	1
Abyie	2	8	4	8	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>

### Emergency response to flood affected population:

The primary target was **7,500** beneficiaries in the area of Karari locality of Omdurman. NOSD reached **200** households (approximately **1,350** individuals) with the provision of household latrines. The cleaning campaigns and hygiene orientation involved officials, community members, affected households (HH) and the target beneficiaries as well. NOSD staff and the CHPs conducted HH visits disseminating hygiene promotion messages to reach **3,000** HHs and an additional **2,800** persons at the local markets. NOSD staff assisted the target beneficiaries in deciding on the site locations for the HH latrines and applying the technical specifications for digging and then plastic slabs were distributed to **200** HHs. NOSD mobilized local communities to participate in the construction of **10** refuse pits after consultation of the locality officials who allocated spaces for the pits.

Activity Type	Number Achieved	Purpose
Train community members on health messaging	20	Offered primary health education and HH visits
Train Community Health Promoters	12	Provided messages at market level for better health practices with merchants, butchers and vegetable sellers
Cleaning and spraying campaigns	2	Covered al Fateh 1, 2 & 3
Construction of refuse pits	10	Eradicated dumping of garbage
Distribution of plastic slabs	200	Rehabilitated HH latrines
Distribution of superstructures	200	Improved the usage of latrines

### Emergency/Transitional Shelter

ADRA received approval for implementing the project activity in late March 2013 following the approval from local authorities. The physical implementation of the shelter construction started late due to the delay from the locality in allocating and distributing land for returnees and affected communities. There were also lengthy discussion about shelter design and after comprehensive assessments and discussions with the communities, ADRA and CRS concluded that the proposed shelter designs should be modified to address the current conditions.<sup>3</sup> The new shelter design was approved by OFDA and implemented for the duration of the project. A modified shelter design was used with mud and local materials for roofing. To boost the quality of the shelter construction, ADRA hired a locality engineer who provided technical assistances

<sup>3</sup> Targeted communities rejected the proposed shelter design which was a temporary shelter using wood frame with a grass mat cover. They argued that this put them at a high risk of fire and gave them less protection from the elements. They recommended using mud bricks for building the shelter superstructures and the provision of traditional roofing materials, doors and windows.

for plot distribution and drainage digging. As detailed in the tables below, a total of **2,367** direct beneficiaries received shelter while **8,609** received NFI protection kits a total of .

Shelter Distribution			
Village Name	# HH	Shelters HHs	Direct Beneficiaries
Kilo 4	142	61	459
Eltugaba	196	94	703
Elrawat	580	50	439
Moftah Elrahma	269	50	405
Mahboba	45	4	49
Gibash	89	19	219
Umm Sangoor	42	12	93
	<b>1363</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,367</b>

NFI Protection Kits Distributed		
Village Name	HHs#	Individuals #
<b>Elgabaleen Locality of White Nile State</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>2,277</b>
Returnees east Elmakhaleef	80	637
Abudelwu	65	520
Elmakhaleef	41	287
Elsafa	72	533
<b>Elssalam Locality of White Nile State</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>6,332</b>
Dabet Eltowr ( Um Arege )	71	589
Elkiwak ( Umm Gamena )	62	431
Elzihour ( Umgalala )	38	266
Um Galala kilo 1	24	356
Um Galala	125	210
Sati	42	294
Kilo 10	62	413
Anofa	54	462
Elakaf	48	401

**Protection:** The project assisted in building the capacities of community volunteer groups who were nominated by IDPs populations at each site. Women, girls and children who have been living in insecure and open areas at the departure points received emotional social support by the protection committees during the forums. In these forums, protection committee volunteers were trained to disseminate protection messages to the target beneficiaries as well as listen to personal testimonies so that they could provide necessary support to victims. The protection volunteers were connected to UNHCR and the police station close to camps. The forums were conducted to address the vulnerability concerns and issues especially for women and teenage girls. The forums were conducted in the protection centers constructed by the project using local materials. The same centers were used to provide education lessons for children under 18. The centers were equipped in terms of furniture and playing materials for kids.

<sup>4</sup> Kit contents: sheets, blankets, sleeping mats and torches

### 3. Monitoring and Evaluation

CRS and the implementing partners employed the following tools to ensure close follow up and monitoring of the implementation to fairly make to necessary adjustments whenever needed.

- 1- Field reports (including water points fixed, hygiene promotion sessions held, protection gathering, communal/HHs latrines constructed and shelter/NFIs distributed).
- 2- Registering of Shelter/NFIs beneficiaries
- 3- Partners' reports
- 4- Monthly reports

CRS and its partners performed well against project targets (as highlighted above). Monthly reports reflected that target population managed to build their capacities and improved their skills in addition to the financial benefits.

UNHCR Khartoum staff/ HAC officials' state level visited the target departure points and investigated beneficiaries and community leaders as to what extent they perceive the intervention. UNHCR absolutely valued the project and the strategy used for the smooth implementation, HAC also acknowledged the outstanding performance. Nevertheless, Khartoum Flood Task Force found that the efforts paid at Kariri locality by CRS and its partner, limited the expected floods consequences and supported measurements taken to minimize disease outbreak in the target area.

In White Nile, though the accomplishment totally met set of targets and even exceed it. CRS and the implementing partner found the new shelter module recommended by target population is quite reliable and feasible seeing the climate factor in the operational area. ADRA has also encouraged and pursued local authorities in kind participation whereas locality distributed mosquito nets. OFAD monitoring team that visited White Nile recognized the new shelter type and identified its value.

### 4. Coordination

In Khartoum and White Nile State, CRS implemented the emergency response interventions through local partner (NOSD) ensuring close coordination and collaboration with line ministries, localities officials as well as WES and UNICEF. The collaboration established with WES and the local localities engineers in each targeted locality to guide and supervise the repair of the broken water points and the construction of HHs/communal latrines was instrumental to the success of the project. CRS also coordinated with IOM, the sector lead for returns and reintegration, for information and further updates on newly-departed groups of South Sudanese and stranded IDPs from different departure points. In Khartoum and White Nile, CRS monitored the implementation of the activities and coordinate with key stakeholders on the ground including HAC, Ministry of Urban Planning, community leaders and locality administrators. NOSD has maintained excellent linkages between protection committees and police stations in the target areas.

ADRA had fully coordinated with HAC at the state level and locality authorities. It was through these local meetings with local community leaders and sheikhs that resulted in the new shelter design that suits the needs of beneficiaries better and the climate condition of the target area.

## 5. Conclusion

Overall, as detailed above, the project has been very successful but it faced several challenges during its implementation:

- The operating environment in Khartoum is changing due to tensions between Sudan and South Sudan which affected the access to the departure points. Additionally, population movements between the departure points and the continuous arrival of South Sudanese and IDPs from other regions for free transport and facility usage is a strain on available resources.
- The delays of approved technical agreements by HAC as well as the difficulties of accessing approvals for conducting need assessments in the departure points hampered timing, better data and local knowledge.
- The increasing prices in the market due to inflation had derailed the implementation of some project activities as the amount of allocated funding for projects was not always sufficient to purchase the number of project materials stipulated in the original project design.
- The critical land issues for constructing communal latrines and protection centers have negatively impacted some project sites. Through this process, CRS has learned the importance of requiring that INGOs provide written proof that an agreement has been reached between the community members and the government regarding land issues before proposals related to water, sanitation and shelter activities are approved for funding.
- The late start-up of the project, resulting from HAC delays in endorsement of the technical agreement strongly impacted the Health section since WHO and UNICEF had utilized the annual allocated funds for the provision of drugs and the facilitation of running the health centers in the departure points.
- The basic needs of the stranded South Sudanese and IDPs are expanding considering the current ongoing fighting in South Sudan which has hindered voluntary return and it is further complicated and worsened by the surge in new arrivals to the existing departure points.

## 6. Success Story/ Lessons Learned/ Recommendations

### 6.1 Story of Abdulrahman – May 2013- White Nile State

*Until that fateful day of the separation between Sudan and South Sudan, I had lived all my life in the South as farmer and cattle owner. I grew cotton and sorghum with cattle, sheep and goats as livestock assets. I had one wife and six children, two of which are still going to school. I remember well, as if it was yesterday, the arrival of the soldiers who told us to leave everything and hire a truck to transport ourselves over the border into Sudan. We had to leave behind our livestock, our tractor, our implements, seeds and personal belongings. Some of our relatives had shops which they abandoned that were fully stocked and some left their workshops, tools and equipment behind. Now, we all have nothing to support ourselves.*

*We arrived here in Sudan with no money and homeless. We were given a settlement area across the White Nile in Al Salaam. We tried to settle close to our relatives and friends to support each other. We immediately set out to find thin sticks to make frames to cover with bundles of grass*

*for protection from the sun and rain. That first winter was very difficult as the rain found its way through the grass. The road to our area was so muddy that for 4 months, we had no vehicles coming in or out. Just before the winter, ADRA came around and distributed some USAID wheat and oil to us which helped tremendously. The Sudan Red Crescent organized a small water filter at the river and supplied us with water everyday delivered by a tractor and trailer. ADRA is now going to lay a pipeline to our village with some water tanks to save us walking 3.5 km each day to fetch water.*

*Food is our main need after water. We are all used to growing our own food. We will be able to rent some land to cultivate, if only we can just get seed. From having to barter or purchase for all our needs, we now have nothing but the simplest of foods that our relatives sometimes share with us. There are days when we only have one meal per day.*

*ADRA has done the most for us. Our family was selected to receive shelter materials once we had built our walls to roof height. ADRA gave tools like a wheel barrow, a mold for sun-baked blocks, a level, spades, trowels and buckets to share among six families. When the walls were done, we received the beams to share among six families. When the walls were done, we received the beams, bamboo and mats together with the plastic sheets and drain pipes. Lastly, they supplied us two windows and a door. All painted in bright green. We are so thankful to not have to face this rainy season in a grass home again. Many families have built their walls up to roof height hoping that ADRA would include them. They are disappointed as they have to wait till there is more money to be included in the project. Fifty of the most-needy in our community have been helped with shelter materials. We now feel so rich and happy with our own shelter. Our children are now attending the host community school in our village. ADRA was able to build a latrine for the school with 6 individual toilets. It is bright green and looks so good compared to the old classroom buildings. We really need to work on finding money to refurbish the whole school. We also do not yet have a health clinic to get to the locality for treatment. For pregnant woman, this is a challenge as donkey carts are so rough and slow.*

*Our greatest need, food is connected to the need for livelihoods. We need seed to plant and tools to dig with. For 100 SDG per season, we will be able to rent land to hopefully grow a crop of sorghum and some vegetables. ADRA has assured us that they are applying for a grant and will perhaps be able to help us. I hope I will be one of the lucky ones to be included on the beneficiary list.*

*We miss our animals. Some took their animals on a roundabout route through Blue Nile and took many months to arrive and lost many animals along the way. Some went back to try to find their animals but they have not come back. We hear that ADRA may be able to help some families with 3 goats. Each year, we will pass on two goats to others. They mainly have twins so it should not be too difficult.*

*We have much to be unhappy about in our new environment, but when we think what has been done for us and what is possible in the future, we have new hope. We appreciate so much what ADRA has done for our community.*

## 6.2 Story of Choul Aweili<sup>5</sup>

*Choul Aweili is a sub-tribe sheik for around 50 HHs of Dinka origin, currently living in Abyie camp in the far west part of greater Omdurman. Aweili is 60 years old with 8 children. Aweili migrated to the north from South Sudan in the early 1970s due to the security situation. He settled in Omdurman and received a plot of land from the government. He was making a living via daily labor opportunities in construction. After the referendum, he was pleased that the South had separated and wanted to return with his family to his home village without feeling frightened of the war consequences. Aweili delayed his departure since he is a chief and he wanted to make sure that others had the opportunity to go first. He commented, "We haven't faced any violence since the separation as we have good relationships with our brothers from North Sudan." But after arriving in the open area for departure, women and girls have been subjected to sexual harassments especially during evenings. They haven't received any significant assistance from the government or any other institutions.*

*Aweili continued, "Many actors visited us for interviews and assessments without providing tangible help. The only reliable local NGO is NOSD who have been providing education facilities and basic infrastructure. Hence, when they show up at the camp, I strongly support them particularly in the area of establishing protection committees/ centers. They encouraged the participation of camp populations and offered labor opportunities to them. This has powerfully enhanced the livelihoods of IDPs since the majority of them have lost their jobs and income sources. When we arrived here, many conflicts and problem were reported to me as a chief, however since the establishment of the protection centers and the weekly forums that oriented communities and volunteers about social protection, no cases of abuses or harassment were reported so far. People in fact understand how to protect each other. At present, only a few incidents of violence and fighting occurred here.*

*To end, Aweili concluded, "I am ultimately satisfied, with what we have received through NOSD and CRS interventions. They secured clean water, communal latrines, cleaning and spraying campaigns, yet I hope and wish that circumstances will improve to allow smooth travelling of all the stranded South Sudanese to return home and participate actively in our newly borne country."*

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<sup>5</sup> This story was also included in the Annual Report submitted on January 3, 2014.

**Annexes: Pictures of project activities**



Cleaning campaigns at Departure point Local Market



community members actively participated in cleaning campaigns



Departure Point Protection center where Kids enjoying Emergency Education



Newly mud shelter design for White Nile target groups



Annex: Samples of beneficiaries' lists

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
 المنظمة الوطنية للتضامن والتعاون  
 استمارة توزيع المستفيدين (الخط معلق)

الرقم	الاسم	عدد افراد	رجل	نساء	أطفال	مجموع	التسوية	ملاحظات
1	عاجد كوكرو الاخص	4	2	2	0	4	✓	
2	حافظ آدم مصطفى	7	1	2	4	7	✓	
3	محمود ابراهيم	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
4	فتحي احمد فياض	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
5	كفايون عبد الله الغفر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
6	محمد احمد آدم حمر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
7	سرايا احمد آدم حمر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
8	مروة شيمس حمر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
9	سرايا احمد آدم حمر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
10	سرايا احمد آدم حمر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
11	محمد احمد آدم حمر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
12	محمد احمد آدم حمر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
13	محمد احمد آدم حمر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
14	محمد احمد آدم حمر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	
15	محمد احمد آدم حمر	4	1	1	2	4	✓	

الاسم: محمد احمد آدم حمر  
 رقم الهاتف: 011 222 2222  
 رقم السكن: 011 222 2222

اللائحة الوطنية للتفحصات والتفتيش

استمارة توزيع استمارات (أخذها من الجلسات)

الرقم	الاسم	عدد التفتيشات	رجل	نساء	أطفال	مرحلة الحفر	استلام اللقطة	التصوير	ملاحظات
1	كيسه قنطرة الامر حورام	10	2	2	7	2	✓	✓	
2	مكي ابلات امير حورام	8	1	1	6	2	✓	✓	كيسه قنطرة حورام
3	علاءه اسرار امير حورام	15	2	2	11	2	✓	✓	للاب كورنيا
4	ياسر آرم حورام	5	1	1	3	1	✓	✓	خليفة السابح
5	المنصور امير حورام	9	1	2	6	2	✓	✓	خليفة السابح
6	عائده اريثه حورام	7	1	2	4	2	✓	✓	المنصور امير حورام
7	عليه ابراهيم حورام	4	1	1	2	1	✓	✓	عليه ابراهيم حورام
8	سعيدة بريثا حورام	9	1	2	6	2	✓	✓	عليه ابراهيم حورام
9	سعيدة صبري حورام	7	1	1	5	1	✓	✓	عليه ابراهيم حورام
10	سلام آرم حورام	2	1	1	0	0	✓	✓	عليه ابراهيم حورام
11	امير حورام	2	1	1	0	0	✓	✓	عليه ابراهيم حورام
12	امير حورام	2	1	1	0	0	✓	✓	عليه ابراهيم حورام
13	امير حورام	5	1	1	3	1	✓	✓	عليه ابراهيم حورام
14	امير حورام	2	1	1	0	0	✓	✓	عليه ابراهيم حورام
15	امير حورام	2	1	1	0	0	✓	✓	عليه ابراهيم حورام

التفتيش على

المفتش: ابي احمد

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المنظمة الوطنية للتخفيف من الفقر والتنمية  
استمارة لتوزيع الامتياز (الخطه مواضع)

الرقم	الاسم	عدد الأثريه	رجل نساء	أطفال	مراحل الفتر	استلام النشاء	التسوير	ملاحظات
1	تصامه ابراهيم آدم	5	1	1	1	✓	✓	
2	صلاح محمد عامر	7	1	1	2	✓	✓	
3	هرون رمضان عورت	1	1	1	2	✓	✓	
4	الشيخ محمد طارو	4	1	1	1	✓	✓	
5	محمد اسحاق الكبريه	7	1	1	1	✓	✓	
6	مكي هادي مرهون	7	1	1	1	✓	✓	
7	احمد محمد ادريس هادي	2	1	1	1	✓	✓	
8	عبدالله الكبريه	6	1	1	1	✓	✓	
9	مفتي احمد محمد	8	1	1	1	✓	✓	
10	علي محمد الكبريه	7	1	1	1	✓	✓	
11	سليمان محمد	7	1	1	1	✓	✓	
12	خالد محمد الكبريه	2	1	1	1	✓	✓	
13	هرون محمد هادي	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	
14						✓	✓	
15						✓	✓	

المستوفى: ا.ك.ع.ح.ح

مرفوع حى  
11

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المنظمة الوطنية للتغذية والإغاثة

استمارة توزيع اسلحيس (أغلق مراعيف)

الرقم	الاسم	عدد الأقران	رجل	نساء	تغلق	مراحل العمر	استلام الطعام	ملاحظات
1	صمان محمد ابراهيم	5	1	4	1	2	✓	
2	عبدالله سوسن عبد الله	7	1	2	2	2	✓	
3	احمد احمد احمد	10	1	4	2	2	✓	
4	صالح طه عبد الرحمن	4	1	1	1	2	✓	
5	محمد علي يحيى	6	1	1	1	2	✓	
6	احمد محمد احمد	7	1	1	2	2	✓	
7	خالد ابراهيم محمد	9	1	2	2	2	✓	
8	محمد ابراهيم محمد	7	1	1	2	2	✓	
9	محمد ابراهيم محمد	7	1	1	2	2	✓	
10	محمد ابراهيم محمد	7	1	1	2	2	✓	
11	محمد ابراهيم محمد	7	1	1	2	2	✓	
12	محمد ابراهيم محمد	7	1	1	2	2	✓	
13	محمد ابراهيم محمد	7	1	1	2	2	✓	
14	محمد ابراهيم محمد	7	1	1	2	2	✓	
15	محمد ابراهيم محمد	7	1	1	2	2	✓	

مرفوع حى  
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المستوفى - ابراهيم محمد

استمارة تغطية العاملين (الغرفة ملاحظة)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الرقم	الاسم	عدد الاثراء	رجل نساء	انقل	مراحل العمل	استمارة الغطاء	تقسيم	ملاحظات
1	عبد البر الرحيم	1	4	2	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
2	عائشة مصطفى علي	0	2	1	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
3	احمد محمد صديق	7	0	1	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
4	عبد محمد زكريا	13	7	1	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
5	عبد الهادي احمد	5	2	1	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
6	فاطمة محمد سليمان	10	0	1	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
7	مهاجرت ادم محمد	4	1	2	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
8	نور محمد عيسى	8	2	2	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
9	فاطمة عيسى ادم	9	7	2	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
10	فاطمة محمد سليمان	0	1	2	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
11	مهاجرت ادم محمد	5	2	1	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
12	مهاجرت ادم محمد	7	2	1	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
13	مهاجرت ادم محمد	7	2	1	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
14	مهاجرت ادم محمد	7	2	1	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	
15	مهاجرت ادم محمد	7	2	1	مريت	استمارة 1	مريت	

اشرف علي عثمان

المستشفى