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UNICEF DARFUR EMERGENCY 5 JUNE – 15 JULY 2005 REPORT

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ADVANCE HUMANITY

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IMPACTING HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Political Developments

On 5 July 2005, after 4 weeks of negotiations, the Government of Sudan (GoS), the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) adopted a Declaration of Principles in Abuja, Nigeria. The declaration is a short, three-page agreement on the principles that should guide efforts to resolve the conflict in the Darfur region. Among the general areas focused on in the agreement are the upholding of democracy, the independence of the judiciary and "justice and equality for all, regardless of ethnicity, religion and gender". The declaration also touches on the decentralization of power to state authorities and the fair distribution of wealth. The African Union (AU) backed talks in Abuja will resume on 24 August to address power-sharing, resource-sharing, security and interim agreements.

On 8 July, the GoS and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) signed a new constitution in Khartoum, after 2 decades of civil war. President Omar Al-Bashir was re-sworn in as president and John Garang, former leader of the SPLM, became first vice-president. This new interim constitution is encouraging as it brings to an end the country's state of emergency, although it will remain in force in Darfur and two eastern states. In addition, it begins to adopt comprehensive policies on freedom of religion and expression.

On 14 July, the new interim government affirmed their commitment to ensure that the upcoming Darfur negotiations between the GoS, SLM and JEM, which will take place on 24 August in Abuja, will be decisive and final.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Nigeria agreed to deploy approximately 2,000 peacekeeping troops in Darfur. Currently, there are 3,320 AU peacekeeping soldiers. This number is to double by September and should eventually reach 12,000 forces.

Earlier this year, the UN Security Council set up the International Criminal Court (ICC) for Sudan, which launched its formal investigation in June 2005. The ICC already has a sealed list of 51 suspects of alleged war crimes, which includes senior government and military officials, rebel and militia leaders and foreign army officers.

On 10 June, a Government of Sudan (GoS)-backed special, roving war criminal court was established as a potential national substitute to the ICC. The court opened on 18 June in Nyala (South Darfur) charging ten men with rape and robbery in Darfur.

Security Concerns

The general security situation remains fluid and fragile across the 3 states of Darfur. Although large scale fighting is not occurring, incidents of sporadic violence between the SLA, JEM and GoS have taken place. In North Darfur, fighting occurred on the Kabakbiya-Tawilla road, outside Kutum town, in Korma and Umkodada (North Darfur). On 22 June, it was reported that 50 SLA fighters attacked a GoS army post in the rural centre of Manawashi (about 80 kilometres north of Nyala, South Darfur), causing 3 deaths and 4 injuries. As a result of the attacks, villagers were confined to their homes. GoS security forces carried out house-to-house searches for weapons. Several people were arrested and others were beaten. On 26 June, an SLM/A controlled location (10 kilometers away from Masteri) was attacked by the Janjaweed militia resulting in 13 casualties. It is reported that the Masteri area remains tense after this incident. During the month, it was also reported that fighting took place between the JEM and SLA in Gareida (South Darfur), involving 50-armed vehicles from the SLA side. IDPs were leaving the camp in fear of being caught in the crossfire. Yet an encouraging sign was the surrender of 56 JEM fighters to the AU in South Darfur on 5 and 11 June.

As indicated in previous update reports, road insecurity continues to be an obstacle for distribution of supplies and implementation of programmes. Cases of banditry and looting on roads appear to be increasing. On 8 and 11 June, empty WFP trucks were attacked in Matadjallo and on the Labado-Mahajerja road respectively (South Darfur). On 14 June, 8 armed bandits opened fire on a convoy of 6 WFP sub-contracted trucks on the Labado-Nyala road. Four of the trucks were stopped and looted. On 23 June, a GoS vehicle was looted on the road to Abu Ajoora (63 km southwest of Nyala, South Darfur). In addition, a commercial truck was looted on the Gerajida-El Daein road. On 3 July, 2 Intersos-contracted trucks, carrying educational material, were held up on the Geneina-Habila road (West Darfur); the passengers were robbed of their money. In addition, the rains have already started in West

Darfur; hence, road travel to many areas has become quite difficult and will likely be cut off. The main Wadis are already impassable and will likely remain this way for some time.

Other areas that hamper humanitarian efforts include burglary within UN/INGO compounds. During the past two weeks, it was reported that six cases of burglary have taken place at UN/INGOs compounds in South Darfur. Also recently, a group of armed men entered Kalma camp (South Darfur), broke into IRC and CARE's compounds and stole various items.

Incidents of detention by GoS insisting on proper notification regimes and harassment by government officials in major capitals are ongoing. On 3 July, GoS authorities stopped a UN convoy traveling to Kabkabiya (North Darfur), indicating to staff that the HAC permit was insufficient for travel; apparently, a MOFA Movement permit was also required. Although staff were requested to return to Khartoum, UNDSS intervened and the convoy was permitted to continue. Other incidents of detentions of I/NGO staff and vehicles have occurred in North Darfur. The SLA detained two local ITDG staff on 20 June and later released them in the Birka area. Yet, SLA has not released yet four local staff of local NGO working in Jebel Mara some time ago. Four SRC hostages, taken earlier by the SLA in El Deain Locality (South Darfur), were also recently released.

There were various security incidents within IDP camps across the Darfurs relating to the IDPs registration exercise to improve targeting populations in need of food aid, which has been ongoing during the reporting period. The most serious attack occurred on 8 July in Geneina (West Darfur) where IDPs attacked humanitarian staff with sticks, stones and bricks, as they tried to carry out the food aid registration for a second time. Approximately 200 humanitarian workers from UN agencies including WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF, were trying to register an estimated 100,000 people in eight camps around Geneina. It was reported that at least eight people were wounded, and one was

hospitalized with minor injuries. In addition, 6 vehicles were damaged. UNDSS will meet with the Wali to clarify the reasons for these attacks. It was agreed that WFP would provide a full and comprehensive report on this incident, which would be shared with other UN agencies. On 20 June, several IDPs in Kass camp (South Darfur) attacked sheikhs during the registration process, shouted at the WFP, IOM and INGOs registration and smashed the windscreen of a CARE car. On the same day, reports indicated that IDPs in Sisi camp protested against the new registration, thus no registrations were carried out.

In addition, it was indicated in the last donor update report that 2 MSF aid workers had been arrested and released on bail last month after MSF published a report in which 500 rape victims made anonymous testimonies over a period of four and a half months in the Darfur region. On 20 June, MSF confirmed that the GoS had dropped charges against MSF Holland's country director and Darfur chief.

The Conflict Affected Population

As of 1 June 2005, an estimated 2.96 million persons have been affected by the crisis in Darfur. This is equivalent to almost 47% of the total pre-conflict population in the region. Some 1.88 million of this number are currently internally displaced. Approximately 1.4 million are children under 18 years of age – while just over 500,000 are children under five. Children are particularly vulnerable to the violence, displacement, hunger, disease, abuse and exploitation that is rife in this conflict situation.

As per the OCHA Darfur Humanitarian Profile, the total conflict affected population increased by 222,000 since 1 May 2005. In April, WFP also estimated that 3.5 million conflict-affected persons would require food assistance during the peak months of the hungry season during August and October 2005. UNHCR reports that the population of Sudanese refugees who fled to Chad in early 2003 as refugees remains stable at just over 200,000.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Supporting Primary Health Care

As at 30 June 2005, UNICEF was able to reach 65% of the conflict-affected population, through support to 208 PHC facilities serving an estimated 1.78 million persons from the conflict affect communities of Darfur (South Darfur has 66 fixed facilities and 8 mobile teams reaching 606,055 persons; North Darfur has 30 fixed facilities and 4 mobile teams reaching 463,809; West Darfur has 79 fixed facilities and 20 mobile teams reaching 710,706 persons). UNICEF continues to provide support to these clinics, dispensaries and teams through rehabilitation of the physical structures and technical equipment, distribution of essential drugs, cold chain materials and vaccine supplies, increasing capacity of health workers through training on EPI and correct case management and/or coordination support through technical cooperation.

During this period, the UNICEF team has helped establish 12 new PHCs in SLM/A controlled areas, thus reaching 50% of the 120-day plan target. In addition, UNICEF supported access to new health services in El Salaam camp (South Darfur), thus enabling the expansion of services. The health centres are staffed with 34 health workers and all sites are now stocked with essential medicines and medical supplies.

Mortality Survey

A WHO/UNICEF mortality survey, undertaken with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) was carried out in the Greater Darfur region between 29 May and 21 June 2005. The main purpose of the survey was to estimate the mortality among the conflict-affect population of Darfur. The preliminary results indicate that a 50% reduction compared to the previous year. This is considered a significant improvement, and can be attributed to the intensive humanitarian aid and support provided to the conflict-affected region. As show in the graph, mortality rates in all 3 states are below emergency thresholds.

Location	Age Group	2005 (per 10,000)	2004 (per 10,000)
South Darfur	Under five	2.6	7.3
	All ages	0.9	2.7
North Darfur	Under five	1.7	2.5
	All ages	0.8	1.5
West Darfur	Under five	0.9	3.1
	All ages	0.7	2.9

On 28 June, the DSRSG indicated that although the mortality rates in Darfur are declining, the health situation remains 'precarious' since people are still dying from preventable diseases and the rainy season is ongoing.

Meningitis in Darfur

As per WHO's update on the meningitis situation during the epidemiological week 24, 3 suspected cases of meningococcal meningitis were reported from Great Darfur, out of which 1 case was fatal. The cases have not been laboratory confirmed yet. The situation in Saraf Omra camp (North Darfur) and Aub Suroj camp (West Darfur) remain stable. Since the last of the two meningitis outbreaks was reported from Darfur, no alert for any epidemic outbreak was issued for any of the IDP camps in Great Darfur during June. Although the cases dropped, one death each was reported from Darfur during week 23 and 24. During week 24, the attack rate of meningitis reported through out Great Darfur was extremely low at 0.21 cases per 100,000.

Yet due to the sporadic meningitis cases, which are still reported from Darfur towards the end of this high-risk season, enhanced surveillance efforts and epidemiological vigilance are ongoing for continuous risk assessment as well as early detection of any looming public health threats.

Preventing Polio

Thanks to the successful implementation of the Polio Immunization Days (NIDs), no new cases of polio have been diagnosed in Darfur in 2005. The 4th round of the 13th PNIDs was conducted between 24–27 May and the following official results were released in June:

Location	Target Children Immunized	Actual Children Immunized	Coverage
South Darfur	752,274	779,522	104%
North Darfur	333,320	357,445	107%
West Darfur	326,328	324,549	99%
Total	1,411,922	1,461,516	104%

As at the end of June, 1,305,600 of children under-five are immunized against polio through the PNID campaigns in the 3 Darfur states against the 120-day plan target of 1,280,000.

Measles Control

Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), WHO and UNICEF have agreed to implement a phased measles catch-up and mop up campaign. FMoH and UNICEF will launch the measles immunization campaign in South Darfur between 20 and 29 July, aiming at immunizing 843,820 children (aged from 9 months to 15 years in IDP camps and from 9 months to 5 years in host communities). 2,500 vaccinators will participate in this campaign, along with 50 state supervisors, 15 supply officers and 14 state supervisors. UNICEF will cover all logistical and operational costs, amounting to USD 492,320, of this campaign through the provision of vaccines, AD syringes, safety boxes, transportation, supervision, training, vaccinator incentives, social mobilization and cold chain items.

During June, measles has been contained and no reports of outbreaks were registered in the 3 Darfur states. During week 25 (18 – 24 June), only one new case of clinically diagnosed measles, with no related death, was reported from Kalma Camp, South Darfur. Yet the previous week, there appeared to be a larger number of new cases totaling 25 with no related death. The majority of the cases (21) were reported from South Darfur (3 in Kalma; 9 in Ottash; 5 in El Seref and 4 in Geredha). The remaining cases were reported from South Darfur (1 in Abu Suroj; 1 in Condebi and 1 in Kogo Harza) and North Darfur (1 in ZamZam).

A rapid vaccination campaign in Kass and El Seref camps (South Darfur) was organized, targeting approximately 4,000 children aged between 9 months and 15 years, and provided further enhanced coverage of immunization against the disease.

Routine EPI

As indicated in the previous update report annualized rates for EPI coverage, released by the MoH for Jan-April 2005, appear lower than expected at 45%. This was mainly due to weak infrastructure, lack of trained personal, poor social mobilization and the need for continued rehabilitation of the routine EPI system. UNICEF continues to support rehabilitation of the cold chain system through distribution of cold chain materials such as fridges, boxes, ice packs, syringes and vaccines, as well as

inputs to enable transportation. At the end of June 2005, the average routine coverage reached 50%.



UNICEF is committed to ensuring child survival through accelerated immunization drives for major preventable diseases.

During this reporting period, 18 (30 KVA) generators, cold boxes, vaccine carriers, ice packs and thermometers were released to the SMOH/EPI for use in the main EPI Cold Stores.

Malaria Control

As per WHO's morbidity and mortality bulletin, the attack rate of clinically diagnosed malaria, for week 25 was reported to be 2.9 per 1,000, showing an increase compared with 2.34 cases per 1,000 reported in the previous week. The attack rate may peak during the current rainy season, which could be consistent with the seasonal transmission pattern of malaria during the current high-risk season (May to November).

Upon finalization of the malaria preparedness plan and distribution strategy with all partners at the state levels, supply orders were sent out to replenish the stock of items already distributed and establish a buffer stock. There were training courses on the new malaria treatment protocol using combined therapies provided to 43 health workers. In addition, 32,000 ACT courses and 35,000 long-lasting, insecticide treated bed-nets (LLITNs) have been distributed through SMOH and partner NGOs.

Cholera Preparedness

As part of the generic cholera plan, each Darfur state has already developed comprehensive micro-plans with designated response responsibilities and roles for all relevant key partners in the field. Out of the buffer stock ordered by UNICEF, 450,000 ORS sachets and 150 PHC kits were shipped to Darfur to

further enhance preventative and primary health care services.

On 12 July, it was mistakenly reported that four suspected cases of cholera were identified in Narus (South Sudan). WHO later confirmed that to date not cases of cholera were reported from Darfur or South Sudan.

Health, Nutrition and Hygiene Promotion

This multi-sectoral education project, designed to unite various important health, nutrition and hygiene messages into an integrated programme, has been in operation for over eight months. The workshop methodology is one in which highly interactive presentations, demonstrations, group work, discussions, practical exercises and role playing games are utilised. The workshops aim to improve the skills and knowledge of the staff (health, nutrition and hygiene promoters) who are in contact with mothers and care givers in conflict-affected areas on various subjects. Training modules include:

- Management of Diarrhoea in Children
- Safe Water and Hygiene Practices
- Sorghum and Blended Food Preparation
- Care of Malnourished Child (Infant and Young Child Feeding)
- Play as a Complementary activity to Nutrition and Growth
- Community- Based Therapeutic Care
- Vaccination against Polio

Since October and November 2004, UNICEF enabled approximately 274 trainers in North Darfur to receive training and 310 have received training this year against a target of 290 for the state. In South Darfur, 352 trainers were trained in against a 6-month target of 300. For West Darfur, 150 trainers were trained against a 6-month target of 100. The estimated total impact is that every one trainee will be able to reach 1000 persons over the six months, thus impacting close to 900,000 people.

This month, training was conducted in the Geneina and Garsilla areas for the following groups:

- 33 SC-US and WES community hygiene promoters, working in Krinding 1, Krinding 2, Forbaranga, Habilla and Ardamata, in 2-day workshop in Geniena;
- 16 Tearfund and Med Air Community hygiene promoters working in Masteri, Kango Harazah, Beida, Arara, Ardamata and Durti;

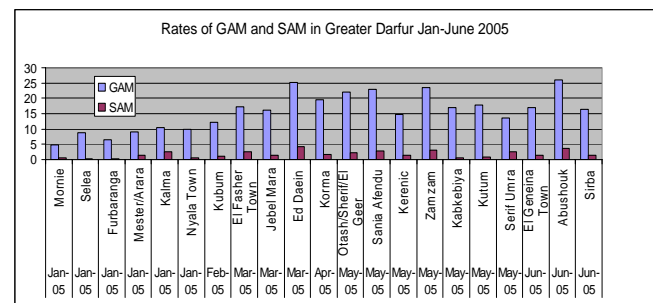
- 34 Tearfund, IMC, NCA and InterSOS CHPS nutrition staff, community mobilizers and trainers working in the SFC and PHC;
- 38 new SMoH staff who will work in the TFCs, SFCs, in active case finding and home visits all across West Darfur.

It should also be noted that the newly printed six flipcharts of IEC material on health, nutrition and hygiene promotion are ready for distribution. Counterparts may pick up their copies from the UNICEF Office in Khartoum. The kit bags will also be distributed along with the sets of flipcharts.

NUTRITION

Overview of the Nutritional Situation

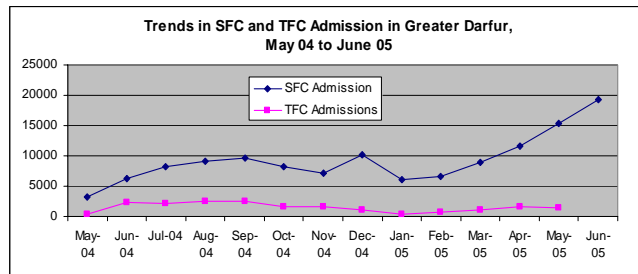
The deterioration in the nutritional status of vulnerable populations continues and is expected to remain fragile through the seasonal hunger gap. Results of recent nutritional surveys (displayed below) show high rates of both Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in assessed areas -- although, when compared with survey results from the summer of 2004, there is improvement in many locations. Increases in admissions to targeted feeding programmes are also recorded in most locations but are most pronounced in South Darfur and several sites in North Darfur. West Darfur admission levels have remained relatively stable. This increasing trend in admission rates for Greater Darfur is illustrated clearly in the graph placed later on this page.



As indicated in previous reports, various factors including the depletion of food stocks during the seasonal hunger gap, the fragile security situation which has led to displacement, and incidence of disease can lead to malnutrition. Reports of diarrhoeal diseases, RTI and malaria were recorded in many locations but on a much smaller scale than

in March and April. This slight progress is expected to erode however, as the rainy season, which is the peak season for water-related disease, approaches.

In terms of food security, WFP has reported that the number of people who received food during this period is less than the monthly target, due to insecurity and logistical problems, which complicated distribution. In North Darfur however, surveys show that accessible areas have almost 100% GFD. Progress was also made this month in carrying out assessments in various locations that will soon be targeted with the general food ration. In addition, several blanket SFPs have been delivered by WFP to partners as a preventive measure for children under-five in locations recording high rates of malnutrition, insecurity and/or problems accessing the general ration. Admission to selective feeding programmes in Darfur is detailed in the graph below.



UNICEF Support

UNICEF's 2005 work plan aims to prevent and manage malnutrition among under-five children and contribute to the reduction of global acute malnutrition to less than 15%, through support to selective feeding programmes, capacity building and nutritional surveillance. As of 1 July 2005, there are 47 Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs) in operation, supported by UNICEF (9 in ND; 27 in WD; 11 in SD) and approximately 93 supplementary feeding centres (29 in ND; 31 in WD; 33 in SD).

UNICEF, as Coordinator of the Nutrition Sector, supports TFCs and Community-based Therapeutic Care with nutritional inputs, anthropometric equipment, technical expertise and both state-based and Khartoum-level training in management of severe malnutrition. UNICEF also supports the larger nutrition community with training in surveillance and survey techniques, standardization of treatment protocols and information management.

South Darfur

The nutrition situation remains unchanged since May in South Darfur. Following the start of the rainy season however, the hygiene and sanitation situation is expected to deteriorate, thus raising the incidence of diarrhoea, malaria and RTI. No new surveys were conducted during June in South Darfur, but there are plans for surveys in Gereida by ACF and Muhajeria by MSF in the coming months. The other area in need of a survey is Adilla and UNICEF is actively looking for a partner to conduct surveys in this area. Physical rehabilitation and replacement of shelters for TFCs will be conducted in Kalma camp, Otash and El Geer/Sherif.

West Darfur

Preliminary results from the nutrition and mortality surveys supported by UNICEF in Geneina and Sirba during this peak hunger period revealed that the nutrition situation is quite high in these sites, considering their accessibility and the coverage of interventions. The GAM is estimated to be 16.9% and 16.3% in Geneina and Sirba respectively; this is significantly higher than the emergency threshold, which is normally fixed at 15%. It is worth underlining that although the GAM is high, the SAM is still under control; it is estimated at less than 2% in the two administrative units.

The two nutrition surveys revealed that with regard to morbidity, diarrhoea diseases constitute the main cause of illness among under-five children. Inadequate provision of food has been another factor, to some extent; in Sirba administrative unit, most villages have not received any food assistance for the last 6 months.

In terms of under-five mortality, it was found to be 0.23 deaths per 10,000 per day and 0.97 deaths per 10,000 per day in Geneina and Sirba respectively. These findings correlate with the WHO mortality survey undertaken in West Darfur during the same period and constitute evidence that there has been a significant reduction of the mortality rate among under-five children.

North Darfur

In North Darfur all the locations, currently under targeted feeding interventions, have undergone standard nutrition surveys between March and June 2005, and in total 10 surveys were carried out. The

malnutrition situation varies by geography. Nutrition surveys from IDP camps have demonstrated a relatively higher prevalence than those carried out in host or mixed communities (containing both residents and IDPs). For example in Abu Shouk and ZamZam camps, the GAM is still very high, ranging between 24 and 26% and the SAM is approximately 3%. Whereas in other locations, the trend is for the GAM to be under 20% and the SAM under 3%. In most other locations, malnutrition rates have gone down when compared to previous rounds of surveys conducted during the hungry season of 2004/ The prevalence in these sites demonstrates the need for on-going, cross-sectoral, integrated-response interventions.

Nutrition Coordination and Training

As part of improving the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the nutrition situation in Darfur, UNICEF in West Darfur supported the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) to develop a surveillance system using a new template for feeding program data compilation and analysis, and the sentinel sites approach. The tools are still under development and revision; the field implementation is planned in the coming weeks. Also in the South Darfur Nutrition Coordination Group, it was agreed that NGOs implementing nutrition programmes would:

- Reinforce outreach systems and intensify the identification of children who are malnourished at the community level so that they may be referred to the feeding centres.
- Strengthen the coordination among the nutrition partners to control beneficiaries' mobility tracking and information exchange.

In West Darfur, WFP in collaboration with UNICEF have started the planning process for the Darfur-wide nutrition survey, which will take place in September. CDC will provide the technical support for this survey. Participants from both UNICEF and WFP headquarters will contribute in the survey.

Primary Health Care and Nutrition Partners with Valid Project Cooperation Agreements

WVI, TearFund, NCA, IMC, Cordaid, CESVI, MSF-S, Maltesar, MSF-F, COSV, ACF, SC US, SRC, ARC, Cordaid, GOAL, IRC, Comite' D'Aide Medicale, KPHF, Relief International, MSF-B, Merlin, Malteser

WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

WES Sector Coordination

To further strengthen the coordination of the WES sector programme in the Darfur region, UNICEF is establishing a coordination unit consisting of a senior sector professional, data and information management professional, and logistics professional. Already 2 members of the team are in place and efforts are ongoing to streamline coordination, improve WES interventions, provide solutions for current gaps and strengthen funding strategies. In addition, WES coordination roles have been clearly defined at national, state and field levels. The main progress achieved during the month includes:

- As a result of the Inter-Agency agreement, the Coordination Unit and Inter-agency Technical Advisory Group (IATAG) were established.
- The roles of WES national, state and camp coordinators were clarified.
- Tools for camp assessments are being finalized and assessment will start in July.
- Tools for contingency planning are being developed.
- Technical and operational guidelines are being established.
- Key technical issues are already being tackled.

Hydro-geological Surveys

As a response to the continued depletion of the ground water resources, UNICEF and its partners are supporting the development of an integrated water resource management strategy/system for Darfur. This requires detailed hydro-geological and hydrological surveys to:

- Assess the aquifers in the Darfur region in order to evaluate their potential and develop technical options for sustainable abstraction of groundwater to meet basic demand for conflict affected population;
- Assess the Wadi (riverbed) systems to evaluate potential for subsurface impoundment of scarce rainfall run-offs and supply to IDP camps through piping, elevated storage and distribution after limited treatment (filtration/chlorination);
- Assess the groundwater quality in order to formulate appropriate water quality monitoring and surveillance protocols; and

- Develop a strategic plan, including capacity and system for water resources development and management including groundwater level and water quality monitoring in the Darfur region.

UNICEF has submitted a proposal to two donors for support in the above surveys, in order to develop and strengthen integrated water resources management systems. Many sector partners are interested in participating and supporting this very important intervention to sustain a continuous water supply in Darfur.

Overall coverage

In June 2005, 131,500 additional IDPs and host communities were provided access to safe water supply by establishing permanent water supply schemes in Darfur. The total number of persons served with safe water increased from 1,663,550 (56%) in May to 1,795,050 (61%) in June out of a total 2,960,570 conflict-affected persons.

All water supplied by water tankers is being chlorinated and approximately 80% of water supply provided by motorized systems is also chlorinated. Other chlorination activities include chlorinating bore wells with hand pumps, providing chlorine tablets or solutions to treat water collected in jerry cans and monitoring the water chlorination levels in all major camps.

In June, 146,220 additional IDPs and host communities were provided access to safe means of excreta disposal facilities. The total number of persons having access to safe means of excreta disposal has increased from 1,347,600 (45%) in May to 1,493,820 (50%) in June of the total 2,960,570 conflict affected population.

In addition to provision of latrines, other sanitation interventions includes clean-up campaigns, provision of waste disposal bins, supporting construction of onsite garbage pits, transportation and disposal of garbage from camps, and spraying for vector control in shelters, latrines and garbage sites.



UNICEF collaborates with the State Water Corporation (SWC) in the construction and maintenance of water supply systems that provide safe water to the conflict-affected population.

South Darfur Highlight - Kalma Camp

Kalma is the largest camp in South Darfur and is believed to have a population of 152,000 persons. It was not a planned camp, so shelters sprang up spontaneously on the flat area, without proper guidance and support. For various reasons, the camp expanded dramatically over the past 6 months, resulting in a highly congested and often unsanitary environment. Since it lies between Wadis, the risk of flooding is also very high.

To avoid any outbreak of diseases, there has been continuous promotion of safe hygiene practices and over 4,500 latrines were constructed by several UNICEF and sector partners, including CARE and Samaritan's Purse. Due to the overcrowding, latrines were used by a larger number of IDPs than expected and hence, they began filling up sooner than planned. Being aware of the risks of flooding and the overflowing of latrines, UNICEF with its partners in the camp developed a contingency plan for the rainy season. Although the relocation of IDPs to the new El Salaam camp was agreed to as the best solution and efforts by humanitarian agencies were ongoing, IDPs are unwilling to move for various reasons.

A survey carried out in early June showed that over 2,000 latrines were partially or fully filled up. Where space was available, filled latrines were properly closed and new ones were constructed. Where replacement was not possible due to space constraints, de-sludging of latrines has been introduced. Due to the high cost of de-sludging, operational efforts were taken to develop simple sewage tankers; these tankers were tested in Nyala and based on their success, more will be produced

and used in Darfur. A survey carried out in early July indicated that over 750 latrines were partially or fully damaged, indicating an improvement, but still a great need for continued intervention.

As a result of heavy rains in late June and early July, many locations in the camp have become flooded with stagnant water. To avoid the collapse of latrines due to flooding, sandbags have been provided to protect those in low ground level locations and drainage channels constructed to drain stagnant water to the Wadis. Excavation tools have been distributed to IDPs to maintain flood drainage channels and protect their tents and latrines from flooding. Additional water tankers are also deployed in some areas as a temporary measure since many dug wells are now in need of repair.

Vector control spraying has also been undertaken to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks and to complement garbage disposal interventions. The WES sector partners working in the Kalma camp includes CARE, OXFAM, NRC, IRC, MSF, Spanish Red Cross, WES/SWC and UNICEWF. WES/SWC with the support of UNICEF established a coordination office in the camp and positioned emergency supplies in the camp.

In Kalma camp, maintenance of an improved sanitary environment and continued provision of water supply will continue to be a major challenge until the end of the rainy season. Efforts should be taken to find a permanent solution as soon as possible or relocate IDPs in low-lying areas to the new camp location.

North Darfur

Water Supply: In June WES/SWC, with the support of UNICEF, repaired 26 hand pumps, drilled 7 bore wells and installed with hand pumps, drilled 2 deep bore wells for installing submersible pumps, and supplied 13.6 million litres of water by 10 tankers. Also, 90 hand pump caretakers, 30 VHC members and 30 community leaders were trained on the operation and maintenance of water systems. Other WES sector partners repaired 2 hand pumps, rehabilitated 3 bore wells with motorized pumps, drilled 5 bore wells and installed hand pumps, and installed one submersible pump in the newly drilled bore well. An additional 30 VHC members were trained on operation and maintenance of water systems. Approximately 36,000 additional IDPs were provided with safe water supply through permanent water systems.

The drilling rig and compressor with all accessories, provided by DFID as an in-kind donation, was transported to El Fasher and all preparatory activities, including training of crews and pre-positioning of supplies, were completed and the drilling rig is being commissioned now. This additional rig will enhance the drilling operation in North Darfur as currently only the OXFAM rig and two private sector rigs contracted by UNICEF are working in the state.

Sanitation: WES/SWC, with the support of UNICEF, constructed 2,072 latrines and 70 bathing facilities, and rehabilitated 132 latrines. Also, in collaboration with SMOH, 6,090 shelters in major IDP locations were sprayed to control vectors. Other WES sector partners constructed 813 new latrines and 236 bathing facilities, replaced 313 latrines with new latrines, and rehabilitated 1,416 latrines. In addition, 10 school latrines were constructed to benefit over 3,500 children. Approximately, 57,700 conflict-affected people were provided with safe means of excreta disposal facilities in June.

Hygiene Promotion: WES/SWC trained 90 hygiene promoters and 90 women on hygiene promotion. Some 48,076 household visits were undertaken by hygiene promoters to disseminate hygiene messages. Other WES partners supported 56,780 household visits.

South Darfur

Water Supply: In June WES/SWC, with the support of UNICEF, rehabilitated 18 hand pumps, rehabilitated one hand-dug well and installed motorized system, rehabilitated two bore wells and installed hand pumps and constructed distribution system in the El Daien area, drilled 2 bore wells and installed with hand pumps in Beliel, 23 bore wells drilled and installed with hand pump around the Nyala area. In addition, 12.3 million litres of water were supplied by tankers. The operation and maintenance of 17 water schemes in Kalma, Kass and Mosie was supported. The distribution system in El Salaam camp was established. Chlorination and water quality monitoring were also supported. OXFAM and ACF established 2 bore wells with motorized pump and distribution systems and drilled one bore well in Al Salaam camp. IRC maintained 2 motorized and 22 hand pump schemes in Ottash, Derijie, Mosie, Nyala surrounding and Beliel. Also, IRC rehabilitated 3 motorized and 4 hand pump

schemes as well as 2 hand-dug wells. SPRC rehabilitated one hand pump in Kalma. CARE established 3 hand-dug with motorized schemes and distribution system in Kalma, supported the operation and maintenance of 14 hand pump and 6 motorized schemes in Kalma, Ottash, ElSereif, Karay and Mosei. 85 million litres of water by tankers in Kalma camp were also supplied. NCA drilled 12 bore wells and installed hand pumps in the El Firsan area. ARC rehabilitated 2 hand pump and three motorized schemes. Approximately 65,500 additional IDPs and host communities were provided with safe water supply through permanent water systems.

Sanitation: WES/SWC, with the support of UNICEF, constructed 1,577 family latrines in El Salaam, El Daien, Kass, Ottash and Derjie camps, de-sludged 25 trench latrines and 100 household latrines, replaced 20 latrines and rehabilitated 118 latrines in El Neem camp. In addition, clean up campaign and solid waste disposal interventions were supported. Vector control spraying was undertaken in Dreag camp. Cleaning and hygiene awareness campaigns were conducted in Ottash and Dreag. IRC constructed 238 latrines in El Salaam camp and protected 464 latrines from collapsing as a result of rain. Spanish Red Cross constructed 144 latrines and distributed 45,015 soaps. OXFAM replaced 1,100 latrines and backfilled 1,400 latrines in Kalma. Samaritan purse constructed 80 household latrines in the Sharia area. CARE constructed 2,387 household latrines in Kalma, Ottash and El Sereif camps. An estimated 88,520 conflict-affected people were provided with safe means of excreta disposal facilities.

Hygiene Promotion: WES/SWC trained 26 community leaders in Mosei and Ottash. 451 hygiene sessions and 1,787 home visits were conducted in 3 IDP camps. A one-day hygiene workshop was also conducted in Kalma camp. 21 hygiene promoters and 3 women groups were trained. Other WES partners supported 92 hygiene promotion sessions, 4 hygiene camps in Kalma, 6 camp clean-up campaigns and 2,065 home visits to disseminate hygiene messages.

West Darfur

Water Supply: In June WES/SWC, with the support of UNICEF, drilled 27 bore wells and installed hand pumps in 8 wells, established 3 motorized water schemes, repaired 15 hand pumps, supplied 1.9

million litres of safe water by tankers, and trained 5 hand pump caretakers. UNICEF supported NGOs to drill 23 bore wells and installed hand pumps in 8 wells, construct 2 hand-dug wells and install hand pumps, repair 12 hand pumps and train 10 hand pump caretakers. IRC and NCA drilled 8 bore wells and installed hand pumps in 2 wells, established one motorized scheme and repaired 2 hand pumps. An estimated 30,000 additional IDPs and host communities were provided with safe water supply through permanent water systems.

The coordination and implementation of WES interventions in the Zallingei corridor remains a major challenge due to accessibility, particularly in the rainy season. Many sector partners including WES/SWC are establishing and strengthening their presence in these areas, which will help to improve implementation and coordination in the future. WES/SWC, with UNICEF's support, is establishing warehouse in Zallingei to stock essential supplies. WES/SWC has moved the new DFID-funded rig to Zallingei, which will help to improve the water supply coverage in this area.

Recently WES/SWC established, with the support of UNICEF and other partners, a water quality-testing lab in Geneina, which was approved by MoH and Urban Planning Ministry to provide certificates for water quality. This will greatly help to improve water quality monitoring in the state. This lab will be accessible for all partners and already a comprehensive water quality surveillance plan involving WHO and MOH is being developed.

Sanitation: UNICEF has supported NGOs to replace 300 latrines.

Hygiene Promotion: UNICEF has supported WES/SWC and NGOs to conduct 3 hygiene campaigns and one training workshop. All sector partners were involved in the development of emergency preparedness plan for cholera or other disease outbreaks in West Darfur.

UNICEF, along with 15 sector partners, conducted a market cleaning campaign in Geneina town. The campaign was conducted for 9 days involving 100 personnel daily. Also, 300 military students from the National Military Service were involved for 2 days in this campaign. An estimated 200 m³ of garbage were collected and disposed in a new dumping site outside the town.

WES Sector Implementing Partners

IMC, Oxfam, GOAL, ADRA, IRC, CARE, Alisei, Triangle, IRC, Samaritan's Purse, COOPI, Tear Fund, Islamic Relief World Wide, World Relief, Intersos

BASIC EDUCATION

Enrolment

During the month of June, enrolment figures for North and South Darfur only reached 188,540 conflict-affected children, out of which 82,444 (or 44% percent of this total) are girls. The sum of North and South enrolment represents approximately 34% of the total number of conflict-affected school-aged children. There are no enrolment figures for West Darfur for the month of June, as the 2005-2006 school year does not officially begin until mid-July. When evaluating Darfur enrolment figures between the months of June through October, one must bear in mind the varying school calendars amongst the States and within each state. For example, in North and South Darfur, urban schools are officially in session between 18 June and 20 October --while rural schools are on holiday as of 29 June and are not opening again until mid-October. In West Darfur, there is one school calendar for urban and rural schools, but the official 2005-2006 school year beginning mid-July.

Classrooms

As sector coordinators, UNICEF is closely collaborating with all NGOs working in the education sector to encourage completion of school rehabilitation and construction in time for the start of the new school year. When possible the UNICEF-proposed prototype, (using steel pole frames and locally available straw matting), is encouraged. Construction of new classrooms alleviates the overcrowded conditions in the majority of the primary schools where there are often 80-100 students on average per classroom. During June, UNICEF supported the construction and rehabilitation of 360 temporary classrooms (ND: 150, SD: 150, WD: 60). UNICEF has previously supported construction and rehabilitation of 1,174 temporary classrooms, bringing the total number of temporary classrooms to 1,534. UNICEF has also supported the construction and rehabilitation of 65 permanent classrooms.

In ZamZam camp (North Darfur), school construction has been constrained as a result of insecurity within the camp.

Teacher Training

The three Darfur State Ministries of Education have received cash assistance from UNICEF for implementation of the UNICEF proposed 'in-service teacher' training scheme for volunteer teachers in IDP camps and host communities. Through this scheme, a total of 350 volunteer teachers in SLM areas in North Darfur, 594 volunteer and MoE teachers in IDP camps in South Darfur and 468 volunteer teachers in West Darfur, will receive a stipend for participating in weekly in-service training. The scheme, which is scheduled to begin in July, will ensure that the volunteer teachers, who are not paid by the MoE, are available and do not go on strike.

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported training on child-centred and multi-grade teaching methodologies for 50 nomadic teachers from West Darfur. 30 nomadic communities in West Darfur have been trained on how to form parent teacher associations and have received HIV/AIDS prevention orientation.



In 2005, UNICEF continues to support classroom rehabilitation and construction, distribution of supplies and expanded teacher training and volunteer teach support programmes.

School Supplies

In preparation for the start of the new school year, UNICEF, State Ministries of Education and NGO partners have been distributing supplies to schools, especially to schools in areas that will soon become inaccessible because of the rains. 397 school-in-a-box and replenishment kits were distributed to benefit 63,520 students for six months; 369 teacher classroom kits were also distributed to benefit 36,900 students for six months; 175 student kits were distributed to benefit 17,500 students for six

months; 86 recreation kits were distributed to benefit 12,040 students; 57,815 textbooks were distributed to benefit 173,445 students. Also 194 blackboards, 12,450 school uniforms for girls, 338 plastic sheets to protect classroom roofs from the rain, 20 desks and 30 teachers' chairs were distributed.

The school-in-a-box, teacher classroom kits and student kits comprise of basic school supplies such as notebooks, pencils, pens, erasers, rulers, and chalk, felt markers and math teaching aids. Additional supplies are in the pipeline or en route to the Darfur States.

Delays in Schools Opening

In North Darfur, there was a delay in the opening of schools in ZamZam and Abu Shouk IDP camps when teachers went on strike. The teachers were demanding support from the State Ministry of Education (SMoE) to pay a transportation allowance. A solution was found and the Government will be providing either transport allowances for teachers or bus transportation. The SMoE in South Darfur faced a similar challenge in terms of providing transportation allowances for teachers living in town and working IDP camps. No transportation allowances were paid, but teachers in Kalma Camp will be provided a bus from Nyala town to Kalma camp.

Major Implementing Partners in Education
HI, MSF-F, Intersos, SPs, WV, ARC, AI Masar, CDA, Mercy Corps, NRC, Samaritan's Purse

CHILD PROTECTION

Key Update

As of 30 June 2005, 10,775 persons have been moved from Abu Shouk Camp to the new site of El Salaam Camp in North Darfur. The registration process was monitored by the Protection Working Group to ensure that protection concerns were adequately addressed, including transport assistance for all small children and vulnerable women (including pregnant women and mothers nursing small children).

Child Rights based Programming

During June, 75 humanitarian personnel in North Darfur participated in orientation sessions on the Code of Conduct relating to prevention of sexual

abuse and exploitation during humanitarian crises and on child protection.

Efforts continued to provide training for the AU Civilian Police to promote child protection principles and child rights as well as Code of Conduct pertaining to sexual exploitation against children and women. A total of 9 orientation sessions were conducted for 160 AU Civilian Police deployed in various locations in Darfur. The orientation sessions included topics on child rights and child protection, the impact of armed conflict on women and children, the role of civilian police in protecting children, the context of sexual abuse and exploitation in humanitarian crisis and how to handle child protection abuses within the AU Civilian Police mandate. The sessions were well received by the participants, many of whom were aware of the sensitivity of the issues and found the orientation useful in terms of providing the knowledge on ways to respond appropriately to those issues.

Strengthening Psychosocial Well-being

UNICEF, in partnership with Sudanese Popular Committee for Relief, Enfants du Monde, Save the Children-US, Tearfund, Terre Des Homme and two local CBOs in North Darfur, is continuing its support for providing psychosocial activities to IDP children through Child Friendly Spaces already established in Darfur.

A new Project Cooperation Agreement between UNICEF and Mercy Corps was made during the month of June to establish 22 Child Friendly Spaces that address the psychosocial needs of children through a range of innovative interventions in Zalingei and Mukjar (West Darfur).

Securing partnerships for expansion of Child Friendly Spaces to provide psychosocial support for children remains a big challenge. Partners operational in Darfur were approached during June to present the concept of Child Friendly Spaces and to share the standard format prepared by UNICEF for project proposals. Once again, these organizations are turning to UNICEF for support to provide kits and technical guidance in training and development of psychosocial programming for children.

UNICEF is also in the process of finalizing the Arabic version of the "Psychosocial Teacher Training Guide" developed based on the guide of the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and other

materials available adapted to the Sudan context. This training guide is to be used for training of master trainers and teachers on psychosocial support for children in schools, through a collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

Prevention and response to SGBV

During June, as a result of the ToT provided by UNICEF on "providing emotional support to survivors of sexual violence", INGOs in North Darfur were able to train/orient 158 members of IDP communities - including community leaders, midwives, teachers, survivors and families of survivors.

Also in June, UNICEF began plans for developing information education campaigns (to increase public awareness and sensitization) around issues relating to sexual and gender based violence. UNICEF's sexual violence officers and communication officers will continue to work together to develop this material and then field test it in Darfur in the near future.

During June, an INGO was identified and is now finalizing a proposal to be submitted to UNICEF for fuel-efficient stove projects.

Children associated with fighting forces

The impact of sensitization sessions, conducted by UNICEF in Jebel Marra in South Darfur with communities on the effect of recruitment of children into fighting forces, has shown its results. Information received through discussions with the Kidneer SLM/A commander in June indicate that, reportedly, no new recruitment had occurred since 3 May and that the few children who voluntarily came to join the armed groups were directed to be engaged in other non-violence occupational activities.

In pursuing collaboration for the establishment of youth committees and empowerment of adolescents as a prevention measure against child recruitment, a project cooperation agreement with Mercy Corp was secured, which will include the creation and support of 11 youth groups in the targeted areas of Zalingei and Mukjar (West Darfur). In addition, SPCR has trained 72 adolescents from Kalma camp (South Darfur) on the basic concepts and good practices of participation in community development. Also in South Darfur, the Child Protection Working Group

has set up an Adolescent Task Force consisting of NRC, OXFAM, IRC, CHF, WV, SPCR and AMAL Center, which aims to revive and coordinate activities including identifying the needs and mapping of activities targeting adolescent girls and boys in new and on-going projects.

Separated Children

During June, support for the identification, registration, care, tracing and reunification of separated children continued. It was reported that 7 children were reunified with their families by ICRC and another 2 separated children by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in North Darfur. In addition, 3 separated children in Chad have been identified and their parents are now present in Abu Shouk camp; arrangements are ongoing for the reunification of these children.

ICRC has also reported that 24 separated children registered in Zalingei and Wade Salih areas. They have established tracing antennae in Hamadiya, Hassa Hissa, Nertiti, Deleige and Garsila, and will also establish the same in Mukjar and Bindisi.

Due to successive recent incidents of conflict in Marla on 7 and 10 June 2005, 11 separated children were found by SPCR in Bilail and reunified with their families. ICRC has then after carried out an assessment in Marla and has reported that there were no separated children found.

Major Child Protection Implementing Partners
Terres des Hommes, EMDH, Help Age, 2
COOPI, SPCR, CDF, TearFund, SC-US

Non-Food Items

As of mid-July 2005, UNICEF has received a little over US\$ 11 million for funding procurement of NFIs. UNICEF obtained an additional contribution from the Government of Germany to procure NFIs, including tarpaulin, sleeping mats, soap, sanitary material, mosquito nets and women's clothes. In addition, given the urgency to pre-position NFIs prior to the rainy season, a US\$ 2 million loan was secured to procure priority items including soap and jerry cans. Even with these new funding sources, funds remain only 24% of the total estimated requirement for the year. As stated in previous donor reports, the lack of funding in this sector restricts further potential expansion.

Approximately 171,838 units of plastic sheeting were ordered for shelter and protection; 95,038 units were delivered and 7,680 are in-country. Some 494,800 blankets have been ordered; 473,800 were delivered and 21,000 in-country. Some 495,000 sleeping mats have also been ordered, out of which 418,000 were delivered. To protect against malaria, 112,900 treated mosquito nets were ordered and 86,400 were delivered.

For sanitation and hygiene, approximately 298,587 packs of 45-piece soap were ordered and 226,498 are already delivered. As mentioned in previous reports, soap manufacturers in Khartoum were

delayed in production as a result of delays in the shipment of raw materials. An estimated 314,837 jerry cans were ordered, out of which 184,395 were delivered. Some 196,540 buckets were also ordered; 110,000 were delivered and 80,000 are in-country. In addition, 4,500-bucket donation will also be delivered shortly.

For personal health and dignity, 248,324 sheets of fabric for women's clothes and 526,400 sanitary materials were ordered; the items can be cleared and transported in one week.

FUNDING OVERVIEW

UNICEF is thankful to the donors listed in the table below for their generous contributions. UNICEF has revised its requirements and is currently requesting US\$ 123,513,594 for Darfur-specific activities in 2005. As of mid-July, just over US\$ 46 million has been received in new contributions. Although these contributions are significant – only 37% of the required amount is available to implement activities.

Gross Receipts versus Funding Requirements in 2005

		Health	Nutrition	Watsan	Education	Protection	Shelter & Relief	Comm. & Advocacy	Coord. \$ Planning	Total (US\$)
Target		19,012,560	3,659,040	36,177,000	15,469,403	3,902,750	45,292,841	0	0	123,513,594
Contributions:										
Governments		3,597,930	950,000	11,968,390	2,920,034	1,794,984	11,059,571	50,000	527,419	32,868,327
Norway	SM/03/9906-58 amdt 5			733,408	585,847	98,661	0	50,000	0	1,467,916
UK-DFID	SM/03/0628-01						3,613,203			3,613,203
France	SM/04/0626-01				190,839					190,839
Saudi Arabia	SM/04/0750-01						3,000,000			3,000,000
Netherlands	SM/04/0653-01					897,222			52,778	950,000
Spain	SM/04/0679-01				678,425				0	678,425
ECHO	SM/04/0704-01	662,604								662,604
Denmark	SM/04/0752-01	420,868			470,382					891,250
Australia	SM/05/0027-01			1,159,982		305,553			86,065	1,551,600
Austria	SM/05/0378-01	114,458							6,024	120,482
ECHO	SM/05/0108-01						2,443,850			2,443,850
CIDA/IHA	SM/05/0112-01				193,548	193,548				387,096
UK-DFID	SM/05/0163-01	500,000		2,000,000		300,000	0			2,800,000
USAID/OFDA	SM/05/0292-01	1,900,000	950,000	8,075,000					235,000	11,160,000
Germany	SM/05/0359-01						2,002,518		105,395	2,107,913
Denmark	SM/05/0369-01				800,993				42,157	843,150
IATCOMS		3,069,733	403,805	4,614,976	1,323,942	695,485	0	117,317	320,029	10,545,286
Czech Nc	SM/03/9906-58			76,102					4,476	80,578
Portuguese Nc	SM/03/9906-58			596,478					35,087	631,565
Polish Nc	SM/03/9906-58			12,268						12,268
Australia Nc	SM/03/9906-58					48,588				48,588
Canadian Nc	SM/03/9906-58				34,482					34,482
Italian Comm	SM/04/3150-01	608,655			380,000				20,000	1,008,655
French Comm	SM/04/3372-01			865,087	225,255				0	1,090,342
UK Comm	SM/04/3441-01	807,273		807,273					49,267	1,663,813
Neth. Comm	SM/04/3366-01			294,387				17,317	0	311,704
Spanish Comm	SM/05/3046-01			152,669					7,331	160,000
Spanish Comm	SM/05/3080-01			539,429						539,429
Luxembourg Nc.	SM/05/3149-01			117,478						117,478
German Nc	SM/05/3248-01	1,653,805	403,805	1,153,805	684,205	646,897		100,000	203,868	4,846,384
PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDRAISING		0	0	0	4,375	0	0	0	0	4,375
PSFR	SM/04/0352-01				4,375					4,375
UNICEF REGULAR RESOURCES		500,000	500,000	975,000	789,500	0	0	15,500	25,000	2,805,000
GP	GP/04/8065				289,500			15,500	0	305,000
GP	GP/04/8141			475,000					25,000	500,000
GP	GP/05/8009	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000					2,000,000
Total Funded		7,167,663	1,853,805	17,558,366	5,037,850	2,490,469	11,059,571	182,817	872,448	46,222,988
Unfunded Balance		11,844,897	1,805,235	18,618,634	10,431,553	1,412,281	34,233,270	-182,817	-872,448	77,290,606
Percentage Funded		38%	51%	49%	33%	64%	24%	N/A	N/A	37%

For further information on the Darfur Emergency and/or UNICEF Programmes Please Contact the Darfur Emergency Coordination Office.

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