

Population

Estimated total conflict-affected population ¹	4.7 million
Estimated under-18 conflict-affected population ²	2.35 million
Estimated under-5 conflict-affected population	695,000
Estimated internally displaced (IDP) population	2.7 million
Estimated IDP child population	1.35 million
Estimated number of new or re-displaced persons in 2009 ³	137,119

Education

Primary school population (State Ministries of Education)	1.5 million
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Based on data from UNICEF offices and State Ministries of Education, **976,780** primary school age children enrolled in classes during 2008 – **62 per cent** of the total primary school population. This represents an increase in enrolment of some 104,000 since 2007, or 3 per cent.

Girls' primary school enrolment in the same period reached more than **437,000**, or **55 per cent** of the girls' primary population. This represents an increase in girls' enrolment of 55,000 since 2007.

Health and nutrition in conflict-affected populations

UNICEF estimates that 2.3 million people had access to health services during 2008, in communities that could be reached by humanitarian agencies. This represents a decrease from 3 million people in 2007, reflecting the constraints on humanitarian access in 2008 – however the proportion of accessible populations who were reached with health services increased during the year.

	2007	2008
Population's access to basic health services in accessible areas ⁴ (does not take into account communities unreachable due to insecurity)	71%	88%

The results of the 2008 Darfur Nutrition Assessment have not yet been released by the Government of Sudan. However, localised nutritional surveys undertaken throughout 2008 indicated that the nutrition situation evolved as expected during the usual seasonal cycles – global acute malnutrition rates from areas surveyed after April 2008 were mostly above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. However, when compared with the same geographic locations and time period in 2007, these rates were not significantly different, and in some cases lower, than those reported in 2007.

Referrals to Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Centres in Darfur also followed the usual annual cycle, increasing during the hunger gap months until July, but declining after that point.

So far in 2009, 16 local nutrition surveys have been undertaken in communities in Darfur, mostly in the last three months. Data analysis continues on most of these surveys, with results from two released. Based on available information and general observations, UNICEF remains concerned that malnutrition may continue to pose a serious challenge to conflict-affected children in Darfur during the 2009 hunger gap.

Water and sanitation in conflict-affected populations

	2007	2008
Estimated access to clean water ⁵	76%	78%
Estimated access to adequate sanitation	67%	68%

Impact of expulsion of NGOs working in Darfur

Since the expulsion of a number of NGOs working in Darfur, the Government of Sudan and the UN have undertaken regular assessments of the impact on humanitarian programmes – the expelled NGOs contributed to more than a quarter of planned humanitarian activities in Darfur for 2009.

¹ Conflict-affected population refers to total of internally displaced persons AND affected residents. Data from UNOCHA.
² Child population estimates based on Sudan Household Health Survey 2006, Government of Sudan/UNICEF.
³ UNOCHA
⁴ UNICEF Sudan Annual Report 2008
⁵ UNICEF data.

Some of the immediate life-saving gaps caused by the expulsions have started to be filled – for example, nearly all of the gaps in water provision have been met, 33 out of the 35 affected Therapeutic Feeding Centres and all 15 affected Supplementary Feeding Programmes are now functioning. Most of the affected health centres formerly managed by the expelled NGOs have been able to resume services.

However, the measures put in place to address these gaps are only interim – and there is evidence, recognized on all sides, that unmet needs remain. For example, based on joint UN and government monitoring, 78,000 people are still estimated to be without adequate health services, and surveillance of the nutrition situation may be less effective without the expertise of the expelled NGOs. The quality of services, especially in health and nutrition, varies between locations.

UNICEF short-term response to fill gaps caused by NGO expulsions

- Support to 36 out of the 37 affected Therapeutic Feeding Centres in Darfur and South Kordofan through financial support to the State Ministries of Health to enable 642 staff to work in these centres, along with running costs support. UNICEF has also worked with the NGO Norwegian Church Aid to manage 17 Supplementary Feeding Centres formerly run by expelled NGOs, providing initial re-start funds. In total, more than 6,000 children have been assisted through all these centres since March.
- UNICEF has also provided technical monitoring and supervision of the feeding centres, including providing training of staff – seven additional UNICEF experts were hired to provide this intensive support to the Ministries of Health to ensure that appropriate supervision was maintained on issues such as clinical care, logistic management and data collection.
- The Nutrition Information System continues to function in the three Darfur states, with 11 localised nutrition surveys undertaken by remaining partners. UNICEF has supported these partners with training, financial and technical resources, and is currently organizing a training programme on data analysis across all three states.
- In response to a meningitis outbreak at the time of the expulsions, UNICEF supported a major vaccination programme reaching 380,000 people in the three Darfur states. Government health personnel and those from remaining NGOs implemented the programme, with special attention paid to areas outside government control where the expelled NGOs had been vital partners on the ground.
- UNICEF continues to pre-position emergency supplies for the rainy season, including including essential drugs, oral rehydration salts and intravenous fluids for the treatment of diarrhoea, as well as midwifery kits, anti-malaria bed nets and primary health centre equipment.
- By working with government health personnel and remaining NGOs, UNICEF was able to ensure that routine immunization efforts were not disrupted by the expulsion of the NGOs. As of end May, more than 194,000 children had received a third dose of pentavalent vaccine in the Darfur states, more than 90,000 children had been routinely vaccinated against measles, and more than 1.1 million children were successfully vaccinated against polio.
- During the Darfur Child Health Weeks in April, part of the Sudan Accelerated Child Survival Initiative, more than 1.3 million children received vitamin A supplements and the families of more than 600,000 children received anti-malarial bed nets.
- More than 440,000 people have been provided with clean water with UNICEF assistance in areas where water supply was formerly managed by expelled NGOs. This represents nearly all those affected populations.
- More than 820,000 people have been reached with hygiene education activities in areas where these activities were formerly implemented by expelled organizations.
- More than 2.5 million bars of soap have been provided in 30 areas where expelled NGOs formerly managed distribution, as part of sanitation and hygiene programmes.

Other UNICEF-supported achievements to date in 2009

- Immunization of more than 1.6 million children against polio. There have been no reported cases of polio Darfur to date in 2009.
- Routine immunization of over 120,000 children with combined diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough vaccine.
- Immunization of over 190,000 women against tetanus toxoid.
- Distribution of over 337,000 anti-malarial bed nets.
- Provision of vitamin A supplements to more than 1.4 million children under the age of five.
- Provision of de-worming treatment to more than 1.2 million children.
- Provision of nutritional supplies and technical assistance supporting treatment of more than 35,000 children suffering severe and moderate acute malnutrition in Therapeutic and Supplementary Feeding programmes.
- Provision of iodised oil capsules to more than 248,000 children.
- Supporting the provision of clean water to more than 530,000 people for the first time, and maintaining existing supplies for more than 452,000 people.
- Supporting the provision of sanitation to more than 166,000 people for the first time
- Supporting dissemination of hygiene education information and awareness materials to more than 1.2 million people.
- Delivery of school supplies for more than 203,000 children.
- Provision of training for more than 3,000 salaried and volunteer teachers.
- Construction or repair of over classrooms benefiting more than 80,000 children.
- Provision of psychosocial support for more than 114,000 children through Child Friendly Spaces managed by NGOs and community-based organizations.
- Training for police officers, social workers and child psychologists linked to the operations of the new Family and Child Protection Unit in South Darfur, which provides confidential medical treatment, evidence-gathering, legal advice and social worker support provided by trained staff for children who have been victims of crimes.
- Support to the placement of eight abandoned babies in South Darfur with foster families
- The provision of Mine Risk Education messages to more than 54,000 people.
- In support of integrated community recovery and development initiatives, UNICEF has helped to establish 24 Community Development Committees have been established in new villages in 2009, and more than 400 Committee members have been trained in development planning.

Security incidents in Darfur in 2009⁶.

- 59 humanitarian vehicles have been hijacked or stolen.
- 13 humanitarian convoys have been ambushed, attacked or looted.
- There have been 92 break-ins, attacks or incidents of vandalism against humanitarian compounds.
- 6 humanitarian workers have been killed, 16 injured, 28 kidnapped or abducted, and 28 physically or sexually assaulted.
- There were 24 incidents of relocation by humanitarian actors, related to insecurity.

⁶ Security statistics compiled and reported by OCHA, as at end June 2009.

- UNICEF was directly affected by three serious security incidents involving attempted hijacking of vehicles in Darfur in 2008. In addition, a drilling rig provided by UNICEF to the North Darfur State Water Corporation was hijacked and stolen. There was also an attempted break-in at one UNICEF office.
- As of end May 2009, there were 16,402 total uniformed personnel attached to the Joint AU/UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), including 13,286 troops, 180 military observers, 2,936 police officers, supported by 970 international civilian personnel⁷.

For more information on UNICEF's work in Sudan go to www.unicef.org/sudan

⁷ Data from UNAMID