Humanitarian Crisis in Darfur
June 2004

UNICEF Video News Package
Duration: 29 minutes 48 seconds

Note to broadcasters: this video b-roll is provided by UNICEF free of charge.
Please credit UNICEF on-screen

For more information, contact:
In Khartoum: Paula Claycombe, pclaycombe@unicef.org 249-12-309410
In New York: Erin Trowbridge, etrowbridge@unicef.org 212-326-7172

For more information on the video contact:
In New York: Francis Mead, fmead@unicef.org 212 326 7056

To download the script, or to order the tape (and/or other UNICEF B-rolls).
Please visit our website: www.unicef.org/videoaudio
News Package: Story Background

- The Darfur crisis is one of the worst in the country since 1998.

- Continued insecurity in and constrained access to the region makes humanitarian aid delivery difficult but improving.

- Over 1 million people have been displaced within Darfur and 130,000 have crossed into Chad. Two million people have been affected by this crisis.

1. EMERGENCY OVERVIEW AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The situation of displaced children and women in the Darfur region of western Sudan is grim, with child malnutrition at 23 per cent, which is already well above the internationally recognized “critical level” of 15 per cent. Though basic health services and access to safe water and latrines are being provided in many IDP camps throughout the vast region, UNICEF and other humanitarian agencies are increasingly alarmed by the low level of sanitation, the growing number of IDPs requiring shelter and signs of increasing malnutrition amongst children and women.

Peace talks surrounding the long north/south civil war resulted in a cease-fire agreement that has lasted almost two years, but conflict in Darfur has far overshadowed the somewhat promising situation in other parts of Sudan. Conflict between the Government on the one hand and two rebel groups (the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army and the Justice and Equality Movement) on the other hand has resulted in the worst humanitarian crisis in the country since 1998. The scale of the crisis is due largely to attacks on civilians basically along ethnic lines, by nomadic camel-herders known as the *janjaweed*, believed to have been armed by the Government.

The total number of conflict-affected people in Darfur is two million. Over 1 million people have been displaced. Approximately half of these are now receiving humanitarian assistance. These internally displaced persons (IDPs) are mostly children, women and the elderly. They are distributed amongst the three Darfur states as follows: West Darfur -- 570,000, North Darfur -- 290,000, and South Darfur -- 140,000. Over 120,000 people have fled to neighbouring Chad.
The government in Khartoum has stated that the IDPs should return to their places of origin, but the safety of the IDPs remains tenuous and hampers the delivery of humanitarian aid. Access to all IDPs is hindered by insecurity and delays in processing visas, travel permits and customs clearances. This has eased somewhat since 24 May when the government introduced new procedures that will grant visas to humanitarian workers within 48 hours of application and facilitate their travel to Darfur.

1. **UNICEF RESPONSE:**

UNICEF works with other UN agencies, NGOs and local authorities in the Darfur region to provide humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable population in the area. Since the onset of the emergency, UNICEF staff based in Khartoum, El Obeid and Malakal and staff from other Country Offices have been deployed to Darfur to provide technical support for programme implementation. From its office in Nyala, UNICEF initiated assistance to the IDPs during the first cease-fire in September-November 2003. Additional offices were opened in El Geneina and El Fasher in November 2003. As access improved, UNICEF moved quickly in February and March to assess immediate needs and, most importantly, to provide basic services to accessible populations. As of mid-May, UNICEF has over 20 staff in the three sub-offices with another 20+ pending. They are supported by over 60 staff in Khartoum.

(In addition, the Sudan Country Office has offices in Wau, Juba and Malakal. South Sudan is serviced by Operation Lifeline Sudan from Nairobi. With the signing of the key protocols on 26 May in Naivasha, UNICEF, the UN system and the national and international humanitarian communities are hopeful that expanded programming will begin soon. Regular programming continues in the areas targeted by UNICEF in its 2002-2006 Country Programme.)

UNICEF works with local Ministries, national and international NGOs in the areas of health and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation, education, protection and relief and shelter. For example, supply support includes

1. **Health and Nutrition**

- Vaccines and cold chain equipment
- Therapeutic milk, UNIMIX and BP-5 and anthropometric equipment (weighing scales) for therapeutic feeding centres (run in different places by the Ministry of Health, GOAL, ACF, SCF-UK and other NGOs), serving the most severely malnourished children.
- Primary health kits to health facilities (run by IRC, Medair and other NGOs and the local Ministries of Health)
- Treated bednets to reduce malaria incidence amongst children in particular
- Auxiliary midwifery kits and Type II midwifery kits and Emergency Obstetric kits
• Training to health workers on treatment of malnutrition and Emergency Preparedness and Response and disease surveillance
• Bicycles and motorcycles

**Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES)**
• Rehabilitation of broken down hand pumps and installation of new hand pumps
• Installation of hand dug wells
• Tankering and bladders
• Construction of communal latrines
• Distribution of jerry cans, water cups, water buckets and soap
• Support to formation and maintenance of health committees to use and maintain water points and to provide information on safe hygiene practices

**Education**
• Construction of temporary classrooms from locally available materials (usually straw and thatch) and from plastic sheeting
• Student kits and classroom kits provided
• Teachers’ offices constructed
• Sports kits
• Sets of textbooks of core subjects (grades1-8)
• Identification and training of teachers for the children
• Mats for seating
• Uniforms provided to some of the most vulnerable IDP girls

**Child Protection**
• Systems and protocols put into place for tracing and reunification activities in North Darfur
• Humanitarian agency and government staff trained in practical child protection measures and in reducing children’s and women’s risk of sexual violence
• Child protection rapid assessments conducted
• Training in recreation and arts activities as therapy for children
• Reports of rape and gender-based violence and advocated with local authorities

**Relief & Shelter**
• Plastic sheeting, rope, baby blankets, cooking pots and bowls provided
Other

- Workshops on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Monitoring for middle level managers (government counterparts, NGOs and other partners) in all three Darfur states have been conducted

Constraints

- Insecurity continues to be a major constraint for humanitarian agencies, as not all areas are accessible.
- Lack of security for IDPs in concentration points, leaving them vulnerable to frequent harassment and attack.
- Insecurity on the roads continues to interfere with timely delivery of supplies, necessitating the more expensive option of airlifting supplies in order to expedite humanitarian interventions.
- Old and unreliable drilling equipment hampers water supply operations.
- Accommodations for staff and visitors are minimal.

3. UNICEF PLANS FOR REMAINDER OF 2004 FOR DARFUR REGION ONLY

Some of the key activities planned include:

- 2.261 million children aged 9 months to 15 years vaccinated against measles and 784,000 received vitamin supplementation (this is for all children under 15 years old in the three Darfur states, not only the IDP children)
- Primary health care services available for 1 million children and women
- 1,200 children treated for severe malnutrition through 15 therapeutic feeding centres
- 600,000 people provided with safe water, 160,000 with adequate sanitation and 1,200,000 with hygiene education
- 42,000 children provided with learning materials and 72 schools rehabilitated to restore learning opportunities for these children
- Identification and response to protection issues, separated children reunited with families and 15,000 community mine risk education mobilisers trained
- 1,000,000 receive emergency shelter and consumables

4. FUNDING NEEDS

Within the revised UN Consolidated Appeal, UNICEF has requested US$ 33,028,000 for Darfur-specific activities. These are shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Amount Required</th>
<th>Amount Received</th>
<th>% Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measles Campaign</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Spent</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>1,650,000</td>
<td>796,460</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
<td>1,858,407</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and Relief</td>
<td>22,378,000</td>
<td>729,927</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,028,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,384,794</strong></td>
<td><strong>10%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IDPs are expected to remain outside their villages of origin due to not unfounded fears for their security and to the rains which will make movement impossible. They will continue to rely on external assistance despite repeated declarations that they do not wish to be dependent. The lack of adequate shelter and overcrowded conditions will make the IDPs even more vulnerable to disease than they already are. UNICEF’s priority at this time is being given to the June measles campaign, but provision of basic health services, safe water, latrines, emergency feeding and protection for separated children and victims of gender-based violence and the construction and equipping of classrooms are also vital.

5. SUDAN CONTACT INFORMATION

UNICEF
House 74, Street 47, Khartoum 2
Telephone 249-183-471835

Paula Claycomb, Communication Officer
249-12-309410
pclaycombe@unicef.org

El Fadil El Tahir, Ass’t Communication Officer
eeltahir@unicef.org

Sandrine Martin, Ass’t Communication Officer
smartin@unicef.org

For south Sudan:
Ben Parker, Communication Officer, OLS
bparker@unicef.org

Cell phone: 0912-309410 (int’l calls: 249-12-309410)
Cell phone: 0912-390627
Cell phone: 0912-151837
Cell phone: 254-733-609869
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIMECODE (PAL)</th>
<th>SHOTLIST</th>
<th>Narration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 00 00</td>
<td>Narrated News Report</td>
<td>Silence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School (Kutum, North Darfur)</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Torched car</th>
<th>Destroyed villages</th>
<th>Narration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Schools are trashed – textbooks scattered across the floor - hospitals are ransacked, cars burnt out, and villages are abandoned – a way of life swept away after months of attacks by marauding militia groups –</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man next to grave</th>
<th>This man in Kutum, northern Darfur says the grave next to him contains one of dozens of people killed in a raid last March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dead donkeys (Mornei, West Darfur)</th>
<th>Villagers have even watched their donkeys starve for lack of fodder - most of their other cattle has been stolen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villager</th>
<th>Quote: “No horses, no camels, no cattle, no sheep”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>El Meshtel camp, North Darfur</th>
<th>Food lines and deliveries</th>
<th>Darfur has become a region of forced migration – a million have abandoned their homes - tens of thousands huddle in refugee camps – such as the El Meshtel camp in North Darfur – aid agencies are bringing in food – but the lines are long and huge quantities of supplies are needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSF clinic/feeding centre, Mornei, south east Darfur</th>
<th>Child examined</th>
<th>Children are especially vulnerable – many are suffering from malnutrition - a doctor examines a child at a feeding centre in the south east of Darfur...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water pump construction</th>
<th>People collecting water at a pump</th>
<th>– there are some brighter spots - hundreds of pumps are being constructed with UNICEF’s help – bringing fresh water to families who’ve had to leave everything behind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| UNICEF school, Ardamata Camp | In West Darfur, a temporary shelter is | Silence |
evidence of another effort to provide an essential support for all children – education – not least to help them gain some sense of stability, even in the most extreme situations – here, with UNICEF support, classes are underway in a school for displaced children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women and tobacco crop</th>
<th>Dried field, Kutum North Darfur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>But the weeks and months ahead are full of danger for Darfur’s battered families – many show tremendous resilience – here women in North Darfur tend the tobacco crop – and yet the odds are against them - their wells have been destroyed and irrigation ditches run dry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family puts up shelter, Kutum, North Darfur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and although the dry will soon turn into the wet – it won’t bring comfort – this family is building a shelter – they’ll need it, since the rainy season will sweep in, leaving them exposed, and making it much more difficult for humanitarian relief to reach them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is Francis Mead reporting for UNICEF

For every child, advance humanity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIMECODE (PAL)</th>
<th>SHOTLIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 02 40</td>
<td>News Report as above, without narration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 05 06</td>
<td>Refugee camps in Eastern Chad – Shot mid-April, 2004 – various.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 06 04</td>
<td>Refugees at UN food supply station Eastern Chad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 06 45</td>
<td>Man drags dead goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 07 09</td>
<td>Refugees Eastern Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 08 01</td>
<td>Refugees collect water from well, Eastern Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 08 58</td>
<td>Refugees in Eastern Chad – refugee camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 11 14</td>
<td>North Darfur – destroyed village of Kutum – shot late April/early May – includes destroyed school and hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 12 55</td>
<td>Man next to grave says dozens killed in attack on village (no translation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 13 10</td>
<td>Women tend tobacco crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 14 02</td>
<td>Grave for dead donkeys – Mornei, West Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 14 10</td>
<td>Villager in Kutum says – “Donkeys die. No horses, no camels, no cattle, no sheep. Now people going on foot only.” (English)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 14 30</td>
<td>Water-pump being constructed, El Fasher, North Darfur (UNICEF-supported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 14 51</td>
<td>Displaced people waiting for water, receiving food, registering at El Meshtel camp, North Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 20 34</td>
<td>Mothers and babies at Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) clinic at Mornei, West Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 22 25</td>
<td>UNICEF-supported temporary school Ardamata camp, West Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 25 22</td>
<td>Family puts up temporary shelter, Kutum, North Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 25 42</td>
<td>UN plane over Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 26 00</td>
<td>Displaced people Ardamata camp, West Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 26 15</td>
<td>UN vehicle travels through desert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 26 47</td>
<td>Health clinic Ardamata camp, West Darfur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 28 15</td>
<td>Shot mid-April, 2004: Doctor shows refugees injured in fighting MSF clinic Eastern Chad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>