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UNICEF DARFUR EMERGENCY AUGUST– SEPTEMBER 2005 REPORT

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Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IMPACTING HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Political Developments for Darfur

Following the tragic death of Dr. John Garang de Mabior, First Vice President of Sudan, President of South Sudan and Leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), there have been several indications that the new SPLM leadership would play a less significant role in assisting to resolve the Darfur conflict. Yet during a recent interview, First Vice-President Kiir stated that the SPLM had its own views regarding the problems facing Darfur. The SPLM has stated its intention to put forth a proposal on how the Darfur crisis can be resolved, following the formation of the Government of National Unity.

Although initially scheduled for 24 August, the 6th round of the Darfur peace talks resumed in Abuja (Nigeria) on 15 September, after the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) achieved some harmonization of views on its internal political and military leadership. SRSR Pronk, in his briefing to the Security Council on 21 September urged member states to foster the conditions necessary for a comprehensive peace deal to be concluded by the end of 2005. He also urged the SC and individual states to consider the troop requirements and funding needs for peace-building and safe returns, in the event that talks are successful.

Meanwhile, the AU has experienced delays in troop deployments due to the rainy season and jet fuel shortages. There are approximately 5,500 AU observers on the ground but the number should increase to 7,000. Also facing funding shortages, the AU also has appealed for additional assistance from the international community.

Security Concerns

In terms of security in the 3 Darfur states, there were no further reports of riots related to the death of Dr. John Garang, during this period. However, low-intensity fighting broke out between the GoS, SLA and government aligned militias in various locations. Of particular note were confrontations in Kunjo, Shengel Tobaya and Sheirea on 19 September, where over 500 SLA troops launched a surprise attack on the village.¹

¹ On 22 July, a GoS army convoy traveling on the main Nyala-El Fasher road (South Darfur) came under fire. It was reported that 5 soldiers were killed. On 24 July, it was reported that several GoS soldiers were killed near Shangil Tobayi and GoS retaliated with attacks on both the village and camp, prompting relocation of NGOs. On 31 July, it was reported that 2 SLM/A fighters were killed during clashes with Arab militia, north of Sayah (North Darfur). On 20 August, the AU reported clashes

There has been a marked increase in banditry and looting during the period of May to August 2005² which may be related to the fact that local coping mechanisms are exhausted as communities reach the peak of the hungry season. It is not just bandits and unidentified armed groups engaging in ambush, attack and looting, however. Both rebel groups and government aligned militias have been implicated in attacks against commercial and humanitarian convoys. During the last week of August there were an increasing number of suspected Janjaweed attacks.³ While the number of cases of detention and looting of I/NGO and GoS vehicles by the SLM/A have also been on the increase.⁴

between the GoS and SLM/A in Dorn (North Darfur) resulted in 2 casualties. On 23 August, the GoS confirmed that the SLM/A attacked Al Malam village in South Darfur, injuring 4 GoS soldiers and 5 civilians. The GoS reported that on 24 August, a group of armed men in uniform ambushed an army convoy traveling from Banjadeed towards Nyala (South Darfur), killing 5 soldiers.

² On 15 and 17 July, 2 incidents of vehicle theft took place in Bulbul and Doneky Diressa, and Ditto (South Darfur). On 17 July, 2 convoys of vehicles traveling under police escort on the Nyala-Labdo and Nyala-Zalingei roads came under fire. In West Darfur, an IAS drilling team in Masteri was ambushed and detained. It was also reported that shots were fired at a vehicle belonging to TearFund. On 2 August, a commercial truck transporting food was ambushed in Donkey Elkhair (South Darfur). It was reported that approximately 7 people, including 3 police officers, were killed. On 27 July, 5 armed men fired on a CARE convoy of trucks, which was being escorted by AU troops close to Tawilla (North Darfur). On 6 August, a WFP-contracted commercial truck carrying food supplies was attacked in Tur (south of Nertiti). The driver was shot and killed. On 7 August, 2 WFP vehicles traveling from Habila to Geneina were stopped by bandits about 25 km from Geneina (West Darfur). They were robbed of their personal belongings and communications equipment. On 9 August, a convoy of 9 WFP commercial trucks carrying food from Geneina to Habila was shot at by armed men in Majmara. On 11 August, three drivers of commercial vehicles were abducted by armed men in the Shagra area of North Darfur. One driver was released but the others are missing. A UNJLC commercial truck carrying NFIs for OXFAM from El Fasher to Kabkabiya on 13 August was stopped by armed men on the road between Tawila and Kabkabiya and 18 cartoons of soap were looted. On 27 August, it was reported that 3 commercial trucks were looted by a group of armed men in South Darfur. During this detention, another group attacked the first group and looted 25 bags of sorghum. On 29 August, 43 trucks on the road between Um Zeaiiffa'a and Ishma'a were detained by 18 armed men, who shot one driver.

³ On 23 August, two commercial trucks moving from Ishma'a on the road to Labado were detained by two armed individuals, suspected to be Janjaweed. Unconfirmed reports also indicate that on 23 August, 4 villages north of Mershing, were attacked by groups of armed men suspected to be Janjaweed. On 24 August, suspected Janjaweed attempted to attack a bus moving from Duma to Nyala. They fled as a GoS army patrol arrived.

⁴ On 23 July, a WFP-contracted vehicle carrying food was detained at an SLM/A checkpoint, near the Tabit area (North Darfur). On 27 July, reports were received that a WES-rented water tanker was stopped by the SLM/A in Kafod, while traveling to Kassab. The driver was detained and eventually, released but the tanker is still being held. The SWC also reported the looting of three vehicles, while on duty at the El Fasher water supply pumping station. On 18 August, three WFP-contracted trucks were stopped by SLM/A in the area of Karkara. One of the trucks escaped to El Fasher. On 20 August, it was reported that the SLM/A detained a commercial

Further security incidents within IDP camps relating to the IDP food re-registration and distribution exercise continued. On 16 July, a planned food distribution in Mornei camp was disrupted by attacks from within the lines formed by IDPs. Despite a heavy police and AU presence at the distribution sites a number of people began to fight with sticks. Shots were fired in the air and crowds dispersed yet during the panic, a number of NGO staff were injured. The AU escorted the distribution parties, including WFP and NGO staff, from the sites. There were 2 fatalities and an estimated 26 injuries (both civilian and police) reported. Following a security assessment on 20 July by UNDSS, WFP and SC-US, WFP and several NGOs have returned. Since then negotiations with camp authorities and leaders, coupled with the establishment of new security procedures, enabled registration of the remaining IDPs to be successfully completed. Food distribution is proceeding smoothly now using new methods.

On another note, the government of South Darfur moved 433 families on 22 July from El Sereif to El Salaam camp, which was originally planned for the relocation of 25,000 IDPs from Kalma camp. Various UN agencies informed the HAC commissioner that this move prevented their support of the new IDPs in a sustainable manner. On behalf of the UN, OCHA and UNMIS wrote a joint letter to the HAC commissioner indicating that moving IDPs to El Salaam camp without informing IOM was in violation of the MCM agreement. The letter also requested police presence in order to provide protection.

During this rainy season, the roads in West Darfur were impassable in many parts of the state. Uncharacteristically heavy rains kept the wadis high and road conditions muddy, thus bogging down vehicles in many areas. It was recommended that field missions be kept to a minimum until water levels dropped. In North Darfur, El Fasher town experienced flooding in many parts of the town following heavy rains. In Abu Shouk camp, the flood damaged 775 households; from block 1 to 13 the damage is severe and affected shelters, schools, child friendly spaces and WES services. It also

vehicle in Mado which had been hired by the GoS for the polio campaign. In addition, various international staff working in an INGO were allegedly detained in Kafod by SLM/A combatants. On 15 August, a WFP-hired truck carrying food supplies was looted near the village of Ishma'a, (South Darfur). Ten WFP-contracted trucks (under AU escort) carrying food supplies to the SLM/A-controlled areas in East Jebel Marra were also denied access by armed men and were forced to return to Nyala. On 23 August, it was reported that an empty commercial truck returning from Shaeria via Khor Abeche, was stopped by unknown armed men suspected to be SLM/A. The driver and two assistants were released, but the truck was taken.

destroyed the pipeline system for water supply in El Fasher town, impacting on safe water availability for the entire town. As a result, UNICEF conducted a combined health, WES and shelter reconstruction emergency intervention. 10 bore wells were constructed around El Fasher town to alleviate the situation in crucial areas.

There was yet another security issue faced during this reporting period. On 21 July, an anti-tank mine was located near Fata Borno, which is approximately 15 km west of Kutum (North Darfur). The surrounding areas have been declared No-Go for UN agencies. Another report was received indicating that a mine exploded in the SLM/A area of Shegag Karu, killing 1 person and injuring 3 others.

The Conflict Affected Population

According to the OCHA Humanitarian Needs Profile, the total number of affected populations in Darfur currently stands at almost 3.4 million people. Resident populations constitute almost half of all affected people and the proportion continues to grow as their coping mechanisms are exhausted in the peak of the hungry season. Resident populations are also increasing as the international community gains increased operational capacity and access to new areas. The number of IDPs has slightly declined as a result of new camp registrations in some sites.

Approximately 1.7 million of the conflict affected are children under 18 years of age – while close to 600,000 are children under five. Children are particularly vulnerable to the violence, displacement, hunger, disease, abuse and exploitation that is rife in this conflict situation. UNHCR reports that the population of Sudanese refugees who fled to Chad in early 2003 as refugees remains stable at just over 200,000.

120 Day Programmatic Planning

The 120 Day Plan is a programmatic planning tool, which sets sector-wide targets for implementation and service delivery for all UN Agencies and NGO partners between September and December 2005. The *UNICEF* 120 Day Plan, detailed on the next page, is an *agency-specific plan* which complements the overall sector plan by setting *internal targets* for service delivery within the next four months.

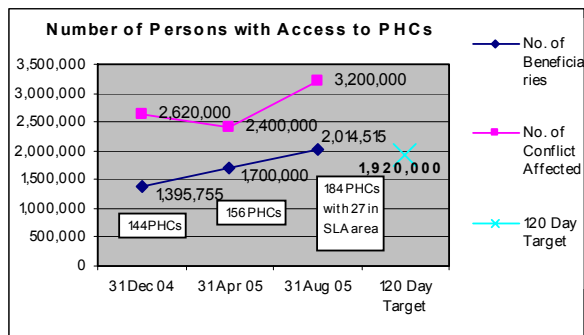
THE UNICEF 120-DAY PLAN (SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2005) TARGET

<p>Primary Health Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expanding access to primary health care services to at least 80% of conflict affected population.• Strengthening routine EPI to reach the target of 70% coverage. Maintaining polio free statuses and measles control through the provision of 2 additional rounds of polio and 2 measles campaigns.• Sustain and strengthen the current response to diarrhoeal diseases, with a focus on high risk areas.• Maintaining the highest level of preparedness and response to malaria and cholera• Enhancing training and capacity building for 30% of the health workers and particularly improving routine EPI, Reproductive Health and HIV skills. Establish 3 VCT clinics for preventive HIV activities.• Assessing and strengthening the cold chain system through the provision of adequate supplies.
<p>Selective Feeding and Nutrition Surveillance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure the establishment and support of at least 11 additional TFCs to bring the total number to 63 targeting approximately 3,600 severely malnourished children per month. Support similar expansions of 6 SFCs to bring the total number to 102, reaching over 15,000 children.• Contribute to the reduction of the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate to less than 15%.• Improve surveillance through coordinating 14 location specific surveys, 1 Darfur-wide survey and 10 rapid assessments, as well as produce 4 nutrition surveillance updates for the Darfurs. Complete the Nutritional Surveillance system and nutrition database at Darfur-level, which will include sentinel sites, reports and feeding centre data disseminated to partners.• Disseminate protocol for micronutrient supplementation and distribute iodized oil capsules to 75,334 pregnant women.• Coordinate state level training for 500 MoH/NGO staff on conducting surveys, data analysis and report writing as well as protocols (SFP/TFP, surveys, and micronutrient supplementation) and infant feeding.
<p>Water and Sanitation Programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure continuous availability of minimum safe water and access to sanitary means of excreta disposal to some 1.9 million people already covered in 2004 and 2005, and to provide services to an additional 380,000 conflict affected persons. Construct an additional 16,000 latrines.• Assess the needs of returning displaced population, and other vulnerable rural communities, and ensure availability of minimum safe water and access to sanitary means of excreta disposal for 100,000 persons.• Reduce the tension between host and displaced communities created by unequal provision of water and environmental sanitation by ensuring the availability of minimum safe drinking water supply and access to sanitary means for 80,000 host population.• Ensure that people are protected from vector diseases which are likely to represent a significant risk to health or well-being by spraying at least 85% of shelters in selected locations and strengthening solid waste management practices among the population.
<p>Child Protection and SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide psychosocial support to reach a total of 225,000 children through approximately 450 Child Friendly Spaces with a focus on improving the quality, through mobilization of the core group of model animators to train animators of Child Friendly Spaces and 750 teachers.• Advocate for programmatic interventions for psychosocial support to victims of gender violence and promote the utilization of fuel efficient stoves.• Conduct a child protection situation analysis to provide insights on exploitation and violence against children.• Develop and implement strategies to reduce / prevent children being associated with the armed forces• Support implementing partners to provide livelihood opportunities and empowerment to 700 adolescents in the Greater Darfur, including SLM/A-controlled areas.• Continue training the AMIS Civilian Police and strengthen their role in the area of monitoring the protection of children and women.
<p>Basic Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase enrolment of conflict affected primary school aged children enrolled by approximately 50,000 to reach 365,000 students. Boost enrolment in non-GoS areas to 65,000. Promote girls enrolment through the distribution of 53,000 uniforms. Construct/ rehabilitate about 1,075 temporary classrooms• Ensure the rehabilitation of an additional 24 existing permanent classrooms. In addition, ensure the construction and rehabilitation of 17 additional temporary classrooms.• Train an additional 529 trainers and 1,944 teachers, both salaried and volunteer. To boost recruitment and retention of volunteer teachers, while increasing the quality of education, UNICEF, MoE and I/NGOs will continue to implement an in-service teacher training scheme, on child-centred teaching methodology, peace education, child rights, psycho-social support for children, HIV/AIDS prevention and mine-risk awareness.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Supporting Primary Health Care

As at 30 August 2005, UNICEF was able to reach 76% of the conflict-affected population, through support to 245 PHC facilities serving an estimated 2.01 million persons from the conflict affect communities of Darfur (South Darfur has 74 fixed facilities in GoS areas, 8 fixed facilities in non-GoS areas and 8 mobile teams reaching 798,068 persons; North Darfur has 23 fixed facilities in GoS areas, 10 fixed facilities in non-GOS areas and 6 mobile teams reaching 505,741; West Darfur has 87 fixed facilities in GoS areas, 7 fixed facilities in non-GOS areas and 22 mobile teams reaching 710,706 persons). Although UNICEF's support to implementing partners is expanding, further displacement is expected as a result of increased food and personal insecurity, as well as flooding.



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 27 new PHCs in SLM/A controlled areas of Jebel Marra, thus reaching 112% of the 120-day plan target. The health facilities can be accessed from all 3 Darfur states.

Meningitis in Darfur

WHO's update during the epidemiological week 34 on the meningitis situation in Darfur indicates that 1

suspected case of meningococcal meningitis was reported from the Greater Darfur. This new case was reported in the under five age group from Kerenik IDP camp in West Darfur. A sample was sent to the National Public Health Laboratory for confirmation.

Preventing Polio

Thanks to the intensive implementation of the Polio Immunization Days (NIDs), no new cases of polio have been diagnosed in Darfur in 2005. The 6th round of the 13th PNIDs was conducted in August 2005 and the preliminary results indicated that 1.3 million children were immunized against polio through the PNID campaigns in the 3 Darfur states. The average coverage is approximately 98% but this total is slightly lower than the last campaign, due to insecurity which has restricted access in some areas. In terms of the under-five age group, 1,203,000 children were immunized against a 120-day target of 1,280,000.

Measles Control

Along with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), UNICEF has supported the measles catch-up and mop-up campaign in South Darfur between 10 and 16 August 2005 in order to strengthen measles control and prevent major outbreaks. UNICEF has covered logistical and operational costs following an urgent appeal to donors and the generous contribution by USAID/DART. The aim of the campaign was to immunize 843,820 children (aged from 9 months to 15 years). The host population target for children between 9 months and 5 years was 620,945, of which 568,170 were immunized thus achieving a coverage of 91.5%.

In terms of IDP children, the measles campaign faced delays in Kalma camp due to security problems linked to the registration exercise. Following negotiations with camp authorities and leaders, the campaign was eventually completed from September 10-16, targeting an estimated 54,593 children in the 9m- 5 years age group. UNICEF assisted the SEPI Department in supervision of campaign and mobilization of partners such as MSF-H, MDM, IRC and the Spanish Red Cross. Further assessments are needed to ensure maximum coverage possible in SLA/M areas.

The campaign in West Darfur may face some delay as the SMOH in West Darfur received a letter from the FMOH to postpone the measles vaccination campaign to December 2006—but all Health sector partners have expressed their concern about pushing back the date any further.

During this reporting period, measles has been contained and no reports of outbreaks were registered in the 3 Darfur states. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 276 clinically diagnosed measles cases, with no related death, were reported from Greater Darfur. During week 34 (20 – 26 August), only one new case of clinically diagnosed measles, with no related death, was reported from Kalma camp, South Darfur. During the previous week there was also just one new case reported from Kalma camp. Below is a figure showing WHO's weekly distribution of reported measles cases in Greater Darfur, highlighting the decreasing trend of measles during the last 9 weeks.

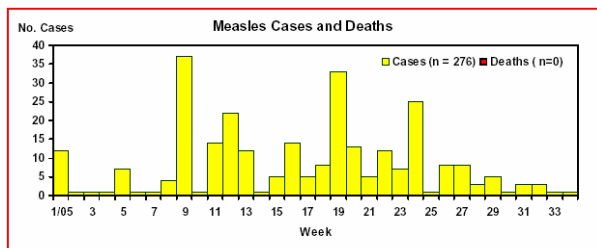
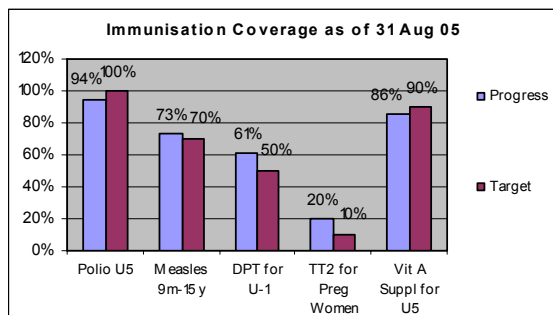


Figure 8 Weekly distribution of reported Clinically Diagnosed Measles cases and deaths, Greater Darfur, Sudan, 1 Jan-26 Aug 2005.

Routine EPI

Routine immunization in the three Darfur states remains the most challenging health intervention in the Darfur region. Poor infrastructure, lack of trained personnel, weak social mobilization, inadequate cold chain systems, a shortage of funds and the detracting influence of accelerated campaigns limit the effectiveness of interventions. However, UNICEF noticeably increased its efforts, thus improving routine immunization. DPT3 coverage has expanded to approximately 61% of the affected population as of August 2005.



During this reporting period, 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

The attack rate of clinically diagnosed malaria remains high at 3 per 1,000. It is expected to further increase during this peak rainy season.



As the peak season of malaria is in full swing, priority for bed-nets has been given to pregnant women and/or families with children under five years old as they remain the highest caseload.

Yet in line with the malaria preparedness plan and distribution strategy, UNICEF and other health stakeholders increased their efforts during this period by providing long-lasting, insecticide treated bed-nets (LLITNs) to approximately 130,400 families (which represents 56% of the target population in 120-day plan. The target could not be achieved due to funding shortages and slight delays in distribution planning.) In addition, 83% of workers in health centres have been trained on the new malaria treatment protocol using combined therapies. Vector spraying activities were also carried out to limit mosquito breeding.

Cholera Preparedness

UNICEF has supported a comprehensive cholera preparedness plan. All three Darfur states were provided with 750,000 ORS sachets, 1,500 bags of IV fluid and 8,000 capsules of different antibiotics. In addition, enhanced water chlorination and health education assisted in preventing the occurrence of a cholera outbreak. As at August 2005, no cholera cases were registered in the area.

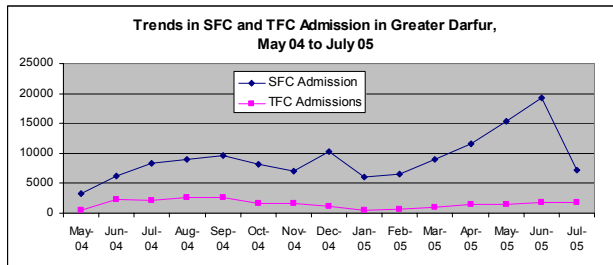
NUTRITION

Targeted Feeding Programmes

As of 30 August, an additional 8 Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFC) and 14 Supplementary Feeding Centres (SFC) were established, bringing the total to 52 TFCs and 96 SFCs. The centres are supported both by UNICEF and WFP. During this reporting period, an average of 2,000 and 15,000 children were admitted monthly at these TFCs and SFCs respectively.

Through the course of the hungry season, TFCs and SFCs across Greater Darfur observed an increase in admissions, but during July and part of August there has been a notable decrease in some locations, coupled with elevated defaulter rates. Intensive planting activities could be the major factor influencing admissions and defaulting, as IDPs migrate to planting areas, thus pulling children out of treatment programmes.

The graph below shows the trend in admissions. The overall trend in admissions has been on an increase until July 2005 and during August, it seems to have stabilized.



The rains have also exacerbated sanitation problems in the major camps, but no major disease outbreaks were reported. This is possibly due to the ongoing hygiene promotion campaigns in the major camps.

Nutritional Surveillance

A total of 10 nutrition surveys and 10 rapid assessments were planned during the 120-day plan. However, 13 surveys and 13 rapid assessments were conducted. Rates of GAM still ranged between 9.6%-25% which is an indication of a poor nutritional situation further exacerbated by the hungry season.

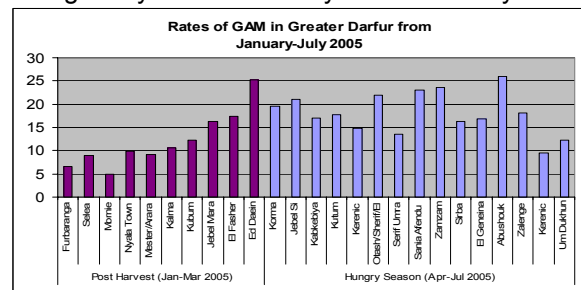
During this reporting period, the Darfur Nutrition Surveillance System has evolved with assistance from UNICEF and impressive participation by

nutrition partners. The system is intended to gather data on key nutrition and food security indicators, and produce monthly bulletins. The methodology and data collection instruments have been tested and finalized. 12 sentinel sites per each state have been identified and data collection is in progress. A database has been created for feeding centres and in South Darfur, 90% of the data has been updated. In South and West Darfur, only 50% of the database has been updated. State MoH is leading the system development, with technical and monetary support from UNICEF. The first round of data collection and production of nutrition bulletin is slated for September.



Plumpynuts are used in Feeding Centres to treat malnourished children.

The Joint WFP/UNICEF/CDC Darfur-wide Food Security and Nutrition survey is currently underway. The survey is collecting food security and nutrition information from clusters groups in IDP camps, resident/host areas and IDP communities outside the camp environment. The survey will review household food security and coping mechanisms, linking it with nutrition, morbidity and mortality data, thus providing a holistic picture of malnutrition causality. This is an innovative approach that is breaking new ground and is an excellent example of strong collaboration between UNICEF and WFP. Although information gathering is proceeding well in South and North Darfur, recent security incidents in the West have significantly decreased access, thus causing delays in both survey and data entry.



Micro-Nutrients Distribution

The protocol for iodized oil capsule distribution has been developed and IEC material is ready for printing. Iodized oil capsule distribution micro-plans have been developed per state and a campaign is planned to take place in October/November 2005.

Coverage of Vitamin A has been maintained at around 90% of the target, while routine coverage of iron and folic acid remains low.

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 nine months. The workshop methodology is one in which highly interactive presentations, demonstrations, group work, discussions, practical exercises and role playing. 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. Training modules include:

- Safe Water and Hygiene Practices
- Management of Diarrhoea in Children
- Sorghum and Blended Food Preparation
- Care of Malnourished Child
- Play as a Complementary Activity to Nutrition and Growth
- Community- Based Therapeutic Care

UNICEF has enabled approximately 643 health workers to receive training in the 3 Darfur states against the 120-day plan target of 300 (184 participants were trained in West Darfur during June, 192 participants were trained in South Darfur in July and 267 participants were trained in North Darfur in August). Additionally, 3,000 sets of the 6 modules were distributed to NGO partners in Darfur during the trainings.

During July, training was conducted in South Darfur for the following groups:

- 12 World Vision community hygiene promoters covering Mershing, Manawashi, Dummah, Id Al-Fursan camps;
- 6 Spanish Red Cross community hygiene promoters covering Kalma and Beliel camps;
- 10 ACF CHPS working in the SFC, PHC, nutrition staff, community mobilizers and trainers covering Kalma, Nayala and Sani Afandu;
- 18 IRC Mussay, Beliel, Saccly, Ottash, Dierrage, Mukjar and Bendizi CHPS;

- 10 Samaritan's Purse CHPS staff covering Sani Afandu, Umtendelti, Umsafiti and UmGonia;
- 9 OXFAM CHPS for Kalma and Wadi Saleh;
- 3 GOAL CHPS for GOLO in Jabal Murraha

Training was also conducted during August in North Darfur for the following groups:

- 30 ACF community nutrition promoters working in the TFC, SFC, PHC covering Abu Shouk camp;
- 31 Infant of the World community animators and team leaders covering Abu Shouk camp.



ORS preparation during the Health, Nutrition and Hygiene Education training in North Darfur

GOT (Guidance, Orientation, Training) who is implementing the Child-to-Child programme was also included;

- 100 SMOH & Youth Union CHPS working as community mobilizers and trainers covering El Fasher town;
- 50 International Relief CHPS staff covering 40 villages in Tawilla, reaching a population of 50,000;
- 26 IRC CHPS covering El Salaam Camp;
- 30 KPHF doctors, nurses and CHPS covering El Salaam Camp.

Primary Health Care and Nutrition Partners with Valid Project Cooperation Agreements

IMC, Cordaid, CESVI, MSF-CHF, Maltesar, MSF-F, COSV, ACF, TearFund, SC-US, SRC, ARC, Cordaid, GOAL, IRC, Comite' D'Aide Medicale, Relief International, MSF-B, MSF-ES, Merlin, Maltesar, KPHF, Al Masar, IMC, Aide Medical Internationale, Medair, MSF Holland

WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Sector Coordination

WES sector coordination was further strengthened with the arrival of the WES Sector Coordinator (L5) and the WES Project Coordinator (L4) who will be part of the WES Sudan team, with specific responsibility for Darfur. The other key position in the WES Coordination Unit, the Data Management specialist (L3), is due to arrive by the first week of October.

The Inter-Agency Technical Advisory Group (IATAG) continued its bi-weekly meetings, led by the WES Sector Coordinator. During the period July to August, the IATAG discussed and took decision on the following issues:

- Establishment of the WES database for improving the planning, monitoring and evaluation of water and sanitation activities in the Darfur states.
- Guidelines for the chlorination of drinking water and monitoring of residual chlorine.
- Methodology and format for the assessment of the water and sanitation situation in the IDP camps.
- Improvement of latrine design options.
- The use of a simple sewage disposal system (the “gully sucker”) for more efficient de-sludging of latrines in the IDP camps.

Hydro-Geological Survey

The hydro-geological survey to assess the aquifers in the Darfur region, as a result of the continuous extraction of the groundwater resources, has been accepted by DFID for funding. A firm has been contracted to undertake the work in November 2005, after the rainy season.

Camp Assessments

Some preliminary results from the analysis of the data from the first four camps surveyed in South Darfur showed that:

- The majority of the IDPs have access to potable water to acceptable standards, with an average water usage of 17.1 l/p/d.
- The average distance walked for fetching is 40 metres.
- Latrine coverage is 65% and most people with access to latrines are willing to share their usage.
- 70% of IDPs use soap to wash hands.

The analysis of the data is continuing for the rest of South Darfur and the other states.



UNICEF/WES supported water points—hand pumps, in Darfur

Water Supply

During the period May to August, an additional 351,000 people were provided access to safe water supply for the first time, bringing the total to approximately 1.9 million people with access to safe water supply in all of the Darfur states by the end of August. The level of services in camps has reached a satisfactory point where only effective maintenance of the systems is deemed necessary in the months to come. During the period, more attention was paid to rehabilitate areas which became flooded during the rainy season or areas previously inaccessible.

Specifically over the period, 207 handpump water points and 27 motorised pumping schemes received effective maintenance, 123 handpump water points and 25 motorised pumping schemes were rehabilitated and 164 hand pump water points and 27 motorised pumping systems were newly established.

While the majority of the above services were geared towards the IDPs, 104 handpump systems were rehabilitated and 76 handpump and 15 motorised systems were constructed for the host communities in South Darfur only. This constitutes a significant boost in the implementation objective to reduce tension between the displaced and the host communities through unequal provision of WES services.

Significant progress was also achieved in SLA/M areas of North Darfur with the drilling of 17 boreholes when access was provided for the very first time to private drilling contractors.

In other water supply related activities, 225 geophysical surveys were undertaken prior to bore hole drilling activities, approximately 6 million litres of water were trucked to compensate for water shortage during breakdown of systems, especially as a result of floods, and 224 water samples were analysed for bacteriological contamination. In the area of capacity building, 300 mechanics and 125 caretakers were trained on handpump maintenance.

Sanitation

The sanitation component of WES programmes progressed well this period with 7,347 latrines constructed during and 913 latrines de-slugged or replaced. With these interventions about 165,200 additional IDPs and host residents were provided access to safe means of excreta disposal. School children in the project areas were also targeted as 25 schools were provided with adequate latrines, benefiting about 1,000 students. Some 230 bathing facilities were also constructed for camp residents.

Hygiene Promotion

The hygiene education promotion component gained significant ground this period. Eighteen camps were covered with hygiene promotion campaigns and, 175,180 home visits were undertaken while 7,835 persons were trained on hygiene promotion techniques. Some 55,000 households were sprayed for vector control and 100 pits were constructed for solid waste management.

Analysis of Achievements

While overall coverage for water and sanitation services were lower than that of the last 120 day period (Jan – April), an acceptable number of people (351,000) were reached for the first time with safe water supplies and excreta disposal facilities. The State that benefited the most is West Darfur state where seven drilling rigs are continuously in operation.

In the provision of new safe excreta disposal facilities, a tremendous amount of work was accomplished by UNICEF NGO partners overall, and especially in North and West Darfur, where the planned targets were exceeded by over fifty percent.

Hygiene promotion has been gaining new grounds of implementation with a well coordinated child-focused strategy, which targets school children and youth groups for training. This has significantly

helped to increase the number of household visits in the camps and main cities.

Challenges

Insecurity in large areas of the region, as a result of both political confrontations and banditry is still a major factor affecting water and sanitation service delivery to under-served and vulnerable communities, which are inaccessible to the government and its development partners.

During the reporting period however, the implementation of activities was also disrupted by heavy rainfall resulting in widespread flooding throughout the Darfur region, especially in the month of August. A number of camps were badly affected as flooded wadis damaged water transmission lines, latrines and hand-pumps thus creating a need for additional emergency measures. These emergency measures have hampered the sector's 120 Day Plan/ activities and impacted on the sector's achievements during the period under review.

A number of NGOs have expressed their desire to curtail their WES services in a number of camps in the short term. This is a cause for concern as the government authorities are not yet equipped to fill these gaps. Plans are being made to progressively arrange hand over to government authorities.

Water well drilling capacity is particularly weak in South Darfur with only one functioning drilling rig in the state's control. This is badly affecting the overall progress of water supply service delivery to host communities and accessible under-served rural areas.

Maintenance of latrines continues to be a great challenge in the sector, especially the de-sludging of full latrines in camps which do not have space for additional construction. There is an urgent need for operational "gully suckers".

WES Sector Implementing Partners

IMC, Oxfam, GOAL, ADRA, IRC, CARE, Alisei, Triangle, Samaritan's Purse, COOPI, Tear Fund, Islamic Relief World Wide, World Relief, GOAL, Intersos, ARC International, IAS, Spanish Red Cross

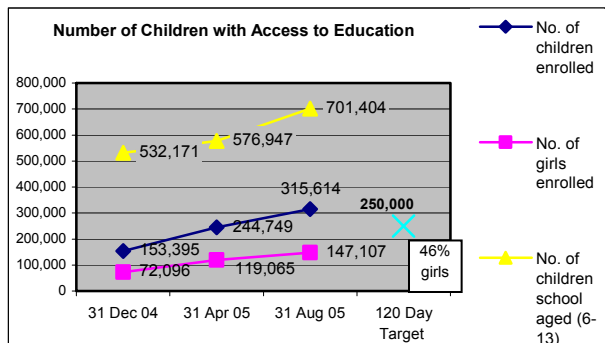
BASIC EDUCATION

Enrolment

One of the key achievements during the 120-day reporting period has been an increase of the total reported primary school enrolment by 70,865 pupils, (both GoS and non-GoS areas), bringing the total to 315,614, of which 147,107 are girls. The total reported enrolment for primary schools in the GoS areas is 267,603, of which 125,018 are girls and for non-GoS areas 48,011 of which 22,089 are girls.

Given the fact that primary schools in rural areas are currently on holiday until October and taking into consideration the enrolment figure at the end of the 2004/2005 school year (244,749), the current enrolment figure is high. The increase can be attributed to greater availability of classrooms and teachers, as well as improved data collection.

The number of girls enrolled in school exceeded the target of 125,000 although at 46%, it did not reach the target of gender parity. Within the three Darfur States, 48% of the children enrolled in school in North Darfur are girls; 49% in West Darfur; and 42% in South Darfur in the GoS areas and 38% in the non-GoS and previously inaccessible areas. The high enrolment rate of girls may be attributed to the separation of displaced families from their homes and livelihoods, which usually requires labour from young girls. However, some credit must be given to the efforts of all education partners, the Ministries of Education, UNICEF and I/NGOS, who have provided school uniforms and conducted enrolment drives. During this reporting period 36,698 uniforms were distributed to girls to boost enrolment.



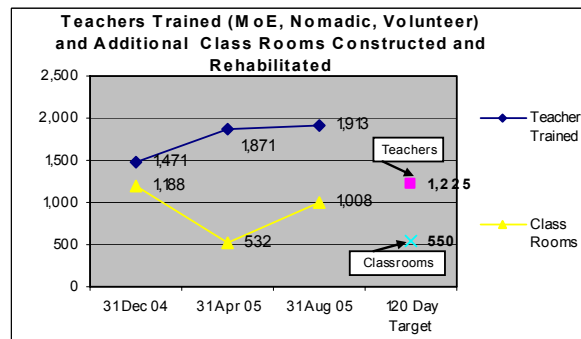
Enrolment rates for conflict-affected children in grade one are significantly higher than enrolment rates in grades three and above, and approximately a quarter of the children enrolled in grade one are

between the ages of 9 and 11, several years older than the usual age for grade one students. These over-aged first grade students are those who have never been to school before as they were previously involved in tending their fields or animals, which is no longer possible as a result of their displacement. Residing in an IDP camp actually provides these children with an opportunity to participate in schooling, whereby under normal circumstances they would not have access due to their roles and responsibilities of supporting family livelihoods.

Classrooms

During the May – August reporting period, UNICEF supported the construction and rehabilitation of 1,008 temporary classrooms (North Darfur 221; South Darfur 416; West Darfur 371). This brings the total number of temporary classrooms to 2,182. UNICEF has also supported the construction and rehabilitation of 26 permanent classrooms.

Due to insecurity, access to SLM/A-controlled areas has been restricted. During this period, 36 temporary classrooms were constructed and rehabilitated in South Darfur against the Darfur-wide 120-day plan target of 50. No permanent classrooms were constructed and rehabilitated in SLM/A-controlled areas.



Teacher Training/Payment of School Fees

The biggest constraint to providing access to education for the primary school-aged children in Darfur is the availability of teachers and payment of salaries. Teachers in Darfur are government employees paid through locally raised taxes and Government structures do not permit inter-state movement of teachers. Therefore, those who are relocated or displaced in another state due to the conflict are required to receive their payments from their original state, which is obviously not possible for most IDPs. The international organisations

recognise that teachers need to be remunerated for their work but also believe that the payment of teachers' salaries is the responsibility of the Government.

The issue of school fees is connected to the payment of teacher's salaries. School fees are requested of parents by PTAs and headmasters for a variety of reasons: to top up teachers' salaries, pay their transportation and mid-day meal and for various school operational and maintenance costs. The international community has successfully advocated with each State Ministry of Education to ensure a policy exists that does not prevent children of conflict-affected parents who are not able to pay school fees from attending school classes. Although the policy exists, the continuing challenge is to ensure that it is implemented at the local level.

The SMOE, UNICEF and I/NGOs are implementing a weekly in-service teacher training scheme for IDP teachers to ensure teachers are available and have increased knowledge on child-centred teaching methodologies, human rights, psychosocial needs of children, peace education, HIV/AIDS prevention and mine risk awareness. Some 1,388 IDP teachers participated in training during the period. In addition, 525 core and cluster trainers were trained.



UNICEF supports classroom rehabilitation and construction, like this one. NRC has completed the rehabilitation of Asalaam school in Kalma camp (South Darfur)

School Supplies

The availability and distribution of education supplies, demonstrated a high level of collaboration between the Ministries of Education, UN agencies and I/NGOs to ensure students and teachers were equipped with textbooks and basic supplies such as notebooks, pencils and pens, chalk etc. During this

reporting period, the number of supplies distributed included 2,753 school kits, 36,857 books, 3,093 boys' uniforms and 36,698 girls' uniforms. Approximately 312,633 children benefited from the distribution of textbooks and school supplies.

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

CHILD PROTECTION

Child Rights based Programming

To strengthen the role of the AU in improving the protection of women and children in Darfur, UNICEF has supported a Training of Trainers Workshop. Some 14 participants, including 4 females and 4 males from AU Civilian Police deployed in Darfur, an AMIS Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer and 5 national experts participated in the workshop which covered various topics including key concepts of child's rights and child protection, international legal instruments protecting children in armed conflict, sexual exploitation and abuse, code of conduct on sexual exploitation, caring and interviewing survivors of gender-based violence, monitoring and reporting on child's rights violations as well as facilitation skills and adult learning.

Over the period, orientation workshops in El Fasher, Kutum, Kabkabiya, Geneina, Mellit, Tawilla and Nyala on child rights, child protection and the six core principles regarding sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children were coordinated by UNICEF for 196 AU Civilian Police deployed already in Darfur. In addition, regular weekly short briefings were conducted by UNICEF for newly arriving contingents of the Civilian Police during the regular AU induction training, covering 161 officers.

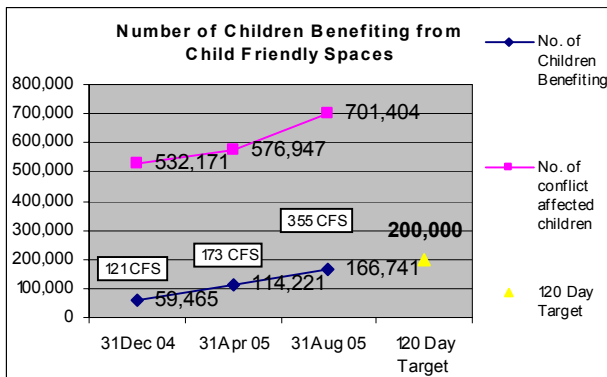
UNICEF also continued its support within the inter-agency efforts to promote children's and child rights based programming in the wider humanitarian response. During the reporting period, a total of 127 humanitarian workers participated in orientation sessions on child rights and child protection in El Fasher, Kutum, Kabkabiya, Saraf Omra, Nyala and Riyadh Camp. Training for another 120 workers and governmental officials from relevant sectors is planned for in South Darfur.

Strengthening Psychosocial Well-being

In collaboration with partners, UNICEF's has focused on scaling up the psychosocial support activities by consolidating the existing Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) and establishing additional CFSs in previously un-reached areas. In this context, UNICEF, in partnership with international and national NGOs⁵ provided psychosocial support to IDP children through CFSs in Darfur. This support was also extended to children in SLM/A-controlled area in Jebel Marra. As of the end of August 2005, the total number of children provided with access to psychosocial support outside the school context is 166,741 (WD: 80,000, ND: 46,681 and SD: 40,060). Over 355 CFSs are now functioning (WD: 50, SD: 183 and SD: 122).

In an effort to further improve the level of psychosocial support provided to conflict affected children in Darfur, UNICEF conducted a Training of Trainers (TOT) on psychosocial support for children and adolescents. Following the recommendations of the assessment carried out earlier of UNICEF's supported psychosocial interventions, a core group

of more than 60 model animators from the 3 Darfur states benefited from the training. The main areas of focus included individual attention to children, family and community involvement, child and adolescent participation and monitoring and evaluation. The animators were selected from various INGOs working in Darfur⁶. Three teams of model mobile animators were established in each of the states.



⁵ (SC-US, IRC, Sudanese Popular Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation, Child Development Foundation, Enfants du Monde, Save the Children-Sweden, Tearfund, World Vision, Mercy Corps, Terre des Hommes, COOPI, War Child, Spanish Red Cross, CHF, and three local CBOs in North Darfur)

⁶ COOPI, IRC, EMDH, SC-Sweden, KSCS, KWS, War Child, Terres des Hommes, Intersos, Tearfund, SC-US, WVI, SPCR, IRC, SUDO, OXFAM, CDF, Spanish Red Cross, CFCI and Ministry of Social Welfare.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the State Ministries of Education in South and West Darfur, also supported a TOT training for 186 master trainers on psychosocial support. It is planned that those master trainers will train approximately 750 teachers on psychosocial support in South and West Darfur by early September. The training covered principles of psychosocial support, child and youth participation, community involvement, and expressive and/or creative techniques. A similar UNICEF-supported training was carried out in non-government controlled areas for 82 teachers and 49 animators to provide psychosocial support to 4,360 children through 16 schools. The trainees came from Finna, Sabon El Fagor, Gobba and Gorlinbang, which are located in the SLM/A-controlled areas of Jebel Marra in South Darfur.

Prevention and Response to SGBV

The situational analysis report, "The Effects of Conflict on the Health and Well Being of Girls and Women in Darfur" conducted and written by UNICEF in collaboration with UNFPA was finalized during the period. The report has been widely disseminated to partners, government bodies and donors.



Women remain vulnerable not only to gender based violence, but to being shunned, arrested, ostracized and/or denied health treatment for seeking victim assistance

During the reporting period, UNICEF has completed a TOT for 205 trainers from 40 organizations on 'providing emotional support to survivors' in seven locations throughout the three Darfur states. Those trainers have then provided training to 407 community-based helpers to provide emotional support to survivors. In addition, UNICEF conducted

refresher training courses for 85 trainers and orientation sessions for an additional 142 resource persons.

The TOT trainings, technical assistance, follow-up/refresher trainings and orientation workshops on 'providing emotional support to survivors' have been hugely and greatly received by all humanitarian actors throughout Darfur. Requests are made repeatedly for more technical assistance and on the ground support from UNICEF on this issue. Within the GBV working groups in Khartoum and the State levels, UNICEF is the lead focal point for the 'psychosocial support' sub-committee for survivors of sexual violence.

UNICEF, in collaboration with Relief International, is planning to provide technical assistance to train 9,000 women/adolescent girls to utilize and benefit from fuel efficient stoves in Darfur by the end of October. This will include the training of 90 stove trainers in Darfur on 'providing emotional support to survivors' during the stove training. A total of 45,000 households will benefit from the fuel efficient stoves.

Children Associated with Fighting Forces

The initial findings of the UNICEF rapid assessment on "Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups in Darfur" revealed that throughout Darfur there is consistent information received from a variety of actors and stakeholders related to the presence of adolescent boys in all forms of armed groups. This includes regular armed forces, as well as the various armed groups: both the tribally-Arab militia ('Janjaweid') and the opposition groups of SLA, JEM, and NMRD. Overall, there is wide community acceptance that adolescent boys are capable, and necessary in 'contributing to defend the community'. IDP camps are not considered the most vulnerable places for child involvement and recruitment into the armed groups. No specific patterns were found in terms of girls associated with armed forces and groups, as combatants. Girls are mostly involved in support roles: that is, bringing food to posts or nursing.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners focused their work on improving the participation and empowerment of adolescents in the IDP camps, which is viewed as a preventative measure against child recruitment. Over 37 youth committees/clubs were established and 705 adolescents are participating in them.

With regards to the objectives set forth on the demobilization of child soldiers, progress was made in the non-government controlled areas of South Darfur. Sensitization sessions were conducted for community leaders and commanders in SLM/A areas of Jebel Marra on the negative impact of children associated with armed groups. Accordingly, a child protection focal point (a tribal chief) was identified within the community to follow-up on these issues. Through raising awareness and advocacy, 513 children have so far been removed from the SLM/A fighting forces and 213 were enrolled in 6 basic schools.

Mine and UXO Risk Education

In collaboration with the State Ministries of Education of South and West Darfur, UNICEF in partnership with SC-US has conducted a Training of Trainers for 75 master trainers. The objective of the training is to ensure that the population, which is at risk due to mines/UXOs in the affected areas of Darfur, receive appropriate mine risk education and are able to reduce risks of injury or death from explosive devices. It is planned that those master trainers train 200 teachers by end of August-early September in South and West Darfur.

Major Child Protection Implementing Partners

Terres des Hommes, EMDH, Help Age, 2 COOPI, SPCR, CDF, TearFund, SC-US, Mercy Corps, SC Sweden, WV, Spanish Red Cross

Non-Food Items

As of end of August 2005, a little over US\$ 11 million for funding procurement of NFIs continues to be the amount UNICEF has received. Funds remain only 24% of the total estimated requirement for the year. The lack of funding in this sector restricts further expansion.

UNICEF procured 130,400 treated mosquito nets during 2005 under the NFI common pipeline. Some 56,400 were distributed to South Darfur, 34,000 were distributed to West Darfur and 40,000 were distributed to North Darfur. Additionally, during this rainy season, UNICEF procured 50,000 treated mosquito nets. Some 25,000 were distributed to South Darfur, 15,000 were distributed to West Darfur and 10,000 were distributed to North Darfur.

Approximately 197,568 pieces of plastic sheeting were ordered for shelter and protection; 171,838 pieces are now delivered. Some 494,800 blankets

have been ordered and delivered. Some 723,000 sleeping mats have also been ordered, out of which 495,000 have been delivered.

For sanitation and hygiene, approximately 807,677 packs of 45-piece soap were ordered and 298,587 packs were already delivered. An estimated 414,237 jerry cans were ordered and delivered. Some 251,085 buckets, which were procured in 2004, were recently delivered. The delay was due to a

request for delivery suspension from the NFI common pipeline.

For personal health and dignity, 283,939 sheets of fabric for women's clothes were ordered, out of which 193,166 were delivered and 55,158 pieces are in-country. In addition, 728,000 sanitary materials were ordered, out of which 208,530 were delivered.

FUNDING OVERVIEW

UNICEF is thankful to the donors listed in the table below for their generous contributions. UNICEF has requested US\$ 123,513,594 for Darfur-specific activities in 2005. As of mid-September, just over US\$ 55 million has been received in new contributions. Although these contributions are significant – only 45% of the required amount is available to implement activities.

FUNDING STATUS: GROSS RECEIPTS VS. GROSS APPEAL PROJECT BUDGET - EMERGENCY DAFUR PROGRAMME - YEAR 2005

27/09/05

Table 1a		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		5,145,208	1,432,653	13,545,343	3,596,986	2,971,937	12,638,508	50,000	527,419	39,908,052
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
CDC	SM/05/0039-01	170,325								170,325
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
USAID/OFDA	SM/05/0512-01	500,000								500,000
UK-DFID	SM/05/0517-01	876,953	482,653	1,576,953	676,953	1,176,953	1,578,937			6,369,400
NATCOMS		3,492,204	403,805	5,712,215	1,692,622	1,197,243	284,250	117,317	320,029	13,219,685
Czech Nc	SM/03/9906-58			76,102					4,476	80,578
Portuguese Nc	SM/03/9906-58			601,786					35,087	636,873
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
US Fund for UN	SM/03/9906-58	364,250		855,142	240,248	117,390	284,250			1,861,280
Staff Ass. Gene	SM/03/9906-58				4,023					4,023
Italian Comm	SM/04/3150-01	608,655			380,000				20,000	1,008,655
Danish Nc	SM/04/3309-01					181,150				181,150
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			563,554						563,554
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
Japan Nc	SM/05/3316-01			212,664	124,410	124,410				461,483
Hungarian Nc	SM/05/3317-01	58,221								58,221
UK Comm	SM/05/3355-01					78,809				78,809
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		9,137,411	2,336,457	20,232,557	6,083,483	4,169,180	12,922,758	182,817	872,448	55,937,112
Unfunded Balance		9,875,149	1,322,583	15,944,443	9,385,920	-266,430	32,370,083	-182,817	-872,448	67,576,482
Percentage Funded		48.06%	63.85%	55.93%	39.33%	106.83%	28.53%	N/A	N/A	45.29%

For further information on the Darfur Emergency and/or UNICEF Programmes
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