



Office of UN Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Sudan
UN Resident and Humanitarian Co-ordinator

Darfur

Humanitarian

Profile No. 26



Photo: Korma market destroyed (North Darfur) – February 2007

Situation as of 01 January 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I

I. AFFECTED POPULATION – TRENDS AND ANALYSIS.....	3
II. HUMANITARIAN ACCESS.....	3
III. RESPONSE CAPACITY – AID WORKERS IN DARFUR.....	5
IV. PROVISION AND QUALITY OF ASSISTANCE.....	6

SECTION II

OVERVIEW CHARTS

- Chart 1: Estimated Number of IDPs, Affected Residents and the Total Affect Population
- Chart 2: Trend of Affected Populations Accessible to UN Humanitarian Aid
- Chart 3: Trend of Humanitarian Staff Working in Darfur
- Chart 4: Number of People Assisted in Key Humanitarian Sectors
- Chart 5: EPI coverage in West Darfur 2004-06
- Chart 6: EPI coverage in South Darfur 2004-06
- Chart 7: EPI coverage in North Darfur 2004-06
- Chart 8: Trends in SFC Admissions and Performance Indicators
- Chart 9: Trends in TFC Admissions and Performance Indicators

MAP OF DARFUR AFFECTED LOCATIONS (to be included at a later date))

SECTION III

ANNEXES WITH LOCATION-SPECIFIC MATRIXES (SEPARATE DOCUMENT)

- I. North Darfur
- II. South Darfur
- III. West Darfur

Please address any comments to the UN Darfur Coordination and Information Cell, OCHA - Khartoum:

Mike McDonagh, Manager
Office: +249 (0) 187086000 ext.9492
Mobile: +249 (0) 912 306469
Email: mcdonaghm@un.org

Christian Smets, Field Liaison/Reporting Officer
Office: +249 (0) 187086000 ext. 9490
Mobile: +249 (0) 912167042
Email: smets@un.org

All maps provided by the Humanitarian Information Centre for Darfur (HIC).

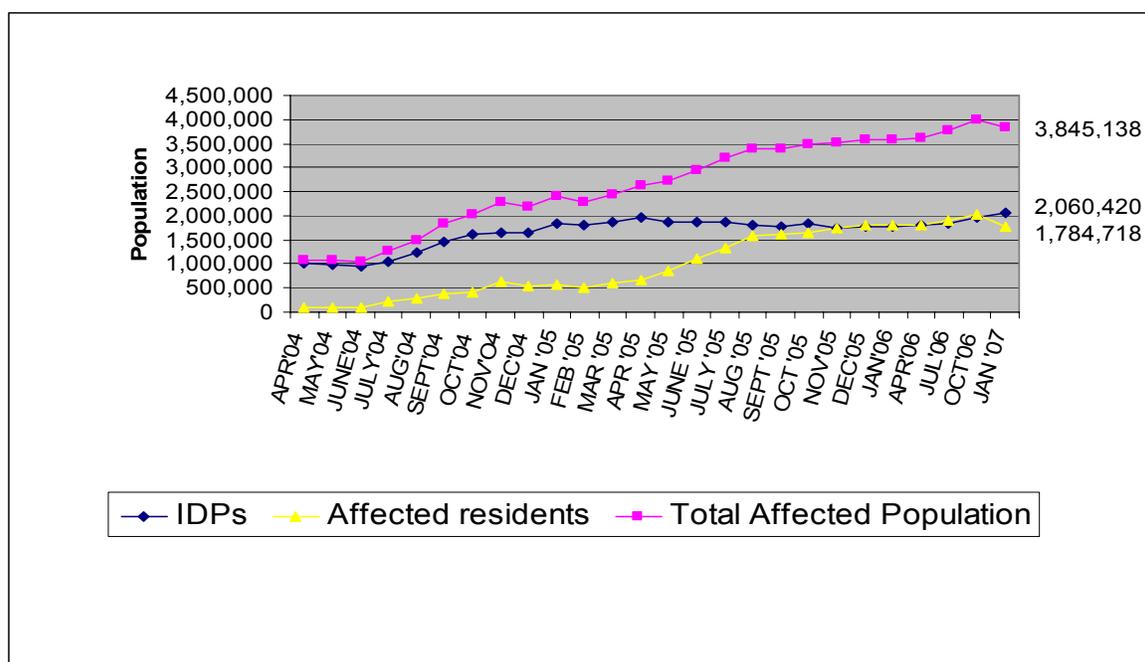
I. Affected Population – trends and analysis

1. The trend of increased insecurity and violence that intensified after the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement on 5 May 2006, is continuing to force substantial numbers of civilians to flee their villages and leave their cultivated farmlands, which have been often deliberately destroyed. Between October and December 2006, over 160,000 people have been newly displaced, half of them in South Darfur mainly due to militia attacks. Many of these newly displaced hide in the bush before attempting a return to their villages or moving on to IDP settlements, while many others are displaced for the second or third time. Overall, the number of displaced registered in IDP settlements has rounded the historic cape of 2 million, while the number of residents considered in need of assistance has dropped below 1.8 million, reflecting a decreased dependency on humanitarian assistance during the post-harvest season.

2. The total number of IDPs registered in camps and informal settlements increased by 86,000 people with respect to the 1 October report, with some significant regional differences. In North Darfur, the number of IDPs actually dropped by 22,000, mainly reflecting new headcounts in Shangil Tobayi and Dar el Salaam, while no information could be obtained from the Tina/Kornoi area due to insecurity. In West Darfur, the number of registered IDPs grew by 9,000, but the number of IDPs is probably much higher given that no information could be obtained on the displaced populations in the Jebel Marra, which remained largely inaccessible for all humanitarian organizations. With 98,000, South Darfur witnessed the highest number of new registered IDPs, in line with the relatively higher degree of violence and forced displacements. Overall, on 1 January 2007, there were 270,000 more IDPs than in the same period last year.

3. The numbers of residents in need of humanitarian assistance has diminished by 227,000 with respect to the October report, mainly reflecting the decreased dependency on food aid during the post-harvest period, and in line with the number of affected residents registered in January 2006 (1.8 million).

CHART 1. Estimated Number of IDPs, Conflict-Affected Residents and Total Affected Population (UN estimates since April 2004)

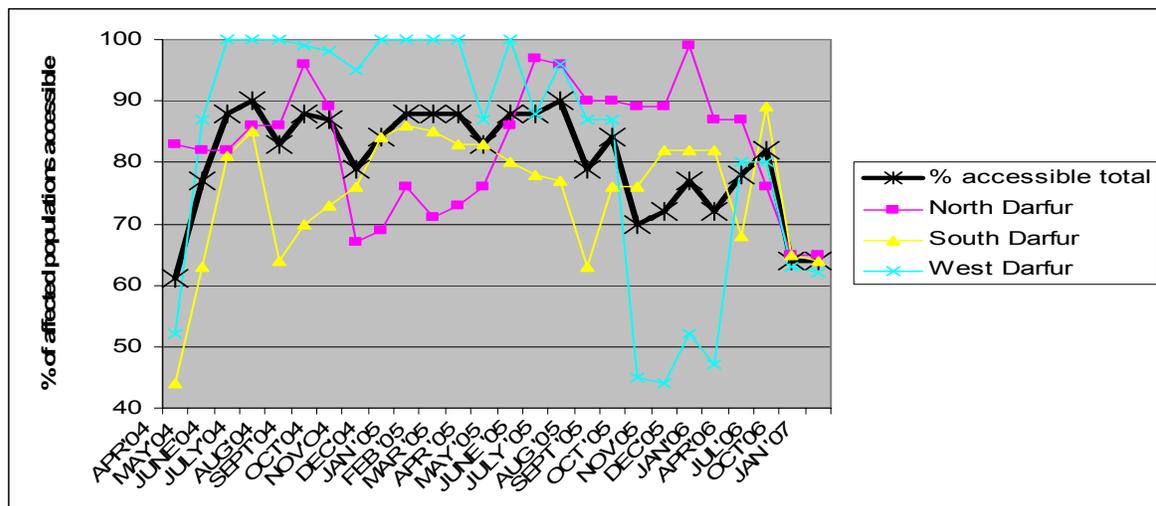


II. Humanitarian Access

4. Humanitarian access in Darfur is primarily determined by a combination of three factors:
- The degree of general insecurity, which may require the United Nations and other humanitarian partners to suspend or limit operations in certain unsafe areas for a certain amount of time;
 - The continued harassment of humanitarian organizations and workers, including increased bureaucratic obstacles, denial of access contrary to the Darfur Moratorium and SOFA agreements, limitation of recruitment of personnel, delayed customs clearance of humanitarian goods, detention and intimidation of national staff, bullying and random denial of access to affected areas and IDP camps;
 - Targeted attacks on humanitarians and their assets, including hijacking of cars and abduction of personnel, physical and sexual violence directed towards humanitarian workers, road ambushes, and armed break-ins in humanitarian compounds.

Chart 2 shows the trend of the affected populations accessible according to UN security standards since April 2004. On 1 January 2007, UN accessibility in Darfur reached 64%, the lowest access rate ever since April 2004, with all three states equally affected. It is important to note that NGOs and Red Cross/Crescent Movement may assist people in UN no-go or limited access areas, but they become increasingly wary to access areas with a high risk of targeted road banditry. At the end of December 2006, it was estimated that over 20% of affected people could not be reached by any humanitarian agency due to insecurity.

CHART 2. Percent of Affected Population Accessible to UN Humanitarian Aid since April 2004



5. Access to the affected populations has been severely hampered by a number of factors. First is the continuing high level of insecurity, marked by confrontations between GoS (and its proxies) and the non-signatory movements, clashes between SLA signatories and non-signatories of the DPA, continued tribal militia attacks on unarmed citizens, increased inter-tribal fighting and frequent incidents of road banditry. The shifting of frontlines, the fragmentation of the non-signatory movements and their unclear chain of command further complicate safe humanitarian access to large parts of the 3.8 million affected populations.

6. Often the most important factor for decreased access is the intolerably high incidence of increasingly violent hijackings of humanitarian vehicles, with a debilitating effect on the organizations' outreach capacity. Between October and December, 50 humanitarian vehicles

have been hijacked and 17 convoys ambushed and looted, during which 5 humanitarian workers were wounded by gunshots. Various factions of the rebel movements have often been involved in the hijacking of humanitarian vehicles, to be used in combat. In addition, nine WES staff members were abducted in October in South Darfur. After lengthy negotiations with the SLA-MM leadership, four were released on 4 November, another four on 19 February 2007 and one was murdered.

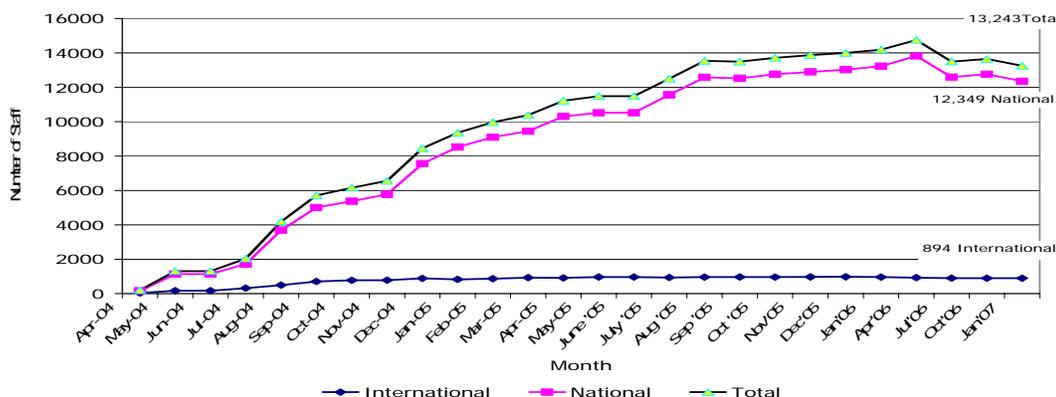
7. Due to overall insecurity, 509 humanitarian staff were temporarily relocated on 20 occasions during the last three months of 2006, 13 times in December alone. Six of these relocations were a direct result of armed assaults on humanitarian workers and their assets. Three of the incidents were particularly violent. On 21 November, during an armed attack by a rebel movement on an NGO compound in Jed El Sid (near Abu Karaynka, South Darfur), staff were held at gunpoint for several hours, one was severely beaten, and the two NGO cars were stolen. The staff members were collected only two days later by an African Union patrol. In Kutum (North Darfur), militia opened fire on ICRC's compound on 6 December targeting the staff inside, and on 18 December several NGO compounds were attacked in SLA-MM held Gereida (South Darfur), during which humanitarian staff were physically and sexually assaulted and 12 vehicles stolen. As a result, hundreds of thousands of affected people have been left without or with reduced humanitarian presence, many for a protracted period of time. The UN continuously assesses the local security situations, attempts to re-assess routes and negotiate safe passage for aid convoys while advocating for the respect of humanitarian principles, but in the current fluid context it remains extremely difficult to obtain sufficient guarantees for safe humanitarian assistance.

8. In addition, Government authorities continued to restrict free movement and activities of humanitarian organizations contrary to the Darfur Moratorium and SOFA regulations. UN missions have often been denied access to the affected populations by GoS authorities in airports and roadblocks demanding HAC travel permits not required for UN staff under the SOFA agreement. Stricter control mechanisms on NGO activities, imports of humanitarian supplies and recruitment procedures have also been introduced. In November, the NGO Norwegian Refugee Committee decided to leave Darfur as a result of the continuous suspensions of their operations by the South Darfur administration. The NGO had been suspended for a total of 210 days over 2005 and 2006.

III. Response Capacity – aid workers in Darfur

9. Despite major access restrictions, bureaucratic impediments and targeted violence, the humanitarian presence has remained by and large stable with more than 13,200 national and international aid workers. Some 80 NGOs and Red Cross/Crescent Movement and 13 UN agencies continue to support the affected populations in Darfur.

Chart 3 Trend of Humanitarian Staff Working in Darfur (April 2004 – January 2007)



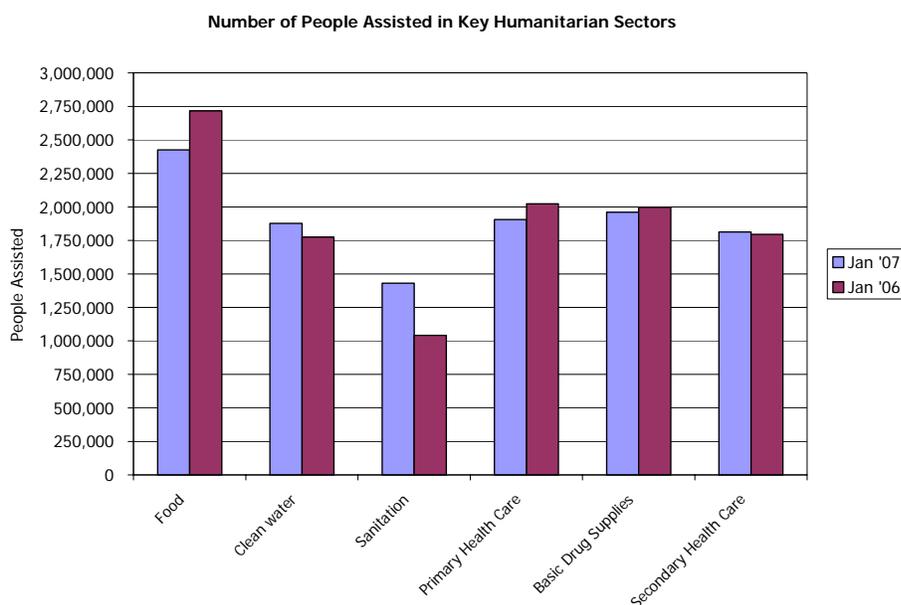
IV. Provision and Quality of Assistance

10. Despite the manifold constraints, the humanitarian community has been able to carry out the bulk of its programmes and to safeguard the humanitarian standards for the affected people. Food continues to be delivered to almost the totality of the targeted caseload (98% in December), mortality and malnutrition rates are below crisis level, and outbreaks of diseases have been swiftly brought under control. Other tangible successes during 2006 include zero cases of polio throughout Sudan thanks to high levels of immunization coverage during specific campaigns, a reduction in the number of malaria cases in comparison to 2005, and an increased enrolment in primary schools in Darfur, from 47 per cent to 63 per cent by the end of 2006.

11. However, these achievements cannot be safeguarded much longer in the face of increasing insecurity and violence against the civilian population and aid workers. Ongoing insecurity negatively affected provision of and access to essential humanitarian services. Global acute malnutrition was halved from nearly 22 per cent at the height of the crisis in mid-2004, to 11.9% in 2005, but was slowly moving upwards to the emergency threshold of 15 per cent by the end of 2006.

12. The international donor community has responded positively to the 2006 Darfur emergency with 79% of the requested USD800 million funded. Given the ongoing emergency, continued high levels of funding will be required for 2007. Coordinated contingency planning is also ongoing to allow a prompt response in case the situation should suddenly worsen.

CHART 4. Number of People Assisted in Key Humanitarian Sectors Jan 2006 – Jan 2007



An in-depth sector update as per 1 January 2007

13. Food:

The conflict in Darfur has had a devastating effect on the already marginalized lives of millions in the region. Over two million people are living in camps for displaced people and are completely reliant on food aid while up to two million residents face destitution. In Darfur, WFP and Cooperating Partners assisted some 3.1 million beneficiaries with 387,500 MT of food. The focus of WFP's assistance was on IDPs and on those residents who, according to the 2006 Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment, are unable to fully support themselves. WFP also provided food to therapeutic/supplementary feeding centres to help reduce malnutrition levels targeting children under five as well as pregnant and lactating women.

WFP's operations between 2004 and 2006 clearly demonstrated that, despite a highly volatile and insecure environment, it is possible for the international community to prevent severe malnutrition through careful targeting and timely delivery of food.

Although general food distributions and support to nutritional interventions remained the primary mode of WFP's assistance in Darfur, Food-for-Education activities were launched on a small scale which will continue to expand in 2007. In 2006, insecurity seriously constrained the programme, however, WFP was able to assist some 135,000 primary school students, representing 40% of the initial plan.

14. Agriculture:

In September 2006, WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO, and Cooperating Partners and with the support of the relevant Government line ministries, undertook the third annual Darfur-wide food security and nutrition assessment (EFSNA) to assess the food security and nutrition status of the population since September 2005. Although the assessment showed that cereal prices declined significantly due to a combination of improved market supply and sustained food aid deliveries, EFSNA preliminary findings indicated lower cereal harvest prospects at the end of the year compared to last year, mainly due to lack of access as a result of insecurity. In spite of the fact that about half the households surveyed in Darfur cultivated some land, the average area planted this year fell to 1.25 ha per household, down from 3.24 ha in 2005, and close to the low levels observed in 2004. As a result, 70% of the conflict-affected population will remain food insecure and a monthly average of 2.45 million people will continue to be in need of food assistance.

FAO and Implementing Partners (IP) focussed on four key areas during 2006: enhancing Food Security, supporting Livelihoods and helping to control Animal and Crop Disease Outbreaks. Activities undertaken to support these four key areas included the provision of basic agricultural productive inputs (seeds, agricultural tools and equipment such as hoes, animal-drawn ploughs and treadle pumps for small scale irrigation); the provision of training and supplies to diversify local Income Generating Activities such as the production of fuel efficient stoves; basic livestock services (vaccination and treatment) and emergency livestock restocking; the provision of training for Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and the provision of support for environmental protection and rehabilitation.

In 2006, FAO and partners provided a total of 317,140 households (112,321 families in West Darfur, 132,960 in South Darfur and 71,859 in North Darfur) with over 2,600 MT of field crop, vegetable and pasture seeds. More than 274,000 pieces of hand tools and 13,000 pieces of donkey ploughs were distributed across the region, as well as seed cleaning machines in each of the three States' Ministries of Agriculture and 1,300 treadle pumps to support vegetable-farming households. It is estimated that people who could harvest cereal crops will now have enough to cover their households' requirements for the next three to six months subject to the quantity they sell (20 to 50% of the crop).

FAO also provided treatment and vaccination to over 470,000 heads of animals (including cattle, camels, sheep and goats, donkeys and horses). No major livestock disease outbreaks were reported in 2006.

15. Non-food items:

The objective of the NFI sub-sector in 2006 was to improve or safeguard the living conditions of 470,500 families of IDPs, returnees, refugees and other conflict-affected vulnerable populations while contributing to mitigating health risks such as Acute Respiratory Infections through the provision of household and emergency shelter relief items. The primary mode of NFI delivery was through the Darfur NFI Common Pipeline, an interagency partnership between UNJLC, UNICEF, CARE, OCHA and NGOs who carry out the distributions.

Through the Darfur NFI Common Pipeline, in 2006 a total of 521,463 families were assisted with household and emergency shelter items. The NFI sub-sector focused on targeted distributions to newly displaced persons with a full NFI basket and partial replenishment of key items to IDPs living in camps. Additionally, extremely vulnerable groups were targeted through community-based projects such as women's training centres, health clinics and orphanages. A total of 186 community projects were assisted. Distributed non-food items included blankets, women's clothes, jerry cans, plastic sheets, sleeping mats and sanitary material. A total of 83 cooperating NGOs carried out the distributions.

Despite the many constraints such as insecurity, lack of access, decreasing NGO capacity, the NFI partners were successful in reaching vulnerable populations need and contributed greatly to maintaining and in many cases improving the living conditions of IDPs and other conflict-affected populations in Darfur. The Darfur NFI Common Pipeline partnership functioned efficiently and ensured that NFIs were pre-positioned and ready to respond to arising needs. CARE took on the responsible for providing a monitoring and evaluation capacity for the distributions carried through the common systems.

16. Water and sanitation:

The continuous instability in Darfur created challenges in the provision of water and sanitation services for over two million IDPs and the two million affected residents. The nutrition cluster survey carried out in September 2006 in three Darfur states showed that coverage in safe water supply had increased from 63% in 2005 to 73% in 2006. Coverage of hygienic excreta disposal facilities had slightly increased from 58% to 60%.

To ensure continuous availability of safe water in all major IDP locations, UNICEF and sector partners supported operation and maintenance of 1,500 water schemes, benefiting 1.25 million people. In most IDP locations, IDPs were trained and given the responsibility for operation and maintenance, significantly reducing operation costs. Safe water supply has been re-established for 599,800 people by rehabilitating 691 water schemes. New water systems were completed for 334,150 people. In 2006, improved sanitation systems were made available to 255,503 people by rehabilitating 19,314 household and communal latrines, and to an additional 371,025 people through the construction of 38,803 household and communal latrines. Sanitation facilities were also provided to 95 schools and 13 health centres. On average, 275,000 households were visited on a monthly basis by community hygiene promoters reaching over 1.5 million people with hygiene messages. To complement hygiene promotion, 20 million bars of soap were distributed in Darfur, mainly in IDP camps. Vector control spraying was carried out on a regular basis, reaching over 715,000 people.

UNICEF and other agencies substantially supported the state and federal governments in containing and controlling an outbreak of AWD/cholera in North Sudan, including Darfur, through the chlorination of over 2,000 public water sources, as well as sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions benefiting some 3.9 million people. Pre-positioning of water and sanitation supplies helped in accelerating the response to the emergency and sudden displacement of people in Darfur, particularly in Gereida.

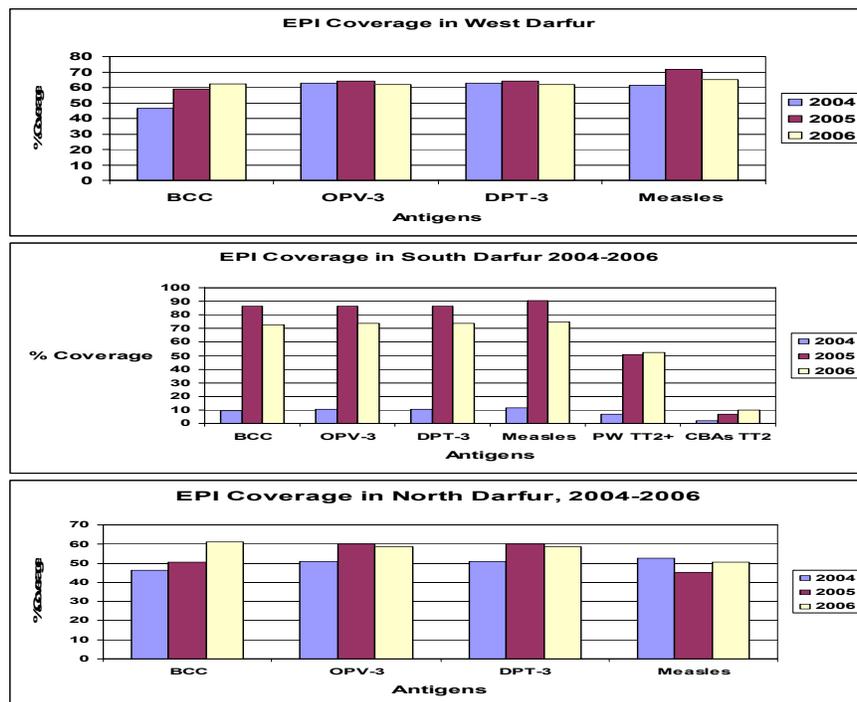
17. Health:

Focus was maintained on mitigating the Darfur emergency through the provision of essential health care facilities for the conflict-affected populations. The key activities of WHO, UNICEF and NGOs included the provision of primary and secondary health care and emergency supplies, vaccines and cold chain items. Additional activities included supervision and monitoring, the training of health workers and the provision of Primary Health Care kits, equipment and supplies.

Meningitis was contained in West Darfur through the vaccination of 76,586 children. Acute watery diarrhoea which affected the three Darfur states with a total of 2,567 cases and 89 deaths was successfully contained through the pre-positioning of supplies, social mobilization,

the setting up of treatment centres and through chlorination of water points.

Despite increased insecurity and serious access constraints, about 2 million conflict-affected people benefited of essential health care services through 260 fixed-health and mobile services, including 27 health facilities in SLA areas which had been inaccessible for humanitarian aid and which provided PHC services for 200,000 people. Some 1,238,000 children under the age of five (95% of the target) received three doses of polio vaccines and 144,000 children under one year (52% of the target) received measles vaccination through routine services. Health organizations equipped 155 Primary Health Centres (75% of the target) to provide immunizations and trained 827 health workers (32%) on IMCI, EPI and cold chain management. The results of the 2006 September inter-agency Darfur survey showed a reduction in crude mortality from 0.48 per 10,000 persons per day in 2005 to 0.36 in 2006. The incidence of Acute Watery Diarrhoea, Pneumonia and Fever decreased from 43.5%, 45.3% and 56.3% to 32.7%, 38.2% and 52% respectively. Routine immunization in Darfur was hampered by access constraints. Up to 87,000 children under five years of age could not be reached during the national Polio immunization days due to insecurity.

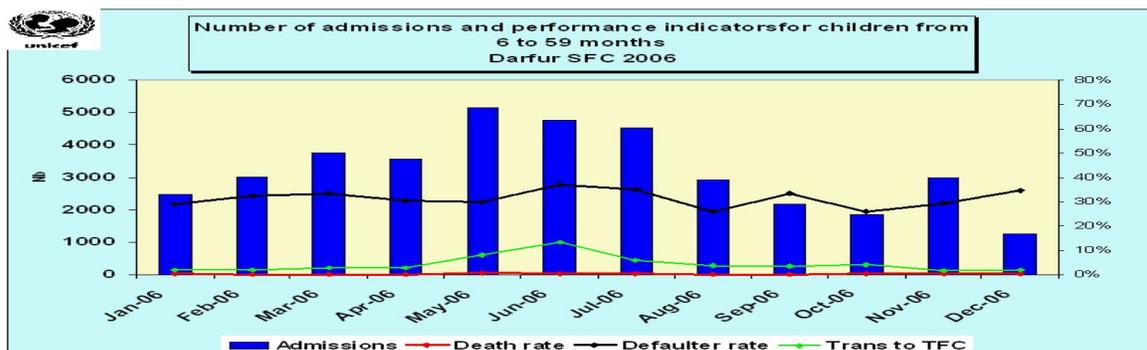
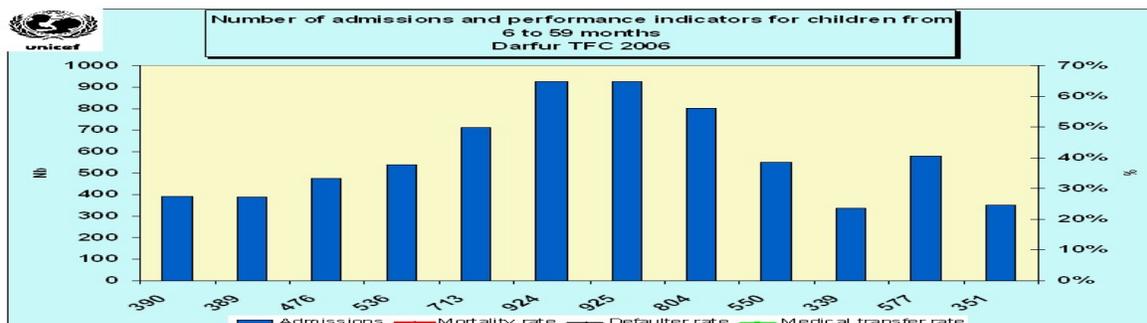


18. Nutrition:

Results of the 2006 Darfur Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment showed that in general the situation had remained stable with respect to 2005, but there were variations by state and between displaced and resident populations. Overall Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rose from 11.9% in 2005 to 13.1% in 2006 and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from 1.4% in 2005 to 2.0% in 2006, neither of which is statistically significant. Worrisome is that North Darfur continues to have a GAM of 16% which is above the emergency cut-off of 15%.

UNICEF continued to support the 56 Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFC) and 84 Supplementary Feeding Centres (SFC) run by NGOs and MOH. In general, admissions have started to increase in both SFPs and TFPs which is the expected seasonal trend. Performance indicators are showing a slight increase in cured rates in SFPs, but they are still at only about 60%. Default in SFP remains high at around 20%. TFP cure rates are stable at around 70%, and default rates are staying low. Admission rate is only 50% of the 2005 rate, largely as a result of insecurity and the withdrawal of NGOs but also due to an overall improvement in the nutritional situation in Darfur.

Four local nutrition surveys (Abu Shouk, Kalma, Kutum and Kabkabya) have been carried out which all found GAM of 15% or higher, highlighting that patches of high malnutrition still do exist across Darfur. North and South Darfur are showing worryingly high rates of malnutrition. The reasons are not clear but may be linked to the extended rainy season and hunger gap. Also, after four years of conflict the population's coping mechanisms have been significantly eroded with reserves of livestock, food and money depleted. The impact of other factors such as the Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreak has been reduced, with incidence and fatality rates falling towards the end of September.



Micronutrient deficiency was prevented and controlled in Darfur by administering iodized oil capsules to 337,000 women of child-bearing age and 257,000 children under the age of five (80% coverage).

19. Education:

Achievements surpassed expected results in the Darfur education projects as substantial funds were made available. In Darfur, by year's end nearly 516,500 children (225,034 girls) were enrolled in primary school against 382,800 (165,375 girls) in January 2006. The success was a result of a number of activities. UNICEF and partners constructed or rehabilitated 192 classrooms made with durable materials, and 2,096 made from locally available straw and bamboo, facilitating enrolment of an additional 124,585 children. A total of 2,391 volunteer teachers in Darfur are participating in an in-service teacher training programme, implemented by the Ministries of Education, increasing the teachers' knowledge and skills of child-centred teaching methodologies facilitating school access for 135,000 children. The WFP school feeding programme encouraged the enrolment of 149,226 children.

The successful joint collaboration between UNICEF, the Ministries of Education and nomadic communities resulted in increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio by more than 5% by reaching 50,746 children (16,000 girls). Forty two-classroom schools were constructed or rehabilitated, benefiting 4,000 children in the three Darfur states. A total of 550 teachers were trained on child-centred and multi-grade teaching approaches benefiting 24,750 children.

20. **Protection:**

The level of conflict in Darfur and subsequent violations against civilians saw a marked increase following the signature of the DPA in May 2006. The parties to the conflict have not differentiated between civilian and military targets and at times pursued a strategy of deliberately targeting civilian populations, leading to civilian casualties and prompting large-scale displacements. Many of the newly displaced fled to inaccessible areas where they are increasingly vulnerable to abuse, as well as out of reach for humanitarian service providers. The level of destruction to property, especially houses, farms, livestock and communal infrastructure, constituted a systematic attack on livelihoods that rendered these populations destitute and undermined their prospects for sustainable return to their places of origin.

Simultaneously, there was an increase in inter-tribal fighting. In South Darfur, a series of attacks in the Muhajiriya area in November by nomadic militias against predominantly Zaghawa villages caused casualties among the civilian population and the displacement of some 30,000 people. Previously in October, fighting erupted between Zaghawa SLA-MM and Birgit SLA-Free Will forces, causing up to 35,000 persons to flee.

The security of IDPs in camps also deteriorated during 2006, with an increased presence of armed groups within camps, leading to unlawful detention, theft and extortion, and limitations on freedom of movement. Reports of arbitrary killings, armed robbery and physical assault persisted, while rape continued to be of grave concern throughout Darfur. Sexual violence against women and girls by militia and government forces were reported both in- and outside camps, with the number of attacks surging in areas where increased military presence was reported. The protection of IDPs in camps has been further undermined by a reduced number of AU patrols around the IDP gatherings and decreased GoS Police presence inside the camps.

Child protection:

Three child protection coordination fora were established, one in each Darfur states. These will be gradually handed over to Government agencies, activity by activity. Agreements were also made with the GoS Police, in order to establish child and women protection units within the police force, foreseen in the Darfur Peace Agreement.

UNICEF continued advocacy with armed groups and forces in Darfur, and 140 children were released around the time of the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement. However, with the increase in violence during the second half of 2006, it is uncertain whether or not those children were re-recruited. A draft Armed Forces Act was introduced to parliament at the federal level, which criminalizes the recruitment of children under the age of 18.

In Darfur, the mine action project reached more than 18,000 individuals at risk in 2006. The Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities targeted IDPs and returnees going to mine/UXO affected areas as well as populations living in or near affected areas.

The situation analysis for child protection in Darfur, and the Darfur-wide child protection workshop that followed, was a major achievement toward enhancing the knowledge of child protection and breaking the silence around many child protection issues. Despite constraints related to conflict-affected children, some government partners clearly took a lead in enhancing the protection of children in Sudan, including the National Council of Child Welfare, the Ministry of Social Welfare and the police. Significant progress was made in overall acceptance of child protection response, and mainstreaming of child-friendly procedures with these actors. UNICEF together with NCCW and the state Ministry of Social Welfare and Media of South Darfur organized the first ever Child Protection Workshop. In Darfur, capacity building and training for 2,736 African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) Troops – including 1,872 Protection Forces and 864 Civilian Police – on child rights and child protection was completed.

In addition, 183,805 children in Darfur benefited from structured play and recreation activities in child-friendly spaces and schools and 400 adolescent boys and girls were supported with training on livelihood opportunities in South Darfur.